



**RUTLAND COUNTY  
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT**  
RECYCLE • REDUCE • REUSE • COMPOST

# Rutland County Solid Waste District

# 2022



Administrative Offices  
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Rutland, Vermont 05701  
Phone: 802-775-7209  
Fax: 802-773-5796

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Website: [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com)

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*In Memory of...*



Dawn Remes started with the District on November 13, 1996, as our Office Manager.

She passed from us on December 5, 2022

She is deeply missed by many.



## **HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT**

Rutland County Solid Waste District is a union municipal district that was formed in 1979 to promote the proper management of solid waste within the towns of Rutland County. We educate and strive to reduce waste in a sustainable and economical matter by giving our residents and businesses the option of recycling electronic waste, food scrap collection and much more.

The Rutland County Solid Waste District provides waste disposal services to its 18 member communities with a population of 47, 751 residents. Last year the town of Pittsfield, Vt request to be admitted as a member into the district. This was approved unanimously by the Board of Supervisors and by the VT-DEC on March 30, 2021. We help with the tracking and reporting of disposal data, certification/permitting of solid waste facilities, and helping Town Transfer Stations stay in compliance by conducting quarterly in-district courtesy Transfer Station inspections. Just as a Supervisory Union ensures that each school is in compliance with State and Local regulations, we do the same for our member-towns' transfer stations, haulers and businesses. We also do thirty-two Hazardous Waste Rover runs to our member towns; check out our schedule to see when we are coming this year as well as a permanent HHW Depot that is open 6 days a week by appointment only. We provide resources and technical assistance to ensure that everyone has access to necessary solid waste management options.

### **District Towns**

Brandon, Castleton, Clarendon, Danby, Hubbardton, Ira, Killington, Mendon, Mount Holly, Mount Tabor, Pittsford, Pittsfield, Poultney, Proctor, Rutland City, West Rutland, Wallingford, and Wells.

## **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

The Rutland County Solid Waste District is a municipality, and the Board of Supervisors generally operate under the same guidelines and state statutes similar to that of a town selectboard, pending any other differences that may be noted in the District's own charter.

Each Supervisor has a weighted vote on the Board. The number of votes is based on a rate of one vote per 100 registered voters of that particular town. The Board regularly meets on the first Wednesday of the month at 6:30pm at the District Office located at 1 Smith Road Rutland, VT 05701. Since COVID-19, the Board has been meeting virtually. Effective 2-1-2022 meetings will be held at Courcell Building 16 N. Street Ext. in Rutland City

### *Board of Supervisors*

<b>Town</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Appointed</b>	<b>Alternative</b>
Brandon	Gabe McGuigan	2009	Vacant
Castleton	James Leamey	2022	Tim Gilbert (V-Chair) (2008)

Clarendon	Dave Potter	2021	Bill Bixby
Danby	Steve Haines	2017	Vacant
Hubbardton	Vacant		Vacant
Ira	Larry Taggart (Chair)	1993	Robert Toppin
Killington	Jay Hickory	2022	Vacant
Mendon	Susannah Loffredo	2015	Vacant
Mount Holly	Clint Wolley	2013	Vacant
Mount Tabor	Vacant		Vacant
Pittsford	Nancy Gaudreau	2016	Bill Drummond (2020)
Pittsford	Ann Kuendig	2021	Susana Rubin (2021)
Poultney	Paul Donaldson	2019	Vacant
Proctor	Carrie Dougherty-Covey	2016	John Corliss (2021)
Rutland City	Bill Gillam	2019	Vacant
Rutland City	Tom DePoy	2022	Vacant
Rutland City	Vacant		Vacant
Wallingford	William Weiss	2021	Stacey Wicker (2021)
Wells	Vacant		Vacant
West Rutland	Chet Brown	2019	Vacant

## **EXECUTIVE BOARD**

The Executive Board, a subgroup of the Board of Supervisors, meets on occasion, but more commonly just before the full Board of Supervisors meet. This would be the first Wednesday of each month at 6:00pm or when requested by the District Manager to act on more time-sensitive matters.

### *Executive Board*

<b>Town</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Appointed</b>
Ira	Larry Taggart (Chair)	1993
Castleton	Tim Gilbert (V-Chair)	2008

Rutland City	Bill Gillam	2019
Mendon	Susannah Loffredo	2015
Proctor	Carrie Covey	2017

## **STAFF**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Official</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>email</b>
District Manager	Mark S. Shea	802-775-7209 ex. 202	mshea@rcswd.com
Waste Reduction Program Manager	Breanna Franzoni	802-775-7209 ex. 203	programs@rcswd.com
Treasurer	Gregory Giles	802-775-7209 ex. 205	g.giles@rcswd.com
Out-Reach Coordinator	Brian Sales	802-775-7209 ex. 206	outreach@rcswd.com
Office Manager	Eric Palmer	802-775-7209 ex. 201	Officemanager@rcswd.com
Recycling	Joe Corsi		
Scale House Attendant	Danial Rice		
HHW Operator	Henry George		
Transfer Station Operator II	Wayne Belock		
Recycling Assistant	Arthur Maroun	<i>Part-time</i>	
Transfer Station Operator I	Alain Therien		
Transfer Station Assistant	Jerome Trapeni	<i>Part-time</i>	

## **DISTRICT MANAGERS' REPORT**

The Rutland County Solid Waste District offers a variety of solid waste, recycling, waste education, household hazardous waste, composting and administrative support programs for our eighteen member municipalities, residents, and businesses. Some services are also available to non-District communities on a fee for service basis. In addition, the District operates a regional

drop-off center and transfer station at Gleason Road in Rutland City. District program, facility and rate information is now available on our website, [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com).

The RCSWD has completed the Districts Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP) for the 2020-2025-time frame. The State requires that all communities have a current SWIP in place that meets the requirements of the State's Material Management Plan and delineates how solid and hazardous waste will be managed in the District towns for a five-year period. The community's involvement in drafting and developing this document is highly encouraged.

The District has worked and will continue to correspond with local businesses informing them about recycling, composting, and hazardous waste, and the programs that we offer. The District will also be working with local schools on many of these same issues over the next few years.

Watch for our updated website! Sign up to receive the latest information.

**Waste Disposal:** During 2022, residents and businesses in our member municipalities disposed of approximately 31,309.69 tons of municipal solid waste; 4,789.36 of construction and demolition activity along with a significant amount of bulky waste. We recycled 129,151 pounds of covered computer electronics and 17,709 pounds of non-covered electronics.

**Recycling:** The District owns a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), recycling center in Rutland City that is leased to Casella Waste Management for their operations. The MRF accepts Zero Sort recycling from transfer stations, commercial haulers and large generators for processing and sale for re-use. The facility currently receives approximately 35,000 tons of recyclables a year from a large geographical area. Since we began tracking material in 1995 the facility has processed over 530,000 tons of recyclables.

**Household Hazardous Waste:** Rutland County Solid Waste District operates an extensive Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program for district residents and small business generators. The program operates year-round from the Gleason Road facility, and scheduled collections at twelve town transfer stations within seventeen member towns' through the spring, summer and fall. The HHW program collects and safely disposes of dozens of hazardous, flammable and toxic materials. The RCSWD HHW also collects electronic waste and has collected over 1900 tons of material since collections began in 2004.

**Other Programs:** The District also offered other waste management, education and reduction programs, including construction and demolition waste, clean wood and composting. The District is continuing with its "Merry Mulch" program in collecting and processing over 1,200 Christmas trees annually. The District also has been working with and providing recycling materials or information to various local organizations including the Rutland Master Gardener's Club, the Rutland Dismas House, Rutland Neighborhood Program, and Vermont Southwestern Council on Aging, Rutland Hospital and Women's Network & Shelter and the Rutland County Humane Society.

### **PROJECTS COMPLETED INCLUDE:**

**COVID-19:** Not too long ago in March 2021, COVID-19 hit Vermont. The district remained working as essential workers. Through executive order some services deemed non-essential



where suspended. These included HHW, metal, tires, clothing, e-waste, and white goods. Essential items included trash, recyclables, and food waste. The district developed action plans to implement the Mandatory Health and Safety Requirements for all Business, Nonprofits & Governmental Operations as required by the Vermont Department of Health (VOH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Guidelines, Vermont Occupational Safety and Health Administration (VOSHA) and The Vermont Agency for Commerce and Community Development (VACCD). Using the measures provided by these agencies, the district will strive to protect the health of our employees. This program documented the measures we use to comply with the provided guidelines.

During times certain periods, all were required to wear masks, practice social distancing at least six feet apart, staff are not to handle materials brought in by the public. The public will need to dispose of their material properly. Staff had their temperature taken before each shift and were asked a series of questions successfully. Staff training included VOSHA/CDC/VOH/VACCD, guidelines which is ongoing. These practices, including information to customers to practice safe procedures (i.e., social distancing, wear a mask, and wash and sanitize your hands). It has been observed that customers did following these practices. Employee training was documented and evaluated periodically for proficiency.

In June 2021, all Rutland County Solid Waste programs became operational and accepted. Household hazardous waste restarted by appointment only. Appointments can be scheduled at [www.rcswd.com/hhw](http://www.rcswd.com/hhw). Customers are required to have a RCSWD annual permit and complete the questions asked correctly. The HHW Rural Collection Schedule occurred as in previous years but it was a little later with its start and end times. COVID-19 rules were also enforced during these events for services.

The District offers annual permits for services for the Gleason Road transfer station. After seeing a full cycle of how the district processed their annual permit process. This was a very laborious paper process, which started in October and did not conclude by year end. It included hundreds of man hours, lots of paper, stamps, trips to the post office, and no electronic retrieval system or contact information on who are our customers. As a remedy a new annual permit process, and aligned with of COVID-19 best practices, was presented to the Board of Supervisors and then initiated in November 2020 for the 2021 permits. All residential and businesses will need to obtain their annual permits from our website [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com). The annual permit fees were approved to raise \$5.00 in price since the 1980's. Those residential customers that do not have internet access will be assisted by calling us at (802) 775-7209. Residential customers that reside in district towns that have a valid annual transfer station permit for admittance in good standing may receive a RCSWD reciprocity permit at no cost. Those that do not will need to obtain a permit via [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com). Please note a small service fee will be added.

The District also added as an extra payment service to accept debit and credit cards. Please note a small service fee will be added.

The District has been involved in working with VT Stormwater Division in complying with the latest regulations also known at the three acres rule that include impervious surfaces. In the beginning of this project our engineers, Sanborn | Head & Associates, Inc., estimated that this project could cost as much at \$50,000. After working more with State this price is now estimated to be \$450,000.

### Through the year...

Made improvements to our online annual permit purchase.

On January 3, 2022 our excavator went down due to a fried electrical wiring harness.

On January 3, 2022 our new 2022 Ford F-650 Box Truck for HHW with the assistance for the State of VT grant..

Applied for a USDA Community Facilities Grant- Excavator and was approved.

Applied for a USDA Solid Waste Management Grant- To expand outreach program and evaluation to 12 district towns under 2,000 residents. This was approved.

January 11, 2022 we discontinued a bailor lease agreement on a bailor that has been determined to beyond its life.

January 19, 2022 the HHW depot received the ok to reopen from a fire that had occurred on December 21, 2021.

January 29, 2022 receive delivery of a new 40-yard container for the recycling center. This was made possible with the assistance of the VT -DEC grant for a 60% share for HHW Rover Events.

February 28, 2022 we applied for the CWSFF Priority List for stormwater grant opportunities.

March 1, 2022 we completed our 2021 Biennial Report.

March 4, 2022, DEC-ANR HHW and Solid Waste divisions visited our Transfer Station for a compliance inspection. It was mentioned that our HHW depot was unrecognizable compared to our June 23, 2019 visit. It was cleaner and organized. Numerous documents were requested. No fines were issued, a minor policy adjustment by the Board of Supervisors to include a training statement which was implemented immediately.

April 30, 2022, Attended Paramount Theaters Real Rutland Family Feud.

May 1, 2022, the States vehicle permit process include a new requirement that the District need to register the HHW Rover Truck as Hazardous Waste hauler. This change required an additional insurance policy and more training for staff.

June 2022, Peoples bank became M&T Bank, which cause some changes in the way we did our banking.

June-September, RCSWD District Manager participated in VTPSC EPR HHW subcommittee. This committee work to re-create a viable Bill that would pass next year's legislative session.

July 22, 2022, the HHW depot is closed due to fire suppression release. High daily temperatures for several days were determined to activate the device. The depot was re-opened four days later.

September-October 2022, conducted audit checks of material over the transfer station tip floor for landfill band items. Educated customers on this topic.

November 2022, with good weather, Fabian Earth Moving completed phase II of stormwater mitigation project at the transfer station. This included crushed stone, recycling asphalt, ditching, and two catch basins.

November 2, 2022 the Board had a SWIP hearing to correct the initial plan to include: Browns Quarried Slate Products, Fisk-Haines Farm, Hadeka Stone Corporation, Hubbard Brothers, Inc., and Omya Inc.. Each of these entities were previously approved in the former SWIP. Each was approved again.

November 10, 2022, hosted Bennington County Solid Waste Alliance for a tour of our HHW depot. This was to assist them when they open their permanent facility soon.

December 2022, Implemented Vt Department of Agriculture requirement at the MRF to install a scale weight notification device such that a driver may see the weight before and while on the scale.

December 6, 2022, Annual Hauler's meeting at RHS Allen St. Campus, 101 Allen Street, Rutland Vt. Included representatives from VT-ANR, Solid Waste Alliance Communities (SWAC), and several district haulers. This event was a positive event in that included the most up-to-date information to assist haulers do what they do.

### **STAFFING:**

The District has also experienced some turnover in staff this year. Daniel Hofman, Program Manager, has been succeeded by Breanna Franzoni. Breanna comes to us with a Bachelor's degree from Siena College. Dawn Remes, Office Manager passed unexpectedly on December 5, 2022. She will be missed by many who have had the pleasure of knowing her. Eric Palmer who was assisting Dawn for a couple of days a week, is now the Office Manager. Barry Sadowski, HHW Coordinator has moved from the District. Henry George is now the HHW Coordinator. Alain Therrien has joined us at the transfer station crew. Daniel Rice has joined us as the new scale master at the transfer station.

### **REVISED SWIP:**

It became known to the District that our approved SWIP was missing a few entities, after looking back to the previous SWIPs, we found five what were inadvertently missed. We correct this with the Board re-approving each on November 2, 2022.

## Notice of Public Hearing

This is to inform the public that the Board of Supervisors of the Rutland County Solid Waste District will hold its Rutland County Solid Waste Districts' 2021-2025, Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP) amended to include the following entities that were in and approved in the previous SWIP. However, were inadvertently not included in this SWIP.

- Browns Quarried Slate Products - 2504 South St. Castleton, VT 05735
- Fisk-Haines Farm - 617 Fisk Rd, Danby, VT 05739
- Hadeka Stone Corporation - 460 Staso Rd, Castleton, VT 05735
- Hubbard Brothers, Inc. - Transfer Station - 1678 Cold River Rd, North Clarendon, VT 05759
- Omya Inc. - 206 Omya – W. Florence, VT 05744

The meeting is scheduled for:

**Wednesday, November 2, 2022 At 6:35 p.m.**

Remote Participation is encouraged via Web Conference Link posted on website [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com) and Facebook page for public attendance.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive comments from the public regarding the proposed amended Rutland County Solid Waste Districts' 2021-2025, Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP). The Board of Supervisors may act upon the Plan at that time. After the public meeting the Board shall determine what will be sent for final approval to ANR. The ANR, DEC, Waste Management and Prevention Division Director will provide final approval of amended SWIPs via an ANR approval letter.

The meeting summary will include discussion on: Disposal and Diversion Reporting; SWIP Posting & Publicity; A-Z Waste & Recycling Guide; Variable Rate Pricing; Solid Waste Hauling Services; School Outreach; Direct Business Outreach; Waste Reduction at Events; HHW Collection Events and Facilities; Collection of Landfill-Banned and Dangerous Materials; Food Rescue; Textile Reuse and Recycling; Leaf, Yard, and Clean Wood Debris Recycling; Asphalt Shingles and Drywall Recycling; and Residuals Recycling Meetings

Anyone wishing to review the draft amended SWIP plan may obtain a copy at the District Office, 1 Smith Road, Rutland. In addition, copies have been distributed to the town clerks and town offices of all district member municipalities. A copy is also listed on the Districts' website at **[www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com)**. Inquiries by mail should be directed to: Mark S. Shea, District Manager, RCSWD, 2 Greens Hill Lane, Rutland, VT 05701 or telephone at (802) 775-7209.



## **HAZARDOUS WASTE**

Rutland County Solid Waste District operates an extensive Hazardous Waste collection program for district residents and small business generators. The program operates year-round from the Gleason Road facility along with scheduled collections at twelve town transfer stations within seventeen member towns' through the spring, summer and fall. In 2020, we made 33 collection runs to our town transfer stations. The 2021 HHW Rural Collection schedule is available now on our website- [www.rcswd.com/hhw](http://www.rcswd.com/hhw), and in this report.



### **What Is Household Hazardous Waste?**

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) includes any household products labelled “caution, toxic, danger, hazard, warning, poisonous, reactive, corrosive, or flammable”. Many of these products are very common and can be purchased from local hardware, automotive, and grocery stores to be used in our houses, garages, lawns, and gardens. Because these products are so common and easy to purchase, many people forget that HHW can be extremely harmful to their health or the environment.

### **How Do I Transport Household Hazardous Waste To HHW Collection Events & Locations?**

- NEVER mix products. Mixing products can cause explosive or poisonous chemical reactions.

- Keep products in their original container with the original label.
- Secure products so they won't tip or leak.
- Keep products away from children and animals.
- Store products in the back end of the car, away from the passenger compartment.
- Stay in your vehicle during unloading.

Staff are required to successfully attend initial training and annual trainings and pass and maintain vigorous practices, standards, record keeping consistent with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Certified contractors safely dispose of dozens of hazardous, flammable, and toxic materials, including mercury-containing bulbs and devices, paint, batteries, automobile fluids, and household chemicals.



New Ford F-650 26-foot box truck for HHW Rover Events.

Annual HHW Quantities included totals:

	Year 2020		Year 2021		Year 2022	
	HHW Tons	HHW Pounds	HHW Tons	HHW Pounds	HHW Tons	HHW Pounds
<b>RCSWD</b>	75.55	151,100	121.32	316,380	119.60	239,200
<b>Mobile Runs</b>						
<b>Brandon</b>	5.56	11,120	3.21	6,420	3.79	7,580
<b>Castleton</b>	7.36	14,720	5.81	11,620	6.37	12,740
<b>Clarendon</b>	0.82	1,640	0.58	1,160	0.61	1,220
<b>Danby</b>	2.35	4,700	2.87	5,740	2.11	4,220
<b>Killington</b>	2.33	4,660	2.67	5,340	2.79	5,580
<b>Mt. Holly</b>	3.65	7,300	3.31	6,620	3.55	7,100

<b>Pittsford</b>	3.02	6,040	2.98	5,960	2.87	5,740
<b>Poultney</b>	3.22	6,440	4.26	8,520	4.13	8,260
<b>Proctor</b>	0.39	780	0.29	580	0.42	840
<b>Wallingford</b>	3.58	7,160	4.07	8,140	3.25	6,500
<b>Wells</b>	2.35	4,700	2.48	4,960	2.56	5,120
<b>W. Rutland</b>	0.33	660	0.73	1,460	0.54	1,080
<b>Total Volume</b>	110.51	221,020	154.58	309,160	152.59	305,180
<b>Total Cost</b>	\$103,290.00		\$152,171.00		\$171,734.00	

<b>Pesticide Data 2022</b>		
<b>Manifest #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit Volume (gallon)</b>
15903415FLE	Pesticides	55
15771232FLE	Solid and Flammable Pesticides	110
16396233FLE	Liquid Pesticides and Organics	126
16396233FLE	Flammable Liquid Pesticides	275
17426223FLE	Solid and Flammable Pesticides	275
17290128FLE	Solid and Flammable Pesticides	195
17426099FLE	Solid and Flammable Pesticides	250
<b>Total Volume</b>		1,286
<b>Total Cost</b>		\$10,955.50

## **HHW ROVER EVENT PHOTOS**



## **Other References:**

- Organic Material: <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/organic-materials>
- Recycling: <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/recycling>
- Plastic Bags: <https://dec.vermont.gov/content/plastic-bags>
- Construction & Demo Waste: <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/construction-waste>
- Tires: <https://dec.vermont.gov/content/tires>
- Safe Disposal of Sharps: <https://dec.vermont.gov/content/safe-disposal-sharps>
- Household Hazardous Waste: <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/HHW>
- Product Stewardship: <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/product-stewardship>
- Vermont's Universal Recycling Law: <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling>



# Rutland County Solid Waste District 2023 HHW Rural Collection Schedule



Gleason Road HHW facility is open Mon-Sat (7am - 3pm)  
(Online appointment required<sup>1</sup> 24 hrs in advance for the Gleason Rd facility)

**NEW**

Call us to find out more on the drop-in days

APRIL 1, 2023	<b>CASTLETON</b> 7:30AM - 10:30AM	<b>WEST RUTLAND</b> 11:30AM - 1:00PM
APRIL 8, 2023	<b>MT. HOLLY</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>KILLINGTON / PITTSFIELD</b> 11:30AM - 1:30PM
APRIL 15, 2023	<b>BRANDON</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>PITTSFORD</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
APRIL 22, 2023	<b>POULTNEY</b> 8:00AM - 10:00 AM	<b>IRA</b> 11:30AM - 1:30PM
APRIL 29, 2023	<b>DANBY/MT. TABOR @ DANBY T.S</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	
MAY 6, 2023	<b>PROCTOR</b> 11:00AM - 2:00AM	
MAY 13, 2023	<b>WALLINGFORD</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>CLARENDON</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
MAY 20, 2023	<b>BRANDON</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>PITTSFORD</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 3, 2023		<b>POULTNEY</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 10, 2023	<b>CASTLETON</b> 8:00AM - 11:00AM	<b>WELLS</b> 12:00PM - 2:00PM
JULY 8, 2023	<b>IRA</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>WEST RUTLAND</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JULY 15, 2023	<b>MT. HOLLY</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>KILLINGTON / PITTSFIELD</b> 11:30AM to 1:30PM
JULY 22, 2023	<b>DANBY/MT. TABOR @ DANBY T.S</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	
SEPT 2, 2023	<b>CASTLETON</b> 8:00AM - 11:00AM	<b>WELLS</b> 12:00PM - 2:00PM
SEPT 9, 2023		<b>POULTNEY</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
SEPT 23, 2023	<b>WALLINGFORD</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>CLARENDON</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
SEPT 30, 2023	<b>BRANDON</b> 8:00AM - 10:00AM	<b>PITTSFORD</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM
OCT 7, 2023		<b>PROCTOR</b> 11:00AM - 1:00PM

**2023 HHW RURAL COLLECTION SCHEDULE**



Questions call<sup>1</sup>: 802-775-7209; or visit [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com)

# Hosuehold Hazardous Waste Pricing

Household Hazardous Waste Pricing

(802) 775-7209 | Appointments at [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com)



**RUTLAND COUNTY**  
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
RECYCLE • REDUCE • REUSE • COMPOST

\* Items noted are eligible for EPR Program. For more information, see back.

All HHW Items are only accepted with a valid permit

Material	EPR*	In-District Resident	Non-District Resident	In-District CEG <sup>Δ</sup>	Non-District CEG <sup>Δ</sup>
Latex/Oil based (Architectural) Paint / gal*	YES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lead Paint Chips / gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 16.35	\$ 17.61	\$ 28.18
Sludge / gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 14.59	\$ 15.71	\$ 25.13
Thinners, Turpentine, Gasoline, etc./ gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 14.95	\$ 16.10	\$ 25.76
Solid / Questionable thinners, turpentine, etc. / gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 18.37	\$ 19.78	\$ 31.65
Adhesives, glues, epoxy resins, glazing, etc. /gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 11.12	\$ 11.97	\$ 19.15
Misc: Chem: Alkaline, oxidizers, pool, etc. / gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 67.72	\$ 72.93	\$ 116.68
Misc: Acids / gallon	NO	\$ -	\$ 67.72	\$ 72.93	\$ 116.68
Liquid Pesticides / gallon	NO	\$ -	\$ 27.00	\$ 29.08	\$ 46.52
Solid Pesticides / gallon	NO	\$ -	\$ 19.19	\$ 20.66	\$ 33.06
Antifreeze /gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 15.93	\$ 17.15	\$ 27.44
Motor Oil / gal (\$7.50 charge for questionable)	NO	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.70	\$ 1.12
Oily Rags & Speedy dry / gal	NO	\$ -	\$ 14.59	\$ 15.71	\$ 25.13
Aerosol Cans/ each	NO	\$ -	\$ 8.19	\$ 8.82	\$ 14.11
Fluorescent- CFL*	YES	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.34	\$ 2.15
Fluorescent- Broken	NO	\$ 4.96	\$ 6.45	\$ 6.94	\$ 11.11
Fluorescent- 2ft* (Charge only applies after 10 bulbs)	YES	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.83
Fluorescent- 4ft* (Charge only applies after 10 bulbs)	YES	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.64
Fluorescent- 8ft* (Charge only applies after 10 bulbs)	YES	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.24
Fluorescent- "U" and circular shaped* (Charge only applies after 10 bulbs)	YES	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.64
HID and tanning bulbs* (Charge only applies after 10 bulbs)	YES	\$ 1.83	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.56	\$ 4.10
Light Ballast- PCB	NO	\$ 1.60	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.24	\$ 3.58
Light Ballast- Non-PCB	NO	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.83	\$ 2.93
Thermostats/ each*	NO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Device Contained Mercury /lb	NO	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.50	\$ 7.00	\$ 11.20
Elemental Mercury /lb	NO	\$ 63.83	\$ 82.98	\$ 89.36	\$ 142.98
Propane Tank- 1lb	NO	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.10	\$ 3.36
Propane Tank- 20lb	NO	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.90	\$ 4.20	\$ 6.72
Propane Tank- 20lb (Poor Condition)	NO	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.40	\$ 13.44
Propane Tank- 100lb	NO	\$ 45.00	\$ 58.50	\$ 63.00	\$ 100.80

Commercial Customers must make appointment via Program Mgr.

Δ Non-District customers, add \$5.00 admin fee

r.1.5.2023

Eligible EPR Program Items	
Architectural Paint	Architectural paint is collected for free on all RCSWD Rover Events at no cost through the RCSWD HHW Depot with a valid permit.
Mercury Containing Lamps	Mercury containing lamps are free to dispose of for residents, small businesses and commercial entities bringing less than 10 lamps. A disposal of more than 10 bulbs at a time requires a valid RCSWD permit is required for disposal.
Thermostats	Thermostats are accepted from residents, small businesses and industries. Thermostats are also accepted during RCSWD at no cost to participants.
Batteries	Batteries are accepted at no cost from any resident, small business or commercial entity. Types of batteries accepted include AAA, AA, 9-volt, button cell and car batteries. RCSWD also accepts most batteries at no cost.

For any additional information or resources please visit:

Rutland County Solid Waste District website- <https://www.rcswd.com/>  
 State of Vermont ANR website- <https://dec.vermont.gov/about-dec/a-z/waste-topics>  
 See [www.vtrecycles.com](http://www.vtrecycles.com) for EPR Details and limits



Rutland County Solid Waste District  
Regional Transfer Station and Drop-off Center  
14 Gleason Rd., Rutland, VT  
802-775-7209  
Monday – Saturday 7:00am to 3:00pm

Pay by the Bag: Trash Drop-off/Recycling	Pay by Weight: MSW/C&D <b>All other items must be recycled</b>	Household Hazardous Waste Depot Appointments can be made at <a href="http://www.rcswd.com">www.rcswd.com</a>
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Annual Permit Fee: (January to December)

Obtain your annual permit at <https://www.rcswd.com>

	District Program	Non-District Program	No Permit Program
Residents	\$15.00	\$60.00	
Businesses	\$30.00	\$90.00	
MSW - Kitchen Bag	\$2.00<20/lb	\$3.00<20/lb	\$5.00<20/lb
MSW - Green Bag	\$3.00 ~ 30/lb	\$4.00 ~ 30/lb	\$6.00 ~ 30/lb
MSW - Contractor Bag	\$5.00 >35/lb	\$6.00 >35/lb	\$8.00 >35/lb
MSW / C & D	\$145.00/ton	\$160.00/ton	\$180.00/ton
Bulk Scale Minimum	\$13.00	\$15.00	\$17.00
Computer's & Peripherals	<i>Call for information</i>	<i>Call for information</i>	<i>Call for information</i>
Non-covered e-waste items	\$1.00/lb.	\$1.00/lb.	\$2.00/lb.
Recyclables	<i>Free</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Food Waste/ Organics	\$1.00/gal	\$1.00/gal	\$2.00/gal
Kitchen Scrap Collector	\$20.00	\$25.00	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Green Cone Digester	\$160.00	\$180.00	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Soil Saver Composter (black)	\$85.00	\$100.00	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Recycle Bins	\$7.00	\$8.00	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Compost bags/case of 25 bags	\$5.00	\$6.00	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Tires: * Motorcycle	\$2.00 ea.	\$3.00 ea.	\$4.00 ea.
Car, Small Truck, SUV	\$4.00 ea.	\$5.00 ea.	\$6.00 ea.
Truck Tires	\$6.00 ea.	\$7.00 ea.	\$8.00 ea.
Oversized Tires	\$18.00 and up	\$19.00 and up	\$20.00 and up
Tractor Tires	\$500/ton	\$600/ton	\$700/ton
White Goods	\$5.00 ea.	\$6.00 ea.	\$10.00 ea.
Refrigerators/AC units/ Dehumidifiers	\$16.00 ea.	\$20.00 ea.	\$25.00 ea.
HHW (residential)	<i>Call for information</i>	<i>Call for information</i>	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Used Motor Oil (HHW)	\$0.50/gal	<i>See HHW schedule</i>	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Propane tank (1lb)/(20lb good)	\$1.50/\$3.00 ea.	\$1.50/\$3.00 ea.	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Propane tanks 20lb (bad condition)	\$6.00 ea.	\$6.00 ea.	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Fire Ext./All Other's	<i>Call for information</i>	<i>Call for information</i>	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Scrap Metal	<i>Free</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Free</i>
Clean Wood/ Log Lengths	\$60.00/ton	\$75.00/ton	\$90.00/ton
Leaves/Grass Clippings (non-contaminated)	\$40.00/ton \$1.00 paper bag	\$50.00/ton \$1.00 paper bag	\$70.00/ton
Brush (non-contaminated)	\$50.00/ton. \$2.00 paper bag	\$60.00/ton \$2.00 paper bag	\$80.00/ton.
Asphalt Shingles♥	\$145/ton	\$160.00/ton	\$180.00/ton
Asbestos♥	\$200.00/ton	\$250.00/ton	<i>Not Accepted</i>
Concrete with Rebar♥	\$60.00/ton	\$70.00/ton	<i>\$90.00/ton</i>
Clean Concrete♥	\$50.00/ton	\$60.00/ton	\$80.00/ton

For more details, check us out at <https://www.rcswd.com/regional-transfer-station>

\* To qualify, Commercial and District Town accounts shall unload tires into the trailer.   Accepted as Scalehouse

♥ These items shall be segregated separately from MSW/C&D   Shall be accepted and coordinated via the Recycling Center.



NOTE: These prices are subject to change without notice.

RCSWD Member Towns: Brandon, Castleton, Clarendon, Danby, Hubbardton, Ira, Mendon, Mt Tabor, Mount Holly, Pittsford, Pittsfield, Poultney, Proctor, Rutland City, Killington, Wallingford, Wells, West Rutland.



## Rutland County Solid Waste District Regional Transfer Station and Drop-off Center

14 Gleason Rd., Rutland, VT

802-775-7209

Monday – Saturday 7:00am to 3:00pm

### We Recycle

**Tin/Aluminum:** All food and beverage tin and aluminum cans and clean pie pans, rinsed clean.

**Glass:** Clear, green, and brown, rinsed clean.

**Plastic:** #1, (containers) #2 colored, (containers) #2 natural, and #5 containers.

**Corrugated Cardboard:**  
After it is broken down, we accept brown double-walled with wavy center typically used in shipping boxes. We do recycle pizza boxes without food residue.

**Boxboard:** After it is broken down, we accept cereal, pasta and shoe boxes or other uses of the same material such as paper egg cartons. We do not recycle white boxes or boxboard boxes containing metal parts.

**Newspaper:** Newspapers and inserts. Please remove newspapers from paper and plastic bags.

**Office Paper and Junk Mail:**  
Envelopes, colored paper, phone books, glossy paper and junk mail.

**Magazines, Catalogs, and Hard Covered Books**

**Textiles:** Clean and dry delivered in clear plastic bags.

**Computers/Electronics:**  
TV's, P.C. type systems, and peripherals included monitor, printer, keyboard at no cost. Other electronics and similar small items with a cord will have a nominal charge.

**Food Waste:** Food scraps, fruits, vegetables, dairy, bread, grains, meats and bones, oils, sauces, eggs, coffee grounds, and filters.

**Household Hazardous Waste:**  
Oil and latex paints, cleaners, disinfectants, pesticides, fertilizers, fungicides, herbicides, poisons, chemicals. Fluorescent bulbs, auto fluids and finishers, used oil.

## Recent Legislative on Vermont Solid Waste Laws

When the Legislature has adjourned in 2022, here are a few solid waste related Legislative updates:

H.115 would require manufacturers of hazardous household products to participate in the costs associated with disposing of these dangerous products. This program would be similar to the programs that we now have to dispose of paint and e-waste. Without the participation of manufacturers, the costs of disposal falls our local taxpayers. And the cost of our local hazardous waste disposal program has been rapidly increasing.

H. 142 An act relating to extended producer responsibility for packaging and paper products.

H.175 An act relating to the beverage container redemption system

S.236 An act relating to extended producer responsibility for packaging and paper products

H. 500 - An act relating to prohibiting the sale of mercury lamps in the State. Would require the manufacturers to continue to collect mercury bulbs after they no longer sell into the State

H.501 - An act relating to contaminant standards for residual waste, digestate, and soil amendments

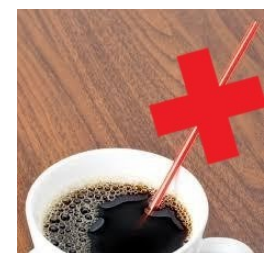
Also see revised [State of Vt DEC Solid Waste Management Rules](#)

## Overview of Vermont's Single-Use Products Law

Starting July 1st, 2020, State law prohibits stores and food service establishments from providing the following:

- Single-use plastic carryout bags\* at the point of sale
  - Paper bags will still be available at checkouts around Vermont. There will be a 10-cent fee on paper bags, to encourage residents to bring their own bag. Paper bags smaller than 10 inches and those used for prescription medications and greeting cards will not have a fee associated with them. Other bags that will still be available for free include dry cleaning, garment and laundry bags, bags provided for flower bouquets, and bags used inside stores to wrap frozen foods, meat, fish or to package loose items including produce, bulk-foods, bakery goods, candy and small hardware items.
- Styrofoam food and beverage containers
  - This ban includes the sale and distribution of foam cups, styrofoam take-out and to-go containers, plates, trays, and cartons for eggs. This ban does not apply to meat and fish packaged with styrofoam or food packaged out-of-state or sold out-of-state.
- Plastic straws
  - Will not be available except to those who specifically request one. Hospitals, nursing homes, independent and assisted living and residential care facilities can provide plastic straws upon request.
- Plastic stirrers

For more information on using up existing inventory after July 1st, alternatives to the above items and other frequently asked questions, view a [summary and FAQ of the law](#) (PDF) from the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources.



# VOTE YES FOR HOUSE BILL 67:

## Extended Producer Responsibility for Household Hazardous Waste in Vermont

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) includes any household products that are toxic, poisonous, reactive, corrosive, or flammable. Because these products are so common and easy to purchase, many people forget that HHW can be extremely harmful to their health and the environment. Vermont municipalities are required by law to keep HHW out of landfill-bound trash **to protect Vermont's water quality and human health**. Municipalities do this by operating special collection events or facilities around the state, paid for by towns and Solid Waste Management Entities (SWMEs).

### Problems with the Current System

**1. Costs of collecting HHW are increasing dramatically.** HHW collection costs have increased more than 50% for some municipalities due to a limited number of service providers, and labor and supply chain shortages. In 2022, municipalities spent more than \$2.2 million on these vital services with some Vermont towns spending between \$100-\$400 to manage a single carload of household chemicals. These cost increases are not sustainable. Municipalities face increased pressure to charge collection fees at events, which can drive residents to store dangerous chemicals at home, hide chemicals in their trash, pour them down the drain, or dump them illegally on Vermont's landscape and waterways.

**2. Producers of hazardous products are not invested in Vermont's environment.** Vermont municipalities have no influence on how products are made but are responsible for managing them when they become waste. HHW is the most

toxic portion of the waste stream and the most expensive to manage, but producers have no stake in their end-of-life management. Those who profit from their products should be responsible for minimizing their environmental impact.

**3. Vermont municipalities are doing a good job, but much more needs to be done.** Despite our efforts, it's estimated that 855 tons of HHW is still being disposed into Vermont's

landfill each year. Cost-cutting measures have resulted in fewer collection events. Without producer support, public participation and collection rates will begin to fall. Municipalities require a reliable funding source to increase collection and keep toxic chemicals out of the environment.

### The Solution: Extended Producer Responsibility for HHW (H.67)

H. 67 establishes an EPR program for HHW in which producers of hazardous products form a Stewardship Organization (SO) that will assume responsibility for the cost of collection and disposal of their unwanted leftover products. The SO will use existing HHW programs in Vermont and add additional collections if necessary to meet specific performance goals.

*Above: A Busy HHW Collection Event in Lamoille County*

*(continued on back)*



## WHAT EPR FOR HHW WILL DO

- ▲ Cost of collection and disposal will be covered for municipalities resulting in an annual savings to Vermont residents and businesses of approximately \$2.2 million. This will allow Vermont municipalities to direct more resources toward residential recycling and food scrap diversion to save diminishing landfill capacity.
- ▲ The EPR program also includes increased education and outreach, which will bolster HHW collections and keep more of these toxic chemicals out of Vermont's environment.
- ▲ Small businesses that currently pay for disposal of leftover chemicals will have these costs eliminated under this program.
- ▲ EPR for HHW brings producers to the table to develop a plan that creates cleaner land and water for all Vermonters. Producers of these products will now have a stake in making Vermont a healthier place to live, and this incentivizes the manufacturers to develop less toxic products.

***Vermont retailers would not have any responsibility under this EPR program.  
There will be no fee on products at retail locations.***

## Extended Producer Responsibility is Successful in Vermont

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a proven solution in Vermont for the sustainable end-of-life management of materials that are difficult or expensive to divert from the waste stream. **Vermont's existing EPR programs for electronics, mercury lamps and thermostats, paint, and batteries are tremendously successful.** These programs are popular with Vermonters who enjoy the increased collection convenience at no cost, resulting in some of the highest collection rates for these materials in the US.

### What Products are Covered in H.67?

Any hazardous product that isn't already collected as part of a EPR program in Vermont would be covered by H. 67, including the following:

✓ Adhesives	✓ Lubricants/degreasers
✓ Aerosols	✓ Mineral Spirits
✓ Automotive chemicals	✓ Non-refillable propane cylinders
✓ Cleaning solutions	✓ Paint thinners/removers
✓ Furniture strippers	✓ Pool/hot tub chemicals
✓ Hobby/craft supplies	✓ Rust remover
✓ Acids	✓ Tar and bug remover
✓ Lighter fluid	✓ Turpentine



## Title: 2023 Biennial Report on Solid Waste

Year: 2023

Prime Contact: Josh Kelly

Date Reported: 1/16/2023

Committee: House & Senate Committees  
on Natural Resources

Authorizing Law #: 1987 Act 78    Section #: codified at 10 V.S.A. §6604(b)

## Executive Summary

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The 2019 Vermont Materials Management Plan ([MMP](#)) maintains the state's historic goal of a 50% recycling/composting rate, and includes goals to decrease waste generation by 10% and reduce waste disposal by 25% by 2024. In the 10 years since the [Universal Recycling law](#) (Act 148, of 2012) passed, the annual tons of material recycled/composted has risen slightly, but neither disposal nor overall waste generation have consistently decreased (see [2021 Diversion and Disposal Report](#)). In addition, PFAS chemicals and unrecyclable plastic waste threaten both recycling, composting, and disposal. Upstream incentives, such as producer responsibility programs, not only sustain and grow recycling, but can reduce waste and its toxicity. With ~20 years of capacity remaining at the NEWSVT landfill in Coventry, the State must also consider how it will meet its ongoing disposal capacity needs.

In response to PFAS and microplastics concerns of [Act 170](#), the Agency will draft a report of participant recommendations on the role of depackagers in managing food waste. The Agency also sought, and was awarded, an EPA Pollution Prevention (P2) grant to test food waste streams for PFAS and microplastics and to work with food manufacturers to explore packaging alternatives.

## Key Takeaways

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- Without significant decreases in disposal tonnages, there is a need to both reduce waste and plan for future disposal capacity, such as researching feasible sites around the state.
- Regional/national collaboration to reduce toxic PFAS chemicals is needed to help protect both human health and the environment, as well as recycling, composting, and disposal activities.
- With increasing municipal Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) costs, producer responsibility could help manage this most hazardous portion of solid waste.
- Recycling and Bottle Redemption systems both need support to address years of high costs from market volatility, unrecyclable plastic packaging, and system inefficiencies. Without modernizing the existing collection system, Bottle Bill expansion is not feasible. In addition, there should be an evaluation of the relationship between the Bottle Bill and traditional "blue bin" recycling. Packaging and Printed Paper EPR programs, which now exist in four states, help support recycling collection and processing costs that are currently born by consumers, municipalities, businesses, and haulers.
- Rechargeable batteries are causing dangerous fires at solid waste & recycling facilities and the Agency supports their inclusion in Vermont's Battery Recycling Program.



## Discussion

Vermonters want to recycle and can adapt to change quickly, like their switch from single-use plastic bags to reusable shopping bags. Nevertheless, reducing waste's toxicity and finding ways to recycle challenging materials requires thinking beyond our current waste management systems.

- **PFAS Chemical Toxicity:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) chemicals are harmful at very low concentrations and found in many consumer products, from clothes and furniture to carpets and food packaging. It is extremely costly for rate payers and municipalities to treat for these chemicals in drinking water, wastewater treatment, biosolids management, landfills, recycling, and composting. The most effective means to protect public health and the environment are upstream product bans that reduce the use of these chemicals at their source. **The [7/1/2023 state law banning PFAS in food packaging and other products](#) is a good first step, however more work needs to be done at the state, regional, and national level to effectively reduce the use of PFAS.**
- **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Costs:** HHW is the most toxic part of the solid waste stream, and improper disposal can harm humans and the environment. For more than 30 years, Vermont municipalities have collected HHW to reduce these impacts. However, contractor costs have recently increased by 50% or more. A shrinking pool of service providers and labor and supply chain shortages have increased costs to municipal solid waste districts to continue to collect and properly manage HHW. **State policy needs to find ways of supporting municipalities and decreasing costs for persons properly managing HHW. For other toxic and costly waste materials, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs have provided relief to taxpayers and municipalities.**
- **Recycling, Plastics, & Bottle Redemption Challenges:** The recycling and bottle redemption systems face longstanding challenges. Volatile recycling markets and unrecyclable packaging have increased recycling facility costs to the point where they sometimes exceed landfilling and incineration costs. [DEC estimates single-use products, paper, and packaging make up as much as 30% of MSW disposed in Vermont](#), contributing to ongoing disposal capacity needs and contaminating recycling. Similarly, as beverage types have multiplied, Bottle Bill redemption centers are struggling to sort more than 100 beverage brands. Expansion could make this job all but impossible. **Modernization of the Bottle Bill is necessary before the Bottle Bill is expanded. In addition, the State should evaluate the relationship between the bottle bill, the regular recycling system, and the potential benefits of packaging and printed paper EPR to ensure that they operate in concert and support the highest uses of recycled content and a circular economy.**
- **Rechargeable Battery Fires:** Rechargeable lithium-ion batteries will help power our clean energy future and help fight climate change, but damaged or defective batteries are responsible for dangerous fires at solid waste and recycling facilities in Vermont and the U.S. Vermont has one of the most successful single-use battery recycling EPR programs in the country, which already voluntarily includes many rechargeable batteries. **The Agency supports expanding the Vermont battery EPR law to cover the collection, recycling, and safe management of rechargeable batteries to help prevent fires and protect solid waste workers.**
- **Waste Reduction & Ongoing Disposal Needs:** The Agency is exploring waste reduction strategies with a small stakeholder group with results expected in early 2023. The Agency intends to have a broader conversation on disposal capacity within the State as a part of the revision of the Materials Management Plan in late 2024.



# 2021 Diversion and Disposal Report

A summary of solid waste management in the State of Vermont

Prepared by:  
Waste Management & Prevention Division  
Solid Waste Management Program

November 2022

## Introduction

The Waste Management and Prevention Division's Solid Waste Management Program respectfully submits the Program's annual report describing how solid waste was managed in Vermont during the 2021 calendar year. This narrative report summarizes the sources of data used to determine the annual totals and briefly describes the notable changes and trends.

Vermont's solid waste disposal and diversion streams are impacted by several solid waste-related laws and policies. The Universal Recycling law of 2012 aims to increase recycling and composting tonnages and convenience by banning the disposal of mandated recyclables, leaf and yard debris, clean wood, and food scraps from the trash and requiring certain types of trash service providers to offer collection services for these materials. The 2019 Vermont Material Management Plan (MMP) supports these efforts by requiring outreach and education to businesses and schools about recycling, composting, and Vermont's landfill disposal bans. The Single Use Products law (Act 69 of 2019) prohibits or restricts the use of single-use plastic bags, straws, and stirrers, and the sale and use of expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers. Finally, Vermont's five (5) extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs (see Other Material Management Activities section) provide Vermonters with convenient ways to recycle and safely manage mercury light bulbs, mercury thermostats, paint, batteries, and electronics like TVs, computers, and printers.

The data and information presented within this summary are primarily based on reports that permitted solid waste facilities across the State are required to submit annually. All certified solid waste facilities (including landfills, transfer stations, material recovery facilities, and organics management facilities) are required to provide the Program with detailed information on the flow of solid waste under their management. As such, the data presented in this report are only as reliable as the data submitted. Though there is some quality control maintained over the submitted data, it remains likely that there are inaccuracies in the reporting. On a statewide basis, it is believed that these inaccuracies only have a minor influence on the data compilation. Additionally, there is some management of materials, such as at-home or on-farm composting or the backhauling of recyclables directly from businesses, that takes place outside of certified solid waste facilities. Because these activities are not reported to the Program, this report relies upon estimates, derived from existing waste composition studies and systems analyses, to complete our assessment of comprehensive solid waste management. When an estimate from another source is used within the report it is notated and cited.

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- 2013, DSM Environmental Services, Inc., Tellus Institute and RLS. System Analysis of the Impact of Act 148 on Solid Waste Management in Vermont: Final Report. Prepared for Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Solid Waste Management Program.
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## Executive Summary

In 2021, Vermonters generated 639,835 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW). This is an increase of 2.4% from the 624,869 tons generated in 2020. Of the solid waste generated, the Vermont materials management system diverted (recycled, reused, composted, etc.) 219,501 tons of material, a 1.5% decrease in diversion over the 222,769 tons diverted in 2020. Vermont disposed of 420,334 tons this past year, a 4.5% increase in disposal over the 402,100 tons disposed in 2020. The resultant 34% diversion rate is analogous to the 34% average diversion rate of the last 10 years. State-wide goals within the 2019 MMP are to reduce the disposal of municipal solid waste to 1,000 lbs./person/year and to increase the statewide diversion rate to 50% by 2024 (approximately four years after the food scrap landfill disposal ban went into effect per the Universal Recycling Law). In 2021, Vermonters disposed an average of 1,302 lbs./person/year, as compared to 1,251 lbs./person/year in 2020.

It is positive to see that, while disposal and overall waste generation are higher than in 2020, they are still lower than in 2019. However, in looking at longer-term trends, Vermonters are clearly still generating and disposing of more waste than we once were. For instance, in the time since the Universal Recycling Law was passed in 2012, diversion has remained relatively constant (the diversion rate in 2012 was 35%) but, in eight of the ten years, overall waste generation has actually been higher than it was in 2012. This means that Vermont is still far from meeting the goals of the MMP, of 50% diversion rate per year and waste generation of 1,000 pounds per person per year.

### Approach: Tracking the Flow of Vermont's Solid Waste

Within Vermont, public and private solid waste facilities are required to submit annual or quarterly reports to the Solid Waste Management Program ('Program') on the types, amounts, and management of solid waste materials handled by their facility. Facilities include, but are not limited to, transfer stations, material recovery facilities, compost facilities, anaerobic digesters, landfills, and recycling centers. Most of the data in this report are compiled from these certified solid waste facilities. There is some material, however, that does not pass through certified solid waste facilities. In these cases, this report relies on estimates from previous detailed analyses of Vermont's material management system. These alternative data sources are noted throughout the report when they are used. It is likely that this approach to tracking the flow of solid waste through the state underrepresents the total amount of solid waste managed within the state. This is particularly true for non-residential waste. Often significant quantities of commercial and industrial waste do not pass through a permitted Vermont facility, as they may be backhauled, recycled/reused/composted/digested/fed to animals out of state, or directly transferred to a market. The Program contracted with DSM Environmental Services, Inc. in 2018 to update the estimates used to represent this 'Direct to Broker' or 'economic recycling' of materials.

The Program believes the data for the final management of the State's disposed materials are the most reliable of all the data in this report. With only one landfill operating within the state and a limited number of transfer stations and material recovery facilities that sell directly to markets or reuse materials, the end-use management data aggregated by these types of facilities has the highest likelihood of being consistently and reliably tracked and reproduced from year to year. The ability to document the source and generation of solid waste is a much more challenging task. With a wider variety of types of facilities and collection points throughout Vermont, generation data is often incomplete and inaccurate. The Program recognizes that this is an area that can be improved; however, it is unlikely that generation data will be as reliable as the disposal and diversion data within the near future. For this reason, the generation value in this report is calculated based on the summation of the tonnages reported from the final management activities that occur at the statewide scale. In its most simplistic format:

$$\text{Disposal (tons) + Diversion (tons) = Generation (tons)}$$

## I. Disposal Activities

**Disposal at Vermont Facilities** — In 2021, there was one permitted and operating solid waste landfill within Vermont, the New England Waste Services Vermont landfill in Coventry (Table 1). This landfill accepted 85% of the disposed municipal solid waste generated within Vermont (Table 2). The remaining 15% of Vermont's disposed municipal solid waste was transported, either directly from the source or from a facility, to an out-of-state (OOS) facility (Figure 1, Table 3).

**Table 1.** Status of Vermont landfills that were permitted for waste acceptance in 2021.

Solid Waste Landfills	Location	Status	Permitted Fill Rate (tons/year)
New England Waste Services, Vermont (NEWSVT): Phase VI	Coventry	Operating	600,000
Northwest Solid Waste District – Sheldon: Cell 1	Sheldon	Permitted, not operating, no current plans for construction	20,000

**Table 2.** In-state and Out-of-State (OOS) materials disposed *within* Vermont landfills, as reported in 2021.

	Total Tons	OOS Tons	VT Tons
	(as reported by disposal facilities)		(Total tons minus OOS tons )
MSW	401,509	---	401,509
C&D	12,244	9,340	2,904
Sludge (WWTP)	38,689	22,955	15,735
Asbestos	529	179	351
Ash	15	0	15
Contaminated Soil	7,578	6,329	1,249
Sewer Grit	1,858	981	877
Paper Sludge	2,800	---	2,800
Medical Waste	118	---	118
MRF Residue	23,465	23,465	--
Other	6,785	642	6,143
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>495,590</b>	<b>63,889</b>	<b>431,701</b>

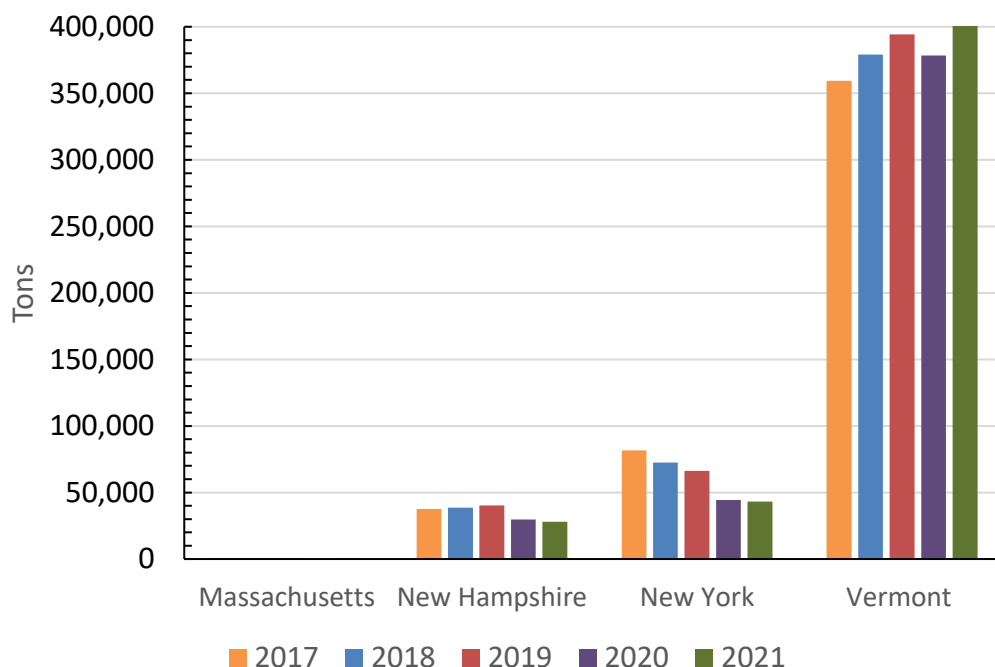
**Disposal Occurring Out-of-State** — Information about Vermont waste that is disposed out-of-state (OOS) is derived from two sources. Facilities report the quantity of materials that they have sent OOS for final management and some data comes from haulers that haul solid waste directly OOS without passing through a reporting Vermont facility. To help gather data and ensure compliance with the statewide collection of the franchise fee (the \$6 per ton fee on Vermont generated waste sent for disposal), an annual independent reviewer is contracted by the Program to collect data from OOS facilities and from haulers that manage Vermont solid waste. The reviewer reports these values annually to the Program and this information is combined with the Vermont facility reports to derive the OOS transport tonnage. The amount of Vermont-generated materials that are disposed of out-of-state (90,745 tons) is greater than the amount of materials that



are generated out-of-state and disposed of in Vermont (63,889 tons). The material generated out-of-state does not include any MSW (Table 2).

**Table 3.** Solid waste sourced in Vermont but sent for management at an Out-of-State facility in 2021.

	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	New York	Total
MSW	88	28,125	43,096	<b>71,308</b>
C&D	---	7,351	12,086	<b>19,437</b>



**Figure 1:** Destination of disposed MSW that was generated in Vermont in 2021, with recent years for comparison.

**Approved Use in Vermont Landfills —** In addition to the disposal of materials within Vermont’s landfills, there are several material types that can be used for landfill operations (Table 4). These materials are used in place of virgin materials for daily cover and operations, and although their ultimate end use is within the airspace of the landfill, they are classified as approved use. Materials that are in considered approved use are not included in MSW disposal or diversion tonnages.

**Table 4.** Approved use of solid waste materials within Vermont landfill operations in 2021.

Material	Use	Tonnage
Paper Sludge	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	285
Contaminated Soils	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	15,126
Sludge – cut with soil	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	2,585
Sand Blast Grit	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	13
Treated Wood Waste	Landfill Road Base	79
Asphalt, Brick, Concrete	Landfill Road Base	0

Processed C&D	Landfill Road Base	10,520
Sawdust	Landfill Road Base	991
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,520</b>

**Adjusting MSW for Construction & Demolition Debris** — Some Construction and Demolition (C&D) materials are tracked separately from MSW, and are reported as being sent for disposal, approved use, or diversion. However, loads of disposal materials are often co-mingled at transfer facilities and reported solely as MSW, though the load may contain C&D. It is often difficult to separate these materials from the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream given the current materials management systems in the state.

For this reason, the results of the 2018 waste characterization study prepared for the State of Vermont by DSM Environmental are used to estimate the C&D and MSW percentages of all materials reported as disposed (Table 5). Manual and visual separation of MSW materials during the waste composition study indicated that 11.1% of MSW consisted of C&D waste (2018, DSM Environmental, et al.).

**Table 5.** Adjustment of MSW tonnage for estimated C&D component.

	<b>Reported Tonnages</b>	<b>C&amp;D tonnage (11.1% of reported MSW)</b>	<b>Remaining MSW Tonnage</b>
Vermont MSW In-state Disposal	401,509	44,568	356,941
Vermont MSW Out-of-State Disposal	71,308	7,915	63,393
<b>Total Vermont MSW Disposal</b>			<b>420,334</b>

## II. Diversion Activities

Materials are diverted from the landfill through a variety of pathways in Vermont. While the Solid Waste Management Program has reliable reporting systems in place for some components of these diversion pathways, others are not directly reported and require approximation. Broadly, there are four principal avenues of material diversion that are accounted for in this report (Table 6):

### **Group A – From a Reporting Facility to a Market**

As with the disposal data, most of the state’s diversion data comes from facilities that self-report the flow of diverted materials. Within Vermont, there are two large material recovery facilities (MRF’s) that manage the majority of diverted recyclable materials. These facilities collect, sort, and process materials for distribution to recycling markets. As permitted solid waste facilities, they report quarterly to the Solid Waste Program. Additionally, some materials that are collected by transfer stations and recycling centers do not require further separation and can be sold directly by the collection facility to market. One hundred thirteen (113) collection facilities reported selling some type of material directly to a market.

In 2021, there were twelve (12) compost facilities within the State that were certified by the Program to process food scraps and/or leaf and yard debris and other organic materials. This is a smaller number than in recent years because, as of 2021, State law changed to place oversight of on-farm composting under the jurisdiction of the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food, and Markets (AAFM), provided the farm imports less than 2,000 cubic yards of food residuals or food processing residuals annually; and the finished compost is principally used on the farm; or the composting occurs on a small farm that manages poultry.

Construction and demolition (C&D) materials are also tracked in Group A. Historically, C&D materials have been excluded from the materials tracked in the diversion tonnages. These materials are difficult to track due to the significant reuse of materials occurring outside of the Solid Waste system. However, in late 2013, the State's first dedicated C&D recycling facility opened, and several other solid waste facilities have since adopted more active separation programs to collect and market the valuable C&D materials. In July of 2014, the Vermont Legislature passed Act 175 which mandated the recycling of architectural waste, a subset of construction and demolition waste (i.e. scrap metal, asphalt shingles, clean wood, drywall, plywood, and oriented strand-board) for commercial and multi-unit residential building projects that produce over 40 cubic yards of architectural waste and are within 20 miles of a C&D recycling facility. Recycling markets for C&D materials have fluctuated significantly since 2014 and architectural waste facilities have adjusted to these fluctuations by altering the types and volumes of materials that they are capable of managing. In addition to variability in the amount of C&D generated, which is impacted by economy and local development patterns, changes in the reported tonnages by these architectural waste facilities reflect both changes to the market and changes in the operations, which can vary substantially year to year. Further, the difficulty of distinguishing C&D from other waste types in mixed loads may cause misreporting.

#### **Group B – *Estimate of Direct to Broker or Market (Economic Recycling)***

In some cases, the recovery of materials occurs directly between business entities and brokers, thereby bypassing a reporting Vermont solid waste facility. For example, a supermarket may sell and ship large quantities of cardboard directly to a broker, instead of hiring a hauler, because it makes economic sense for a business of this scale to sell its recyclables directly. In the 2018 Vermont Waste Characterization Study (2018, DSM Environmental et al.), a survey of Vermont employers and manufacturing facilities identified and estimated the amount of recyclable materials that were either backhauled or sold directly to a broker by the business sector. By extrapolating this survey, the study estimated the tonnage of fibers, containers, and scrap metal delivered directly to a broker or market in 2018. Because economic recycling has been shown to be a significant contributor to the diversion of materials, estimates have been included in the annual Vermont Diversion and Disposal Report since the completion of the first estimate of economic recycling in a 2001 study (2001, DSM Environmental). The other category of material types sent directly to a broker without passing through a Vermont solid waste facility is the estimated 17,480 tons of beverage containers collected and processed through the Vermont Bottle Bill for distribution to market (Table 40; 2013, DSM Environmental). As Vermont redemption centers are not considered solid waste facilities, they are not required to report annual tonnages on this important diversion activity.

#### **Group C – *Reported Reuse Activities***

There are numerous reuse, resale, and repair businesses throughout Vermont; however, the diversity of material reused across the State makes estimates of this activity difficult, highly variable, and inaccurate. For that reason, this report is limited to listing reuse totals derived from facility reporting. In other words, only materials collected at permitted solid waste facilities for the purpose of local reuse are captured. As an example, the reuse listed here includes intact building materials, like cabinets, and used clothing. Reported reuse does not capture the vast amount of materials that are taken from the point of generation (residences, businesses, etc.) directly to a reuse or salvage store, re-purposed at the point of generation, or exchanged through yard sales, Front Porch Forum, Buy nothing groups, etc., as these activities are difficult to track or estimate.

#### **Group D – *Estimated Household Composting***

Significant diversion of food waste and leaf and yard waste occurs at home without material being handled by a solid waste facility. Home composting of both food waste and leaf and yard waste is anticipated to significantly contribute to the state's long-term diversion goals. In 2018, DSM Environmental et al. characterized the amount of food waste diverted annually by each Vermont household through an analysis of a representative, statewide

survey. They estimated that 58% of Vermont households compost (or feed animals) an average of 367 pounds of food waste annually. A similar 2001 study evaluated Chittenden County household leaf and yard waste diversion through home composting (2002, DSM Environmental). This survey estimated that 250 pounds of yard waste was composted by 39% of the surveyed households. These estimates, derived from these survey results, are the current best estimates available for calculating a rough value of the tonnage diverted by home composting. With the implementation of Vermont's Universal Recycling law within the State, home composting is likely to continue increasing as a diversion tool and these estimates will have to be revised as studies and data are available.

**Table 6.** Summary of Vermont's 2021 diversion activities.

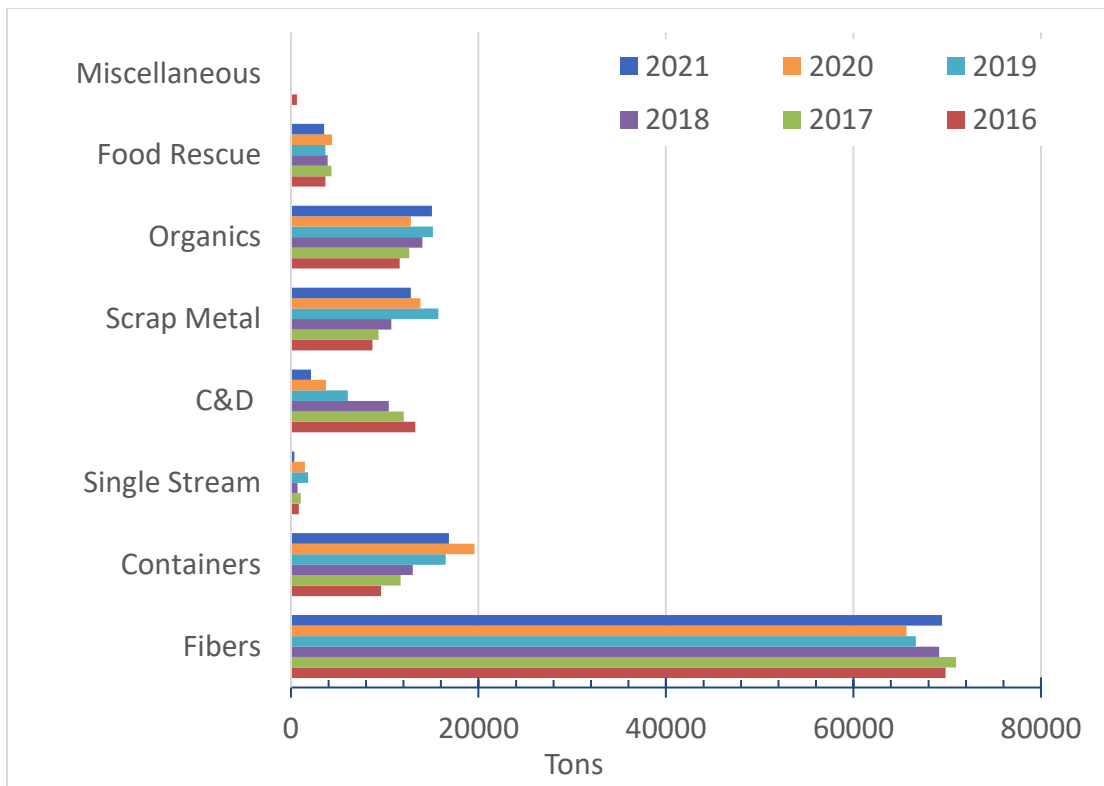
(in tons)	Fibers	Containers	Single Stream	C&D	Scrap Metal	Organics	Foodbank Food Rescue	Miscellaneous
A- Reporting Facility to Market	69,456	16,846	364	2,126	12,764	15,018		74
B- Estimate of Direct to Broker or Market (Economic Recycling)	20,707 <sup>†</sup>	17,480* 2,686 <sup>†</sup>			1,616 <sup>†</sup>	2,552 <sup>†</sup>		1,159 <sup>†</sup>
C- Reported Reuse Activities	484	354		13			3,521 <sup>†</sup>	20
D- Estimated Household Composting						16,418 <sup>§</sup> 35,843 <sup>†</sup>		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>90,647</b>	<b>37,366</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>14,380</b>	<b>69,831</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>1,253</b>
	<b>A + B + C + D = 219,501</b>							

\* Denotes an estimate of Bottle Bill containers diverted as derived from the System Analysis of the Impact of Act 148 on Solid Waste Management in Vermont (2013, DSM Environmental Services, Inc.)

<sup>†</sup> Denotes a diversion estimate derived from the 2018 Vermont Waste Characterization Report (2018, DSM Environmental). See above descriptions of the diversion groups for details.

<sup>‡</sup> Denotes values determined from tonnages provided by the Vermont Foodbank.

<sup>§</sup> Denotes a leaf and yard waste diversion estimate derived from the Vermont's Municipal Solid Waste Diversion Rate 2001 study (2002, DSM Environmental). See above descriptions of the diversion groups for details.



**Figure 2:** 2016-2021 comparison of materials marketed directly from Vermont solid waste facilities (Group A from Table 6 and Food Rescue).

Figure 2 displays the composition of diverted materials sold or donated to market year-to-year. Comparing diversion tonnages by material type helps the Program consider the impacts of programs, policies, and market conditions on recycling/composting/donation activity in Vermont. Overall, the total tonnage of diverted material decreased slightly from 2020 to 2021.

### III. Total Municipal Solid Waste Generation and Summary

On the basis of the previously stated formula:

$$\text{Disposal} + \text{Diversion} = \text{Generation}$$

Vermont generated **639,835 tons** of municipal solid waste materials in 2021. Total MSW disposal (adjusted to remove C&D component) was 420,334 tons, an increase of 18,234 tons from 2020, while diversion decreased by 3,268 tons to 219,501 tons.

While this figure is an under-representation of the complete material management tonnages for the state, it does represent the components that the Solid Waste Program can accurately and consistently track year to year for meaningful comparisons. It should be noted, when reviewing per capita values within Table 7 below, that the 2020 United States Census data resulted in a significant population increase, relative to the previous years' estimates. This, in addition to the decreased waste generation rates compared to 2019, results in notably lower per capita generation, disposal and diversion values.

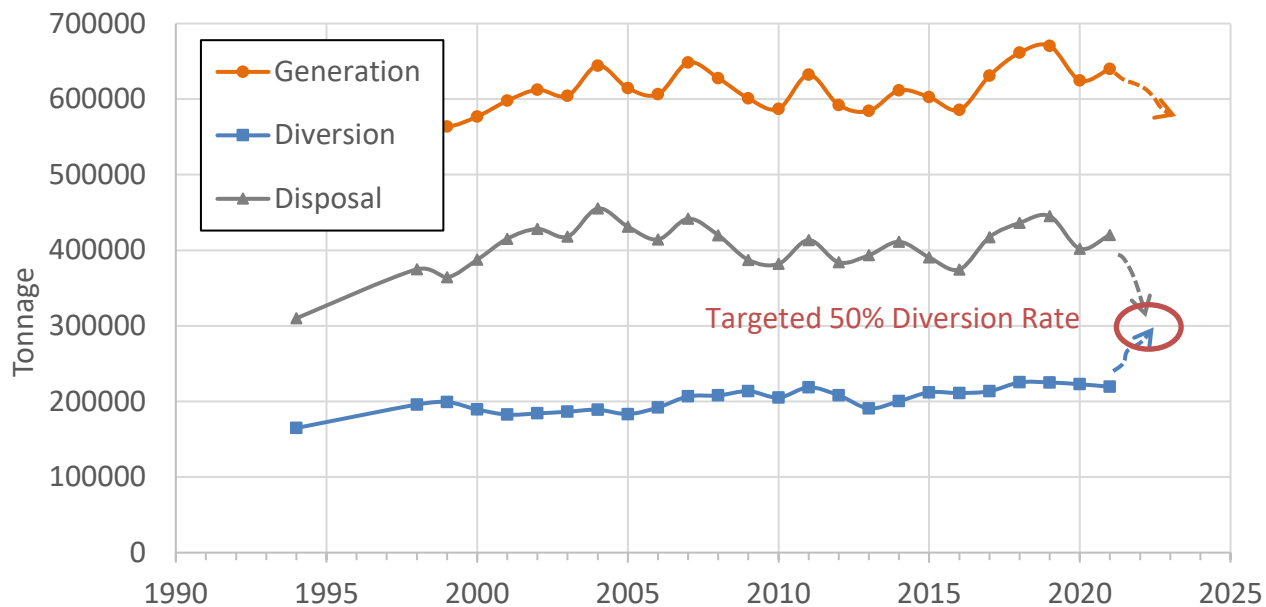


Figure 3: Projections of waste generation, diversion, and disposal with the targeted diversion rate goal of 50% from the state's 2019 Vermont Materials Management Plan.

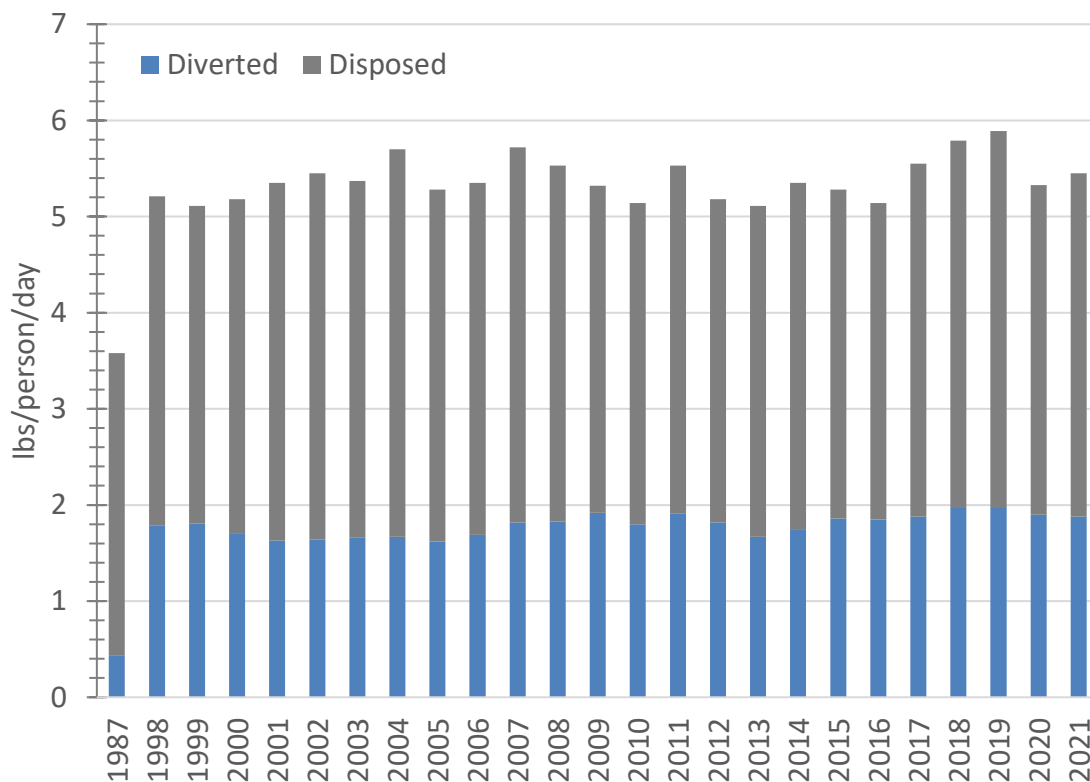


Figure 4: Pounds of waste generated per day per person (disposed + diverted) by Vermonters.

**Table 7. Vermont generation, diversion and disposal totals for municipal solid waste. Includes tonnages, per capita breakdowns and percentage rates.**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Generation	571,446	613,517	592,981	566,042	552,297	597,254	557,302	584,235	611,472	602,617	585,789	630,851	661,385 *673,403	670,348	624,869	639,835
Diversion	157,173	171,818	173,024	178,796	170,326	183,737	173,258	190,797	200,272	212,065	211,152	213,449	225,219 *237,237	225,122	222,769	219,501
Disposal	414,273	441,699	419,957	387,246	381,971	413,517	384,044	393,438	411,200	390,552	374,637	417,402	436,166	445,226	402,100	420,334
Population [1]	620,778	621,254	621,270	621,750	625,741	626,592	625,953	626,630	626,562	626,042	624,594	623,657	626,299	623,989	643,077	645,570
Per Capita MSW Generation (Tons/Year)	0.92	0.99	0.95	0.91	0.88	0.95	0.89	0.93	1.0	0.96	0.94	1.01	1.08	1.08	0.97	0.99
(Pounds/Day)	5.04	5.41	5.23	4.99	4.84	5.22	4.88	5.11	5.35	5.27	5.14	5.54	5.89	5.88	5.30	5.43
Per Capita MSW Diversion (Tons/Year)	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.34
(Pounds/Day)	1.39	1.52	1.53	1.58	1.49	1.61	1.52	1.67	1.75	1.86	1.85	1.88	2.08	1.97	1.90	1.86
Per Capita MSW Disposal (Tons/Year)	0.67	0.71	0.68	0.62	0.61	0.66	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.62	0.60	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.62	0.65
(Pounds/Day)	3.66	3.90	3.70	3.41	3.34	3.62	3.36	3.44	3.60	3.41	3.29	3.67	3.82	3.91	3.40	3.57
Generation	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Diversion	28%	28%	29%	32%	31%	31%	31%	33%	33%	35%	36%	34%	34%	34%	36%	34%
Disposal	72%	72%	71%	68%	69%	69%	69%	67%	67%	65%	64%	66%	66%	66%	64%	66%

[1] Population Estimate, Vermont. US Census: <http://census.gov>

\* There was an error in the 2018 diversion data. The corrected value is above.



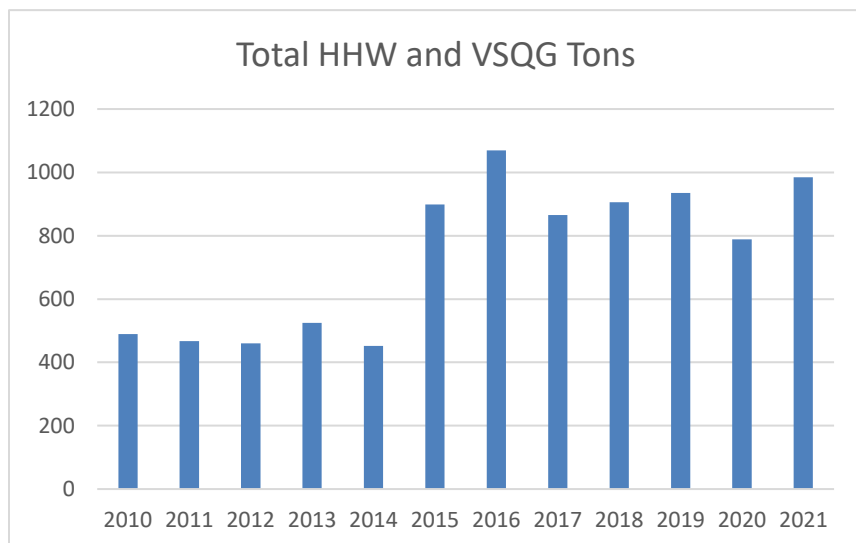
#### IV. Other Material Management Activities – Not included in disposal or diversion tonnages

##### **Hazardous Waste**

Household hazardous waste (HHW) and very small quantity generator (VSQG; formerly “conditionally exempt generator (CEG)”) hazardous waste is collected and managed at several full-time facilities in the state and at numerous one-day collection events (93 in 2021) hosted by municipalities throughout the year. Information on the materials collected over the course of the year is reported through the ReTRAC™ online reporting system similar to the solid waste facility reporting, as described earlier. These data are summarized in an annual HHW Survey Results report (Appendix A). A total of 984 tons of combined HHW and VSQG materials were collected in 2021, a notable increase over the 788 tons collected in 2020 (Table 8). It is important to note that the values reported within the HHW Survey Results only reflect material collected at fixed HHW facilities and events. These numbers do not capture all the HHW that is collected through extended producer responsibility programs as reported upon below.

**Table 8.** Summary of historic hazardous waste collections and participation

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total HHW and VSQG tons</b>	489	467	460	525	452	899	1,069	865	906	935	788	984
<b>% Participating VT Households</b>	6%	7%	9%	7%	7%	6%	8%	10%	9%	11%	7%	8%
<b>Pounds Collected per Household (avg.)</b>	46	47	34	62	102	131	86	60	60	55	80	88



**Figures 5.** Trends in HHW and VSQG hazardous waste collected.

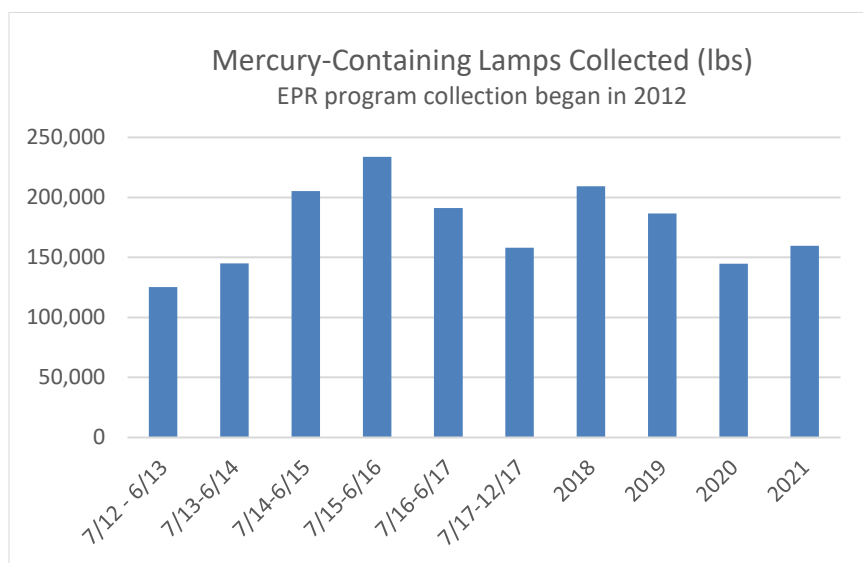
##### **Mercury Programs**

In 2007, Act 149 banned the knowing disposal of products containing mercury within Vermont landfills. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs for collection and recycling of mercury were established for thermostats in 2008 (after a successful pilot program in 2007), and for most general-use mercury-containing bulbs in 2012. Mercury-containing thermostats are collected and reported on by the Thermostat Recycling

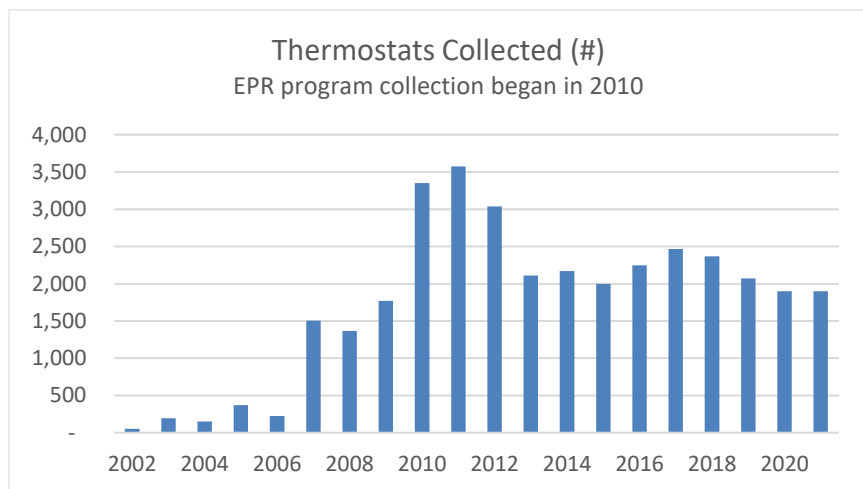
Corporation to the State of Vermont. This program collected 13.4 pounds of mercury in 2021 from 1,846 thermostats. Mercury-containing lamps that are covered by the EPR program are collected, recycled, and reported on by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA). During 2021, NEMA collected and recycled 1.57 pounds of mercury from 159,750 mercury-containing bulbs. In addition, mercury-containing bulbs that are not covered by the program are collected by HHW events and facilities and are accounted for in HHW tonnage.

**Table 9.** Summary of historic mercury collections.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b># Mercury Bulbs</b>	125,36 1	154,15 7	205,15 5	233,82 0	191,06 0	158,07 9	209,40 0	186,65 2	144,75 1	159,750
<b># Mercury Thermostats</b>	3,036	2,111	2,169	2,000	2,246	2,468	2,369	2,069	1,897	1,846



**Figure 7.** Trends in lamp collections.



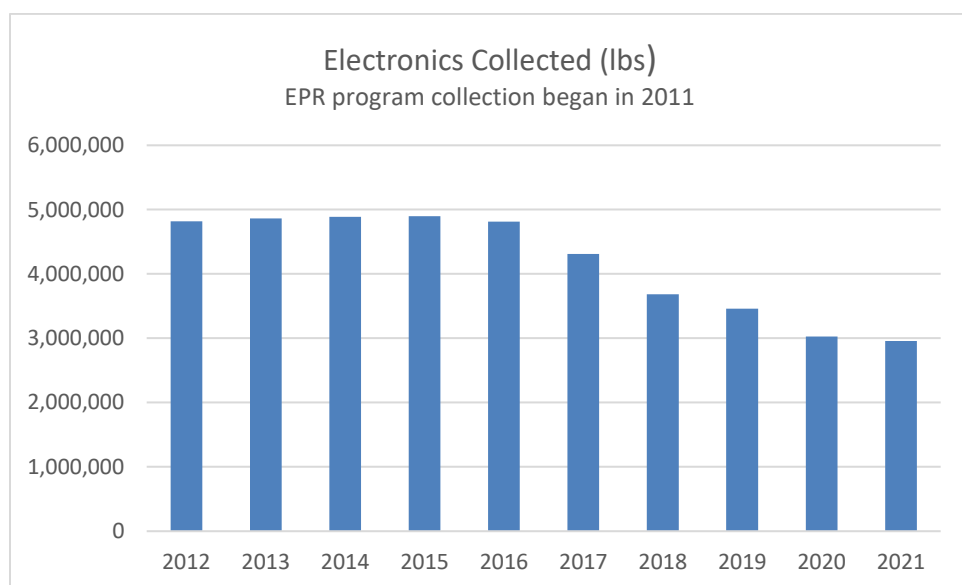
**Figure 8.** Trends in thermostat collections.

### **Vermont Electronic Recycling Program**

The Vermont Electronic Recycling Program (E-cycles) was first implemented in July of 2011. This program provides no-cost electronic device recycling for covered entities and devices. During the 2021 collection period, 2,955,501 lbs of e-waste were collected. The decrease in tonnage over time is due, in part, to the fact that many types of covered electronics are now typically lighter than comparable items once were (flat-screen monitor versus cathode-ray tube monitor, for example).

**Table 10.** Summary of historic electronics collections.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Lbs Electronics</b>	4,865,266	4,888,400	4,897,778	4,814,188	4,312,381	3,685,448	3,460,051	3,028,996	2,955,501



**Figure 9.** Trends in electronics collections.

### **Batteries**

In 2014, Vermont became the first state to require manufacturers to fund collection and recycling of single-use batteries, with the passage of the Vermont Primary Battery Stewardship Law. The law requires producers of primary batteries sold in Vermont to register with Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and provide a stewardship plan to manage the proper recycling and/or disposal of primary batteries sold in Vermont. A Primary Battery is a non-rechargeable battery weighing two kilograms or less, including alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Producers may choose to submit an individual stewardship plan or participate in a shared stewardship plan. Currently, most producers that sell in Vermont are under a shared stewardship plan implemented by the stewardship organization Call2Recycle.

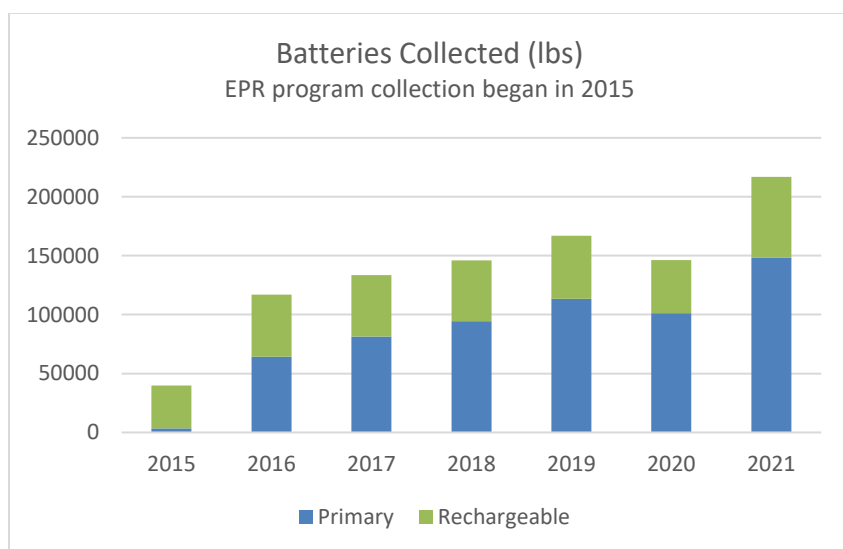
Call2Recycle implements both the primary (non-rechargeable) battery stewardship program mandated by Vermont law and the manufacturer-led voluntary rechargeable battery collection program. This allows for both types of batteries to be collected at no cost to consumers in Vermont at convenient locations throughout the state. There are over 100 collection sites available in Vermont for battery recycling, which offers 98% of

Vermont residents and businesses access to a collection site within 10 miles of their home or business. The stewardship program is funded by battery producers who pay fees based upon their Vermont battery sales.

During the 2021 collection year, Call2Recycle collected 216,764 pounds of batteries (148,340 lbs primary and 68,424 lbs rechargeable), 48% more than Call2Recycle collected in 2020; this is the highest collection amount to date.

**Table 11.** Summary of historic battery collections.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Lbs Primary Batteries</b>	3,350	64,366	81,381	94,424	113,451	101,275	148,340
<b>Lbs Rechargeable Batteries</b>	36,477	52,617	52,238	51,677	53,426	45,122	68,424



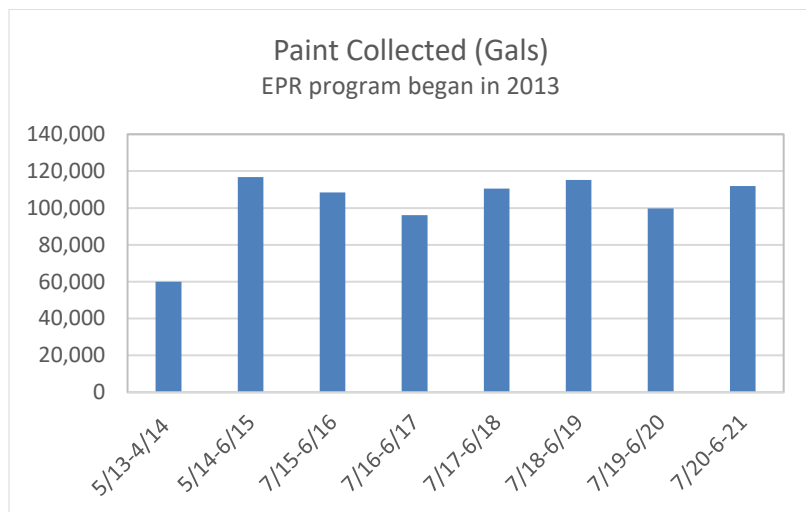
**Figure 10.** Trends in battery collections.

### **PaintCare**

In May of 2013, the Vermont Legislature passed paint product stewardship legislation (Act 58) that establishes free paint collection sites at retailers and permitted solid waste facilities across the State. This program is funded by a fee consumers pay on each container of paint sold in Vermont. This program is implemented by the PaintCare stewardship organization, which worked with the Solid Waste Program in 2013 to develop the final Vermont Paint Stewardship Program Plan. The program officially launched on May 1, 2014. An annual report is due to the Program by October of each year, with a reporting period of July 1-June 30<sup>th</sup>. During this fourth collection period, July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021, 111,847 gallons were collected. This is a 12% increase from the previous year, and a significant increase over the average annual collection of 60,000 gallons that occurred in years prior to implementation of the PaintCare program. 76% of the paint collected that year was latex paint, and 23% of the latex paint was unusable and sent to landfill. The rest of the paint collected was recycled, reused, or used as fuel.

**Table 12.** Summary of historic paint collections.

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
<b>Gallons of Paint</b>	60,000	116,691	108,466	96,109	110,567	115,142	99,838	111,847



**Figure 11.** Trends in paint collections.

### **Tires**

Stockpiling tires is illegal in Vermont and tires have been banned from the landfill since 1992. Currently, there is no state law requiring a tire collection program funded by producers or consumer fees. Most tires that are collected in Vermont are brought out-of-state for processing, primarily as tire-derived-fuel for paper mills and cement kilns. Vermont facilities collected 3,712 tons of tires in 2021, which is similar to the amount collected in recent years. Tires have not been historically included in the Diversion & Disposal report, although permitted tire collection facilities are required to report the tonnage of tires that pass through their facilities. These numbers do not include the significant amount of tires that are managed through retail tire dealers and garages, and also do not include tires that are illegally hauled or dumped.

**Table 13.** Summary of recent tire collections.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Tons Tires</b>	4,315	2,733	4,274	3,878	3,551	3,712

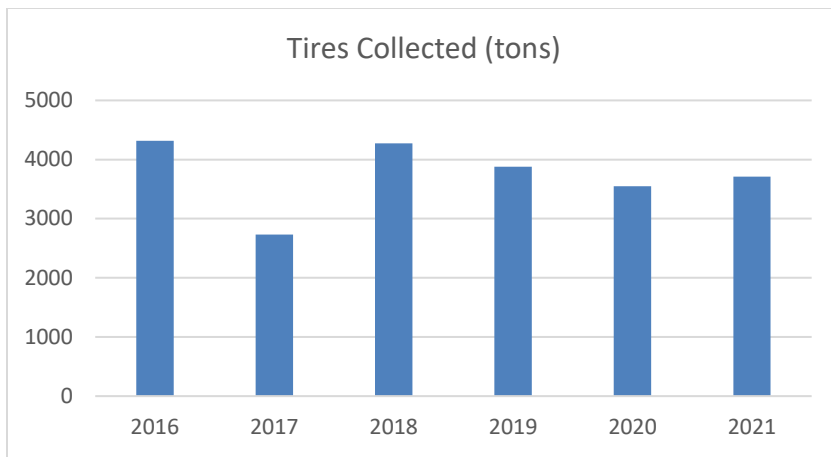


Figure 12. Trends in recent tire collections.

**Appendix A: Household Hazardous Waste Report**  
**SUMMARY OF 2021 VERMONT HHW/VSQG WASTE PROGRAMS**



All Solid Waste Districts and Alliances, in alphabetical order

HHW/VSQG Material Collected (all materials in tons) <sup>†</sup>		SEE VERMONT TOTALS FOR EACH MATERIAL ON PAGE 2														
		Adirondack S/WMD	Bennington County Solid Waste Alliance	Chittenden S/WMD	Lamoille R/SWMD	Londonberry Group	Mad River RMA	Mountain Alliance	Northeast Kingdom WMD	Northwest S/WMD	Rutland County S/WMD (excludes S/WAC)	Solid Waste Alliance	Southern W/W Counties	Winthrop S/WMD	White River Alliance	
1	Acids	0.64	2.00	0.68	2.29	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.68	0.22	0.22	0.33	0.20	0.23	0.42	
2	Aerosols	1.10	2.05	2.31	11.54	1.48	0.50	0.37	0.60	0.41	0.43	12.14	0.87	1.68	1.04	
3	Bases	1.18	1.31	1.12	3.50	0.39	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.41	0.21	0.16	-	0.34	0.83	
4	Fire Extinguishers	-	0.26	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.02	-	-	-	
5	Flammables & Solvents	16.28	4.00	8.61	39.15	10.50	2.20	3.48	0.88	22.09	2.71	9.44	0.77	4.87	3.33	
6	Glycols (Antifreeze)	2.74	-	-	9.46	-	-	-	0.63	1.40	0.23	-	-	1.79	-	
7	Oxidizers	0.23	0.45	0.10	0.65	0.23	0.05	0.21	-	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.49	-	
8	Lead Paint Chips & Debris	0.68	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	
9	Paints – Latex	30.55	60.36	7.46	100.11	-	3.82	-	18.45	24.43	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Paints – Oil	12.16	19.45	4.95	24.13	-	1.99	-	7.75	5.88	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Paints – Oil + Latex, Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	79.63	1.76	-	13.54	
12	Paints – Non-process Resins	6.09	4.80	8.65	24.72	3.09	1.75	0.74	1.10	10.33	3.32	3.11	1.11	4.68	1.85	
13	Pesticides	2.45	2.07	2.74	11.73	1.78	-	0.34	0.85	1.49	1.25	2.17	0.35	1.73	1.46	
14	Propane Tanks	2.25	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	7.78	-	6.12	-	-	-	
15	Reactives	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	
16	Toxics	0.28	-	-	0.55	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.86	-	
17	Photo Chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Waste Oil – Uncontaminated	12.89	-	-	12.28	-	-	1.28	-	6.25	3.60	6.80	-	-	-	
19	Waste Oil – Contaminated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.22	-	-	1.49	-	
20	Waste Oil – Oily Debris	1.33	0.21	0.67	3.89	0.74	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.42	-	
21	Waste Oil – Oil Filters	2.87	-	-	1.38	-	-	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Oily Water	2.86	-	0.88	1.00	2.50	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Mercury – Fluorescent Tubes	7.57	0.16	-	14.05	-	-	0.12	0.01	-	1.31	2.64	-	-	1.10	
24	Mercury – Other Lamps	0.06	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.08	0.59	-	-	-	0.56	
25	Mercury – Added Products	-	0.02	0.03	0.31	-	-	0.02	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.02	0.02	
26	Mercury – Elemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Mercury – Compounds	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	
28	Primary Batteries	3.95	0.25	-	24.60	-	-	0.11	-	6.56	0.70	2.18	-	-	-	
29	Rechargeable Batteries	3.50	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.66	0.51	-	-	-	0.02	
30	Lead-Acid Batteries	9.74	-	-	2.21	-	-	-	-	0.85	3.03	-	-	-	-	
31	Other misc. products	2.97	0.90	0.27	15.10	0.13	0.60	0.00	0.20	-	1.26	5.77	0.22	0.75	0.21	
Demographics																
Occupied Households in Area††		13,798	14,549	22,664	61,815	10,906	1,478	5,044	5,092	19,751	19,824	19,953	5,786	13,656	15,381	3,971
Program Profiles																
Number of Events Held		0	3	666	665	3	3	1	2	9	6	36	3	2	0	2
# of households served		2725	666	665	8259	772	207	359	80	618	1696	1187	127	575	326	276
# of businesses served		96	0	3	565	4	1	13	0	1	565	60	0	3	15	0
% household participation		20%	5%	3%	13%	7%	14%	7%	2%	3%	9%	6%	2%	4%	2%	7%
Total HHW/VSQG (tons)		124.56	99.66	38.51	302.66	21.03	11.41	10.19	4.16	84.21	49.25	135.46	5.59	15.19	21.75	10.84
Total VSQG Collected (tons)		8.85	-	0.34	96.59	0.79	0.55	-	-	0.84	0.48	8.85	-	0.10	0.24	-
Total HHW Collected (tons)		115.71	99.66	38.17	206.08	20.24	10.86	10.19	4.16	83.37	48.77	126.61	5.59	15.09	21.51	10.84
Avg. HHW/per household (tons)		0.04	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04
Avg. VSQG/per business (tons)		0.09	-	0.11	0.17	0.20	0.55	-	-	0.84	0.001	0.15	#DIV/0!	-	0.02	-

<sup>†</sup> All reported materials are converted to tons using VT Solid Waste Program Combined HHW Conversion Factors. See cover page for details.

<sup>††</sup> Household estimates were derived from the US Census Bureau: Population, Housing Units, Area and Density: 2010.

**All Independent Towns, Shared HHW Events**

HHW/VSQG Material Collected (all materials in tons)†		Canaan shared with Lemington	Coventry, shared with Barton, Lowell and Newport City	Fairfax	St. Johnsbury shared with Burke	Greater Upper Valley SWD shared with Hartford	Whitingham	Winhall	VERMONT TOTALS
1	Acids	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.33	-	0.08	9.7
2	Aerosols	0.22	0.85	1.25	0.44	1.18	0.21	0.28	41.6
3	Bases	0.22	0.30	0.27	0.10	0.42	-	0.20	12.0
4	Fire Extinguishers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
5	Flammables & Solvents	0.44	2.20	7.09	0.53	6.65	0.48	0.44	148.9
6	Glycols (Antifreeze)	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.44	-	17.1
7	Oxidizers	-	0.08	0.14	-	0.09	-	0.14	3.3
8	Lead Paint Chips & Debris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
9	Paints – Latex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245.2
10	Paints – Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.3
11	Paints – Oil + Latex, Mixed	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	100.4
12	Paints – Non-process Resins	0.81	3.10	1.04	-	2.21	-	0.74	83.2
13	Pesticides	-	0.85	2.08	0.36	0.79	0.06	0.44	35.0
14	Propane Tanks	-	-	0.30	0.01	-	-	0.02	17.7
15	Reactives	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.4
16	Toxics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
17	Photo Chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
18	Waste Oil – Uncontaminated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.1
19	Waste Oil – Contaminated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
20	Waste Oil – Oily Debris	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	7.9
21	Waste Oil – Oil Filters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4
22	Oily Water	0.40	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	8.7
23	Mercury – Fluorescent Tubes	-	0.25	0.00	0.07	-	-	0.05	27.3
24	Mercury – Other Lamps	-	0.05	0.42	0.00	-	-	-	1.9
25	Mercury – Added Products	-	-	0.07	0.02	-	-	-	0.5
26	Mercury – Elemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Mercury – Compounds	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.1
28	Primary Batteries	-	0.08	1.11	0.00	-	-	-	39.5
29	Rechargeable Batteries	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.01	4.8
30	Lead-Acid Batteries	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.00	16.0
31	Other misc. products	-	-	-	2.36	0.63	0.88	0.22	32.5
<b>Demographics</b>									
Occupied Households in Area††		489	3,818	1,591	3,888	12,211	574	343	256,582
<b>Program Profiles</b>									
Number of Events Held		2	2	2	3	3	2	2	93
# of households served		46	285	225	121	402	45	40	19,702
# of businesses served		5	2	-	-	2	1	1	1,337
% households served		9%	7%	14%	3%	3%	8%	12%	8%
<b>Total HHW/VSQG (tons)</b>		2.31	8.03	13.89	4.03	16.11	2.07	2.62	983.5
Total VSQG Collected (tons)		-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	118.6
Total HHW Collected (tons)		2.31	7.03	13.89	4.03	16.11	2.07	2.62	865
Avg. HHW/per household (tons)		0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.04
Avg. VSQG/per business (tons)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
† All reported materials are converted to tons using VT Solid Waste Program Combined HHW Conversion Factors.									
†† Household estimates were derived from the US Census Bureau: <i>Population, Housing Units, Area and Density: 2010</i> .									

## Appendix B: Vermont Biosolids Management Statistics for 2021

2021 Vermont Sludge & Biosolids Management Statistics*			
Management Option	In-State	Out-of-State	Totals
Volume (Dry Tons)			
Beneficial Reuse*	3,561	4,734	8,294
Landfill Disposal	2,699	605	3,304
Total	6,260	5,339	11,598
Percentages			
Beneficial Reuse	30.7	40.8	71.5
Landfill Disposal	23.3	5.2	28.5
Total	54.0	46.0	100.0

\*includes both Class B land application and EQ biosolids distribution

2021 Vermont Septage Management Statistics			
Management Option	In-State	Out-of-State	Totals
Volume (Gallons)			
Land Application	702,484	81,275	783,759
Wastewater Treatment Facility Disposal	39,908,558	3,329,358	43,237,916
Total	40,611,042	3,410,633	44,021,675
Percentages			
Land Application	1.6	0.2	1.8
Wastewater Treatment Facility Disposal	90.7	7.6	98.2
Total	92.3	7.7	100.0

# **STAKEHOLDER GROUP ON THE ROLE OF DEPACKAGERS IN MANAGING FOOD WASTE - REPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

January 15, 2023

**Prepared by:**

Department of Environmental Conservation  
Vermont Agency of Natural Resources  
1 National Life Drive Montpelier, Vermont 05620-3702

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## I. Executive Summary

Plastic and per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from products and packaging represent an environmental and human health concern. In two issue papers, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified food waste recycling as a pathway for plastic and PFAS contamination in composts and digestates. EPA also recognizes that there are limitations to the available information and identifies research gaps to inform the practice going forward. In a related effort to protect the environment and public health from PFAS and plastic contamination, the Vermont legislature passed Act 170 in 2022 requiring the evaluation and assessment of commercial depackaging operations in Vermont. ANR was charged with convening a collaborative stakeholder group to discuss three main questions and provide a report of recommendations to the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy and the House Committee on Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife on or before January 15, 2023.

The three main charges the stakeholder group was tasked with researching, discussing and responding to are;

1. recommendations on whether the organics management hierarchy in [10 V.S.A. § 6605k](#) should apply to each generator of organic waste;
2. whether the Agency of Natural Resources should modify its [existing policy](#) surrounding the source separation of organic wastes; and
3. any recommendations on the proper use of depackagers in the management of organic waste.

## II. Background

### A. Act 148 - Universal Recycling Law

In 2012, Vermont Legislature passed Act 148, a progressive law banning food residuals (among other recyclable materials) from landfill disposal. Act 148 includes a policy that food residuals be managed in a manner consistent with the priority uses established in the Vermont Food Recovery Hierarchy and also defines food residuals as source separated at the point of generation from non-compostable materials. Statute staggered the disposal bans over the course of six years based on generation volume. The largest generators, exceeding 104 tons of food residuals per year were subject to the law effective July 1, 2014 and the smallest generators (any amount of food residuals) became subject to the law on July 1 2020.

Implementing Act 148 required the cooperation and participation of many governmental entities (state and local), private businesses, non-profit organizations, and citizens of Vermont. Dozens of meetings were held around the state at various milestones of the law's rollout to educate haulers, businesses, and residents of the requirements and the available food residual management options.

In 2014 the Vermont General Assembly charged ANR with forming the [Solid Waste Infrastructure Advisory Committee](#) to assess and report on the infrastructure needs and possible revenue sources, to manage recyclable and organic materials generated as a result of Act 148. Implementation issues were discussed at regular [Universal Recycling Law Stakeholder Group meetings](#) held typically on a quarterly basis from 2015 to 2019 when the Legislature was not in session. ANR conducted media campaigns on YouTube, Facebook, internet and social media sites, Front Porch Forum, and local and cable television and radio stations to reach and educate Vermonters on the recycling and composting requirements of Act 148. Additionally, ANR has partnered with the Composting Association of Vermont to host the annual [Vermont Organics Recycling Summit](#) inviting leading researchers and experts to inform local organic waste recycling efforts and policy.

In general, the Universal Recycling law has been successful at increasing the availability of recycling, food donation, and food residual composting/digestion services in the state. In the first few years of the law's rollout, Vermont saw tremendous growth in the amount of food diverted to feed Vermonters via food banks and gleaning services. There was an increase in agricultural partners accepting food residuals as a component of their laying hen feeding regimen, utilizing locally available resources to offset feed and fertilizer costs, diversify farm income and produce egg and soil

amendment commodities. Composters statewide also saw an increase in the volumes of imported source separated food residuals. All of these outcomes, feeding Vermonters, strengthening farms, reducing the reliance on imported feeds and synthetic fertilizers, using locally available resources to grow food and build the soil strengthened our food system and our communities.

As the food residual disposal ban requirements of the law expanded to more and more generators over time, so too did the need for additional infrastructure and alternative management methods and technologies. In January 2020, ANR permitted Vermont’s first food depackaging facility. Also around this time, ANR-DEC issued a “[DEC Policy for Managing Food Residuals, Including Packaged Food Residuals](#)” detailing how packaged food and source separated food residuals should be managed in the state.

Following the issuance of the policy, there was concern from some food waste management stakeholders that the policy did not strictly adhere to the source separation and food recovery hierarchy requirements of Act 148. Some stakeholders advocated to the Legislature that the policy might result in microplastic and other possible contamination to agricultural soils and might have the potential for detrimental impacts to human health and the environment. During the 2021-2022 session, Act 170 was passed which tasked ANR with convening a collaborative stakeholder group to evaluate the application of the food recovery hierarchy, to evaluate ANR-DEC’s 2020 Packaged Food policy and to make recommendations on the proper use of depackagers in the management of food residuals. Act 170 charged ANR with submitting the recommendations of the stakeholder process to the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy and the House Committee on Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife on or before January 15, 2023.

## **B. Role of Depackagers in Managing Food Waste Stakeholder Group and Process**

Statute specified seven sectors to be represented in the stakeholder group. To fill these roles, ANR first solicited participation from individuals who had already provided testimony during the Act 170 draft legislation. The list of participants was finalized by ANR on July 12, 2022, and consisted of the following representatives:

<b>Required Sector per Statute</b>	<b>Participant</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
VT Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets	Steve Cash	VAAFM, Inspection Program
A food waste composter	Dan Goossen	Green Mountain Compost
A farm that allows animals to forage food waste	Tom Gilbert	Black Dirt Farm
A company operating a depackaging facility	Michael Casella	Casella Waste Management
The VT Retailers and Grocers Association	Erin Sigrist	VT Retailers and Grocers Assoc
A company that anaerobically digests food waste	Billy Connelly	Vanguard Renewables
A food product manufacturing company in VT	Jenna Evans	Ben & Jerry’s

The stakeholder group held 7 public meetings at the ANR offices in the National Life building in Montpelier and 1 stakeholder-only Microsoft Teams meeting to discuss the draft report of recommendations. Meetings were also hosted via Microsoft Teams video and phone call in options to maximize accessibility. Prior to the first meeting, ANR drafted a process framework document outlining roles, meeting structure, public participation, public access to documents and applicable open meeting law requirements. No comments were received from stakeholders and the document was finalized and used to guide the process. Stakeholders determined the agendas and discussion topics and ANR primarily provided administrative support. ANR created a [stakeholder group webpage](#) for organizational purposes. A complete record of meeting agendas, minutes, complete meeting recordings, and attendees can be found on the webpage as well. All documents created by, used by or referred to by the group during this process can be found at the following file directory: [https://anrweb.vt.gov/DEC/\\_DEC/depackager.aspx](https://anrweb.vt.gov/DEC/_DEC/depackager.aspx)



The format of the meetings was discussion based with opportunities for each participant to provide their point of view or input to the relevant agenda topics and to ask questions of guest expert presenters. Public attendance and participation was encouraged throughout the stakeholder process as well with meeting announcements distributed on various list serves and over 25 individuals from the public and/or interested parties attending the meetings. Written feedback from outside stakeholders was not a requirement of the Act 170, the stakeholder group, or ANR, but a few individuals voluntarily submitted written comments and can be found [here](#) (under the “public submitted comments and resources folder”).

At the request of the stakeholders, ANR scheduled the following 7 experts to present to the group.

- Peter Blair – Just Zero: Shared his legal interpretation of applicable terms and definitions in statute. ([Link to video](#)). In addition to presenting to the group, Peter provided a [memorandum on the legal analysis of the Vermont food residuals management hierarchy](#).
- Eric Roy, Ph.D. – UVM: Provided an overview of the ongoing work they are doing in their lab to develop analytical methods and study microplastics in various food residual streams. He also provided a [pre-print of a literature review](#) of pertinent papers and a [summary of his presentation](#) to the group for reference. ([Link to presentation recording](#)).
- Kyla Bennet – PEER.org: Provided an overview of environmental policy considerations VT could consider in light of PFAS and microplastics in the organics recycling system. ([Link to presentation recording](#))
- George Parmenter – Hannaford: Provided a large regional grocer’s perspective on the victories and challenges of meeting the Act 148 food waste diversion goals and hierarchy priorities. ([Link to presentation recording](#))
- Raju Badireddy – UVM: Presented on emergent PFAS treatment technologies and what applications they may be suitable for. ([Link to presentation recording](#))
- Sarah Vose, Ph.D – State Toxicologist, VT Dept. of Health: Provided a brief summary of the human health impacts and concerns from PFAS and microplastics. ([Link to presentation recording](#) and slide show.)
- Brent Demers – City Market/Onion River Coop: Provided a local grocer’s perspective of how the Co-op’s robust environmental mission drives waste reduction, diversion for feeding people and compliance with Act 148’s hierarchy priorities. ([Link to presentation recording](#))

### III. Conclusions and Recommendations

Act 170 specified that the Role of Depackagers in Managing Food Waste Stakeholder Group include participants from seven distinct business sectors and areas of interest. By design the collaborative stakeholder process includes participants from different industries who have different organics management recommendations. During this process group consensus was not always possible. The “Summary” sections in this report draws from the stakeholder recommendations submitted to ANR as well as the discussion from the stakeholder meetings and summarizes any areas where there was complete agreement or majority agreement and otherwise will defer to the stakeholders to convey their recommendations in their own words.

#### A. Conclusions

##### 1. Vermont Food Recovery Hierarchy

**Statutory charge from Act 170:** “(1) *recommendations on whether the organics management hierarchy in 10*

*V.S.A. § 6605k should apply to each generator of organic waste;”*

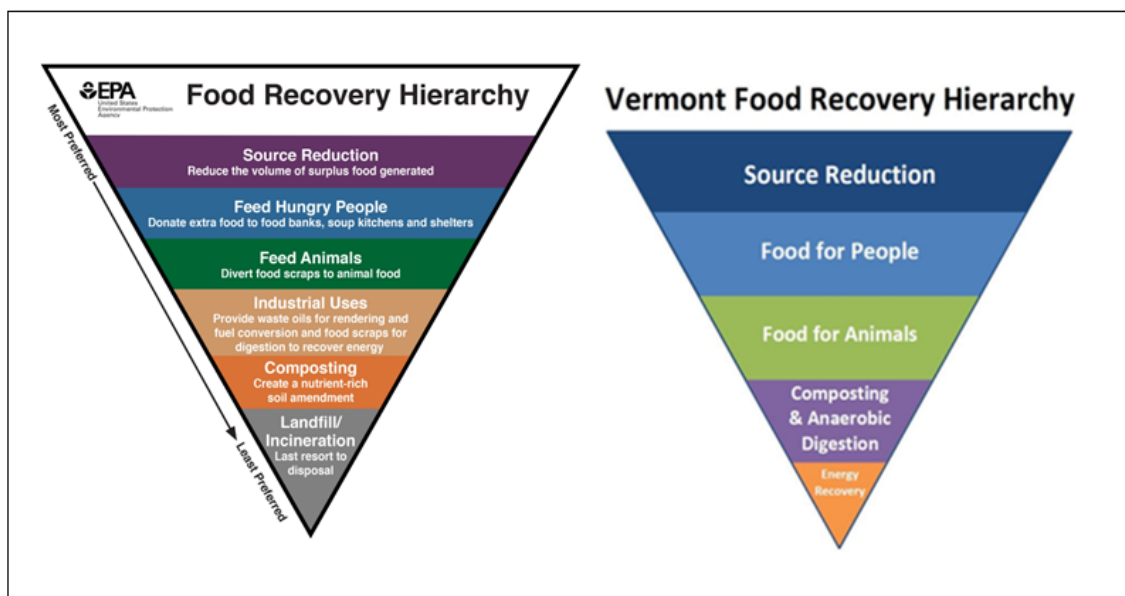
## Summary

There was majority consensus (6 stakeholders agreed, one abstained in lieu of further life cycle analysis data) that the VT Food Recovery Hierarchy should apply to each generator of organic wastes. The stakeholders unanimously found value in having an established food recovery hierarchy to promote Vermont’s resource management goals and priorities.

Indirectly related to the specific request for recommendation charged by Act 170, a consistent theme expressed by stakeholders (4 out of 7) was that ANR should prioritize outreach and education efforts around the Food Recovery Hierarchy for generators over enforcement. Several stakeholders requested more guidance from ANR that clearly outlines the source separation requirements for generators and haulers and specifies any exemptions that depart from that baseline requirement. One example discussed would be a grocer with an established food residual source separation and employee education program would need to source separate all food residuals but *could* qualify for an exemption to outsource packaged food to a depackager for removal of inorganic and non-compostable materials.

Research conducted by the group on the food recovery hierarchy:

- The group asked two grocers operating locations in Vermont for feedback on food waste diversion and meeting hierarchy priorities. Grocers have been major participants in the food recovery system routing food for human consumption. The presenting grocer representatives did not voice any major issues with the current VT Food Recovery Hierarchy.
- There was also research into what other states have done to optimize conformance with food recovery programs. Some possible solutions include: outreach and guidance programs for grocers and restaurants to develop or enhance packaged and fresh food donation programs, tax incentives for food recovery focuses businesses or grocers with food donation programs, grant opportunities to food recovery businesses for upgrades like refrigerated hauling equipment.
- EPA is [currently conducting](#) a life-cycle analysis of the existing [EPA Food Recovery Hierarchy](#) (note: EPA’s Food Recovery Hierarchy is slightly different from Vermont’s – see below) to determine if adjustments should be made based on overall environmental impact of any of the listed priorities. A report on the study is expected in the second half of 2023.



*Stakeholder submitted recommendations on whether the organics management hierarchy in 10 VSA Section 6605k should apply to each generator of organics waste.*

**Michael Casella, Casella Waste Management Inc.**

Many generators are currently utilizing the options on the hierarchy; some are using a variety of options to manage their food scraps while others may use only one. There are many variables that lead a generator to determine which option(s) they may use; these include the type of material they generate, cost, labor, logistics, and the availability or willingness of the destination facility to accept their material. We believe that the hierarchy already does apply to generators, this was demonstrated when the Vermont Foodbank saw a 40% increase in food donations in 2016 after the initial ban was implemented ([Universal Recycling Law Boosts Fresh Food Donations | Agency of Natural Resources \(vermont.gov\)](#)). The question isn't whether the hierarchy should apply, the question is should it be enforced.

Casella feels strongly that future success of the Universal Recycling Law should be achieved through on-going outreach and education. Applying enforcement to all generators is not feasible and could result in the opposite effect. The Agency's resources are better spent providing education to generators on how to divert their food scraps from disposal (which is currently not being enforced) and let the generators decide which management option(s) to use that best suit their business model.

**Steve Cash, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets**

1. The term generator should be defined so it is clear who is a generator, and who is not. The definition should also make clear that those handling organic waste, that they did not generate, are not generators.
2. If an entity is hired or contracted to handle a generator's organic waste, that should not alleviate the generator from managing their waste in a way that adheres to the organics management hierarchy.

**Billy Connelly, Vanguard Renewables**

We have asked repeatedly whether the State of Vermont wants our Stakeholder Group's recommendations and decisions to be based on data and scientific information.

Before deciding on the question of whether the organics management hierarchy in V.S.A. § 6605k should apply to each generator of organic waste, we must be clear on the highest and best use for organic material. Vermont's version of the Food Recovery Hierarchy differs from the Food Recovery Hierarchy developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and used throughout the United States. We agree with the U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Food Recovery Hierarchy that the first step should be to reduce the volume of surplus food. We also agree that the next highest and best use of food is to feed hungry people and then to feed animals. Considering the environmental impacts of greenhouse gases on our climate when organics decompose, we agree that the next highest and best use for food residuals is to process the material in anaerobic digesters, especially digesters that sequester methane and convert it to renewable natural gas. We agree that the next destinations for food waste are composting and then landfill/incineration.

It would be important to understand if the State of Vermont is determining the highest and best use for material in its hierarchy based on data and where that data may be located. This would be the first step in understanding if Vermont's version of the hierarchy is superior to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Food Recovery Hierarchy. Has Vermont clearly defined and provided evidence that its hierarchy clearly ranks destinations for organic material according to the highest and best use for that organic material? If unable to prove the superiority of the Vermont hierarchy, the State must align with science, with federal agencies, academics, state and local governments, organizations, and businesses that agree with and follow the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Food Recovery Hierarchy. The State should also commit to studying and understanding the lifecycles of and best and highest uses of organics materials.

**Jenna Evans, Ben & Jerry's**

1. The hierarchy should apply to all generators of organic waste.

2. Generators should always strive to follow the hierarchy but should be allowed some flexibility depending on practical factors such as the quality of the waste stream, how far away the end destination is, willingness of end destination to accept material, cost, generator liability, etc.
3. Exemptions and exceptions should be clearly defined.
4. Education should be prioritized over enforcement.

## **Tom Gilbert, Black Dirt Farm**

### **I. General Remarks on the Universal Recycling Law**

In 2012, the Vermont Legislature passed the Universal Recycling Law (Act 148) to develop, along with other recycling goals, Vermont's organic recycling infrastructure and address issues within the existing system that were not working before. Arguments that the law is too ambitious fail to understand the intention behind the law and the scope of the problems it aims to solve. In fact, we cannot solve these issues without changing paradigms and moving away from a "business as usual" approach.

Efforts to undermine the ambition of the Universal Recycling Law are in direct conflict with the intention of the legislators who passed it. Vermont must be bold in its efforts to properly implement the requirements of this important piece of legislation. Vermont should not alter the ambition and intent of the law to accommodate national or multinational private interests.

#### **A. The Role of the State in Risk Management**

At the heart of answering the three questions posed to the Vermont Depackaging Stakeholder Group is an evaluation of the way the Agency of Natural Resources evaluates and manages risk. Government and its agencies are tasked with serving the public good. Therefore, the focus must be on mitigating risk, not just managing it.

Several stakeholders were unwilling to engage in meaningful discussion regarding the framework of how we manage risk within the organics recycling system. The state should be taking a precautionary approach that seeks to avoid and mitigate risk. This precautionary approach is not anti-scientific. In fact, it is good science, and even better policy. The Universal Recycling Law was enacted to build a strong, resilient organic recycling system where excess edible food that can't be donated is used for animal feed or composted/digested to create a valuable soil amendment. To the extent that there are policies or practices that increase the likelihood of contamination within the system, those policies and practices should be prohibited until they can be proven safe and effective.

This is a precautionary approach which is centered on utilizing what is known, or unknown, to develop a safe and equitable framework. This approach is common in the European Union and in many other countries. In fact, the alternative framework utilized by the Environmental Protection Agency and state environmental agencies in the United States is really where the science falls off. If you know that a toxin likely has a greater impact than currently established, including on the basis of knowing existing research is not comprehensive, the pragmatic approach would be to extend caution beyond the boundary of current knowledge to ensure safety while you gather more information.

When passing the Universal Recycling Law, the Legislature charged the Agency of Natural Resources with "conducting analysis" and "making recommendations" regarding the reduction of the volume, amount, and toxicity of the waste stream. The Legislature charged the Agency with making these recommendations to "ensure that packaging used, and products sold in the state are not an undue burden on the state's ability to manage its waste". It would appear that the presence of PFAS in food packaging, the use of mechanical separation of packaging from organics that increases the potential presence of both microplastics and PFAS in compost and digestate would fall within this directive.

Moving forward, the Agency of Natural Resources must play a more assertive role as the regulator of Vermont's organics management system, and chart the path, as opposed to responding to market conditions or the pressure of specific industries reactively.

II. Whether the Organics Management Hierarchy in 10 V.S.A. § 6605k Should Apply to Each Generator of Organic Waste.

Yes

I strongly believe that the organics management hierarchy should apply to all generators. This was the legislature's intent when drafting the Universal Recycling Law and mandating that the hierarchy is the binding framework for how organics are managed in the state. However, there should be limited and clearly defined exemptions to ensure the practical application of the law and the hierarchy.

A. The Hierarchy Should Apply to All Generators

Keeping the hierarchy intact and broadly applicable is important. The legislature included the hierarchy to embed values into Vermont's organics management system that override general market considerations. This was done to ensure socially desirable outcomes. The current policy of viewing the hierarchy as a menu of options undermines the legislature's intent to make the hierarchy binding and hierarchical.

Therefore, I strongly recommend that the hierarchy be kept intact, and that the Agency of Natural Resources clarify that it applies to all generators. This means all generators are required to direct organic resources to their highest and best use *where services are available*. The Agency should clarify this through rulemaking to make clear that the requirement to fulfill any one level of the hierarchy is based on the generator having an entity or service provider that is willing and able to transport and manage the material according to the hierarchy. In other words, where a provider is willing and able to provide services that direct organic resources to their highest use according to the hierarchy, the generator shall not reject that offer in favor of a management method lower on the hierarchy.

To ensure the hierarchy is being followed, the Agency of Natural Resources should clarify that no practice should invariably preclude the ability to utilize organics through management methods higher up on the hierarchy.

B. The Agency of Natural Resources Should Establish Clearly Defined Exemptions Where Generators Are Not Required to Strictly Follow the Hierarchy.

While the hierarchy should apply to all generators, the Agency of Natural Resources should establish clearly defined exemptions to ensure flexibility. These exemptions should be granted for specific instances and on a case-by-case basis, not entire generators.

Moreover, the exemptions should be clearly defined. The Agency is currently using the "de minimis" language of the Universal Recycling Law to handle all exemptions. This language allows for generators to dispose of a de minimis amount of organics as solid waste if the generator has established a source separation program. By using this as the basis for all exemptions without clearly indicating when and how generators can deviate from the requirements of the hierarchy, the Agency has created confusion that undermines the purpose and importance of the hierarchy.

Specifically, the agency should create a specific exemption that allows generators to use management methods lower on the hierarchy when responding to an emergency situation, such as a refrigeration failure. When restaurants or grocery stores experience a refrigeration failure, a significant amount of organic material needs to be managed quickly. These generators likely do not have the time to try and identify a food bank, food rescue organization, or farmer that could use the organic material as animal feed. Therefore, in this instance, these generators should be able to default arranging for the material to be composted or digested.

C. Role of the Agency of Natural Resources in Implementing the Hierarchy.

To better support operators within Vermont's organic management system, including generators and haulers, the Agency should develop tools, resources, and outreach materials to help explain the binding nature of the hierarchy

and how it guides management methods. The Agency should establish a database of registered operators that offer services relevant to the management methods outlined in the hierarchy. This should be more expansive than just those operations that hold permits from the Agency. It should include contact information for food banks, farmers that have livestock, and organics haulers. The Agency should also develop tools that provide a visual representation for how the hierarchy works. This should include things like a decision-making tree and flow-chart.

### **Dan Goossen, Green Mountain Compost**

We believe that the hierarchy in Act 148 was intended to apply to all generators and was written in a manner to provide the flexibility necessary for generators to choose how they manage their food scraps depending on many factors. These include availability of and proximity to diversion opportunities, quality of food scraps, and cost. We believe that education should be the primary tool used for most generators rather than enforcement and that enforcement should be used only for the largest generators.

Applying strengthened requirements for large generators to ensure that they're always making a concerted effort to find the highest and best uses for their disposed organics streams would be a welcome change. Copying portions of the California models that require written agreements with food recovery organizations and expanding it to cover animal feed where appropriate would be preferable pathways for achieving improved adherence to the organics management hierarchy. Any additional tracking requirements should be restricted to only the largest generators.

### **Erin Sigrist, VT Retailers and Grocers Association**

Many generators are already applying the hierarchy in their organic waste management plan. Large generators tend to have the capabilities to apply the practice of the hierarchy to find the highest and best use. However, all generators could use support and clear communications from regulators on expectations. As with any regulation, one-size-fits-all is unrealistic and therefore, exemptions should be expressly defined and flexibility must be provided. Such exemptions must include, but are not limited to, cost, liability related to various diversion options, availability of diversion options, resulting environmental impacts on the holistic diversion process, etc. We believe that additional education and outreach is needed to ensure partnerships are established in order to strengthen Vermont's organic waste management systems.

## **2. Vermont Packaged Food Policy**

**Statutory charge from Act 170:** *“(2) whether the Agency of Natural Resources should modify its existing policy surrounding the source separation of organic wastes; and”*

### **Summary**

Many participants voiced the opinion that there were shortcomings of the current ANR Policy and provided their recommended improvements (see below) although two stakeholders stated that they did not want to see any change in the policy until there was sufficient data to judge overall environmental and human health impacts of various practices. A majority of the stakeholders (4 out of 7) agreed that ANR policy should be clarified to prevent the comingling of packaged foods and source separated organics. A consistent message among many stakeholders that operate organics hauling and/or processing businesses was that they would like to see:

- 1) clear messaging from ANR on the permitted uses for various food waste material types, and
- 2) guidance and outreach from ANR to haulers on the source separated food residual requirements ensuring that VT food residual haulers statewide would require the same cleanliness standards of all clients.

*Stakeholder submitted recommendations on whether ANR should modify its existing policy surrounding the source separation of organic wastes.*

### **Michael Casella, Casella Waste Management Inc.**

The Agency should not modify its existing policy until more data exists from the research projects that are currently underway. The Agency should turn its focus to developing a consistent contamination standard for microplastics and

PFAS that is evenly applied to all types of organics processing facilities. This standard should be derived from ANR's EPA Pollution Prevention Sampling Project (which Casella wrote a letter in support of) and in collaboration with the on-going research conducted by the University of Vermont Rubenstein School of Environment & Natural Resources, which Casella also supports. The contamination standard should apply to all out-going processed materials (digestate & compost) that are destined for land application. Furthermore, all organics processing facilities need a contamination standard and rejection procedure for excessively contaminated incoming materials, specifically source-separated materials. This should also be determined from further research.

While it is understood that some generators do a better job at separating their food scraps than others, there is no evidence that source-separated organic material is inherently free of contaminants. Recognizing that Vermont passed one of the most aggressive organics bans in the country, Casella expressed concerns with contamination in organic materials before various stakeholder groups and in testimony before the Legislature where we urged the State to move at a slower pace until we had a better understanding of how to manage contaminated food scraps. Ideally, a contamination standard should have been in place before the organics ban was implemented, policies were developed, investments were made, and businesses developed internal management practices.

In addition to developing standards, manufacturers should be required to remove PFAS and other similar chemicals from all types of food packaging and other materials. This requirement needs to be implemented at both Federal and State levels on an aggressive timeline and to the greatest extent possible. Separating food from its packaging does not mean that the food no longer contains PFAS or microplastics. The Food & Drug Administration tested a variety of foods for PFAS and found various levels existed in each sample (Reference: [pfas on your plate - Google Search](#)).

#### **Steve Cash, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets**

1. The Agency of Natural Resources should change its policies surrounding source separation so that it does not allow food residuals to be managed by comingling packaged and unpackaged food waste.
2. A separate definition should be created for food residuals that have been processed in depackaging equipment. This material is not uncontaminated and it does not align with the definition of a food residual.
3. If the policies around source separation are not changed, the output of depackaging equipment should be managed as a solid waste by ANR including sampling for microplastics and PFAS prior to export. The application of the output waste should be regulated under a residuals management program and records of land application date, rate, and contents of nutrients, PFAS, and microplastics content should be collected and monitored. The land used for depackager waste management should not be used to grow food or feed without sufficient testing and management practices in place to ensure it is safe to do so.

#### **Billy Connelly, Vanguard Renewables**

The Agency should not modify its existing policy around source separation. We agree that clean, uncontaminated organics are best for their intended destination and that contamination is problematic for the next use for that material, whether it be diverted to feed hungry people, for animal feed, anaerobic digestion, or composting. Since source separation does not guarantee that the organics stream is free of contaminants, a more holistic, full systems approach, informed by scientific information and data will yield the best possible outcomes for Vermont and its ecosystems.

We continue to ask if the State has sufficient data and understanding of the full environmental impact of source separated organic waste, depending on the destination for that waste, on our climate, air, water, soil, and our ecosystem. Lacking sufficient data means that the State should commit resources to collecting and understanding that data so that decision makers have reliable information prior to recommending or adopting any changes to existing processes.

#### **Jenna Evans, Ben & Jerry's**

1. Yes, the policy should be changed so that food residual streams should be separated from their packaging



and packaged organics at the point of generation in an effort to minimize plastics and microplastics contamination. The mixing of those streams contaminates the entire streams and does not allow maximum benefit to the best end use. Exemptions and exceptions should be clearly defined and only apply to the most difficult packaging.

### **Tom Gilbert, Black Dirt Farm**

Yes, the Agency of Natural Resources should modify its existing policy surrounding source separation of organics. Specifically, the Agency should apply its previous interpretation of source separation that was captured in the [Food Residual and Packaged Organics Management Policy from August, 2019](#). Specifically, this policy should establish that:

- (1) “It is the Agency’s policy that food residuals shall not be mixed with packaged organics at the point of generation.”
- (2) “The plain language of the statute [Universal Recycling Law] is clear that food residual, by definition, must be source separated from non-compostable materials at the point of generation and managed in a manner consistent with the priorities listed in the food residual management hierarchy.”
- (3) “Mixing food residuals with packaged organics does not satisfy the source separation requirement and automatically precludes the materials from being utilized by any of the higher priority options on the hierarchy.”

This policy will clarify that the majority of food materials, including most packaged food products, must be source separated at the point of generation as required by the Universal Recycling Law. Moreover, the policy recognizes that the commingling of organics and packaging is impracticable, against the law, and creates an organic stream that precludes management methods higher up the hierarchy.

#### **A. Source Separation Should be the Overarching Standard for Organics Management.**

Source separation should remain the overarching standard for organic management in Vermont because it is the most practical and effective way to ensure the organics themselves, and ultimately, the soil amendments they are used to create, are not contaminated with toxins, especially those that are highly dangerous, persistent, bio-accumulative, and impossible to remove or remediate. To support this policy the Agency of Natural Resources should more widely promote and explain the practice of source separation. This should include education and technical support efforts to generators and haulers, as well as facility operators. The Agency’s education campaign should prioritize efforts to improve practices to prevent contamination.

#### **B. Depackaging Should Be a Limited Exemption From the General Requirement of Source Separation.**

Source separation is not only the most effective strategy for keeping the organics stream clean and free of contamination, it is also entirely viable for the overwhelming majority of organics, including most packaged organics. However, Vermont should recognize that there are some specific, discrete material streams for which source separation is an impracticable solution. Using alternative methods such as mechanical depackaging should be considered for these materials. However, this should be a limited exemption that is only eligible for specific types of hard to de-package material streams. This is not a unique parallel pathway for compliance but an exemption from the general standard which is source separation.

If a generator has a uniquely challenging product line that cannot feasibly be source-separated at the point of generation, then the generator should be able to get an exemption from the source separation requirement for that product line alone. The generator will still have to source separate all other organics. Moreover, the generator should not be able to mix the product line destined for depackaging with source separated organics. This again reflects the previous policy of the Agency which stated that every generator of organics will “have a source separated organic material stream” and that some generators, those that have a uniquely challenging product line to manage, will have a “source separated organic material stream and a distinct packaged organics stream. The two streams shall be kept separate and shall not be commingled.”

This policy would re-establish source separation as the singular framework for organic management, within which other methods of management such as depackaging can exist as exceptions. This will help clarify the rules to all stakeholders in the organics management system and align with the requirements of the Universal Recycling Law.

#### C. The Agency of Natural Resources Must Take a More Active Role in Promoting Source Separation

To effectively implement source separation in Vermont it is important to recognize that poorly executed source separation can cause pollution, and that good source separation inherently requires systemic, broad-based behavior change. The Agency of Natural Resource should develop public messaging materials that reflect the best practices for source separation and encourage behavior change.

Source separation should remain the overarching theme behind all public messaging and educational efforts and should be done authentically. To effectively source separate we need to undertake statewide behavior change and develop new cultural orientations. This cannot happen if the public does not have faith in how committed the State is to creating and maintaining a clean and beneficial organics management system. To the extent exceptions to the source separation are necessary, they should be clearly defined, and the Agency should require training for employees to help them contextualize and understand what is required. Vermont cannot continue to allow generators to float back and forth between depackaging and source separation because this undermines messaging and efforts to get public buy-in for source separation.

As part of the public messaging campaign, the Agency should establish a list of acceptable and unacceptable materials when it comes to organics management to help generators more effectively source separate. For instance, plastic lined cardboard should be removed from organics as it cannot be composted or digested. The agency should also conduct more research on paper products to clarify whether they should be source separated. Additionally, practices that are contrary to the source separation requirements, such as depackaging, should be evaluated for collateral impacts.

The current policy has created significant confusion which is undermining Vermont's organic management system. The overall goal of organics recycling should be recentered by the Agency. Fundamentally, source separation, and its goals of resource conservation, should be applied to all materials streams and ensure that organic and inorganic materials alike make their way to recycling markets. Encumbering recyclable packaging in depackaging and unnecessarily causing these materials to go to disposal – incineration or landfill – unless entirely necessary, should not be allowed.

#### D. Enforcement of Source Separation

The Agency must take a more active role in enforcing the source separation requirement. This does not mean inspecting every load or trash bag. There are many ways for the Agency to enforce the objective of source separation. The most obvious is to reaffirm the source separation requirement and educate the public about it in a clear and consistent manner.

For example, The Agency's previous decision to dismiss PLU stickers as contaminants shows how the agency's conflicting policies create enforcement issues. PLU stickers are not compostable, are easily removable, and therefore should be required to be separated from produce at the point of generation. Simply providing a clear, unified message that these materials must be source separated would have gone a long way with establishing clear policies and procedures for all generators. In this case enforcement could have been as simple as verbally affirming and reiterating the Law as it is written.

Fundamentally, enforcement could largely be a messaging campaign. Like most aspects of State and Federal Law, we will never actually have the capacity to fully enforce, but that doesn't mean we just start telling folks to not worry about traffic lights or taxes. Enforcement begins with establishing clear, unwavering expectations, and reflecting those in the way we discuss and portray the Law.

Other efforts to promote and enforce the source separation requirements could include:

- (1) Lists of banned materials from organics management facilities

- (2) The use of the existing Materials Management Plan and facility permits to define what is acceptable and not acceptable at facilities
- (3) Training for generators, haulers, and facility operators.
- (4) Requiring plans from large generators, haulers, and facility operators about how they plan on preventing contamination.

#### **Dan Goossen, Green Mountain Compost**

Yes, the ANR should modify its existing policy surrounding the source separation of organic that reflects the ANR-DEC policy drafted August 2019 and titled

[2019.08.05.DRAFTMEMOFOODRESIDUALSMANAGEMENTPOLICYV2](#). This policy should include:

1. Prohibiting comingling of packaged and non-packaged food residuals which degrades the quality of the food residual stream and severely limits options for further treatment or processing. The State should clarify its language to prohibit the comingling of these two streams in recognition of many outlets across the State that may be able to process these materials in a way that minimizes the amount of plastics and microplastics entering the environment.
2. Requiring generators to send unpackaged source separated food residuals not suitable for donating or animal feed to a facility that will manage it separately from packaged food residuals throughout the entire treatment process.
3. Clear definitions for lightly packaged and heavily packaged materials that are treated as separate waste streams. Generators should be allowed to send heavily packaged materials for unrestricted processing via depackaging for maximum nutrient recovery and landfill/incineration avoidance. Generators should be required to separate lightly packaged food residuals from their packaging, and those residuals treated as all other non-packaged food residuals.
4. Existing exemptions for very small generators such as convenience stores should continue to be allowed so long as they have a food waste source separation program in place that staff are trained on and are utilizing.

#### **Erin Sigrist, VT Retailers and Grocers Association**

The Agency should not modify the existing policy surrounding the source separation of organics. Source separation does not guarantee a lack of contamination, and without clear data that proves source separation can yield reduced contamination, such requirements should not be mandated. Depackaging facilities, approved by the State, have provided generators the most efficient and effective form of organic waste management to date.

The Agency should identify consistent standards, specific benchmarks, and carry out continued research for efficient and effective processing functions, taking into consideration the holistic and realistic process of organic waste management. Such processes include cost, availability of diversion options, realistic business processes, etc.

Due to consumer and legislative demand, manufacturers have begun to remove PFAS and other chemicals from food packaging and other materials. This process alone takes time and research. Further data and research and efforts from manufacturers must be allowed to respond to the current trend of chemical elimination prior to modifying the existing source separation policy.

### **3. The Role of Depackagers**

**Statutory charge from Act 170:** *“(3) any recommendations on the proper use of depackagers in the management of organic waste.”*

#### **Summary**

All stakeholders agreed that there is a role within Vermont’s organics management system for depackagers to recover resources. However, no consensus was reached on what that role should be. Everyone agreed that depackaging in emergency situations such as a freezer/refrigerator failure was crucial. Some saw depackagers as reserved for specific well-defined categories of packaged materials such as, *“large and homogenous waste streams*

*such as from food manufacturers, or those that are difficult to source separate due to heavy packaging, and are not able to be handled higher in the hierarchy due to practical factors.”*

More than half (4 out of 7) of the stakeholders expressed a concern about the fragmentation of certain types of plastic packaging through the mechanical de-packaging process.

All the stakeholders thought that additional research and data would either be necessary or helpful in guiding the use of depackagers in Vermont.

*Stakeholder submitted recommendations on the proper use of depackagers in the management of organic waste.*

**Michael Casella, Casella Waste Management Inc.**

While new to Vermont, de-packaging technology has been in existence throughout New England since at least 2009. Depackagers play a significant role in managing pre and postconsumer food waste and in helping the State of Vermont achieve further organic diversion goals. Depackaging operations should not be considered less effective or desirable over other types of processing facilities.

Casella invested in depackaging technology in response to our concerns of having enough capacity and our customers concerns over the organics ban and how to manage their food waste products. In the absence of a standard and State regulations for depackaging or compost facilities, Casella implemented a pre-approval process for all incoming materials. This approval process not only allows Casella the ability to understand why material is not suitable to be sold or donated, it also gives us the ability to test incoming materials as applicable and make inquiries of the generator concerning packaging components.

Due to the ubiquitous nature of PFAS and the presence of microplastics, no processing technology is free of contamination risks. Digestion and composting are on the same level on Vermont’s food management hierarchy (note: EPA’s food waste hierarchy places digestion above composting). Neither compost facilities nor depackaging facilities should be processing excessively contaminated source-separated materials, these materials should be rejected and disposed of in landfills or incinerators.

**Steve Cash, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets**

1. The materials that are the outputs from the depackaging process should not be used for animal feed or registered as a fertilizer or compost/soil amendment, for use on land that grows food or feed, without sufficient testing to ensure it is safe to do so.
2. A PFAS and microplastics contamination threshold should be developed for the output waste from the depackager. This threshold should be utilized to further determine the appropriate uses of this type of equipment and the resulting waste.

**Billy Connelly, Vanguard Renewables**

There are many unresolved questions about contaminants in organic waste due to a lack of scientific research and available, reliable data. There is considerable interest in microplastics, in perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS/PFOA, and PFOS). Often, the terms have been conflated and used interchangeably. There is great concern, understandably, about the impact that plastics and PFAS/PFOA/PFOS contaminants already in our environment may have on Vermont’s citizens, animals, and ecosystem. There is evidence that these chemicals are ubiquitous. The potential impact on our soil and our water supplies is especially concerning given the unfortunate problems of at least one business, Massachusetts Natural Fertilizer Company ([news story online](#)), in neighboring Massachusetts.

If Vermont is committed to making decisions informed by data and science, then we must commit resources, including time, to understand the present situation, including existing background levels of plastics and other contaminants in Vermont’s soil, water, compost, crop land used for human consumption, crop land used for animal

feed, and other pathways for contaminants. We recommend the State not only study contaminants in Vermont's land and water but also commit resources to collaborate with neighboring states, New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and collaborate regionally with agencies in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland and leverage their resources to gather data to inform our decision-making.

Vermont should commit to developing a pathway forward to eliminate unnecessary plastics in all industries, especially in our food system. The State should also commit resources to better understand the role of depackaging in other states by consulting with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

### **Jenna Evans, Ben & Jerry's**

1. There is a place for depackagers in the organics system. Depackagers should be used only for large and mostly homogenous wastestreams such as from food manufacturers, or those that are difficult to source separate due to heavy packaging, and are not able to be handled higher in the hierarchy due to practical factors. These guidelines should be clearly defined and enforced.
2. Vermont should be concerned about the plastic fragmentation that is happening during the depackaging process. More research is necessary to more fully understand the risk of PFAS and microplastics impact on the land, air, water, animal and human health, as well as what exists in the environment as a background level. I support Billy's suggestion for Vermont to work with other states in the region on this topic. While that work is underway the state should be tracking land application of residuals and if possible, testing depackaging residuals and monitor soil for microplastics contamination and PFAS.
3. Depackagers should be not processing source separated organics as it introduces contamination to cleaner streams.
4. Depackaged food should not be used as animal feed or sent to compost/fertilizer applications unless proven safe to do so.

### **Tom Gilbert, Black Dirt Farm**

Under the current language of the Universal Recycling Law, depackaging should not be permitted as it violates the source separation requirement. Therefore, any efforts to allow for depackaging of organics requires legislation, not rulemaking.

#### **A. The Legislature Should Specify the Limited Areas Where Packaging Is Acceptable.**

Depackaging does have a role in the Vermont organic management system. However, it should be discrete, specific, and not ubiquitous. Depackaging should not be the primary objective. Rather, it should be Plan B reserved for instances where it is necessary.

As explained above, I strongly recommend that Vermont continue to require source separation for the overwhelming majority of organics. However, depackaging should be permitted as a limited exception to the source separation requirements to manage discrete types of packaged organics that cannot be source separated. New legislation should be proposed that discretely defines when depackaging is an acceptable alternative to source separation. This legislation should specify what types of packaged organics are eligible for depackaging given their unique characteristics. This should consider things like the ratio of packaging to organic material, the number of layers of packaging, and the type of packaging materials. The legislation should also create a public process so stakeholders can provide input about how they feel specific types of packaged organics should be managed.

Additionally, the legislation should specify what materials are never eligible for depackaging. This should include:

- (1) Organic material that is suitable for management methods at the top of the hierarchy.
- (2) Non-packaged organics
- (3) Organics that are easy to source separate.

Again, this new legislation should make clear that the use of depackaging for specific types of packaged organics does not mean that a generator is completely exempt from the source separation requirements and that all organics

can be sent for depackaging. Rather, in the instances where depackaging is authorized, the generator should still be source separating all other organics in a parallel management stream.

#### **B. The Agency Must End the Use of Depackaging Slurries and Outputs as Soil Amendments.**

It is equally important that the Agency of Natural Resources establish rules about how the output from depackaging facilities, such as the slurry, can be used. Right now, slurries and organic material from depackaging facilities should be confined to low risk uses until there is adequate evidence to prove the material is safe and uncontaminated. In the short term, these materials should not be used on farmland, any land where food is grown, important ecological areas, or areas near sensitive populations.

In the long term, the Agency should establish permissible end-uses that are provisional based on the packaging material types, and the specific risk it creates for microplastic and toxic contamination such as PFAS contamination in soil. The development of these permissible end-uses should be based on research that establishes the material can be safely land applied.

#### **C. Permitting of Depackaging Facilities**

The Agency of Natural Resources should review the legality of permitting depackaging facilities in light of the prohibition on the landfilling or incineration of recyclable materials. Any new management method, including depackaging, should be evaluated for its collateral impacts, especially on issues of importance within the same governing legislation. On top of the inherent conflict between depackaging and the organics management hierarchy and source separation requirement, there is also a concern that the packaging material that comes out of depackaging facilities is not being recycled.

The Agency of Natural Resources should regulate and manage depackaging facilities to prevent the needless landfilling or incineration of recyclable packaging materials. This should include permitting requirements that require the Materials Handling Plan to describe the type of packaging materials that will be handled, how they will be handled at depackaging facilities and what their fate will be. The packaging materials should be part of the materials the facility is being permitted to handle, and the handling of these materials should comply with State Law. Once a facility is permitted and operating, it should report on these materials, their fate, and their destination. The recovery of one material should not justify the illegal disposal of other materials, unless there is sufficient evidence that it cannot be prevented or mitigated, and is otherwise necessary as opposed to just convenient.

Every depackaging facility that handles organics generated in Vermont should be required to certify that it is compliant with the state's prohibition on the landfilling or incineration of recyclable materials. Vermont should not allow the export of organics to facilities that operate in a way that violate Vermont's requirements, or utilize facilities or practices that would not otherwise be legal in Vermont. If we do not want the same potential impacts in our communities, we should not condone them in other communities. ANR should develop a regulatory framework that clarifies the end uses of all materials and affirms they are handled in a way that is consistent with Vermont regulations. Additionally, ANR should develop an Out-of-State Facility registration system that enables Out-of-State Facilities to affirm that they comply with Vermont Law. For instance, if packaged food is being sent to an Out-of-State depackaging facility, that facility should have to register, but additionally wherever they send the post-process packaging should also have to register and be compliant. If this material is sent to incineration, that incinerator should be required to meet Vermont standards. This would not only ensure Vermont operators are not in competition with non-Vermont operators operating by other rules, but it would also help Vermont comply with its own Environmental Justice Law.

#### **Dan Goossen, Green Mountain Compost**

1. Depackagers as a class are most effective when carrying out their designed purpose of separating food residuals from packaging. They can be particularly effective when processing homogenous or nearly-homogenous loads of material such as streams of materials from food manufacturers.
2. Vermont has many options from small to large for processing food residuals that are not in packaged form.

3. While the data remain inconclusive, much concern remains about the increased likelihood of plastic fragmentation for certain food residual streams that are processed via depackagers due to the intense mechanical process required for separation. Ongoing studies should be conducted to better understand the risks associated with depackaging and any increased potential of microplastics and PFAS in the resulting outputs.
4. Depackagers should not be allowed to process source separated organics. Processing source separated organics via depackagers adds an unnecessary step that requires additional transportation and processing inputs and likely renders these food residuals as non-viable for other organics recovery uses such as animal feed (chicken foraging) or composting.
5. Depackagers should be restricted to food residual streams for which they are best suited □ packaged foods - and only be made available for processing source separated organics as a last resort once all other options have been determined to be unavailable or there is insufficient capacity within a reasonable distance. Excessively contaminated SSO loads could be considered for processing via depackagers as a preferred option to landfilling or incineration, though this provision should be the exception rather than the rule in order to incentivize generators or haulers to prevent or decrease contamination levels.
6. The “convenience” and “efficiency” arguments given by industry players should be measured against the inevitable degrading of available food residual streams in the State of Vermont if comingling of packaged foods and source separated organics is allowed to continue as the rule. If left to market forces alone, it is likely that statewide efforts to reduce contamination levels in organics streams will suffer and the amount of food residuals suitable for animal feed, composting, and soil building will continue to decrease.
7. As the appetite for food waste slurry to feed anaerobic digesters continues to grow, pressure to “feed the beast” will increase, to the detriment of statewide soil health. Depackagers and digesters are important members of the team, but the state should be wary of making them the star players. The state should discourage the “hub and spoke” model, as this model increases GHG emissions from transportation and discourages local use of outputs on farms and in small- to medium-sized compost operations.

#### **Erin Sigrist, VT Retailers and Grocers Association**

Depackagers play an important role in Vermont. It is justified that Vermont should be concerned about plastic fragmentation, however, additional research is necessary. We agree with Billy Connelly of Vanguard Renewables that regional collaboration in the study of contaminants should be considered, and resources must be committed to ensure that research is carried out and as much data is gathered to make informed decisions.

## **B. Recommendations**

The following are the consolidated recommendations that received majority support by the stakeholders:

#### **Vermont Food Recovery Hierarchy:**

1. The VT Food recovery hierarchy should apply to all generators in Vermont, however there was not majority support for ANR enforcement upon a generator for noncompliance with the hierarchy.
2. ANR should reinforce the VT Food Recovery Hierarchy by providing clear guidance, resources and educational programs to generators, haulers and facilities.

#### **Vermont Packaged Food Policy:**

1. A majority of stakeholders support revising the [packaged organics policy](#) to not allow co-mingling of source separated food residuals and packaged food.
2. ANR should support the packaged organics policy by providing clear guidance, resources and educational programs to generators, haulers and facilities.

#### **Role of Depackagers:**

1. Depackaging has a role in the Vermont organics recycling system. The State should clearly outline the



- acceptable practices and any prohibitions.
2. There was not majority support from stakeholders to prohibit source separated food residuals from being processed via a depackaging machine.
  3. The State should emphasize scientific study on the depackaging process, outputs and impacts to better understand and regulate the practice. There was not majority support to wait for comprehensive study results and data prior to initiating revisions to ANR policy and guidance.

## IV. Next Steps

- A. ANR will prepare and distribute a revised, rough draft *DEC Policy for Managing Food Residuals, Including Packaged Food Residuals* based on the recommendations in this report by February 15, 2023 to Legislature, stakeholders and interested parties. ANR will follow standard public participation and public comment process for adopting a final policy.
  - i. ANR will prepare source separation guidance documents and education and outreach strategy for generators, haulers and facilities once the policy has been finalized.
- B. ANR will prepare guidance for generators on the VT Food Recovery Hierarchy by March 31, 2023. ANR will coordinate with solid waste management entity staff on outreach and education efforts with generators.
- C. ANR will continue their involvement and participation in various PFAS & microplastic task forces and studies:
  - i. Interstate Technology Regulatory Council - Microplastics Team & Microplastics Outreach Toolkit Team
  - ii. Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association – Toxics in Packaging Clearing House & PFAS in Consumer Products Project
  - iii. EPA Pollution Prevention Grant Project - Evaluation of PFAS and Microplastics in Food & Beverage Packaging and Throughout the Organics Recycling System.
  - iv. Assist Vermont Department of Health draft regulations prohibiting use of PFAS in firefighting foam & equipment, food packaging, rugs, carpets and aftermarket stain and water resistant treatments and ski waxes.
- D. On or before January 15, 2024, ANR will submit the report required by [Section 26 of Act 170](#) regarding the prevalence of microplastics and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in food waste and food packaging in Vermont, in consultation with the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.
- E. Insofar as members are willing to continue, ANR will invite depackager stakeholder group members to advise on and assist with future organics management related issues.



# Universal Recycling Law TIMELINE

**JULY 1  
2014**

- » Transfer stations must accept recyclables
- » Food scrap generators of 104 tons/year (2 tons/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

**JULY 1  
2015**

- » Statewide unit based pricing takes effect, requiring residential trash charges be based on volume or weight
- » Recyclables are banned from the landfill
- » Transfer stations/Bag-drop Haulers must accept leaf and yard debris seasonally (April 1 - December 15)
- » Haulers must offer residential recycling collection at no separate charge
- » Public buildings must provide recycling containers alongside all trash containers in public spaces (exception for restrooms)
- » Food scrap generators of 52 tons/year (1 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

**JULY 1  
2016**

- » Leaf, yard, and clean wood debris are banned from the landfill
- » Food scrap generators of 26 tons/year (1/2 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

**JULY 1  
2017**

- » Transfer stations/Bag-drop Haulers must accept food scraps
- » Food scrap generators of 18 tons/year (1/3 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

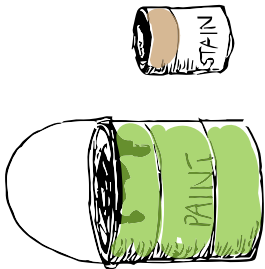
**JULY 1  
2020**

- » Food scraps are banned from the landfill
- » Haulers must offer food scrap collection to nonresidential customers and apartment buildings with four or more residential units unless another hauler will provide that service

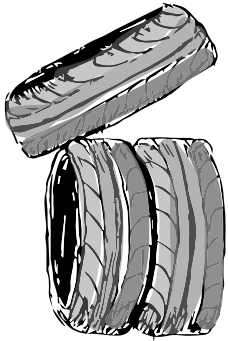


# VERMONT STATE LAW LANDFILL BANS

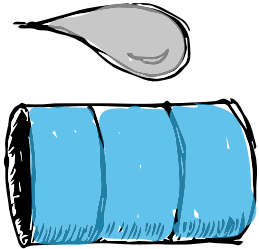
## Paints & Stains, Varnish, Thinner



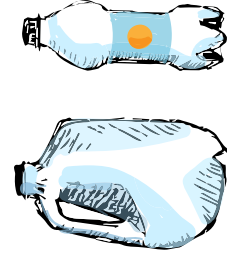
## Tires



## Waste Oil & Filters



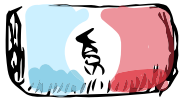
## Recyclables



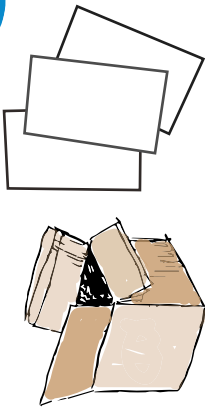
Plastic #1 and #2



Glass jars, bottles

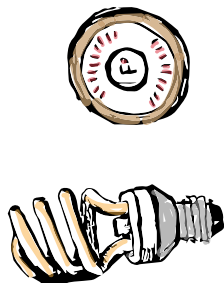


Aluminum & steel cans, aluminum foil



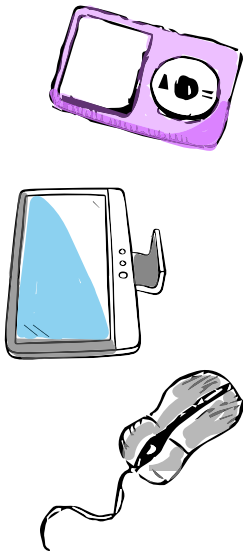
Cardboard, mixed paper, newspaper

## Mercury-Added Products



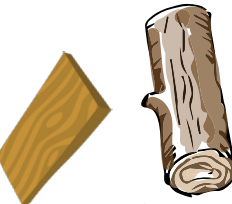
CFLs, mercury switches, thermostats, lamps, thermometers, etc.

## Electronics



Computers and accessories, all phones, televisions, MP3 players, VCRs/DVDs, etc.

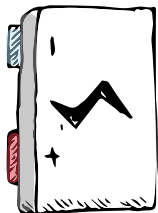
## Organics (Compostable Materials)



Clean wood, branches, leaf and yard debris, grass clippings, etc.

Food scraps, including coffee grounds, egg shells, etc.

## Certain Batteries

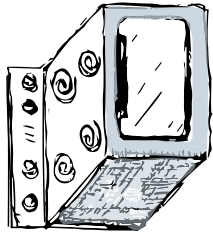


Lead-acid



Rechargeable

## Appliances (White Goods)



Refrigerators, ranges, washers, dryers, dishwashers, freezers, etc.

## Dangerous Wastes

These items are regulated and **extremely hazardous** to persons handling solid waste:

- Explosives. Fireworks. Gasoline. Sharps. Medical Waste.**
- Pool Chemicals. Propane Cylinders. Liquid Waste.**

Please use proper disposal methods or keep out of trash.

**Keep these items out of the trash!**

Ask attendant for details on recycling and alternative disposal options.

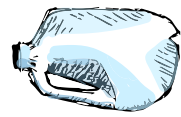
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(802) 828-1138 | [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com)



WHAT TO DO WITH ITEMS THAT ARE BANNED FROM THE TRASH



RECYCLE ANYWHERE\*: Drop-off or with your hauler



Plastic #1 and #2



Glass jars, bottles



Cans and foil



Cardboard, mixed paper, newspaper



COMPOST: At home, drop-off, or with a hauler



Leaf and yard debris, grass clippings, branches, etc.



Food scraps, coffee grounds, egg shells, etc.



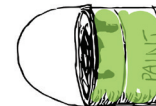
BANNED & SPECIAL RECYCLING: Find collection locations at [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com).



Mercury-containing bulbs, thermostats, switches, thermometers, etc.



Paint, stain, thinner and varnish



Computers and accessories, phones, TVs, MP3 players, VCRs/DVDs, etc.



Lead-acid, rechargeable, and other batteries



\*Contact your local solid waste entity at [802recycles.com](http://802recycles.com) to learn what else can be recycled in your area.

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OTHER BANNED OR DANGEROUS ITEMS: Contact your local solid waste entity for guidance—at [802recycles.com](http://802recycles.com).



Large appliances & scrap metal



Used Oil, filters, auto fluids



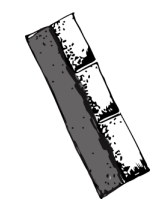
Tires



Clean Wood



Asphalt shingles, plywood, OSB, and drywall from large projects within 20 miles of a C&D recycling facility



Explosives, fireworks, gasoline, pesticides, pool chemicals, propane cylinders



## Single-Use Products Law

## Summary &amp; FAQ

Starting July 1, 2020, state law ([Act 69 of 2019](#)) prohibits stores and food service establishments from providing the following single-use products:

- **Single-use plastic carryout bags\*** at the point of sale. This does not apply to plastic or paper bags used for prescription meds, dry cleaning, produce bags, and other small bags that are not at the point of sale. Single-use paper carryout bags can be offered at the point of sale for a minimum customer charge of 10 cents per bag, which stores keep.
- **Expanded polystyrene (commonly called Styrofoam) food and beverage containers\*** including foam cups, take-out and to-go containers, plates, trays, and cartons for eggs or other food. This does not apply to meat and fish packaging or food packaged out-of-state or sold out-of-state. NOTE: sale of these products is also prohibited into the state by any person after July 1, 2020.
- **Plastic straws\*** except they can be given upon customer request. Hospitals, nursing homes, independent and assisted living, and residential care facilities can provide plastic straws.
- **Plastic Stirrers\***

**\*Inventory Exemption:** Stores and food service establishments that purchased these single-use products before May 15, 2019 have until July 1, 2021 to use up the previously purchased product.

## What Can Stores Do Instead?

- **Instead of Single-use Plastic Bags** – Encourage customers to bring their own reusable bags and make reusable, durable bags with stitched handles available for customers to purchase. Stores may also offer recyclable paper bags if they charge 10 cents per bag. Some small paper bags are exempt from that fee.
- **Instead of Single-use Foam Food Service Products** (expanded polystyrene) – Use durable, washable plates, cups, bowls, and trays that last for a long time. Or use paper cups, plates, bowls, and to-go containers, especially those made with post-consumer recycled content. Recyclable aluminum and plastic to-go containers are also available. Encourage customers to eat and drink “for here” using reusable and washable cups, bowls, and plates and support customers who bring their own to-go containers by giving them a discount based on the cost of a single-use to-go container.
- **Instead of Plastic Straws** – Go strawless, as many food service establishments have. Or provide paper or bamboo straws or sell or provide reusable stainless-steel straws. Businesses may provide plastic straws when a customer requests one.
- **Instead of Plastic Stirrers** – Offer washable silverware spoons or wooden stir sticks.

## Frequently Asked Questions:

### 1. Q: What or who is considered a “store” and “food service establishment”?

**A:** State law under 10 V.S.A. § 6691 (15) states; ““store” means a grocery store, supermarket, convenience store, liquor store, drycleaner, pharmacy, drug store, or other retail establishment that provides carryout bags to its customers.’

State law under 18 V.S.A. § 4301 (8) states; ““food service establishment” means entities that prepare, serve, and sell food to the public, including restaurants, temporary food vendors, caterers, mobile food units, and limited operations as defined in rule.’



**2. Q: Can any person or store sell a package or box of multiple expanded polystyrene food and beverage products like packages of foam cups or plates on a sales shelf?**

**A:** No, state law under 10 V.S.A. § 6696(a) states; "A person shall not sell or offer for sale in the State an expanded polystyrene food service product."

**3. Q: Can we sell boxes or multi-packs of single-use plastic carryout bags, plastic straws, or plastic stirrers?**

**A:** Yes. There is no prohibition on the sale of packages of plastic bags, straws or stirrers.

**4. Q: Are there any exemptions where we can still provide plastic bags?**

**A:** Yes, exempt plastic bags include plastic bags provided for laundry, dry cleaning, or garments, including bags provided by a store to protect large garments, such as suits, jackets, or dresses; flower shops to cover flowers; and bags used by the customer inside the store to contain frozen foods, meat, or fish, or to package loose items like fruits, vegetables, nuts, coffee, grains, bakery goods, candy, greeting cards, or small hardware items.

**5. Q: Are there any exemptions where I don't have to charge 10 cents for a paper bag?**

**A:** Yes. Paper bags that are not provided at the point of sale (not given at the check-out counter/registers) are exempt as are paper bags with a basis weight of 30 pounds or less and generally paper bags shorter than 10 inches. Also exempt are any paper bags used by pharmacies for medications and bags used by customers inside the store to package loose items such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, coffee, grains, bakery goods, candy, greeting cards, small hardware items, and bags to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, or fish, or contain or wrap flowers.

**6. Q: Are paper bags required to be made with recycled materials?**

**A:** No.

**7. Q: We just purchased plastic carryout bags, plastic straws, plastic stirrers, and/or expanded polystyrene products to replenish my inventory. Can I still use these single-use products?**

**A:** If you purchased your single-use products prior to May 15, 2019 you have an additional year to use that inventory. After July 1, 2021, you will no longer be able to use these products purchased prior to May 15, 2019. However, plastic straws may be provided upon customer request.

**8. Q: Can we still use expanded polystyrene to package raw meat and seafood?**

**A:** Yes, food establishments that package raw, uncooked, or butchered meat, fish, poultry, or seafood may continue to use expanded polystyrene for these purposes only.

**9. Q: We receive food products from out of state that are packaged in expanded polystyrene. Are we allowed to continue selling these products?**

**A:** Yes, food or beverages that have been packaged in expanded polystyrene outside of Vermont (food being shipped from out-of-state manufacturers) may continue to be received and sold in Vermont.

**10. Q: Is there a sales tax on the 10-cent fee for paper bags?**

**A:** The fee is a state mandated fee. There is no sales tax on that fee.

**11. Q: Can we use a thicker plastic carryout bag, such as 2.25 mil or 4 mil thickness?**

**A:** No. All plastic bags used as carryout bags are banned.

**12. Q: There are towns that have bag bans in effect or going into effect. Will those bag ordinances still stand?**

**A:** Any existing ordinances that have taken effect can stay in effect until July 1, 2020. On July 1, 2020 no municipal ordinance can be more onerous than Act 69 or 2019.

## Universal Recycling

## Food Scrap Ban Guidance

### Background

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On July 1, 2020, Vermont state law bans disposal of food scraps in the trash or landfills.

*Food scraps include pre- and post-consumer food waste that is derived from processing or discarding of food and that is able to be used through one of the following options: food donation for people in need, animal feed, composting, or anaerobic digestion.*

On July 1, 2020, trash haulers must offer food scrap collection services to non-residential customers and apartments with 4 units or more, unless another hauler is willing to provide that service.

**Why?** Keeping food scraps out of the trash saves landfill space and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing food waste saves resources. Food donation has nearly tripled since the law was passed.

#### What will enforcement look like for the food waste ban?

The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) prioritizes outreach and compliance efforts on the largest producers of food waste and on complaints we receive. ANR has enforcement authority under 10 V.S.A. Section 8003(a) for solid waste laws and all of Vermont's 11 landfill disposal bans, which includes the food waste ban. ANR has consistently prioritized education and outreach on the food waste ban and has worked to ensure options exist for food scrap collection and drop-off. ANR has supported grant funding for low-cost/subsidized residential composting bins as a way to encourage cost savings through home composting. ANR does not sort through residential trash bags looking for recyclables or food scraps.

### Residents

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Residents are separating their food scraps into buckets or bins and either using local food waste drop-offs (like transfer stations) or curbside food scrap haulers, or composting at home.

Vermont state law allows residents who compost at home to dispose of meat and bones in the trash even after July 1, 2020.

Residents are NOT required to compost at home and can choose to bring food scraps to drop-off facilities or use curbside food scrap haulers. Residents can ask their trash hauler if they provide food scrap collection. Residents can find drop-off facilities and food scrap haulers at [VTrecycles.com](https://VTrecycles.com) or by contacting their local solid waste management entity at [802recycles.com](https://802recycles.com).

To learn how to prevent food waste and manage your food scraps, visit [VTrecycles.com](https://VTrecycles.com).



## Businesses/Institutions

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Businesses are donating edible food to food shelves and separating food waste into collection carts or dumpsters that food scrap haulers pick up and bring to composting facilities, farms, and digesters.

Vermont state law allows businesses/institutions with established food waste separation programs that include regular staff training to dispose of an insignificant amount of food waste.

The ANR [Solid Waste Program](#) considers the following to be examples of “insignificant”:

- Occasional, small amounts of food waste that are accidentally thrown in the trash.
- Disposing of small packages, such as one-ounce packets of food waste, that would be extremely time-consuming to de-package, and in small quantities or package sizes too small for depackaging machines.

Businesses/institutions with questions are encouraged to contact ANR [Solid Waste Program](#) via email or at 802-828-1138.

To learn how to prevent food waste and manage your food scraps, visit [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com).

## Commercial Haulers

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More than 20 haulers offer food scrap collection and it’s currently required by law for bag drop haulers.

According to Vermont state law, commercial haulers are not required to offer collection of food scraps if another hauler provides collection services in the same area and has capacity to provide services to all customers.

Commercial haulers can visit [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com) for a list of food scrap haulers and the areas they serve.

Commercial haulers that want confirmation that another hauler will offer food scrap collection to customers in their area may contact the Vermont ANR [Solid Waste Program](#).

Information on how to haul food waste, food scrap separation signage for customers, and downloadable food scrap symbols, visit [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com) or contact the ANR [Solid Waste Program](#) via email or at 802-828-1138.

**Waste Management & Prevention Division**  
**Solid Waste Program**  
 1 National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620  
 (802) 828-1138 [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com)



## Haulers &amp; Facilities

## Parallel Collection Fact Sheet

This document clarifies the parallel collection requirements of the Universal Recycling law for solid waste haulers and certified facilities (transfer stations, drop-offs, landfills). It also provides guidance from the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) for the frequency of collection and the on-the-ground, day-to-day application of these requirements. **Parallel collection** refers to the requirement of solid waste haulers and facilities to collect recyclables, leaf and yard debris, and food scraps at the same location as trash.

## RECYCLING

- A. The following recyclables (referred to as “listed recyclables”) are banned from the landfill July 1, 2015:
- a. **Metal:** aluminum and steel cans, aluminum foil and pie plates,
  - b. **Glass:** bottles and jars from foods and beverages,
  - c. **Plastics:** #1 and #2 (PET and HDPE resin types) containers,
  - d. **Paper:** corrugated cardboard, white and colored paper, newspaper, magazines, paper mail and envelopes, boxboard, and paper bags.

**Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers:**

- B. Facilities (transfer stations, drop-offs, landfills) and Bag-drop haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer collection of listed recyclables to all customers (except commercial haulers) by July 1, 2014.
- C. Facilities may charge separate fees for the collection of listed recyclables. Bag-drop haulers may not charge a separate line item fee to residential customers<sup>1</sup> for the cost of collection of listed recyclables, but may incorporate those costs into the charge for the collection of solid waste. Bag-drop haulers may turn away customers that only bring listed recyclables or may charge a nominal fee to collect recyclables without trash.

**Curbside Haulers:**

- D. Haulers that offer collection of trash must offer collection of listed recyclables for all customers (including residents, businesses, and institutions) by July 1, 2015 or subcontract with another Hauler who can provide these services to their customers.
- E. For residential customers<sup>1</sup>, haulers must bundle trash and recycling collection as one service and may not charge a separate line item fee for the cost of collecting listed recyclables. Haulers may adjust the charge for collecting trash to account for the collection costs for recyclables.
- F. Haulers may charge commercial customers for the collection of listed recyclables.
- G. If a residential customer requests curbside collection of listed recyclables **only** (without trash collection services) from a Hauler, the Hauler may charge a fee for that service call or stop.
- H. Recycling Collection Frequency: Haulers should collect recycling at least as often as trash is picked up and in a recycling container that is at least as large as the trash container provided.

<sup>1</sup> Residential Customers include: single family homes, multi-family dwellings, townhouses, condominiums, apartments, and mobile home parks. For purposes of implementing the Universal Recycling law, hotels, motels, campgrounds, and dormitories are not considered “residential customers.”

## LEAF AND YARD DEBRIS, AND FOOD SCRAPS

- A. Leaf, yard, and clean wood debris are banned from the landfill July 1, 2016 and food scraps are banned from the landfill July 1, 2020.

### Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers:

- B. Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer at least seasonal (April 1 – Dec. 15) collection of leaf and yard debris by July 1, 2015 to all customers and may charge fees for these services.
- C. Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers must offer collection of food scraps by July 1, 2017 to all customers and may charge fees for these services.



### Curbside Haulers:

- D. Curbside haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer food scrap collection to nonresidential customers and apartment buildings with four or more residential units unless another hauler will provide that service. Haulers may charge for the collection of food scraps from all customers and may subcontract with another hauler who can provide this service to their customers.
- E. Frequency of Collection:
- Food Scraps:** Haulers should collect food scraps, at minimum, weekly during all warmer months (approximately May 1<sup>st</sup> –October 31<sup>st</sup>) and at minimum, every other week during all cooler months (approximately November 1<sup>st</sup>-April 30<sup>th</sup>). In no instance should food scrap collection frequency create a health hazard or nuisance.

ANR encourages the use of the **state standardized recycling symbols** for all containers and signage. Symbols are available for free download from the Universal Recycling Information webpage here: [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com).



Photos of Brattleboro's curbside compost pilot collected by Triple T Trucking. (Image Source: Windham Solid Waste Management District)

### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

#### Department of Environmental Conservation

Waste Management & Prevention Division, Solid Waste Program  
1 National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620-3704

(802) 828-1138

[VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com)

For information on local recycling ordinances and resources please contact your solid waste planning entity found in the link below, or contact your town manager. [802recycles.com](http://802recycles.com).

Revised April 2021

# Environmental Fact Sheet

Waste Management & Prevention Division  
802-828-1138

## Vaping/E-Cigarette Devices and Safe Management in Schools

### What are vaping/e-cigarette devices and why are they of concern?

Vaping devices also known as E-cigarettes, vape pens, vapes and e-cigs and other names produce an aerosol by heating a liquid that usually contains nicotine—the addictive drug in regular cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products—flavorings, and other chemicals that help to make the aerosol. Users inhale this aerosol into their lungs. Bystanders can also breathe in this aerosol when the user exhales into the air.

Vaping devices contain lithium or lithium-ion batteries and liquid nicotine.

Damaged vaping device batteries have caused fires and explosions, some of which have resulted in serious injuries.

In addition, acute nicotine exposure can be toxic. Children and adults have been poisoned by swallowing, breathing, or absorbing vaping device liquid.<sup>1</sup>

### How should vaping devices collected by schools be managed?

Vaping devices may need to be managed as a hazardous waste.

If a school is in possession of vaping devices or e-cigarettes that have been left at the school, they should work with their local [solid waste management entity](#) or [hazardous waste contractor](#) (search H) to properly dispose/recycle these devices just like they would with other hazardous waste that is generated at the school.

Schools are considered regulated hazardous waste generators and must follow [VT Hazardous Waste Regulations](#).

### Best Management Practices

- ✓ Upon collection immediately bag each vaping device individually in a plastic bag.
- ✓ Place all of the individually bagged vaping device into a sealed five-gallon plastic (polyethylene) pail or bin.
- ✓ Label the pail or bin- **Vaping Devices/Hazardous Waste/Date of First Collection**
- ✓ Check vaping devices for swelling, leaking and damage prior to storing.
- ✓ Place any swollen or damaged vaping devices in a closed, watertight, storage container such as a plastic (polyethylene) pail or bin. Add Sand, kitty litter, vermiculite or another fire containment material such as CellBlockEx to aid in safe storage.
- ✓ When handling damaged vaping devices, always wear safety equipment (e.g., gloves, apron, and eye protection). Liquid nicotine is very toxic and should not come in contact with skin or face. Damaged batteries could cause burn or other injury.
- ✓ Avoid stockpiling vaping devices. Remove for proper recycling/disposal within one year of starting collection.

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<sup>1</sup> US Department of Health and Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-[CDC.GOV](#)

## Environmental Fact Sheet: Vaping Device Management in Schools

- ✓ Store the collection pail in a locked storage area where it can not be accidentally knocked over or easily accessed. Keep a Fire Extinguisher in the storage area.

### Resources:

#### Hazardous Waste Contractors

Please note the state does not endorse any one of these service providers over another. Please see the [VT permitted transporters](#) list and search "H" for a listing of all permitted hazardous waste transporters serving VT.

**Solid Waste Management Entities-** <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/local-districts>

**VT Department of Health Tobacco Resources-** <https://www.healthvermont.gov/wellness/tobacco/resources>

**VT Department of Environmental Conservation Hazardous Waste Program-**  
<https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/hazardous>



## VERMONT FOOD SCRAP HAULERS

Browse by region, press the CTRL and F keys at the same time and enter your town or county into the search bar that appears, or see the statewide haulers on page 6.  
*List Updated Frequently*

### *Addison & Rutland Counties*

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#### **Acker Waste Management**

- Serves residents and businesses in select towns in Addison County.
- 802-349-2414, [AckerWasteManagement@gmail.com](mailto:AckerWasteManagement@gmail.com)

**Agri-Cycle:** [See statewide haulers on page 5](#)

**Casella Resource Solutions:** [See statewide haulers on page 5](#)

#### **Dead Creek Compost**

- Serves residents and businesses in all of Addison County. Curbside pickup or drop-off.
- Contact: Sam DeVries, 802-458-7617, [DeadCreekCompost@gmail.com](mailto:DeadCreekCompost@gmail.com)

#### **Draft Trash**

- Serves residents in Middlebury.
- Contact: 802-377-0640, [DrivenbyDrafts@gmail.com](mailto:DrivenbyDrafts@gmail.com)

**Gauthier Trucking:** [See next page](#)

#### **Moose Rubbish and Recycling Services**

- Serves residents and businesses in all of Addison County.
- 802-897-5637, [br213@yahoo.com](mailto:br213@yahoo.com)

**Music Mountain Compost:** [See page 3](#)

#### **R&L Services**

- Serves residents and businesses in select towns in Addison County.
- 802-388-6288

**Seguin Services, LLC** [www.facebook.com/SeguinServicesLLC/](https://www.facebook.com/SeguinServicesLLC/)

- Serves residential and commercial customers in Orwell, Benson, Fair Haven, and Castleton.
- Contact: Sean Seguin, 802-948-2912, [SeguinServicesLLC@gmail.com](mailto:SeguinServicesLLC@gmail.com)

#### **Thornapple Farm**

- Serves residents in Bristol.
- Contact: 802-377-0921, [ThornAppleFarm@comcast.net](mailto:ThornAppleFarm@comcast.net)

#### **Webb & Son's Landscaping Company**

- Serves residents and businesses in Ripton.
- 802-388-4532

#### **Wyman Frasier Compost of Vermont**

- Serves Rutland County and southern Addison County.
- Contact: Tracy and Jonathon Wyman, 802-247-5748, [barty318@yahoo.com](mailto:barty318@yahoo.com)



## Northern and Central Vermont

**Agri-Cycle:** [See statewide haulers on page 5](#)

**Black Dirt Farm** [www.BlackDirtFarm.com](http://www.BlackDirtFarm.com)

- Serves Barton, Danville, Derby, Glover, Greensboro, Hardwick, Hyde Park, Jay, Johnson, Lyndonville, Morrisville, Orleans, St. Johnsbury, Stannard, and Wolcott.
- Contact: Tom Gilbert, 802-533-7033, [info@BlackDirtFarm.com](mailto:info@BlackDirtFarm.com)

**Caitlin's Compost**

- Serves commercial and residential customers in Washington County.
- Contact: Caitlin Janus, 802-249-3046, [caitlin027@aol.com](mailto:caitlin027@aol.com)

**Casella Resource Solutions:** [See statewide haulers on page 5](#)

**Cloud's Path Farm**

- Serves business accounts in Barton, Burke, Derby, Glover, Lyndonville, Sheffield, and Newport. Ask about expansion into nearby towns.
- Contact: Sam Carter, 802-397-2948, [SamuelFCarter@gmail.com](mailto:SamuelFCarter@gmail.com)

**Doug's Compost Pickup** [www.DougsCompostPickup.com/](http://www.DougsCompostPickup.com/)  @dougscompostpickup

- Serves residents with 5-gallon pick-up in Lowell, Eden, Belvidere, and parts of Montgomery
- Contact: [DougsCompostPickup@gmail.com](mailto:DougsCompostPickup@gmail.com), 802.829.2070 (texting preferred because of limited service, voicemails checked as soon as possible), or request info through [website](#)

**Duffy's Waste and Recycling Inc.** [DuffysWaste.com](http://DuffysWaste.com)

- Serve residents & small businesses with 5-gallon pick-up in most of Chittenden & Franklin Counties.
- Contact: 802-849-2309, [cDuffy@gmail.com](mailto:cDuffy@gmail.com)

**Earthgirl Composting** [www.EarthGirlComposting.com](http://www.EarthGirlComposting.com)

- Serves residents and non-food-based businesses in Burlington, S. Burlington, Winooski, Williston, and Essex Junction (Chittenden Co. currently at capacity) and in Barre, Berlin, and Montpelier (still accepting new customers).
- Contact: Megan Kolbay, 802-839-5017, [Megan@EarthGirlComposting.com](mailto:Megan@EarthGirlComposting.com)

**Gauthier Trucking** [www.GauthierTruckingVT.com](http://www.GauthierTruckingVT.com)

- Serves commercial & multi-unit or shared residential systems in Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, and Addison Counties.
- Contact: 802-879-4020, [Jane@GauthierTruckingVT.com](mailto:Jane@GauthierTruckingVT.com)

**Go Green Compost VT, LLC** [www.GoGreenCompostVT.com/](http://www.GoGreenCompostVT.com/)

- Serves residents in select towns in Chittenden County.
- Contact: Valerie 802-734-3295, [GoGreenCompostVT@gmail.com](mailto:GoGreenCompostVT@gmail.com)

**Hero Haulers** [hero-haulers.com](http://hero-haulers.com)

- Serves residents in Grand Isle, Lamoille, and some parts of Chittenden County.
- Contact: Zeb Snow, 802-456-4376

*continued next page*



## Northern and Central Vermont continued

### **I'm diggin' it LLP** [www.facebook.com/ImDigginItLLP/](http://www.facebook.com/ImDigginItLLP/)

- Serves Colchester, Essex, Milton, Georgia, and St. Albans.
- Contact: Bonnie and Joe, 802-343-8697, [ImDigginItVermont@yahoo.com](mailto:ImDigginItVermont@yahoo.com)

### **Keep It Green Compost** [www.facebook.com/KeepItGreenCompost/](http://www.facebook.com/KeepItGreenCompost/)

- Serves commercial and residential customers in Lamoille, Caledonia, and Orleans counties.
- Contact: [KeepItGreenCompost@outlook.com](mailto:KeepItGreenCompost@outlook.com)

### **Music Mountain Compost** [www.MusicMountainCompost.com/](http://www.MusicMountainCompost.com/) Social media: [@Music Mountain Compost Pickup](https://www.instagram.com/musicmountaincompost/)

- Serves residential, commercial, and event customers in Rutland County and Central & Southern Vermont: Rutland City, Killington, Mendon, Rochester, Granville, Braintree, Royalton, Rutland Town, Pittsfield, Stockbridge, Hancock, Randolph, East Randolph, Bethel, Clarendon, Danby, Pawlet, Fair Haven, Wallingford, Manchester, Poultney, Castleton, Fair Haven, Hubbardton, Florence, Pittsford, Chelsea, West Rutland, Proctor, Brandon, Upper Graniteville, Plainfield, Montpelier, Waitsfield, East Montpelier, Barre, Duxbury, Warren, Brookfield, Plymouth, Woodstock, Mount Holly, Baltimore, Reading, Weston, Londonderry, Windsor, Bridgewater, Ludlow, Springfield, Cavendish, Weathersfield, Landgrove, Chester, Woodstock
- Contact: Zach Cavacas, 802-342-3834, [cavacasz@gmail.com](mailto:cavacasz@gmail.com)

### **Myers Container Service** [www.TheRedCanFamily.com](http://www.TheRedCanFamily.com)

- Serves residential and commercial customers in Chittenden County.
- Contact: 802-655-4312, [Joe@TheRedCanFamily.com](mailto:Joe@TheRedCanFamily.com)

### **NEK Community Composting** [www.NEKCommunityComposting.com](http://www.NEKCommunityComposting.com)

- Serves residents and businesses in the NEK and willing to collect from other regions.
- Contact: 802-487-0209, [NEKCommunityComposting@gmail.com](mailto:NEKCommunityComposting@gmail.com)

### **New Soil Vermont** [www.NewSoil.net](http://www.NewSoil.net) [www.facebook.com/new.soil.5](http://www.facebook.com/new.soil.5)

- Family-operated company that serves residents and businesses in Shelburne and Charlotte. Not accepting new customers until at least January 2022.
- Contact: Liz Weir, 802-999-8774, [NewSoilVT@yahoo.com](mailto:NewSoilVT@yahoo.com)

### **No Waste Compost** [www.NoWasteCompost.com](http://www.NoWasteCompost.com)

- Serves residents, day cares, offices, retail, and other non-food-based business in Burlington, South Burlington, Colchester, Essex, Winooski, Shelburne, Underhill, Jericho, and Richmond.
- Provides event composting and waste management consultations in Chittenden County.
- Contact: Cameron Scott, 802-373-1707, [NoWasteCompost@gmail.com](mailto:NoWasteCompost@gmail.com)

### **Northwest Vermont Solid Waste Management District** [www.nwswd.org](http://www.nwswd.org)

- Close the Loop St. Albans serves residential customers in St. Albans and business customers in Franklin and Grand Isle Counties (and possibly from businesses in nearby towns).
- Contact: 802-524-5986, [info@nwswd.org](mailto:info@nwswd.org)

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## Northern and Central Vermont continued

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### ReGreenVT

- Serves residents and small commercial customers in Lamoille County.
- Contact: Declan Stefanski, 802-760-9813, [ReGreenVT@gmail.com](mailto:ReGreenVT@gmail.com)

### Roots Compost [www.RootsCompostVT.com](http://www.RootsCompostVT.com)

- Serve residents: Stowe, Waterbury, Bolton, Richmond, Williston, Essex, Hinesburg, Jericho.
- Contact: Will & Ellen, 802-828-7440, or visit [website](http://www.RootsCompostVT.com)

### Some Dude's Compost [www.SomeDudesCompost.com](http://www.SomeDudesCompost.com)

- Serves residential and commercial customers in Chittenden County.
- Contact: 802-324-3623, [SomeDude@SomeDudesCompost.com](mailto:SomeDude@SomeDudesCompost.com)

### Sunset Compost Services

- Serves commercial customers in Orleans and Caledonia Counties and nearby towns.
- Contact: Mark Lawson, 802-777-3790

### Transform Vermont Compost Connection [TransformVermontCompostConnection.com](http://TransformVermontCompostConnection.com)

- Serves residents and commercial customers in Washington County and parts of Orange County.
- Contact: Shawn Pontbriand, (802) 363-9789, [TransformVTCompostConnection@gmail.com](mailto:TransformVTCompostConnection@gmail.com)

### Upper Valley Compost [www.UpperValleyCompost.com/](http://www.UpperValleyCompost.com/)

- Serves residents and small commercial customers with 5- or 35-gallon container pick-up in Cambridge, Jeffersonville, Fairfax, Johnson, Milton, Colchester, Westford, Essex, Williston, Jericho, Underhill, South Burlington, Richmond, and Waterbury.
- Contact: [Roger@UpperValleyCompost.com](mailto:Roger@UpperValleyCompost.com) or send a question on the website.

### Vermont Compost Company [www.VermontCompost.com](http://www.VermontCompost.com)

- Serves commercial and multi-unit residential customers in Washington, Orange, and Chittenden Counties.
- Contact: Kyle Lanzit, 802-598-0470, [food@VermontCompost.com](mailto:food@VermontCompost.com)

### 802 Compost Services [www.802compost.com/](http://www.802compost.com/)

- Serves residential areas and small businesses in Colchester, Milton, Burlington, South Burlington, Winooski, Essex, Milton, and Williston. Will expand as needed.
- Contact: [info@802compost.com](mailto:info@802compost.com), 802-324-5871. Sign up on website: [802compost.com](http://802compost.com).

## Southern Vermont

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**Agri-Cycle:** [See statewide haulers on page 5](#)

### Andrew's Compost

- Serves residential customers in Plymouth.
- Contact: Andrew Crossman, 802-952-6770, [18crosan@WCSU.net](mailto:18crosan@WCSU.net)

**Casella Resource Solutions:** [See statewide haulers on page 5](#)

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## *Southern Vermont continued*

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### **Circle of Life Compost**      [www.CircleOfLifeCompost.com](http://www.CircleOfLifeCompost.com)

- Serves residents and small businesses in the Brattleboro area, including Vernon, Marlboro, Newfane, Dummerston, and Townshend.
- Contact: Shelby Brimmer, 802-579-3539, [CircleOfLifeCompost@gmail.com](mailto:CircleOfLifeCompost@gmail.com)

### **Cookeville Compost**

- Serves commercial customers in Bradford, Corinth, Fairlee, Stratford, West Fairlee, White River Junction, and Wilder. In NH; Hanover and Lebanon.
- Contact: Bob Sandberg, 802-439-5563, [BobSandberg@gmail.com](mailto:BobSandberg@gmail.com)

### **Goodenough Rubbish**

- Serves Brattleboro area.
- Contact: Craig Goodenough, 802-257-4937, [GoodRubbish@live.com](mailto:GoodRubbish@live.com)

### **Music Mountain Compost:** [See page 3](#)

### **Nordic Waste Services**      [NordicWaste.net](http://NordicWaste.net) or [WeRecycleFood.com](http://WeRecycleFood.com)

- 5-gallon bucket pick-up in Norwich, Hartford area, Woodstock, and Hartland.
- 48-gallon pick-up service up to an hour from White River Junction.
- Contact: [info@NordicWaste.net](mailto:info@NordicWaste.net), on websites, or 603-442-0770

### **Ruggiero Trash Removal**      [RuggieroTrashRemov.wixsite.com/mysite](http://RuggieroTrashRemov.wixsite.com/mysite)

- Serves residents and businesses in Windham and Windsor Counties.
- Contact: Joe Ruggiero, 802-869-2235, [RuggieroTrashRemoval@gmail.com](mailto:RuggieroTrashRemoval@gmail.com)

### **Tigertown Farm**      Facebook: [@TigertownFarm](https://www.facebook.com/TigertownFarm)

- Serves residential and commercial customers in Norwich, White River Junction, surrounding towns, and Hanover, NH.
- Contact: Krystyna Oszkinis, 802-281-0781, [TigertownFarm@gmail.com](mailto:TigertownFarm@gmail.com)

### **Triple T Trucking**      [www.tttvt.com](http://www.tttvt.com)

- Serves residential and commercial customers in Brattleboro, and commercial customers in Putney, Wilmington, and Dover with expansion planned to include Springfield, Bellows Falls and Keene, NH. Also serve parts of Western MA.
- Contact: Peter Gaskill, 802-254-5388, [peter@tttvt.com](mailto:peter@tttvt.com)

### **Willow Tree Community Compost**      [www.WillowTreeCompost.com](http://www.WillowTreeCompost.com)

- Serves residential and commercial customers in Wilder, White River Junction, and Hartford Village; looking to expand to surrounding areas.
- Contact: Jen Murphy, 603-498-0746, [WillowTreeCompost@gmail.com](mailto:WillowTreeCompost@gmail.com)

## *Serve Most of Vermont*

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### **Agri-Cycle**      [www.AgriCycleEnergy.com](http://www.AgriCycleEnergy.com)

- Serves commercial and institutional customers throughout most of Vermont.
- Contact: Carolyn Grodinsky, 802-829-5796 or [Carolyn@AgriCycleEnergy.com](mailto:Carolyn@AgriCycleEnergy.com)

### **Casella Resource Solutions**      [www.Casella.com](http://www.Casella.com)

- Serves commercial customers throughout most of Vermont.
- Contact: 800-227-3552 (800-CASELLA)

**Get more information about recycling, composting, and food scrap hauling from your Solid Waste Management District or Town by visiting [802recycles.com](http://802recycles.com).**

*ANR does not assume any liability for the accuracy or completeness of information in this list. A listing of a hauler does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement. This may not be a complete list of haulers that provide food scrap collection services.*

To learn more about materials management in Vermont, visit [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com). If you would like to be listed as a hauler, please Call the DEC Solid Waste Program at 802-828-1138.



# Benefits of Keeping Food Waste out of the Landfill



1



## Feeds People

Rescued food donations **almost tripled** from 2014 to 2017 at the Vermont Foodbank.

2

**Reduces**  
Greenhouse Gas  
**Emissions**

3

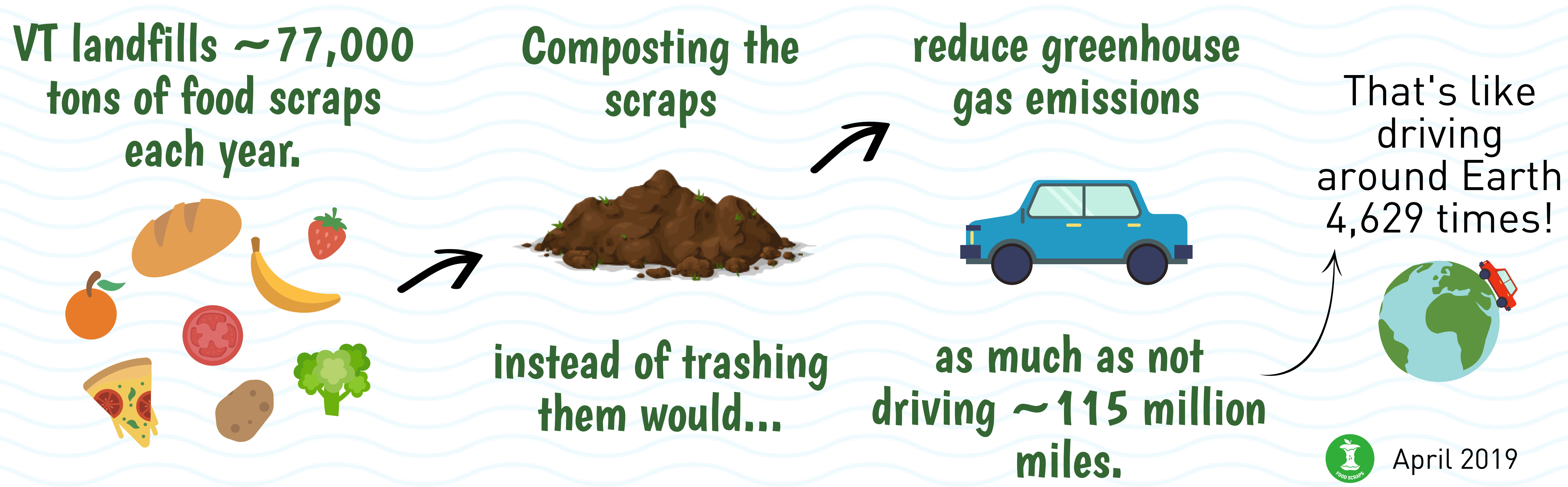
Supports  
**Green Jobs**

4

Compost  
**Restores Soil**

5

**Reduces**  
need for  
**Landfills**



# ELECTRONICS DISP~~OS~~AL BAN

**free!**  
RECYCLING



Computers, printers, and computer peripherals

**free!**  
RECYCLING



Televisions (all types) and computer monitors



Personal electronics (such as personal digital assistants and personal music players)



All telephones (including cell phones), answering and fax machines



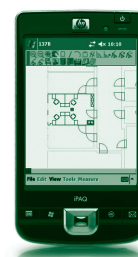
Videocassette recorders (VCRs), digital versatile disc (DVD) players, digital converter boxes and stereo equipment



Power supply cords (used to charge electronic devices)



Electronic game consoles



## NEED MORE INFORMATION?

**1-855-6ecycle**  
**Ecycles.Vermont.gov**

 **Vermont e-cycles**  
A program of the VERMONT Department of Environmental Conservation



## Electronics Banned From VT Landfills:

- Computers, Printers, and Computer peripheral
- Televisions &
- Computer Monitors
- Personal Electronics (such as PDAs and portable music players)
- All Telephones (including cell phones), answering and fax machines
- VCRs, DVD players, Digital converter boxes and Stereo equipment
- Power Supply Cords (used to charge electronic devices)



## Protect Your Personal Data



The security of any personal data or information (such as social security number, tax or banking, business research, etc.) is the sole responsibility of the owner of the electronic device being dropped at a collection location.

Collection locations and the State of Vermont cannot guarantee the security of any data stored on a hard drive, printer, copier or other data device that are collected and stored prior to final recycling.

Some tips for personal data protection are:

- ☒ Do not simply delete files and reformat your hard drive. This does not destroy all the data.
- ☒ Use a specialty "Disk Wiping Software" that repeatedly clears and rewrites the hard drive.
- ☒ One of the best ways to destroy a hard drive is to hammer a nail through it in several places. Deeply scratching the face can also cause enough damage to make it unreadable.
- ☒ The VT e-Cycles site also offers a special listing facilities that offer hard drive destruction. Simply go to [www.vtecycles.org](http://www.vtecycles.org) and select "Data Security" on the left hand navigation bar.
- ☒ Treat your printers and external data devices with the same care. Some may have a hard drive that needs to be destroyed as well.



**Don't Trash Your Electronics!**  
**1-855-6-ECYCLE**



[www.vtecycles.org](http://www.vtecycles.org)

**1-855-6-ECYCLE**

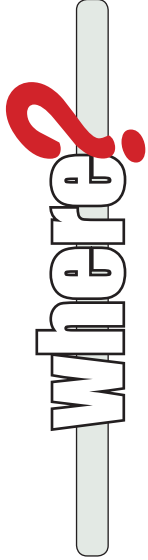
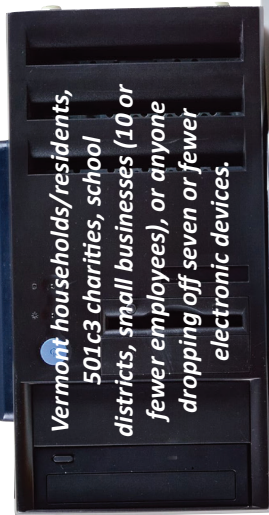
[www.vtecycles.org](http://www.vtecycles.org)



# VERMONT E-CYCLES IS FREE & AVAILABLE YEAR-ROUND!



Vermont households/residents,  
501c3 charities, school  
districts, small businesses (10 or  
fewer employees), or anyone  
dropping off seven or fewer  
electronic devices.

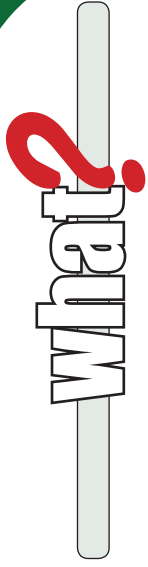


Take your covered electronic devices to any Vermont e-cycles location for free recycling. Permanent collection locations are available across the state.



For A List of FREE Locations Visit  
[www.vtecycles.org](http://www.vtecycles.org)

or call  
**1-855-6-ECYCLE**



**Computers** - Desktops, all-in-one computers, laptops, notebooks, netbooks, and tablets

**Computer Monitors** - Any type, such as LCD, flat panel, plasma, CRTs

**Televisions** - Including consoles, portable, flat panel, and plasma

**Printers** - Most types, including multi-functional machines - does not include floor standing models

**Peripherals** - Items sold exclusively for external use which connect to a computer such as a mouse, keyboard, scanner, external hard drive, modem, UPS, computer speakers, etc.





# FREE Recycling



## Electronics

- Computers
- Monitors
- Printers
- Televisions
- Computer Peripherals (e.g mouse, keyboard)



## Thermostats

Don't trash it,  
**CASH** it!

**GET \$5**  
when you  
recycle mercury  
thermostats



## Paint

Quarts, Gallons  
and 5 gallons

- Oil Based
- Stains
- Acrylic
- Shellac
- Latex
- Lacquer
- Enamel
- Varnish



## Mercury Bulbs

Compact (CFL)

Limit of 10:

- Fluorescent Tubes
- Circulines
- HID
- Mercury Vapor
- U-Tube



## Batteries

Single-use Alkaline

- AAA & AA
- 9-volt
- Button Cells
- D-Cells

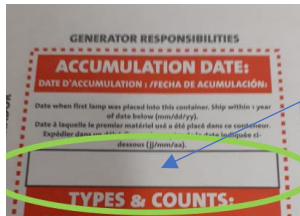
Rechargeables  
Cell Phones







## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MERCURY/FLUORESCENT BULBS:



- DO NOT throw fluorescent/mercury lightbulbs (lamps) in the trash.
- Immediately place bulbs in structurally sound containers, sized for the bulbs. Do not stage bulbs in an open container.
- If a bulb breaks when placing it in a collection box, close the box, tape the container closed, and ship it, whether the box is full or not.
- DATE the box when the first bulb is placed in the container. Mercury bulbs cannot be stored on-site for more than one year, so the date on the box is a reminder of when to ship.
- Keep boxes shut and manage carefully so the bulbs do not break.
- When the box is full, or one year from date on box, seal with tape and arrange for shipment.

## HOW THE MANUFACTURERS' PROGRAM WORKS



- The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (NEMA) manages the program for the 20+ manufacturers who fund the collection, transport, and recycling of mercury bulbs.
- The Program funding provides FREE recycling for:
  - Unlimited numbers of CFLs (compact fluorescent lightbulbs).
  - 10 or fewer non-CFLs (linear, HID, circline, and other mercury-added bulbs) per person per day.
- Do not accept broken bulbs and do not place broken bulbs in the regular trash. A customer with a broken bulb should contact the solid waste managers in their town or district (find at 802recycles.com).

## HOW TO ORDER PROGRAM BOXES

- **SEE OTHER SIDE FOR TYPES OF BOXES AVAILABLE**
- Boxes are "AUTOREPLENISHED" – When a box is shipped for recycling, it goes to a recycling facility in Massachusetts. After the bulbs (lamps) are processed, replacement boxes are shipped from Wisconsin. It can take up to two weeks to get new boxes, so to avoid being without boxes:
  - Ship individual boxes as soon as they are full.
  - Order extra boxes so you always have somewhere to safely store bulbs.
- For existing accounts, request replacement boxes by emailing [support@lamprecycle.org](mailto:support@lamprecycle.org) or [pak.ts@veolia.com](mailto:pak.ts@veolia.com).
- If you cannot locate your ID and Password to order boxes, contact [pak.ts@veolia.com](mailto:pak.ts@veolia.com) or call (920) 574-2445.

## HOW TO ORDER PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

### Free Promotional Materials

- 8.5 x 11 Poster
- Reverse Window Cling
- Shelf-talker for retailers

- Log into your account at <https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/home>
- **SUPPLY 239** for posters





## AVAILABLE BOXES

- **Supply-065: Large 4' Fluorescent Lamp Box**
  - 68 T12 or 146 T8 lamps
  - Weight not to exceed 68 lbs.
- **Supply-190: Large 8' Fluorescent Lamp Box**
  - 25 T12 or 57 T8 8' lamps
  - Weight not to exceed 61 lbs.
- **Keep extra boxes on-hand!!!!**

Types of Specialty Lamps:

- Spiral Compacts
- Plug-In Compacts
- High-Intensity Discharge
- U-tubes

- **Supply-126: 2FT Mixed Lamp Recycling Box**
  - 22 T12 or 32 T8 u-tubes/250 small CFLs or misc. HIDs
  - Weight not to exceed 58 lbs.
- **Supply-191: Large U-Tube, HID Recycling Box**
  - 46 T12 or 81 T8 u-tubes/60 400w HIDs
  - Weight not to exceed 54 lbs.
- **Keep extra boxes on-hand!!!!**

## HOW TO SHIP PROGRAM BOXES



- Mail-back program boxes come with detailed instructions.
  - Assemble the container. Fill it with bulbs.
  - Use the boxes and prevent breakage.
  - Complete the shipping label.
  - Contact Fed Ex to schedule pick-ups: <https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/support/request-pickup/usa-pickup?pid=938>
  - Instructions online: <https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/support/request-pickup/usa-pickup?pid=938>

## WHAT IF A BULB ACCIDENTALLY BREAKS?

You can safely clean up a broken mercury bulb. If a bulb breaks:

- DO NOT VACUUM OR SWEEP – up the broken lamp, as this may spread any mercury vapor that is present to other rooms.
- Ventilate the room by closing all interior doors and vents, opening windows and any exterior doors, (restrict access) for at least 15 minutes.
- Remove all broken materials you can, and do not use a vacuum cleaner.
  - Wear disposable gloves if available
  - Carefully scoop up the glass fragments and powder with a stiff paper or cardboard (such as playing cards or index cards). Pick up any remaining small pieces of glass and powder using sticky tape (such as duct tape).
  - Wipe the area clean with a damp paper towel or disposable wet wipe.
- Place all cleanup materials (cardboard, gloves, tape, etc.) into a glass or rigid container with a lid.
- Wash your hands. Leave windows in the affected room open as long as practical (weather permitting).

## WHERE TO GET HELP:

- Program Staff (NEMA) at [support@lamprecycle.org](mailto:support@lamprecycle.org) or 800-301-1852.
- Recycler Staff (Veolia) at [pak.ts@veolia.com](mailto:pak.ts@veolia.com) or 888-669-9725.
- Program Websites: [www.lamprecycle.org](http://www.lamprecycle.org) or program web portal <https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/home>.

## TRAINING VIDEOS

- NEMA <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jv0wvh0x5gg>
- VT DEC [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KNnhmZNz0\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KNnhmZNz0_U)



## PaintCare Quick Reference Guide

### FREE collection of Architectural Coatings:

- Interior/exterior: Latex, Acrylic, Water-Based, Oil-Based, Enamel
- Deck Coatings, Floor Paints
- Primers, Sealers
- Stains, Shellacs, Lacquers, Varnishes, Urethanes
- Waterproofing: Concrete, Masonry, Wood Sealers, and Repellents
- Metal Coatings, Rust Preventatives
- Field and Lawn Paints

### Paint Can Size and Condition - (Never open the cans)

- 5-gallon containers or smaller.
- Original container with the original label that can be read.
- Sealed and not leaking.
- No empty cans. Cans with dry latex paint are accepted.



### DO NOT collect the following products:

Paint thinners	Mineral spirits	Solvents	Aerosol (spray cans)
Auto/marine paint	Art and craft paints	Caulking compounds	Epoxies/glues/adhesives
Paint additives	Colorants	Tints and resins	Roof patch and repair
Asphalt/tar	Deck cleaners	2-compound coatings	Bitumen-based products
Wood preservatives (containing pesticides)	Traffic/road marking paint	Shop applied paints and finishes	Industrial maintenance (IM) coatings

### STORAGE STANDARDS:

- Place all paint cans/collected products immediately in collection bins provided by PaintCare.
- Keep collection bin closed except when adding approved PaintCare products.
- Ensure the recycling contractor provides a label for each collection bin. On the collection bin label, write the date the first PaintCare product is placed in the bin. (Paint cannot be stored onsite for more than 1 year).
- Both indoor and outdoor collection bins must be placed on an impervious surface that allows for easy clean-up. Collection bins cannot be placed on dirt or gravel.
- All collection bins must be stored in a secure location. Only drop-off-site staff should have access to the collection bins and storage area. NEVER allow “self-serve” public access to the collection bins.

## MERCURY THERMOSTAT RECYCLING

### Safety Requirements:

The storage and transport of waste mercury thermostats is regulated by state and federal authorities. Personnel who manage waste thermostats at your facility should be familiar with universal waste management requirements below, to protect waste mercury thermostats during storage and transport and to comply with state and federal regulations.

- Do not accept any other product other than thermostats that contain mercury (such as mercury bulbs, liquid mercury, leaking thermostats, etc.).
- Strongly encourage your customers to recycle the whole thermostat with the cover attached. However, the cover is not required. If mercury switches have been clipped from thermostat you must contact TRC at 888-266-0550.
- Place the accumulation start-date label provided on the container and date when the first thermostat is placed in the bin. Per state regulations you must ship the bin back to TRC, so it does not remain on site for more than one year.

**Accept Only Wall-Mount  
Mercury-Switch Thermostats**



### To use the recycling container, follow these steps:

1. Unfold the plastic bag liner and use it to line the recycling/shipping container. Carefully place all collected thermostats inside the plastic liner. Don't forget to provide the \$5 in-store credit.
2. Monitor collections closely to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. Training Video: <https://youtu.be/BbtAFZmPZ70>
3. All supplies for shipment should be in your bin. To prepare to ship, fold the plastic bag liner closed and use the zip tie to seal the bag. **You must include rebate paperwork in container.**
4. Flip the container lid closed, taking care to overlap the "jaws" properly. Secure by placing zip ties through the holes on each end of the container to make sure bin is tightly closed before shipping.
5. Fill in your company name and address on the top of the shipping label.
6. Apply the sticky side of the plastic pouch (provided) directly on to the outside of recycling container. Place the red and white FedEx label inside of the pouch and zip it shut. Call the carrier for pickup – the contact information is on the label. Or, just include the collection container with your next outgoing shipment. Make sure to keep the tracking numbers in case you need to confirm receipt of bin by TRC.
7. The container will be returned to continue in the program, approximately 3-4 weeks.



*This document was developed for informational purposes only and does not represent legal advice. TRC expressly disclaims any liability, including but not limited to, consequential or other damages arising out of the use of information contained herein.*

## Retail Rebate Program Instructions:

- Customer gets instant \$5 in-store credit
- \$5 coupons tear pad included in recycling container to use with customers
- Facility completes form included in recycling container
- Location keeps one copy and includes the other copy in the recycling container when shipping back to be reimbursed by TRC
- For missing rebate paperwork or shipping materials, contact TRC at (888) 266-0550




## In case of mercury spill or leak:

1. Open windows to ventilate the area. Close off the room from other rooms in your facility. Shut the door and close any air pathways (like floor or ceiling grates, air conditioning or heating vents) which will circulate mercury vapors into other areas of the facility.
2. Isolate the area for at least 15 minutes keeping all people and pets away to avoid tracking it into other areas of the facility. DO NOT VACUUM OR SWEEP the mercury.
3. If the spill is larger than **one** thermostat ampule contact the state Spill Response Team - 802-828-1138 or 802-522-5736 during office hours or 24-Hour Reporting 800-641-5005 off hours 800-640-4374.
4. Wear disposable gloves if possible when cleaning the spill. Use stiff cardboard (such as playing cards or index cards) to push mercury droplets together and to scoop up beads of mercury; a flashlight will reflect off shiny mercury beads and make them easier to see.
5. Use the sticky side of duct or masking tape to pick up any remaining mercury beads. Do not vacuum.
6. Place the mercury-contaminated cleanup materials (cardboard, gloves, tape, etc.) into double plastic bags or preferably a glass or rigid sealable container with a lid for containment. In the meantime, store the container (label and separate from your regular trash) - outside the facility in an area inaccessible to children. Contact your local solid waste facility [www.802recycles.com](http://www.802recycles.com) for proper disposal of spill cleanup debris. See [www.mercvt.org](http://www.mercvt.org) "proper disposal" or call toll free -855-63-CYCLE or (802) 522-5736.
7. Wash your hands or shower if you encountered the mercury.
8. For health questions, call 800-439-8550 and dial zero to speak with an operator. During non-work hours, call Dept. of Health 800-439-8550 or the Northern New England Poison Center at 800-222-1222.
9. Once cleaned up, weather permitting, leave windows in the contaminated room open if practical.

## NEED HELP?

Contact TRC at 888-266-0550 or [TRC@thermostat-recycle.org](mailto:TRC@thermostat-recycle.org)

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# Environmental Fact Sheet

## Safe Management of Household Lithium Batteries

For lithium batteries from businesses, which must be managed as hazardous waste, contact the Vermont DEC [Hazardous Waste Program](#) for requirements at 802-828-1138.

There are two types of lithium-based batteries, **Primary Lithium** (metal) and **Rechargeable Lithium Ion**. Lithium Primary batteries are starting to replace the commonly used alkaline batteries because they are longer lasting. These batteries can be found as AA/AAA, C, D, Coin/Button cell, and 9v and are usually labeled with the word “lithium”. Lithium batteries are used in common household items such as flashlights, cameras, toys, and for medical devices and security systems. Lithium-Ion batteries are rechargeable and are used in vaping devices, many personal electronics such as cell phones, tablets, and laptops, E-Bikes, electric toothbrushes, tools, hoverboards, scooters, and for solar power backup storage. As the industry advances, more and more products will utilize these powerful batteries.

Lithium batteries can cause fires and even explode if managed incorrectly. Keep all lithium batteries out of the trash and out of your household recycling.

### 1. IDENTIFYING Lithium primary or Lithium-ion rechargeable batteries



**Lithium Primary** batteries **may** be marked “Lithium;” button/coin cells may begin with (CR###).



**Lithium Primary** Batteries (non-rechargeable) can be found as AA/AAA, C, D, Coin/Button cell, and 9v. They are starting to replace many common alkaline batteries because they are longer-lasting.

**Lithium-Ion** batteries **may** be marked “Rechargeable,” “Lithium Ion,” “Li-ION,” “Li-ion,” “Li-Ion,” “LiPo” (lithium polymer); button/coin cell begins with (LIR###). They **may** or may not have a battery seal or other mark.

### 2. STORING/HANDLING Lithium Batteries

- Do not remove any lithium battery that is not intended to be replaceable within the product it powers (such as cell phones, vaping devices, thin laptops, and other electronic products).
  - The battery may be glued into the product. Forced removal of the battery can result in an immediate fire or explosion.
  - The battery may be in silver colored, cellophane-type bags or hard-plastic casing. Tearing or puncturing the bag or crushing/penetrating the plastic casing can result in an immediate fire or explosion.
- After removing a spent battery from a product, bag it individually in a clear sealable bag or tape the terminals with clear packing tape.

### Environmental Fact Sheet: Lithium Batteries

- This prevents fires resulting from contact with other batteries or other conductive materials.
  - Less-durable tapes (such as masking or cellophane tape) and open bags commonly fall off during transport.
  - Non-clear bags or tapes (such as duct tape or electrical tape) do not allow a visible identification of the chemistry of the battery when being sorted for recycling and can be a safety hazard to workers.
- Never store ANY batteries where the terminals are touching or anywhere they can come into contact with metal objects such as keys or coins.
  - Consider storing large quantities of lithium-based batteries in a separate containment area or building to prevent property loss in the event of a reaction or fire.

### 3. HIGH WATT-HOUR Lithium-ion batteries (>300 watt-hours)

- Automatically considered a hazardous material, whether they are damaged or not.
- Require CFR49 certification and paperwork to transport or ship.

Watt-hours are calculated by multiplying volts by amp-hours, which are labelled on batteries. These large batteries are commonly found in e-bikes, e-scooters, landscaping tools, and more. [Call2Recycle](#) offers a high watt-hour kit that is specially permitted by Department of Transportation to exempt a shipper from CFR49 requirements. Contact your [solid waste management district](#) or municipality or [Call2Recycle](#) for more information.

### 4. HANDLING DAMAGED Lithium batteries

Do not use damaged or abused batteries.

- Store outdoors in a watertight covered container filled with sand or kitty litter.
- [Contact](#) your solid waste management district or municipality for proper management in your area (VTrecycles.com).

#### IF a lithium battery starts to swell, smoke, or catch fire

1. Do NOT touch the battery with bare hands.
2. Immediately bring the battery outside (step away as soon as possible to avoid inhalation) and place it in a container of kitty litter or sand(dirt).
3. [Contact](#) your solid waste management district or municipality for proper management.

### 4. RECYCLING Lithium batteries



Primary (single-use) lithium batteries and rechargeable lithium-ion batteries less than 11 pounds\* can be recycled at one of the many free manufacturer-funded collection locations across the state. This program also accepts all AA, AAA, C, D, 9-volt, button cell, rechargeable, hearing aid batteries, and cell phones.

To find a location near you go to [Call2RecycleVT](#) or call 1-855-63-CYCLE

\*For batteries larger than 11 pounds, please [contact](#) your solid waste management district or municipality.

# Environmental Fact Sheet

Waste Management & Prevention Division  
802-828-1138

## Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Batteries

### What types of batteries are found in Electric Vehicle and Hybrid Vehicles and why are they of concern?

Lithium Ion and Nickel Metal Hydride Rechargeable batteries are currently used in both Hybrid and Electric Vehicles and have high-voltage electrical systems that typically range from 100 to 600 volts. Nickel metal hydride battery packs can contain up to approximately 250 individual battery cells and lithium ion battery packs can contain up to approximately 95 individual battery cells.

Lithium Ion batteries may present a fire and explosion hazard when damaged and can also be reactive if not fully discharged. Lithium Ion batteries are increasing in use and can also be found in motorcycles, scooters, RV equipment and many other products.

Nickel Metal Hydride batteries are not reactive but contain valuable metals that can be recycled.

### How are Lithium Ion and Nickel Metal Hydride batteries from businesses regulated?

#### Lithium Ion Battery Management

Spent lithium ion batteries that are generated by businesses can be managed by either of the following standards:

- 1) As **Universal Waste** by following the standards outlined in Subchapter 9 of the [Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Rules](#) (VHWMR) and Part 273 of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 (refer to the "Universal Waste" fact sheet for more information about this option).

Or

- 2) As reactive **Hazardous Waste**, following the management standards provided in Subchapter 3 of the [VHWMR](#).

#### Nickel Metal Hydride Battery Management

Spent nickel metal hydride batteries that are generated by businesses are not regulated as hazardous waste, but most businesses in VT choose to recycle nickel metal hydride batteries.

### Best Management Practices

- ✓ Avoid stockpiling spent batteries.
- ✓ Contact the automotive manufacturer/retailer for the type of vehicle the battery has been removed from to see if they will accept for recycling.
- ✓ If an automotive manufacturer/retailer will not accept the battery for recycling, Schedule pickups with a recycling contractor at least once a year or more if needed.
- ✓ Check batteries for swelling and damage prior to storing.
- ✓ Place swollen or damaged batteries in a closed, watertight, storage container such as a five-gallon plastic (polyethylene) pail or bin. Add Sand, kitty litter, vermiculite or another fire containment material such as CellBlockEx to aid in safe storage.

## Environmental Fact Sheet: Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Batteries

- ✓ Store batteries upright on an impervious surface and separate by battery type.
- ✓ Store under cover and consider storage in a separate containment area or building to prevent property loss in the event of a reaction or fire.
- ✓ When handling batteries, always wear safety equipment (e.g., gloves, apron, and eye protection).
- ✓ Keep an ABC Fire Extinguisher next to battery storage area. Class D is also recommended for extra safety with lithium ion or any lithium-based batteries.
- ✓ For shipping purposes, remember that any damaged lithium ion battery or a lithium ion battery that is over 300 watt hours is a hazardous material per Department of Transportation Code and considered highly dangerous.

### How are Lithium Ion and Nickel Metal Hydride batteries from households regulated?

Although household wastes are exempt from the VT Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, all spent nickel metal hydride and lithium ion batteries, including those generated by households, should be recycled through one of the following: an automotive manufacturer/retailer, battery recycling contractor, or solid waste management entity. Contact information for [solid waste management entities](#) in VT.

For information on the recycling of other small consumer batteries such as those used in lap tops, phones, drills, toys, flashlights, etc. please see [Call2RecycleVT](#)

### Resources:

#### Battery Recycling Contractors

[Battery Solutions](#)

[Complete Recycling Solutions](#)

[Veolia](#)

[ENPRO](#)

[Clean Harbors](#)

[Call2Recycle](#)

**Solid Waste Management Entities-** <https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/local-districts>

#### Maintenance and Safety of Hybrid and Plug-In Electric Vehicles-Battery Maintenance

[https://afdc.energy.gov/vehicles/electric\\_maintenance.html](https://afdc.energy.gov/vehicles/electric_maintenance.html)

#### Alternative Fuel Vehicles Safety Training

Training, tools, and information for emergency responders to safely handle emergencies involving alternative fuel vehicles

<https://www.nfpa.org/Training-and-Events/By-topic/Alternative-Fuel-Vehicle-Safety-Training>

**Hybrid Cars.Com-** <https://www.hybridcars.com/hybrid-car-battery/>

#### Rechargeable Battery Association

<https://www.prba.org/wp-content/uploads/Overview-of-Battery-Transport-Regulations.pdf>

Solid Waste Management Program  
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation  
Agency of Natural Resources

**POLICY ON MANAGEMENT  
OF ASPHALT, BRICK AND CONCRETE**

November 2019

I. Introduction:

Asphalt, brick and concrete (ABC) are solid wastes generated during road construction, site work, and building construction and demolition. ABC waste is dense, difficult to transport, prone to improper disposal, and expensive to landfill. Improper management can result in problems of noise, dust, odor and unsightliness. ABC coated with lead-based paint or impregnated with contaminants may be a risk to human health or the environment.

When processed, bituminous concrete (“asphalt”) is readily reusable and valuable as aggregate or feedstock for new bituminous concrete. Uncontaminated waste brick and concrete also can be processed into aggregate. Because of the relatively benign nature of the material and the large volumes of these wastes generated in Vermont each year, the Agency strongly encourages the reuse and recycling of ABC waste in circumstances where it will not be a threat to human health or the environment, or create a nuisance.

II. Applicability:

Based on the asphalt, concrete, brick, or masonry being clean and uncontaminated, i.e., not painted with lead-based paint, impregnated with potentially harmful substances, or mixed with other debris, is eligible for:

1. Disposal in a Categorical Disposal Facility (Solid Waste Management Rule §6-309);

[https://dec.vermont.gov/sites/dec/files/wmp/documents/solidwaste/Cat\\_disposal\\_appform.pdf](https://dec.vermont.gov/sites/dec/files/wmp/documents/solidwaste/Cat_disposal_appform.pdf)

2. Disposal as an Insignificant Waste Management Event (SWMR §6-301(c));

[https://anronline.vermont.gov/app/#/formversion/987b4a04-404e-43ce-b994-1d0d4b334eb7?FormTag=SW\\_IWMEA-Disposal](https://anronline.vermont.gov/app/#/formversion/987b4a04-404e-43ce-b994-1d0d4b334eb7?FormTag=SW_IWMEA-Disposal)

3. Crushing and screening at the site of generation to a specification where it can be legitimately used as an aggregate substitute, (< 12” or smaller), no permit or approval for either the crushing or the use of the material is required. Regulatorily, the material is never “discarded” by the generator, and is made into a “processed recyclable,” which is not regulated by the Program.
4. Transportation to an off-site facility for recycling. Such a facility must have a certification from the Program, and the resulting product would be an unregulated “processed recyclable,” as in (3) above.
5. Transportation to an off-project location, e.g., the contractor’s place of business, for short term storage and processing. That entity must have an Insignificant Waste Management Event Approval (see 2, above) to allow storage and processing for a limited duration of time. The resulting product would be an unregulated “processed recyclable,” as in (3) above.

### III. Criteria for the Evaluation of Painted, Coated, or Impregnated ABC Waste:

The Agency will find that painted or surface coated ABC waste will cause no threat to human health or the environment if:

1. a. Evidence is presented that the ABC was not painted prior to 1979, the year after lead was eliminated from paint; or  
b. Evidence is presented that the paint does not contain lead in excess of 1.0mg/cm<sup>2</sup> (or 0.5% by weight) or a lower level for “Lead based Paint” as may be established by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Agency or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Representative paint chip samples should be collected and tested from all similar ABC components that have similar paint histories; and
2. It can be reasonably demonstrated that the paint, surface coating on the ABC contains no other contaminants in appreciable concentrations and quantities.

Other methods of demonstrating material risk from an ABC waste may be accepted by the Program on a case by case basis.



# A Vermonter's Guide to Recycling



## PAPER

clean & dry



## CONTAINERS

empty & rinsed clean



MINIMUM SIZE  
2 inches

MAXIMUM SIZE  
2 feet

MORE INFO  
(802) 828-1138  
VTrecycles.com



# Leave 'em out.

These items don't belong in the recycling bin.



## NO PLASTIC BAGS

They wrap around sorting equipment & cause shutdowns.  
Instead: Bring clean, dry, and stretchy bags to a grocery or hardware store for special recycling. Otherwise put in trash.



## NO BATTERIES

They are the leading cause of fires at sorting facilities.  
Instead: Bring to a drop off location for special recycling.



## NO STUCK-ON FOOD/DRINK

It's gross—and it reduces the value of other recyclables.  
Instead: Rinse clean first.



## NO SCRAP METAL ITEMS

They can damage equipment.  
Instead: Bring to a drop off location for special recycling.



## NO CLOTHING

It gets wrapped around equipment and causes shutdowns.  
Instead: Donate for reuse, or bring to a drop off location for special recycling.



## NO ELECTRONICS

They break, damage equipment, and endanger workers.  
Instead: Bring to a drop off location for special recycling.



## NO HAZARDOUS CONTAINERS

They pose a risk to workers, even if empty (there's always residue).  
Instead: Take to hazardous waste event or facility, or trash if empty.

This is only a partial list. For more details, visit [VTrecycles.com](http://VTrecycles.com).



## DISTRICT SERVICES TO TOWNS

### **SOLID WASTE PLANNING**

associated with achieving the solid waste goals that communities would otherwise have to undertake individually.

- Quarterly Reports
- Transfer Station Certifications
- Operation of the [Regional Transfer Station](#) - any district-town residents may use at our permit price.
- Household Hazardous Waste Management (year-round program)
- Program-based data collection (e-waste, textiles, books, etc.)
- Attendance, access and participation in professional solid waste managers meetings, forums
- Access to industry professional organizations to include: Product Stewardship Institute (PSI), SWANA, ICMA, NRRA, NERC's, VLCT, workshops, and legislature initiatives
- Hauler licensing and compliance enforcement

### **PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**

Program development and implementation of initiatives set out in the District solid waste implementation plan that meets state goals which include:

- Pursuing grant funding
- Mobile [Hazardous Waste Collections](#) at Town Transfer Stations
- Waste diversion programs, such as: Electronics, Textiles, Food Scraps and Leaf/Yard Organics,
- Asbestos management, Hardcover Books, Construction and Demolition Debris, Hazardous Wastes
- (Chemicals, Batteries, Mercury-containing bulbs and devices, Paint, Pesticides, etc.)
- Revenue sharing- Metal and recycling
- Beneficial reuse of- Tires Asphalt, Brick, Concrete, Clean Sheetrock
- Serve as a technical resource to district towns. RCSWD assist transfer stations remain in compliance with federal and state regulations. This includes site visits and reviews with compliance needs. This resource alone could save a town tens of thousands of dollars per incident.

### **EDUCATION & OUTREACH**

The following programs are available to in-district residents, municipalities, and organizations upon request:

- Technical Assistance regarding Waste Diversion and Management- for [Schools](#) , [Businesses](#),
- Community Groups and [Events](#)
- Presentations and Meeting Facilitation
- Tabling with information at events
- Educational Promotions- [Disposal A - Z List](#) ; Highlight organizations with outstanding programs on website and social media.
- [Tours of the Material Recovery Facility](#) (Recycling Facility) and Programs at Regional Transfer Station
- Monthly Electronic newsletter

## **DISTRICT TOWNS PROFILES**

*Include Brandon, Castleton, Clarendon, Danby, Hubbardton, Ira, Killington, Mendon, Mt. Holly, Mt. Tabor, Pittsford, Poultney, Proctor, Rutland City, Wallingford, Wells, and West Rutland.*



### **Brandon**

Town Manager: David J. Atherton      Phone: 802-247-3635 ext. 210

Transfer Station Phone: 802-772-5224

Tuesday - 1:00 pm to 6:00 pm

Thursday - 1:00 pm to 6:00 pm

Saturday - 7:30 am to 12:00 noon

The Brandon Transfer Station is located at 31 Corona Street and is operated by Wyman's Timber Harvesting & Services.

#### **Updated January 23, 2023**

**Zero Sort Recycling: There will no longer be Free recycling with trash until further notice. Due to the rising cost of recycling, the added recycling fees will be effective immediately:**

**30 gallon bag/container or bigger will be \$1.00 each | Smaller bags or containers will be \$.50 each**

**\*\* A list of the only acceptable CLEAN recycling items will be provided with this notice. \*CLICK HERE FOR LIST\***

**Any recycling with non-acceptable or dirty items will be considered trash and charges as trash. Clear plastic bags are preferred. We are sorry for any inconvenience...and will be working with every customer to help.**

**Thank you for your patience and understanding.**

## **2020 Pricing**

- **Bagged Trash:** \$1.50 per bag up to 10 lbs; over 10 lbs add \$.18 per pound
- **Loose Trash:** \$20 per yard
- **Food Compost:** \$0.50 per pound for the first 5 pounds. Then it's \$0.10 per pound after that
- **Demolition:** \$50 per yard
- **Car and Basic Truck Tires:** \$5 per tire
- **Large Tires:** Inquiry
- **Used Oil:** \$1 per gallon
- **Metal:** Free EXCEPT appliances containing freon
- **Appliances containing Freon:** \$20
- **Clean, Unpainted nail free/hardware free wood is FREE**
- **Brush, grass/leaves are FREE**
- **Co-mingled (zero-sort) recycling is FREE** when you bring garbage on a regular basis. Otherwise it's \$1.00 for every 30 gallon bag.

### ***Effective September 21, 2020:***

1. At this time, we will no longer be taking e-waste. This includes computers, televisions, and all electronics. We will let you know when we will be taking it again.
2. All metal needs to be put into our large container. There will be signs showing you where to put it.
3. Food compost. Our food compost needs to contain only food... no paper towels, napkins, wax paper, plastics, k-cups etc... please use a container or one bag to bring it in to us.... not food wrapped in multiple bags.

For the most up to date information, [visit the Brandon Transfer Station Facebook Page!](#)

More at <https://www.townofbrandon.com/departments/transfer-station-recycling/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



### **Castleton**

Town Manager: Michael A. Jones      Phone 802-468-5319 ext. 203

Transfer Station Operator      Christopher Forrest; 802-468-3005, [transferstation@castletonvt.org](mailto:transferstation@castletonvt.org)

The Castleton Transfer Station located at 393 Staso Road serves all of Castleton and Hubbardton.

A new permit is required each year on July 1st. The permit fee for the first vehicle is \$40.00. The second vehicle permit is \$20.00. A third vehicle is \$10. Permits are valid from July 1 to June 30 of each year. Vehicle must be present in order to obtain a sticker. Stickers ARE to be affixed on the outside of the vehicle.

For questions about fees or recycling call (802) 468-3005. If there is no answer, please leave a detailed message and a phone number. The Transfer Station is staffed by two full-time employees.

To use to the Transfer Station, you must reside in either Castleton or Hubbardton and have a valid Transfer Station permit affixed to your vehicle. Vehicle permits are available for purchase at the Transfer Station for Castleton residents and at the Hubbardton Town Clerk's Office for Hubbardton residents. Bag stickers are available at the Castleton Transfer Station, Hubbardton Town Clerk's, Prunier's Market, Beverage King and Castleton Corners Gas & Deli. For a sheet of green sticker's, it is \$45.00 or \$4.50 per sticker. For a sheet of red stickers is \$20.00 or \$2.00 per sticker. Temporary day passes are \$5.00 each and can be purchased onsite.

The transfer station accepts all forms of legal type payment (cash, check, credit/debit cards). All credit/debit transactions carry a convenience fee.\*The transfer station accepts all forms of legal type payment (cash, check, credit/debit cards).

**2021 SUMMER HOURS May 1 – September 30 Tuesday & Thursday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm  
Saturday 8:00 am – 2:00 pm**

**2021-2022 WINTER HOURS October 1 – April 30 Tues/Thurs/Sat 8:00 am – 4:00 pm**

### **COMPOSTING LAW CHANGES**

On July 1, 2020, Vermont state law bans disposal of food scraps in the trash or landfills.

Food scraps include pre- and post-consumer food waste that is derived from processing or discarding of food and that is able to be used through one of the following options: food donation for people in need, animal feed, composting, or anaerobic digestion.

On July 1, 2020, trash haulers must offer food scrap collection services to non-residential customers and apartments with 4 units or more, unless another hauler is willing to provide that service.

Residents are separating their food scraps into buckets or bins and either using local food waste drop-offs (like transfer stations), curbside food scrap haulers, or composting in their backyards.

Vermont state law allows residents who compost in their backyards to dispose of meat and bones in the trash even after July 1, 2020.

Residents are NOT required to compost in their backyards and can choose to bring food scraps to drop-off facilities or use curbside food scrap haulers. Residents can ask their trash hauler if they provide food scrap collection. Residents can find drop-off facilities and food scrap haulers at VTrecycles.com or by contacting their local solid waste management entity at 802recycles.com.

To learn how to prevent food waste and manage your food scraps, visit VTrecycles.com.

More at <https://www.castletonvermont.org/transfer-station>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



### Clarendon

1577 Route 7B Central phone: 802-775-9650

Punch cards: \$10.00 or \$20.00 (available for purchase from Town Clerk with cash or check or at the transfer station with a check)

Window Stickers: \$3.00 (available for purchase from Town Clerk with cash or check)

Kitchen bag: One punch

30-gallon bag: Two punches

Over 30-gallon bag: Three punches

One punch is equal to \$1.00

Tuesday 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Thursday 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Saturday 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM

Zero sort now available

Casella Zero Sort Recycling: <http://www.casella.com/what-we-do/recycling/zerosort-recycling>

Rutland County Solid Waste: <http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid>

Universal recycling page: <http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling>

The transfer station now has a container for composting. Here are some composting tips: [Brochure](#)

Citizens of the Town of Clarendon are reminded that construction waste, including all treated and/or painted wood, may not be burned at the Transfer Station.

More at [https://www.clarendonvt.org/transfer\\_station.html](https://www.clarendonvt.org/transfer_station.html)

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



### Danby

Town Offices phone 802-293-5136

**TRASH, FOOD WASTE and RECYCLING** items may be disposed of at the Danby Town Garage:  
Hours are Monday, Wednesday and Saturday 7 am – 4 pm, closed on holidays.

There is a fee for trash disposal; recycling is free.

More details about fees and accepted recycling [HERE](#).

Rutland County Solid Waste website [HERE](#), and its 2022 calendar [HERE](#).  
January 14, 2021 NOTICE from the Town of Danby Select Board [HERE](#).

As of July 1, 2020, the State of Vermont prohibits food scraps/organic materials  
to be disposed of in combination with other acceptable trash items,  
see details of Vermont's Department of Environmental Conservation information [HERE](#).

### **TOWN OF DANBY RECYCLING POLICY**

#### **NOTICE**

**INDIVIDUALS FOUND TO HAVE PLACED NON-RECYCLABLE ITEMS IN  
THE DANBY RECYCLING COMPACTOR, THAT ARE REJECTED BY OUR WASTE  
HAULER, WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REIMBURSING THE TOWN FOR ANY FEE  
ASSESSED AGAINST THE TOWN FOR SAME.**

More at <https://www.danbyvt.org/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



## Hubbardton

Town Office: 802-273-2951

The Castleton Transfer Station located at 393 Staso Road serves all of Castleton and Hubbardton. A new permit is required each year on July 1. The permit fee for the first vehicle is increasing beginning 7/1/2020. For more go to: <https://www.castletonvermont.org/transfer-station>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



## Ira

Town Clerk: Karen Davis      Phone 802-235-2745

More at <https://townofira.com/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



## Killington

Phone Number: 802-422-4499      Staff: Santos Ramos

**Location:** 2981 River Road (Behind Town Garage)

**Phone Number:** (802) 422-3241, Ext 7

**Hours: Winter** (November 6, 2021 to March 28, 2021)2

Saturday & Monday 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Sunday 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.



**Summer** (April 2, 2022 to October 31, 2025)  
Saturday & Monday 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

**Staff:**

Jay Kickory

**Services:**

1. Collection & transfer of solid waste deposited by residents and property owners of the Town. (Windshield sticker & punch card needed--download rate schedule below)
2. Recycling Center for residents and property owners of the Town. (Free with windshield sticker)

If you need to dispose of solid waste outside the normal operating hours of the Transfer Station or have construction & demolition debris or other non-acceptable waste, residents and property owners of Killington can go to the **Rutland County Solid Waste District Transfer Station & Drop-off Center** located on **Gleason Road** in **Rutland**. Follow this link ([RCSWD](#)) for pricing and hours of operation. For more information on disposal of hazardous household waste, follow this link ([HHW](#)).

NEW! - Zero Sort Recycling. See information [flyer](#) See the new [Rate Schedule](#)

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



**Mendon**

Town Administrator: Sara Hebert Tully Phone: 802-772-1662 ext. 2

More at: <http://www.mendonvt.org/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



**Mount Holly**

Town Office: (802) 259-2391

Mount Holly's Transfer Station, located on Sharon Lane, is open Wednesdays, 4 pm to 7pm and Saturdays, 8 am to 2 pm, during the spring and summer seasons. It is open Saturdays 8 am to 2 pm and Sundays 9 am to 12 pm during the fall and winter seasons.

### **TRANSFER STATION STICKERS**

The transfer station does not accept cash.

All garbage brought to the transfer station must be paid for with solid waste stickers, purchasable at the Town Office for \$2/sticker. Stickers may be purchased in person with cash or check. Credit cards are not accepted.

Stickers are also purchasable from the Town Office via mail. Those choosing to purchase by mail must please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your order, along with your check payment, or add 50 cents for postage.

Each sticker pays for a trash bag that holds 30 gallons or less. The disposal of certain items requires the use of additional stickers.

### **RECYCLING**

In addition to solid waste, the Mount Holly Transfer Station also accepts recycling, food waste, construction debris and metal. Please note that no food scraps may be disposed of as garbage.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Mount Holly residents may also use the [District Solid Waste Transfer Site](#) on Gleason Road.

[Important Information on Solid Waste Sticker Sales](#)

[Transfer Station User Guide](#)

[Transfer Station Recycling Info, Electronics & Special Waste Disposal Fees](#)

# NOT ACCEPTED



**DO YOUR PART TO RECYCLE BETTER™**

**THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW **DON'T** BELONG  
IN YOUR RECYCLING BIN**



**PLASTIC BAGS**



**BAGGED RECYCLABLES**



**CLOTHING/TEXTILES**



**TANGLERS**



**SCRAP METAL ITEMS**



**BATTERIES**



**MEDICAL WASTE**



**FOOD WASTE/LIQUIDS**



**ELECTRONICS**



**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
OR EXPLOSIVES**



**PLASTIC WRAP,  
FILMS, OR TARPS**



**WOOD, WASTE,  
OR TIRES**



**DISPOSABLE  
ITEMS**



**WAXY COATED  
PAPER ITEMS**



**CERAMICS OR  
BAKING GLASS**

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



### **Mount Tabor**

Town Office phone: 802-293-5282

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



### **Pittsford**

Town Manager: John Haverstock Phone: 802-483-6500

HOURS OF OPERATION:  
WEDNESDAY 3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM  
SATURDAY 8:00 AM TO 3:00 PM

Operations at Pittsford's Transfer Station, where garbage can be taken and recyclables disposed of, are run by a collection of part-time staff. Running the new hours of operation from Wednesdays 3:00 pm to 6:00 pm and Saturdays from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm are Wayne Giard and Robert "Bobby" Fallon.

The Town is pleased to report that the Transfer Station is now accepting used batteries and cell phones for recycling (in a separate, dedicated container). Just bring your item(s) to the attention of the attendants and they will help you drop them in the cardboard box in the proper way. It is quick and easy and earth-friendly!!!

## **Virtual Compost Workshop**

Concerned about composting and not sure what to do about it? As of July 1, 2020 Vermonters are required to divert their food scraps from the trash. So, our team is advocating across the county to discuss the ins and outs of backyard composting as well as other options residents have. The work is designed to inform folks on new ways of thinking about our 'wasted' food. Whether you are composting for the first time or an experienced gardener, you'll be sure to walk away with a few new tips and tricks.

The free online workshops are on:

- Wednesday April 14, 2021 at 9am
- Wednesday April 21, 2021 at 12pm
- Wednesday April 28, 2021 at 3pm

Sign up for whichever one is most convenient for you!

For information on how to participate in an online composting workshop, click here.

*Brought to you by 350 Rutland County, Rutland County Solid Waste District and Solid Waste Alliance Communities of Rutland.*

*Hope to "see" you there!*

*350Rutland*

*<http://350vt.nationbuilder.com/>*

**Check out these links describing State law on the handling of garbage and recycling on the local level:**

- Solid Waste page: <http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid>
- Universal Recycling page: <http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling>

Watch this youtube video on Universal Recycling!

Click [here](#) for tips on composting.

State law requires that we begin to divert food scraps from garbage by July 1, 2017... Interested in putting those food scraps to good use while backyard composting? [Check out this quick tutorial.](#)

RCSWD Collection Schedule

CLICK HERE FOR A LIST OF WHAT RECYCLABLES ARE ACCEPTED WITH ZERO-SORT

Want information on how and where to recycle your household batteries? Click here.

Click here to take a brief survey about Recycling in this area.

TEM	ACCEPTABLE	DO NOT RECYCLE
White Goods and Bulk Metals	NOT ACCEPTED	Accepted by Brown's Salvage Plains Rd. Daily & Sat 9-12
Demolition Materials & Furniture	NOT ACCEPTED	Sheetrock, shingles, concrete block, deposited at Rutland County Solid Waste Dist. Transfer Station on Gleason Road, Rutland. 773-9231 Must pay a fee.
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
ITEM	SPECIAL PROCEDURE	FEE IF APPLICABLE
Hazardous Materials	On Hazardous Waste Collection Days scheduled by District	
Tires w/o rims	Only on Hazardous Waste Day	automobile \$1.00 truck \$4.00 oversize tractor \$10.00
Wood, Christmas trees	Only burnable wood, untreated trees, brush, limbs, etc.	

TEM	ACCEPTABLE	DO NOT RECYCLE
Garbage	Only household, residential	Punch cards - see below
Batteries and Cell Phones	See Attendant	

Transfer station permit fee is \$20.00/year per residence, occupant of multiple residence or business. One punch card for 10, 30-33 gal. bags are included with the permit. For additional garbage disposal, punch cards are available for purchase. Punch cards for 10, 30-33 gal. bags are \$20.

**No cash transactions are permitted at the Transfer Station.**

The 2005 Transfer Station Ordinance is now in effect. Copies are available at the Town Clerk's office.

Transfer Station 2020 permits due 11/1/19. Purchase at the Town Office at 426 Plains Road.

**Zero-Sort Recycling:** As you may have heard, Pittsford is moving toward Zero-Sort Recycling at the Transfer Station this fall. It should be a quicker, more efficient and "greener" experience for all. Stay tuned for more information. [Click hereto learn more about Zero-Sort](#) and what it will mean for your visits to the Transfer Station.

**PLEASE**

- Place all material neatly in the correct container or area or give it to attendant.
- No scavenging is allowed in any area due to insurance liability
- Place garbage in compactor
- DEAD ANIMALS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN ANY DISPOSAL AREA.
- LIVE ASH OR ASHES ARE NOT ALLOWED FOR DISPOSAL.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT RECYCLING OR WASTE DISPOSAL, PLEASE CALL THE TOWN OFFICE – 483-6500

NOTE: There is a container for depositing cans and bottles. Proceeds for the benefit of the Boy Scouts.

Pittsford is a member of [The Rutland County Solid Waste District](#) – a union municipal district formed in 1979 for the purpose of providing solid waste disposal services for its member municipalities and their residents through the collection, removal, transportation,



disposal, recovery and recycling of solid wastes generated within the district. More information available here: <http://rcswd.com/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



TOWN OFFICE HOURS  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday  
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m..  
phone/fax 802-746-8170

More at <http://www.pittsfieldvt.com/>

The town of Pittsfield joined Rutland County Solid Waste District March 30, 2021.

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



**Poultney**

Town Manager Paul A. Donaldson Phone: 802-287-9751

More at <https://www.poultney.vt.gov/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083





## **Proctor**

Town Manager: Greg Maggard

Phone: 802-459-3333 Ext. 13

More at <http://proctorvermont.com/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



## **Rutland City**

Mayor: David Allair Phone 802-773-1800

Please call Rutland County Solid Waste at 802-775-7209 for answers to these questions.

More at <https://www.rutlandcity.org/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



## **Wallingford**

Town Administrator: Sandi Switzer Phone 802-446-2872

Hours: Monday: Noon – 5:00 PM Wednesday: Noon – 5:00 PM Saturday: 8:00 AM – Noon

Attendants: Art Nemeth, and Gerry Reynolds.

Wallingford Transfer Station 90 Waldo Lane Wallingford, VT 05773 802-446-2524

ATTENTION PARENTS FOR YOUR CHILD'S SAFETY, PLEASE HAVE THEM REMAIN IN THE VEHICLE AT ALL TIMES

NEW!! Thanks to efforts by the Conservation Commission, the transfer station has partnered with the Trex Plastic Film Recycling Program to provide special bins to accept: grocery bags, bread bags, bubble wrap, dry cleaning bags, newspaper sleeves, ice bags, plastic shipping envelopes, zip-lock and other re-closable food storage bags, cereal bags, case overwrap, salt bags, pallet wrap and stretch film, wood pellet bags (flattened and stacked), produce bags. As with all recycling, the materials should be relatively CLEAN. These items must go in specially marked bins and NOT mixed with Zero Sort. Trex does NOT accept pet food bags, mesh/net produce bags, pool covers, frozen food bags, candy bar wrappers, chip bags, six pack rings, vinyl shower curtains (see transfer station employees if you have questions).

Used Oil no longer accepted at transfer station.

Transfer Station Fees effective March 1, 2021, click [here](#).

Summary of new transfer station fees effective March 1, 2021: 30-gallon bag will be 4 punches, smaller bags will be 2 punches; pickup truck 4-foot box \$25; 6-foot box \$40; 8-foot box \$50; dump truck \$90. Tire fees include \$5 for passenger; \$7 for truck no rim; \$19 for oversized; and \$47 for tractor. Used oil is no longer accepted. Only 1 lb. propane tanks will be accepted at \$2 each.

Wallingford is a member of the Rutland County Solid Waste District. Residents may use the Gleason Road facility with a \$15 per calendar year permit available through RCSWD.

#### Stickers for Vehicles

Vehicles entering the Transfer Station must display municipal stickers. Stickers may be purchased at Town Hall or the Transfer Station at a cost of \$3 each. Must provide proof of residency.

#### Punch Cards

Property owners will receive a 50- and a 20-hole punch card with their property tax bills. Additional cards may be purchased at the Transfer Station or Town Hall at a cost of \$20 and \$50 each. Per orders of the Selectboard, starting February 1, 2020, punch cards may only be used for bags of garbage. Residents will be assessed fees to dispose of furniture, appliances and other items.

#### Food Scraps

Beginning July 1, 2020, state regulations ban food scraps from the solid waste stream. Food scraps cannot be thrown away with garbage. You may either compost or put food scraps in the designated bin at the transfer station. Rutland County Solid Waste District sells residential compost bins. For more information, visit <http://www.rcswd.com/>, or call (802) 775-7209.

The Wallingford Transfer Station accepts residential food scraps. Compostable bags for kitchen food scrap collectors are sold at the transfer station at a cost of \$4 for a box of 25 of the 3-gallon bags.

Items allowed in the food scrap bin: vegetables and fruit peels, dairy products, meat, fish, bones, bread, rice, pasta, tea bags, grounds, filters, cooking oil, eggshells and soiled napkins.

NOT allowed in the food scrap bin: cans, bottles, glass, paper products, cardboard, plastic bags, Styrofoam, disposable cups or cutlery, shrink wrap, motor oil and grease, pet or human waste, hazardous materials.

For More Information, click [here](#).

#### Hazardous Household Waste

Rutland County Solid Waste District will sponsor free Household Hazardous Waste collection days at the Transfer Station on May 13, 2023 and September 23, 2023 from 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m.

*In order to use this program, residents must adhere to the following requirements: All participants must remain in vehicle with a mask on until notified. All materials to dispose of must be organized such that it can be placed upon a table in little time. Do not use garbage bags. A staff member will process paperwork to include contact information. Before arriving to drop off, participants must have a completed, materials drop-off list. This materials list should be legible with each material and volume on it. When this is completed, participants will be asked to exit the vehicle and place materials on table, and maintain social distancing. Excessive materials will not be accepted and will be referred to the Gleason Road facility. Nothing will be returned (gas cans etc.). Please leave your pets at home. RCSWD staff reserve the right to refuse service to anyone that does not follow these requirements.*

#### Zero Sort

The Wallingford Transfer Station has Zero Sort recycling, so you no longer have to sort your recyclables. Just drop all your [recyclables](#) into in the Zero Sort bin. Reminder, bring your recyclables in a clear bag or container so employees can ensure garbage is not being mixed with recyclables. [Vermont's Guide to Recycling](#)

#### E-Waste

Residents may bring electronic waste to the Transfer Station and place in the appropriate bins in the shed. For a list of accepted items, click on [here](#).

#### Vermont's Universal Recycling Law (Act 148)

The Vermont Legislature unanimously passed the Universal Recycling Law in 2012, which bans disposal of recyclables (metal, glass, plastics #1 and #2, paper and cardboard) by July 1, 2015; leaf and yard debris and clean wood by July 1, 2016; and food scraps by July 1, 2020.

For more information about Act 148, visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's web site at <http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling>.

#### Yard Waste

Residents may bring leaves as well as yard waste under 1-inch in diameter to the transfer station on Saturdays. Yard waste fees: \$2 per 30-gallon bag, \$30 per yard.

Leaves must be in compostable/biodegradable bags. Bags may be purchased at the transfer station (\$1 for 2 bags) or at supply stores like Home Depot (remember, bags must be biodegradable/compostable). Brush, limbs and other yard debris must be no larger than 1-inch in diameter. See Transfer Station attendants to pay fees before dropping off yard waste in the designated area.

The Town of Wallingford belongs to the Rutland County Solid Waste District. Therefore, residents may also bring yard waste to the RCSWD Transfer Station on Gleason Road in Rutland. The district accepts leaves and grass, plus brush up to 24 inches in diameter and unlimited length for nominal fees. The leaves

and grass clippings are used in a food waste compost program. The brush is chipped and sold to a biomass facility for the generation of electricity. Screened composted materials is available as a ready-for-the-garden finished product at \$20 per ton (subject to availability).

RCSWD Transfer Station at Gleason Road.

RCSWD has implemented an on-line process for obtaining permits. Please visit [rcswd.com](https://www.rcswd.com) and select “Permits – Purchase Transfer Station Permits Online” at the top of the page to purchase your 2023 Annual Transfer Station Permit. Customers with valid permits receive discounted rates. Permits are \$15 each.

For more information on services and offerings, visit Rutland County Solid Waste

District: <https://www.rcswd.com/>

Trash Burning Trash burning is illegal in Vermont. The state’s Agency of Natural Resources has a public education effort called “Don’t Burn Vermont” to inform Vermonters about the harmful effects of trash burning, the penalties for violating the law, and low cost and convenient alternatives. You can find out more by visiting their website at [www.dontburnvt.org](http://www.dontburnvt.org) or calling 802-241-3840.

Free Hardcover Book Recycling Offer The RCSWD and GotBooks.com are sponsoring a free hardcover book recycling program. Any Wallingford resident, organization or business may bring to the Gleason Road Recycling Depot hardcover books for recycling at no charge. The books can be dropped off on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays when the Recycling Center is open. There is a box trailer on site where residents can put their books. For more information, contact the RCSWD at 802-775-7209.

NO ENCYCLOPEDIAS, LAW BOOKS, MEDICAL JOURNALS PLEASE.

More at <https://www.wallingfordvt.com/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



## Wells

Town Clerk/Treasurer Nora Sargent      Phone 802-645-0486

The Wells Transfer Station is located on Bull Frog Hollow Road. Transfer Station permits and punch cards are available for residents with 911 addresses in Wells. The purchase of a Transfer Station Permit from the Transfer Station by CHECK ONLY. The fee is \$40.00 per vehicle. Punch Cards are required in order to dump garbage.

*CLOSED ALL MAJOR HOLIDAYS*

*Transfer Station Summer Hours (Memorial Day Weekend-Indigenous Peoples' Day Weekend)*

*Wednesdays, Saturdays, & Sundays: 10:00 am – 2:00 pm*

*Transfer Station Winter Hours (Indigenous Peoples' Day -Memorial Day Weekend)*

*Wednesdays & Sundays: 10:00 am – 2:00 pm*

We will check to make certain that only Wells generated trash & recycling is taken to the transfer station. Nothing from out of town is allowed. This will be enforced, and punch cards revoked. If you move out of town, you forfeit your privileges.

Anything that goes in bulky waste can be paid by checks or using punches. It is up to the attendant's discretion on fees charged.

[bulky waste rates 2022](#)

AS OF NOVEMEBR 17, 2022 WE NO LONGER TAKE E-WASTE. ALL E-WASTE WILL NEED TO BE TAKEN TO ANOTHER FACILTY THAT ACCEPTS IT.

WE ALSO WILL NOT BE ACCEPTING LEAVES AND YARD WASTE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

We do not accept anything with refrigeration, no fluorescent light bulbs, no building materials, no batteries. For a complete list please contact the Town office.

Zero-sort recycling is now available, and recycling is required, all boxes must be broken down. All trash must be BAGGED. \*\*Garden plastic and boat wraps are NOT accepted as recycling.\*\*

Composting starts July 1st, 2017. In the Town of Wells Composting Bin, WE ACCEPT:

- Fruits
- Veggies
- Coffee Grounds, Filters, Tea Bags
- Egg Shells

Rules subject to change at any time.

**Hazardous Waste Collection: TBD FOR 23 You must fill out the form below before you come to the Transfer station on these dates and have proof of residency.**

[hazardous waste day form](#)

[HHW 2023 Schedule](#)

More at <https://wellsvt.com/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083





WEST RUTLAND  
VERMONT

**West Rutland**

Town Manager Mary Ann Goulette      Phone 802-438-2263

More at <https://www.westrutlandtown.com/>

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District <https://www.rcswd.com/>. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083



## 2022 OUTREACH



EcoAmericorps member Paige Kehoe hanging out with Professor Moody at the "Ministry of Rubbish" station during the Potterpolooza and the Muggle Mile event on Jul 23, 2022.



Although we came up short on winning the Real Rutland Feud on May 2, 2022, we had a blast representing RCSWD and supporting our community! 2022 RCSWD Real Rutland Feud team = Mark Shea, Carrie Covey, Brian Sales, Gabe McGuigan, and Greg Giles.



Kindergarten students from Green Mountain Community School in Poultney, VT pose for the camera as they display their new trash, recycling and composting signage!



Resource table display at the 176<sup>th</sup> Vermont State Fair Aug 16-20, 2022

Rutland County Solid Waste District (RCSWD) promotes its mission of waste recycling, reduction, reuse, and diversion of organics and hazardous waste through outreach to our community in various ways. This includes presentations, workshops and tabling at schools, businesses, community groups and events. Due to the ongoing pandemic, outreach in 2022 has been conducted online, over-the-phone, small in-person gatherings, and tabling at special events in partnership with Come Alive Outside, Rutland County Master Gardener's Club, 350 Rutland and Allen Street Campus. This year, we doubled our social media presence on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, LinkedIn, Front Porch Forum and ads in local newspapers.

RCSWD continues to promote and sell blue-bin recycling containers, food scrap buckets and kitchen collectors, SoilSaver brand composters, and Green Cone Solar Digesters. Each receptacle sold often comes with literature and discussion on the intended use of the receptacle. Despite price increases, we sold 25 blue-bins, 42 SoilSavers, 35 green cones, and 25 kitchen scrappers between January - December 2022.

This year RCSWD & Solid Waste Alliance Communities (SWAC) hosted a two-part webinar workshop series May 18 and May 25, 2022 on "Back To Basics: Recycling 101" requested by Rutland Regional Medical Center and Rutland County residents. The webinar workshops had a total of 78 attendees who attended and, participated in discussions around landfill banned items, what goes into zero-sort recycling and how to dispose of special recycling items such as electronics, paint, batteries and old household cleaning supplies.

On May 14, 2022 RCSWD, Allen Street Campus and 350 Rutland hosted their very first Sustainability Fair. Over 50 parents, community members and students attended workshops for proper composting, sort separation for recycling and the display explaining how they collect, sort, separate all compost, recycling and trash which drastically reduced the whole campuses trash output from 10 garbage bags a day to now 1 garbage bag of trash a day while increasing recycling and food scrap collection which is being composted all year round at their campus.

RCSWD was also invited to the Rutland City Loyalty Day Parade on May 5, 2022 where we displayed our new Household Hazardous Waste Rover truck with our brand new logo design. We also participated and competed in the Real Rutland Feud on Apr 30, 2022 and came in second place behind Castleton University who beat us! We were also invited to set up a resource and outreach table at the 176th Vermont State Fair Aug 16-20, 2022. In collaboration with Rutland County Master Gardener's Club, we engaged over 50,000 attendees about Act 148 Vermont's Universal Recycling Law and boosted awareness about landfill bans and proper sorting.

Lastly, RCSWD was invited to table and provide community resources during two fun and successful community events with Come Alive Outside, Potterpalooza & Muggle Mile and Area 802.

Potterpalooza was a Harry Potter themed event that drew more than 500 adults, teenagers and children on July 23, 2022. RCSWD was tasked to be the "Ministry of Rubbish" knowing all the rubbish information and answers. We had a sorting game, where we had laminated pictures of assorted trash, plastics, bottles, cans, banana peels, etc. Each participant had three tubs (Trash, Recycling & Compost) to choose from to put the laminated trash, recycling or compost items. If they placed them all correctly, they received a reusable RCSWD bag with recycling, composting, and special recycling flyers.

Area 802 Spooky Trail was a Halloween alien abduction themed event that drew 600 adults, teenagers and children on Oct 28, 2022. We collaborated with Social Tinkering for this event and we were able to pass out candies and our tri-fold resource flyer to all participants. We were also able to get the emails of all the participants of both events that grew our email serve list to over 700 emails with the two events.

The District's website, [www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com), will now be a more comprehensive resource for residents and businesses to learn about recycling, organics management, identifying and handling hazardous waste, waste reduction, and reuse options. The website offers up-to-date news on the District and features an A-Z Recyclopedia Disposal Guide. This searchable guide allows users to search and learn proper disposal methods for hundreds of common and unique items.



COMMUNITY OUTREACH

As part of our Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP) requirements, RCSWD & SWAC hosted a two part webinar workshop series on "Back To Basics: Recycling 101" requested by Rutland Regional Medical Center and Rutland County residents. The workshops was help on May 18 and May 25, 2022 and 78 people attended & participated in discussions around ACT 148 (Vermont's Universal Recycling Law), landfill banned items.

One main service to residents is the sale of backyard composting equipment at a significant discount; these include countertop food scrap collectors (Kitchen Scrappers), Soil Saver composters, and Green Cone digesters. In 2022, we sold 25 kitchen scrap carriers, 42 SoilSaver Composters, 35 Green Cone Digesters.



**BACK TO BASICS:**  
**RECYCLING 101 WEBINAR**

**MAY 18**  
**MAY 25**  
At 12:30

SCAN QR CODE TO REGISTER:

don't waste our future  
**RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT**  
RECYCLING • WASTE • ENERGY • COMPOST

	2020	2021	2022
<b>Blue Bin Recycling</b>	102	50	25
<b>Soil Saver Composter</b>	242	86	42
<b>Green Cone Digester</b>	177	92	35
<b>Kitchen Scrapper</b>	120	56	25

**SOIL SAVER COMPOSTER**



**GREEN CONE DIGESTER**

Shipment of Green Cone Coming Soon! - sign up for the waiting list



**KITCHEN SCRAPPER**



The District participated in the Rutland City Loyalty Day Parade on May1, 2023, where we displayed our new Household Hazardous Waste Rover truck with our brand new logo. We competed in the Real Rutland Feud on Apr 30, 2022 and came in second place behind Castleton University. We were also invited to set up a resource and outreach table at the Vermont State Fair by the Rutland County Master Gardener's Club where we engaged over 50,000 attendees about Act 148. Vermont State Fair was held Aug 16-20, 2022.





Potterpolooza was a Come Alive Outside Harry Potter themed event that drew more than **500** adults, teenagers and children. on July 23, 2022 RCSWD participated as the "Ministry of Rubbish" with a sorting game, where we had laminated picture of assorted trash, plastics, bottles, cans, and compostable items. Each participant had three tubs (Trash, Recycling & Compost) to choose from to put the laminated trash, recycling or compost items. If they placed them all correctly, received a reusable RCSWD bag with recycling, composting, and special recycling flyers.



We partnered again with Come Alive Outside for their Area 802 Spooky Trail, a Halloween alien abduction themed event that drew **600** adults, teenagers and children. For this event we collaborated with Social Tinkering and we were able to pass out candies and our tri-fold resource flyer to all participants on Oct 28, 2022.



	2020	2021	2022
Webinar Event Series Attendees	82	52	78
Vermont State Fair Attendees		35000	50000
Green Up Day Attendees	25	36	48
Allen Street Campus Sustainability Fair Attendees			50
Potterpoloozaa & the Muggle Mile Event Attendees			500
Area 802 Halloween Event Attendees			600



## GREEN UP DAY

Green Up Day 2022 was another huge success! We had over 48 volunteers and Downtown Rutland Clean Up crew picked up 30 bags of trash, or 3.5 tons of trash/MSW.

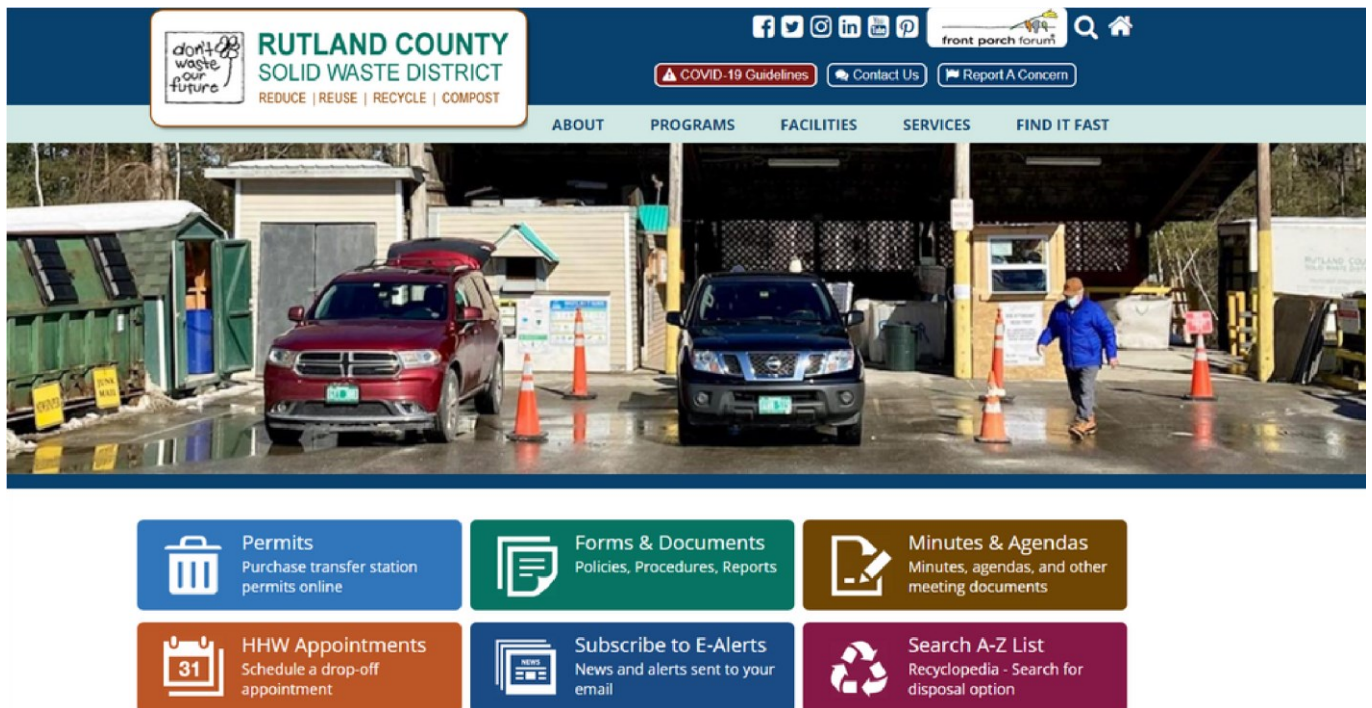


Thanks to the organizations and businesses that collaborated: RCSWD, Rotary Club of Rutland, Rutland South Rotary, Come Alive Outside, The Richards Group, Rutland Dismas House, Unlimited Potential Consignment Boutique, and Grow Vermont.





## NEW WEBSITE

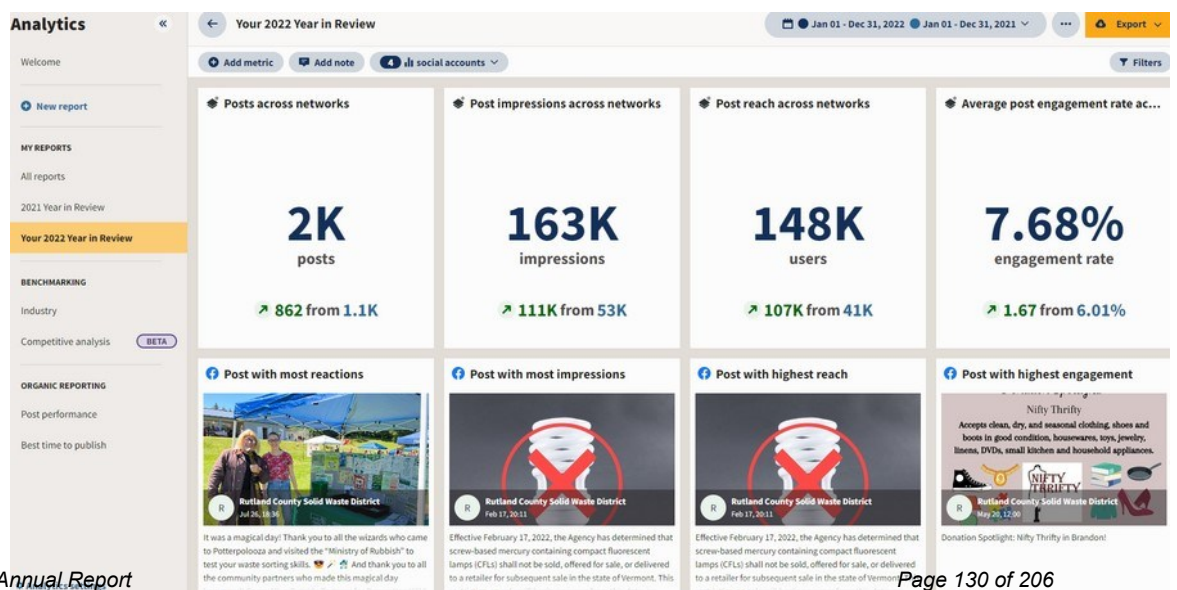
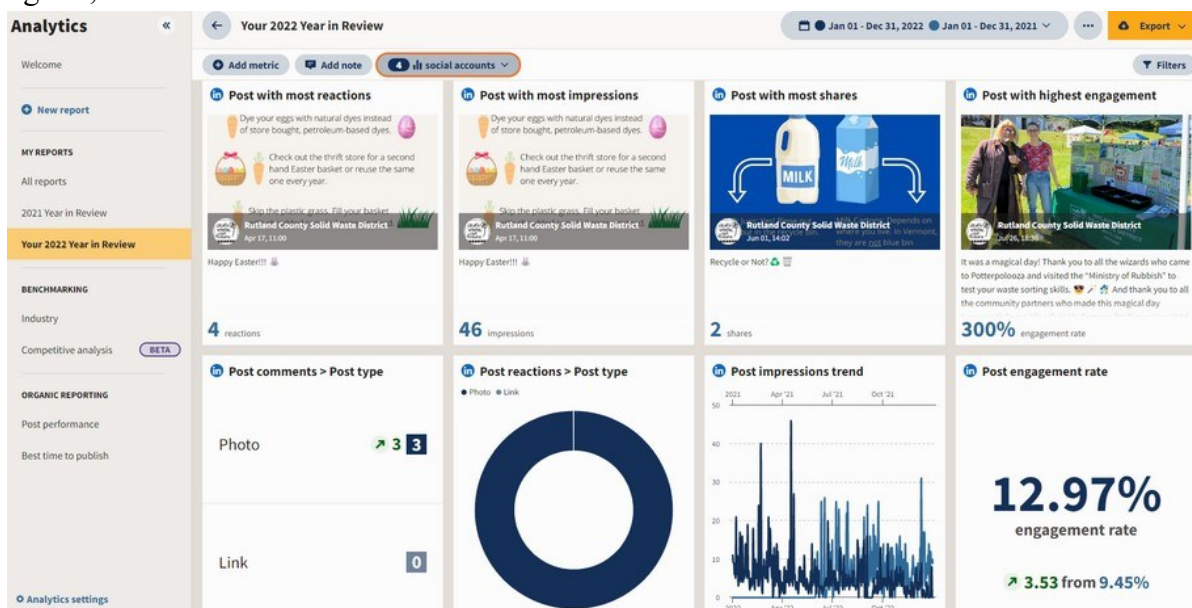


We hope you find our updated website design easy to navigate and informative. This website serves as a major communications tool for the entire district. Here you can find information about our government operations, local news, and upcoming events and workshops. Folks can easily subscribe to our new website to get all the latest news, information, and District announcements.





In conjunction with our new website, RCSWD also increased our social media presence by writing our monthly "Rutland Recycler" newsletters and posting daily recycling tips, special recycling and disposal options, household hazardous waste management, landfill banned items, reducing food waste & composting and donate/reuse options. We improved our A-Z Waste and Recycling guide now known as our "Recyclopedia". Our social media campaign efforts have resulted in doubling our social media followers via Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter and our newsletter subscribers.





## SCHOOL OUTREACH

As part of our SWIP requirements, RCSWD ensures all K-12 public and private school children, faculty and staff understand state disposal bans and how to reduce waste, reuse, recycle, compost, donate, and safely and responsibly manage materials.

RCSWD was invited to do a presentation about recycling and composting to students at the Green Mountain Community School in Poultney. The students learned what is recyclable and compostable, about special recycling like batteries and paint, what goes in the trash, and finally about where recycling goes.



The staff and students are extremely dedicated to waste reduction. After our presentation, they were kind enough to post "got trash", "recycling", and "composting" signage.





350 Rutland, Allen Street Campus, and RCSWD collaborated, planned, and built a winterized/insulated three bin compost system at Allen St Campus.



The school recycling capacity and efforts have quadrupled thanks to the frequent visits and teaching the class how to properly reduce, reuse & recycle.







To whom it may Concern,

My name is Carolyn McCullough. I am a Special Educator at Allen Street Campus in Rutland City. Our school has 35 students and 15 staff. My class of 6 students has been given the task of fostering environmental sustainability not only within our classroom but our entire school and community at large. Rutland County Solid Waste District has been an invaluable resource and asset to our school program. Their outreach coordinator Brian Sales has helped secured necessary supplies to build compost bins made with recycled pallets from the transfer station to start a composting program a year ago. Thanks to RCSWD our school now has an active 3 bin composting system, and all our food waste stays out of the landfill.

RCSWD helped us conduct a school-wide trash audit to see where we could improve our waste disposal efforts. They supplied our school with compost buckets, color-coded recycling bins, and posters for every space to educate our school community on proper waste disposal. We have reduced from 20+ bags a day to one large trash bag per day for the entire school! Our recycling efforts have quadrupled thanks to the frequent visits and teaching our class how to properly reduce, reuse, and recycle. RCSWD helped connect our school to the local newspaper who ran an article about our efforts.

RCSWD has also proved invaluable in helping our school secure community partners to further grow our sustainability initiative. They helped set up tours of the Transfer Station and Casella Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). RCSWD has also forged a partnership with 350.Rutland has enabled our students to help design, and construct 3 more compost bins that are insulated so we can compost year-round. RCSWD checks in with our school weekly with emails, calls, and frequent visits to campus to offer support in any way he can. RCSWD has an amazing intern Paige, who hosted a multi-class seminar in a fun format where our students competed in an interactive trivia game with their Chromebooks about sustainability. Paige successfully navigated many layers of technology to create this fun experience for our students from three classes. She was an enthusiastic host and kept even the most reluctant learners engaged and laughing. Our students can be hard to engage and they were fully engaged in the healthy competition. Thanks to Paige's game format they had no clue they were being tested on their knowledge of proper waste disposal.

Lastly, I want to tell you how much my students and I appreciate RCSWD's unwavering and constant support of our programming. RCSWD's outreach program is the main reason our class has made such massive changes to our campus community in such a short time. The staff's knowledge and expertise have proved beneficial to our curriculum and community. I can't say enough wonderful things about RCSWD. If you are interested in hearing from our school community please don't hesitate to call, email, or better yet visit our campus! You will see firsthand the changes that our school has undergone since RCSWD entered our front door.

Thank You!

Carolyn McCullough [Carolyn.pomeroy@rcpsvt.org](mailto:Carolyn.pomeroy@rcpsvt.org) (802)770-1217



RCSWD conducted school outreach to Poultney Elementary, Poultney HS, Wells Village School, Clarendon Elementary, Lothrop Elementary, Neshobe Elementary, Otter Valley Union MS/HS, Proctor HS, Proctor Elementary, W Rutland HS, Wallingford Elementary, Mt. Holly Schools, Killington Elementary, Castleton Elementary.



Outreach consisted of in-person visits to each school to meet with head custodians and principals to educate about Act 148, landfill banned items, hazardous waste disposal, and organics diversion. We also provided brochures and handouts as well as offered in-person or via Zoom Universal Recycling/Composting presentations to staff and students.

## Vermont State Law Landfill Bans

What to do with items banned from the trash:

**RECYCLABLES:**

Plastic #1, #2, and #5  
Glass Jar, Cans, Foil & Bottles  
Cardboard, mixed paper, newspaper

RECYCLE ANYWHERE: Drop-off at TS or with a hauler

**ORGANICS:**

Leaf and yard debris, grass clippings, branches, etc.  
Food scraps, coffee grounds, egg shells, etc.

COMPOST: At home, drop-off, or with a hauler

**SPECIAL RECYCLING:**

Mercury-containing bulbs, thermostats, switches, thermometers, etc.  
Paint, stain, thinner and varnish  
Computers/Accessories & TV's, Phones, MP3 players, VCRs/DVDs, Stereo systems, etc.  
Lead-acid, rechargeable, and other batteries

FIND COLLECTION LOCATIONS: (802) 775-7209 or rcswd.com

**OTHER BANNED OR DANGEROUS ITEMS:**

Large appliances, used oil filters, scrap metal & auto fluids  
Tires  
CleanWood  
Asphalt shingles, plywood, OSB, and drywall from large projects within 20 miles of a C&D recycling facility  
Explosives, fireworks, gasoline, pesticides, pool chemicals, propane cylinders

CONTACT RCSWD FOR GUIDANCE: at (802) 775-7209 or rcswd.com

## Composting Guide:

**COMPOST**

**Food Scraps and Beverages**

- \*fruits, veggies \*bread \*rice \*pasta \*meat & fish\* \*bones\* \*shellfish\* \*egg shells \*dairy products\* \*salad dressing\* \*sauces\* \*coffee grounds \*coffee filters \*tea bags \*cooking oils & fat\*

**Soiled & Other Non-recyclable Paper**

- \*paper napkins \*paper towel \*uncoated paper plates & cups \*oily pizza boxes \*waxed paper\* \*food-soiled or wet newspaper & paper bags \*flour, potato & sugar bags (no plastic liners)

**Other Materials**

- \*hair & fur \*BPI Certified compostable containers, wares and bags\* \*wood skewers

**DO NOT INCLUDE THESE ITEMS IN BACKYARD COMPOST BINS.**

**DON'T COMPOST**

**NO Plastic-coated paper products**

- \*refrigerated or frozen-food cartons \*coated paper plates or cups \*plastic coated butcher paper \*plastic lined flour, potato or sugar bags

**NO Glass, metal, or plastic**

- \*plastic bags or wrap \*styrofoam meat trays \*plastic or metal utensils \*foil \*condiment packets \*creamers cups \*butter cups or wrappers \*plastic straws or swizzle sticks

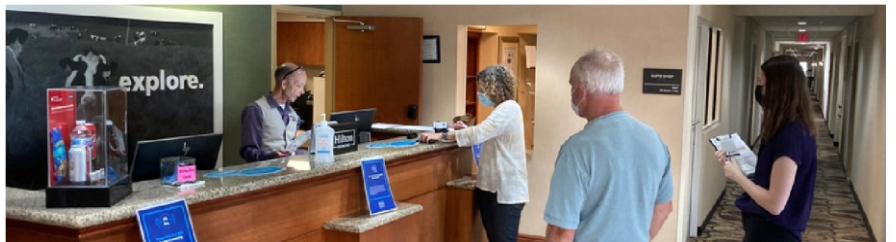
**NO Human or pet waste**

- \*soiled diapers \*kitty litter \*pet waste \*personal hygiene products



## BUSINESS OUTREACH

RCSWD visited 42 businesses in 2022 within RCSWD towns. Businesses were asked if they diverted organics/food waste, leaf/yard/brush, blue-bin recyclable, EPR/special recycling, and household hazardous waste from landfills. All businesses contacted are diverting food waste and adhering to Act 148, the Universal Recycling Law. The majority of businesses used Casella Waste for MSW, recycling and food scraps.



RCSWD assisted Vermont Country Store in disposing of 539 units of metal jar openers and 250 units of defective floor and table lamps. After consulting with the outreach coordinator both items were 80% metal and were taken for recycling in our metal pile at Gleason Road.



We assisted Proctor/Pittsford & Rutland Country Clubs to become compliant with Act 148 by helping them create their food waste recovery system and procuring Casella Waste to haul their restaurant food waste as needed.





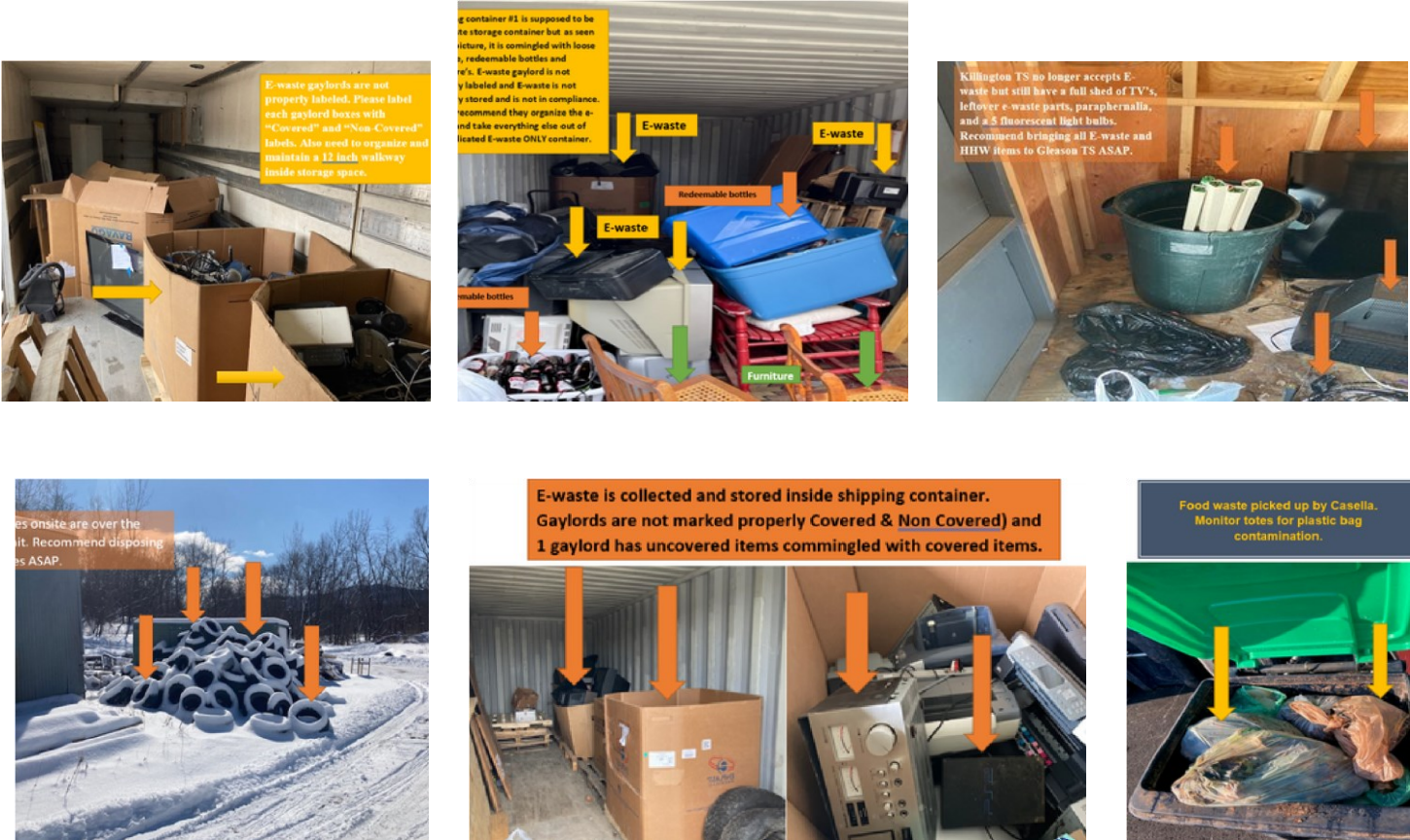
TOWN TRANSFER STATION OUTREACH



In 2022 RCSWD conducted 24 courtesy town transfer station inspections to ensure they are in compliance with their materials management plan. We follow and use the same inspection worksheet as the Vermont DEC and we inspect for proper storage of certain special recycling and proper handling and storage of hazardous waste materials such as freon-containing appliances, used oil, and household batteries.



Upon completion of the inspection, RCSWD sends a copy of our inspection report with deficiencies and recommended improvements. We take many photos in our courtesy inspection reports and each shortcoming is noted and pointed out in the picture.



RCSWD's courtesy inspections were able to help identify shortcomings at each transfer station and helped address and get the issues aligned to meet state compliance.

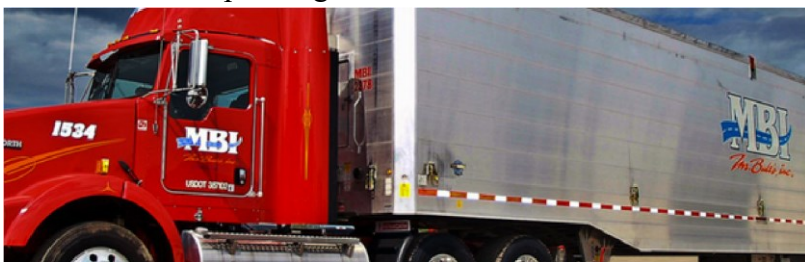


## COMMERCIAL HAULER OUTREACH

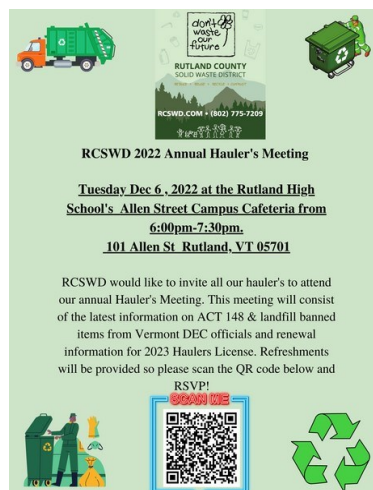
To ensure community members have access to information on solid waste hauling services, RCSWD annually updates the contact information and trash, recycling, and food scrap pick-up services offered by all commercial solid waste haulers operating in our district towns.



Commercial haulers need to renew their license each year and RCSWD ensures that they have proper insurance, notes the type of hauling services they offer, which transfer station or scale they use to bring their trash, recycling and how are they communicating landfill banned items to their customers. Haulers are also required to certify their compliance with Act 148 (Vermont's Universal Recycling Law). RCSWD also provides our haulers with a blue bin recycling guide, special recycling, and landfill banned item flyers. Please visit our website to see all licensed haulers operating in our district.



RCSWD held our annual Commercial Haulers Meeting at Allen Street Campus on Dec 6 2022. We had over 25 attendees representing 15 different local haulers and transfer stations. Topics that were presented and discussed includes commercial haulers license process, State of Vermont Solid Waste haulers requirements and compliance with Act 148.





## Guide to Recycling in Rutland County:



**PAPER:** Clean and dry



Copy paper, mail & magazines



Cardboard, egg carton & boxboard

**CONTAINERS:** Empty and rinsed clean



Metal



Plastic bottles, tubs & packaging, #1, #2 & #5



Glass bottles & jars

**These Items do NOT Belong in Recycling:**



NO CLOTHING



NO SCRAP METAL

NO PLASTIC BAGS, UTENSILS, STRAWS



NO STYROFOAM

NO BATTERIES OR E-WASTE



NO MILK OR JUICE CARTONS



## About Us

Established in 1979, Rutland County Solid Waste District is a union municipal district that exists to cooperatively and comprehensively address the solid waste management interests of its member towns.

The District is governed by a Board of Supervisors representing the communities from the 18 member towns with a population of 47,751 in Rutland County.

## Contact Us

- 802-775-7209
- outreach@rcswd.com
- www.rcswd.com
- 2 Greens Hill Ln Rutland City, VT

## Follow Us



Open phone camera and scan QR code!



# HOW YOU CAN REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE & COMPOST RUTLAND COUNTY!



## Vermont State Law Landfill Bans

What to do with items banned from the trash:

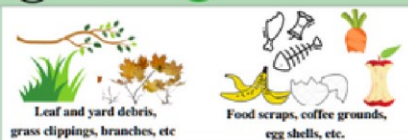


### RECYCLABLES:



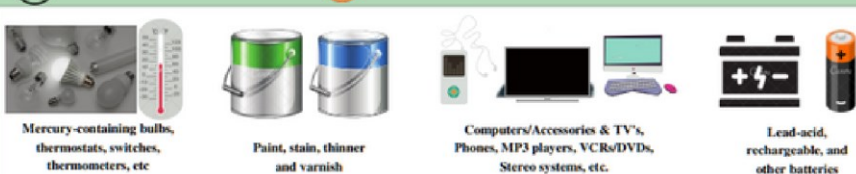
RECYCLE ANYWHERE: Drop-off at TS or with a hauler

### ORGANICS:



COMPOST: At home, drop-off, or with a hauler

### SPECIAL RECYCLING:



FIND COLLECTION LOCATIONS: (802) 775-7209 or rcswd.com

### OTHER BANNED OR DANGEROUS ITEMS:



CONTACT RCSWD FOR GUIDANCE: at (802) 775-7209 or rcswd.com

## Composting Guide:



COMPOST ☒

### Food Scraps and Beverages

\*fruits, veggies \*bread \*rice \*pasta \*meat & fish \*bones\*  
\*shellfish\* \*egg shells \*dairy products\* \*salad dressing\* \*sauces\*  
\*coffee grounds \*coffee filters \*tea bags \*cooking oils & fat\*



### Soiled & Other Non-recyclable Paper

\*paper napkins \*paper towel \*uncoated paper plates & cups  
\*oily pizza boxes \*waxed paper\* \*food-soiled or wet newspaper  
& paper bags \*flour, potato & sugar bags (no plastic liners)



### Other Materials

\*hair & fur \*BPI Certified compostable containers, wares  
and bags\* \*wood skewers  
\*DO NOT INCLUDE THESE ITEMS IN BACKYARD  
COMPOST BINS.

### DON'T COMPOST ☐

#### NO Plastic-coated paper products

\*refrigerated or frozen-food cartons \*coated paper plates or  
cups \*plastic coated butcher paper \*plastic lined flour, potato or  
sugar bags

#### NO Glass, metal, or plastic

\*plastic bags or wrap \*styrofoam meat trays \*plastic or metal  
utensils \*foil \*condiment packets \*creamer cups \*butter  
cups or wrappers \*plastic straws or swizzle sticks

#### NO Human or pet waste

\*soiled diapers \*kitty litter \*pet waste \*personal hygiene  
products





## RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

REDUCE ♦ REUSE ♦ RECYCLE ♦ COMPOST

### 14 Gleason Road Transfer Station Services:

Trash Drop Off



Recycling Drop Off

Scrap Metal



Tires

Electronic Waste



Brush and Clean Wood

Construction & Demolition



Household Hazardous Waste

32 Annual HHW Rover Run Collection

To Member Towns



## Contact Us:

(802) 775-7209

[www.rcswd.com](http://www.rcswd.com)

2 Greens Hill Ln, Rutland, VT 05701

## Follow Us On Social Media!



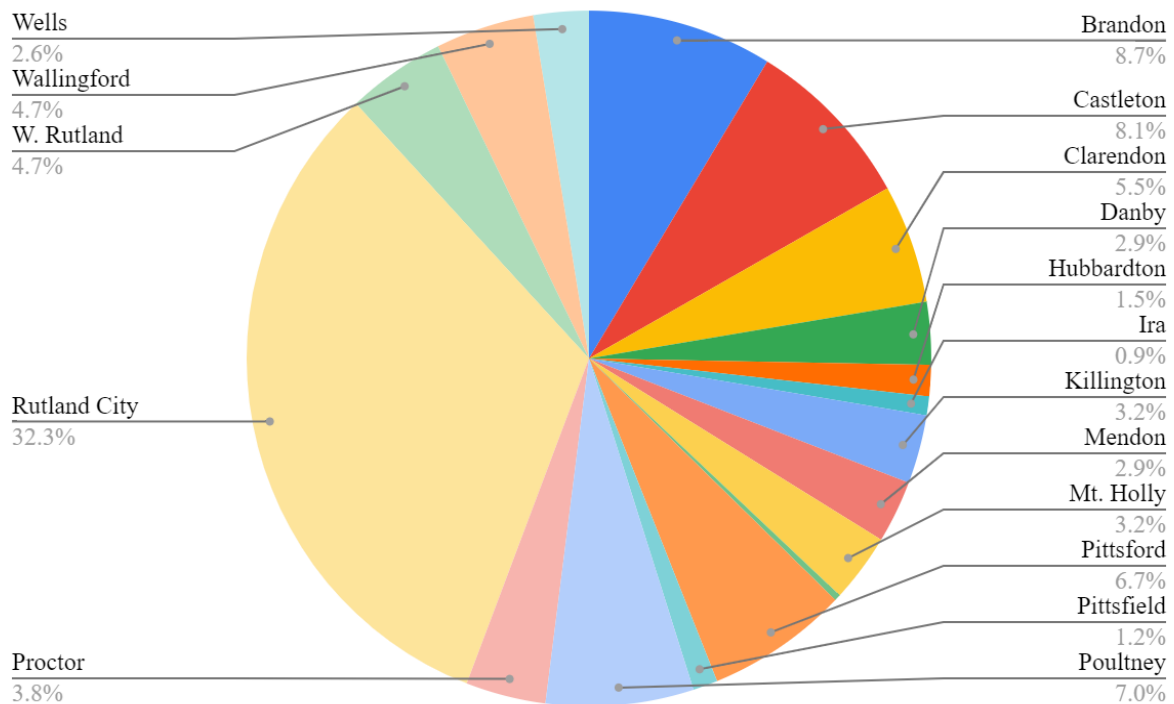
## 2022 Permitted Commercial Hauler's (\*\*No Permit)

Company Name	Address	Town	State	Zip
Wyman Frasier	114 Wyman Rd	Brandon	VT	05733
VT Natural Ag Products	297 Lower Foote Street	Middlebury	VT	05753
Van Denton & Sons	64 Paint Works Rd	Brandon	VT	05733
Town of Castleton	PO Box 727	Castleton	VT	05735
Rutland Rubbish	25 Meadow Street	Rutland	VT	05701
Ruggiero Trash Removal	PO Box 434	Saxtons River	VT	05154
Richard McKirryher Hauling	1510 East Pittsford Road	Rutland	VT	05701
Red Duck Refuse Removal	10 W Park Road	Killington	VT	05751
RCSWD	2 Greens Hill Lane	Rutland	VT	05701
PTMS	967 Kendall Hill Rd	Brandon	VT	05733
Johnson Refuse	PO Box 241	N. Clarendon	VT	05759
National Rubbish	36 Elm St	Rutland	VT	05701
Mr. Bults, Inc.	PO Box 846	Newport	VT	05855
Mike Hance Trucking	3059 Walker Mountain Road	West Rutland	VT	05777
Myers Container Services	PO Box 38	Winooski	VT	05404
Kiernan Property Maintenance	67 Engrem Ave	Rutland	VT	05701
Hubbard Brothers**	PO Box 315	Rutland	VT	05702
Grady & Sons	1 Brookside Mobile Home Park	Rutland	VT	05701
Fabian Earth Moving	1409 Pleasant St	West Rutland	VT	05777
East Coast Rubbish Removal**	37 Water Street	Rutland	VT	05701
Earth Waste Systems	49 Wales St	Rutland	VT	05701
Casella Waste Management	442 Clarendon Ave	West Rutland	VT	05777
Brad Keith Services	PO Box 341	Pittsford	VT	05763
B. Fredette Trucking	Box 1771 Station-A	Rutland	VT	05701
ALVA Waste Services	PO Box 478	Springfield	VT	05156
Ace Carting	PO Box 790	Clifton Park	NY	12065
Abanaki Inc.	3036 US Route 7	Pittsford	VT	05763
A.B.L.E Waste Management	1515 Lynds Hill Road	Plymouth	VT	05056
SVCS Inc	23 S Main St	Rutland	VT	05701
1-800 GOT JUNK	397 Patchen Road Suite 3	South Burlington	VT	05403
Music Mountain Compost	2195 Music Mountain Rd	Stockbridge	VT	05772

	Certification Expiration	Financial Condition	Closure Plan	State Inspection	RCSWD Inspection	Hours (Season: Day: Hour)	MSW	Food Sort	Brush	Metal	Burn Program	Plastics	Fiber	Tires	Freon	E-Waste	Batteries	Fluorecents	Notes
Brandon	12/31/24	21-Jan	1/21/22		9.29.22	T/Th:1300-1800; Sa: 0730-1200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Castleton	7/1/28	1-Mar	6/1/23		9.27.22	S: T/Th: 0800-1700; S: Sa: 0800-1400; W: T/Th/Sa: 0800-1600	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Clarendon	9/30/28	1-Jan	1/1/22		10.6.22	T/Th: 1000-1700; Sa: 0800-1300	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Danby	9/1/23	31-Jan	1/31/22		9.26.22	M/F/Sa: 0700-1600	X	X											Certication expires on 12/2023, revision due 9/2023
Killington	8/1/31	1-Jan	1/1/23		10.3.22	S: M/Sa: 0800-1600; W: M/Sa: 0800-1600; W: Su: 0800-1200	X	X	X	X			X	X					No E-Waste as of 2022
Mount Holly	1/1/31	31-Mar	3/31/23		11.12.22	S: W: 1600-1900; S: Sa: 0800-1400; W: Sa: 0800-1400; W: Su: 0800-1200	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		
Mount Tabor	7/1/30	1-Jan	1/1/23		10.4.22	T: 1500-1700; Sa: 0900-1400	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		
Pittsford	12/1/30	1-Jul	7/1/23		11.12.22	W: 1600-1830; Sa: 0900-1515	X	X	X	X	X					X			
Poultney	4/30/31	1-Oct	10/1/23		9.27.22	S: T/Th/Sa: 0800-1700; W: T/Th/Sa: 0800-1600	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				
Proctor	11/1/23	21-Jan	1/21/22		n/a	Sa: 0900-1500	X	X	X	X	X								Closed
Wallingford	12/1/30	1-Mar	3/1/23		9.26.22	M/W: 1200-1700; Sa: 0800-1200	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		
Wells	4/1/29	21-Jan	1/21/23	11/7/22	2.28.22	S: W/Sa/Su: 1000-1400; W: W/Su: 1000-1400	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				No E-Waste as of 2022

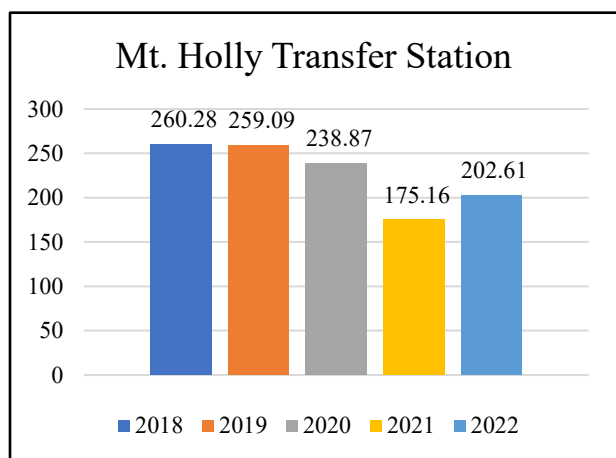
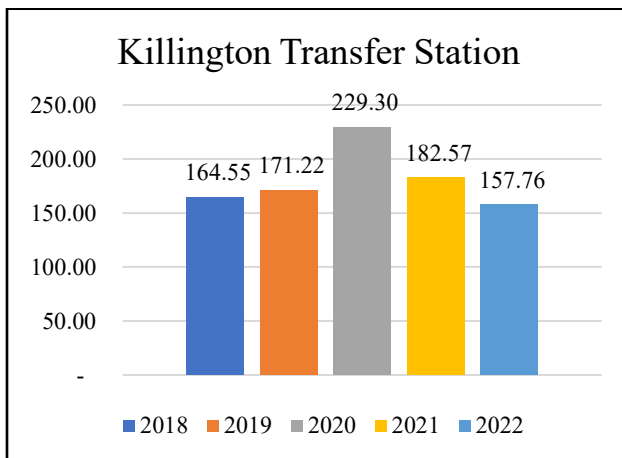
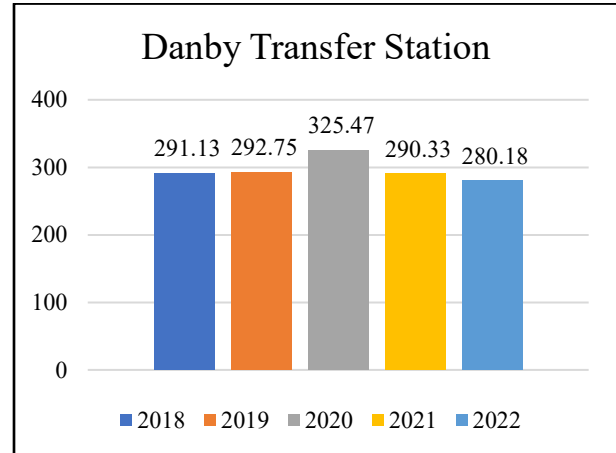
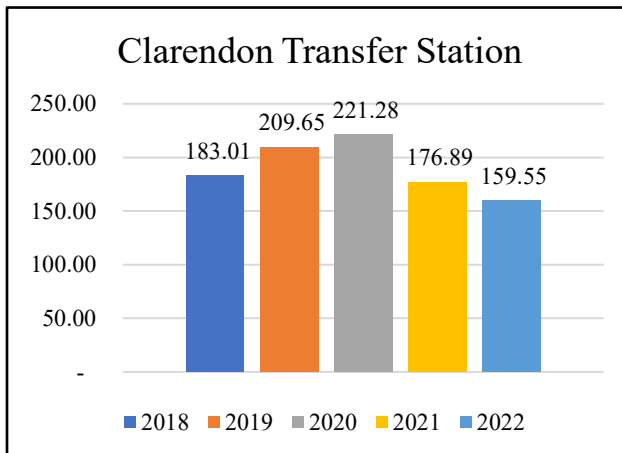
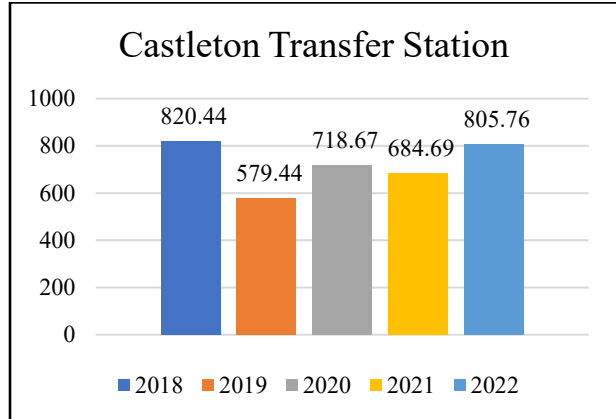
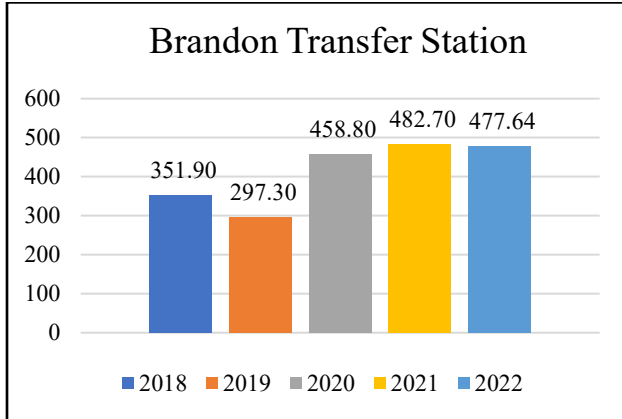
## **Percentage of Ownership in RCSWD**

The 17 district towns each have an ownership stake in RCSWD. Ownership in RCSWD can be determined by each appointed Board Members' weighted vote, which is based on a rate of one vote per 100 registered voters of that town. Ownership distribution is as follows:

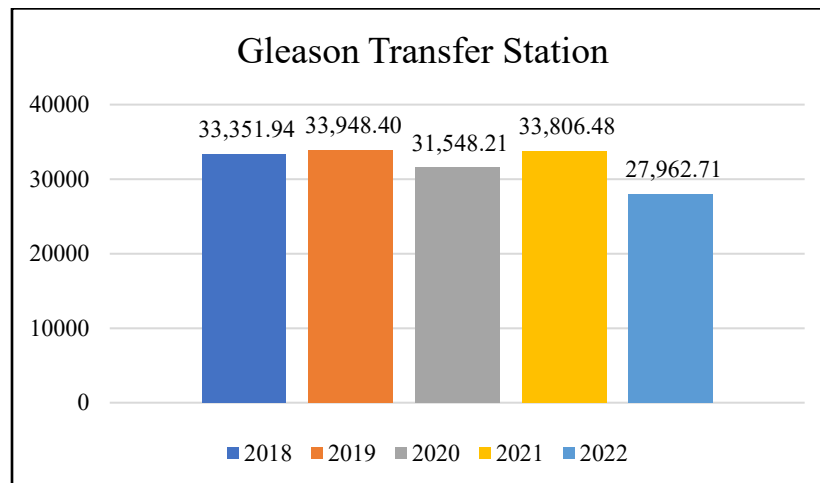
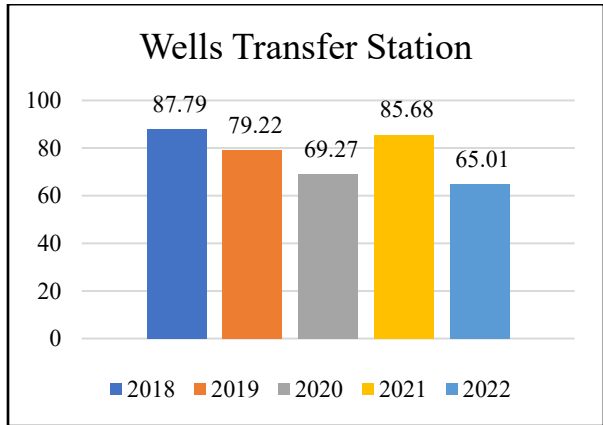
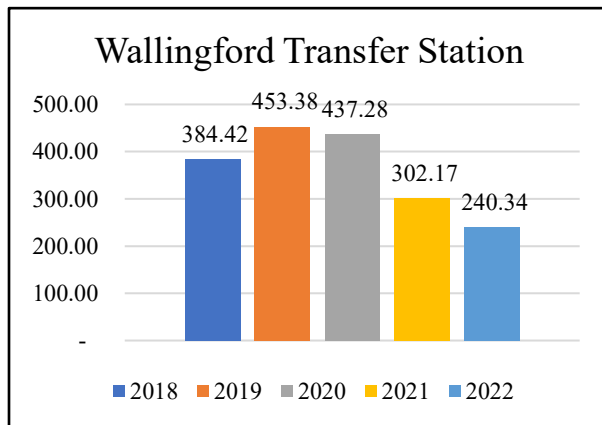
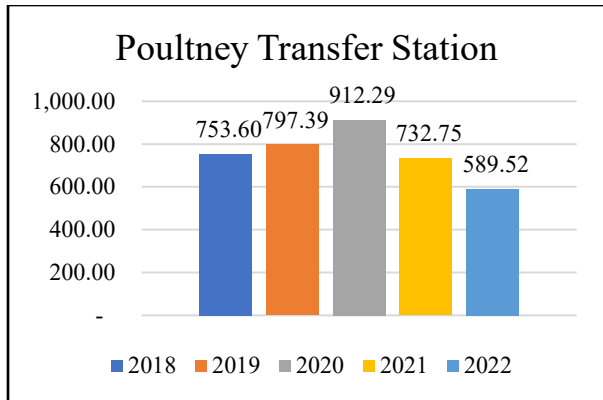
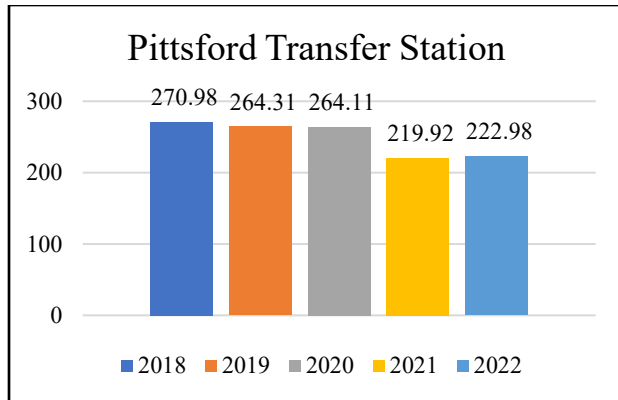


## MSW Tons

2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021 vs. 2022

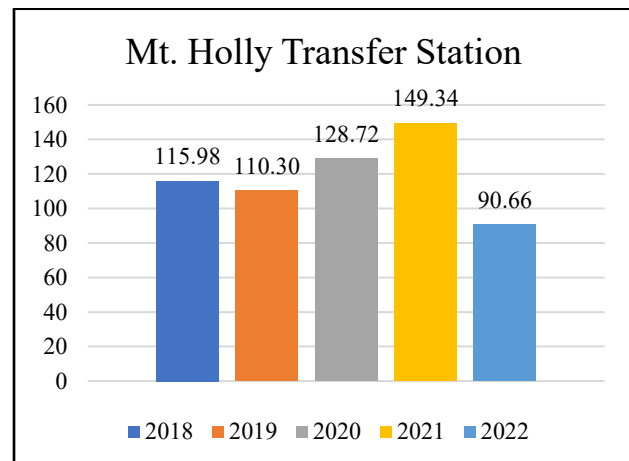
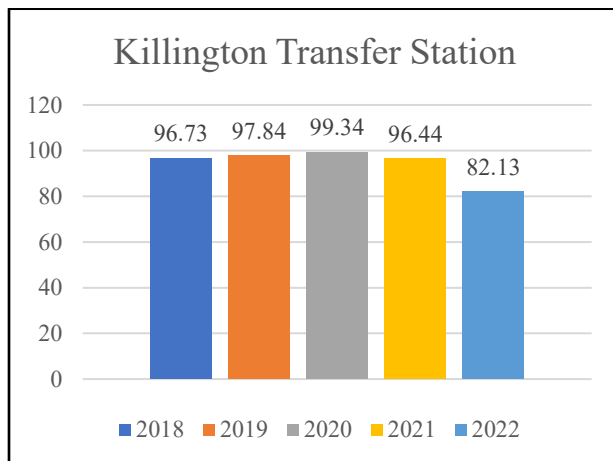
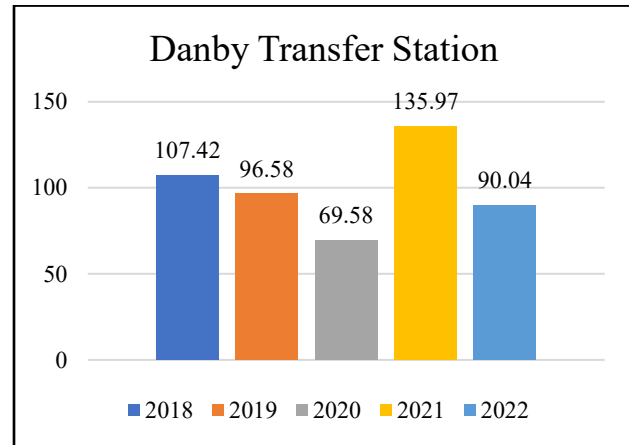
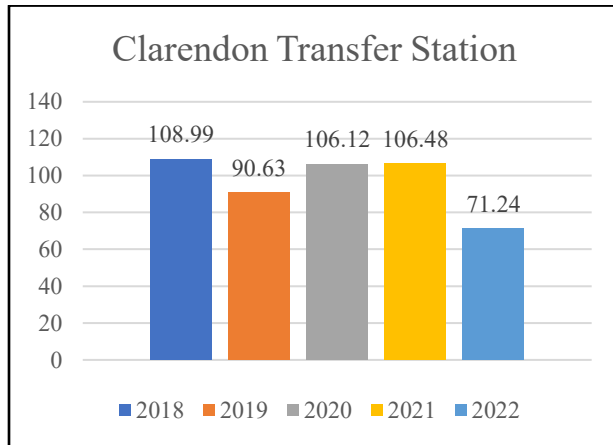
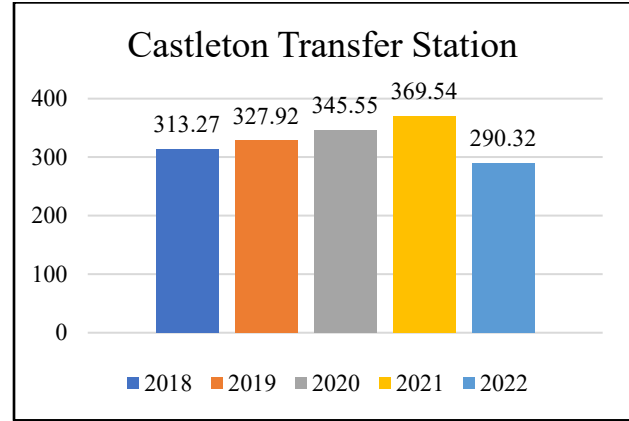
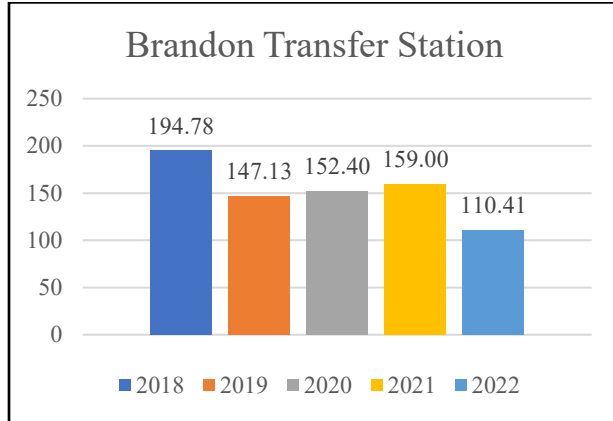


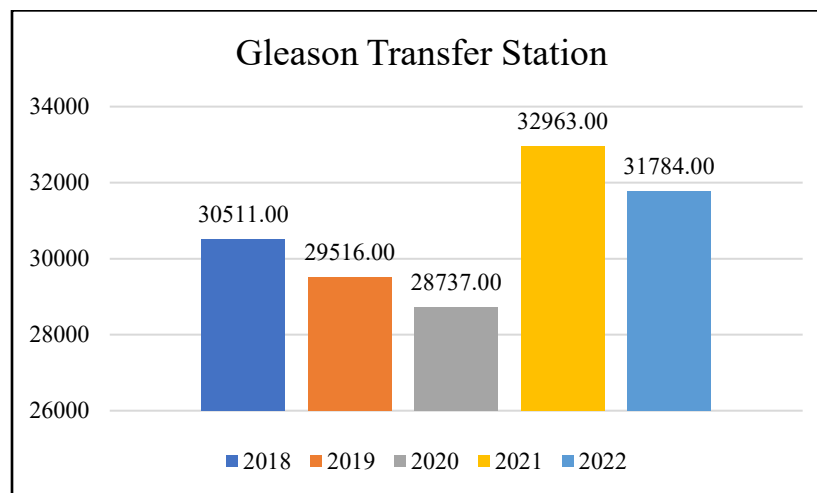
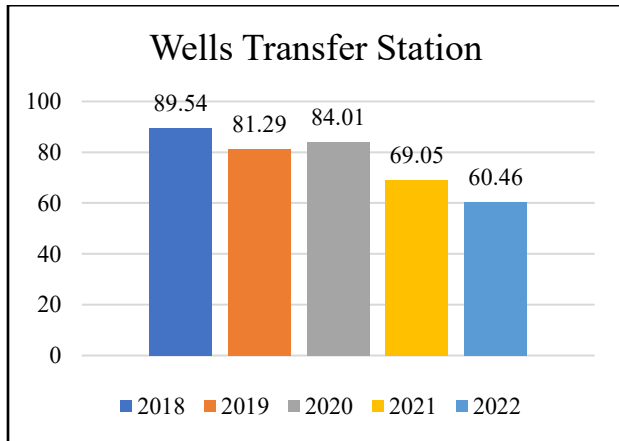
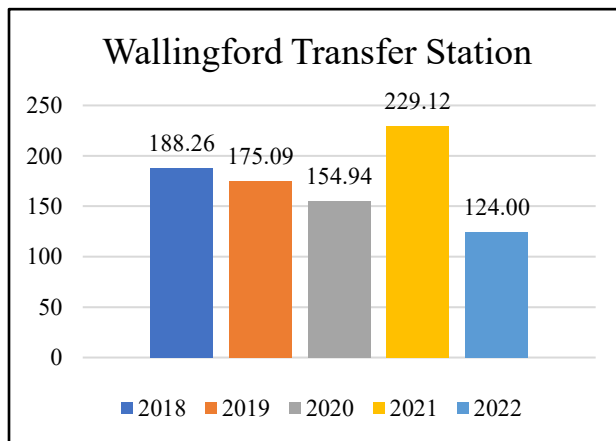
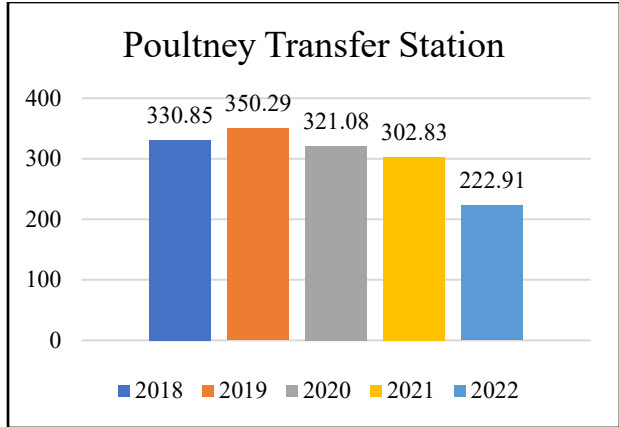
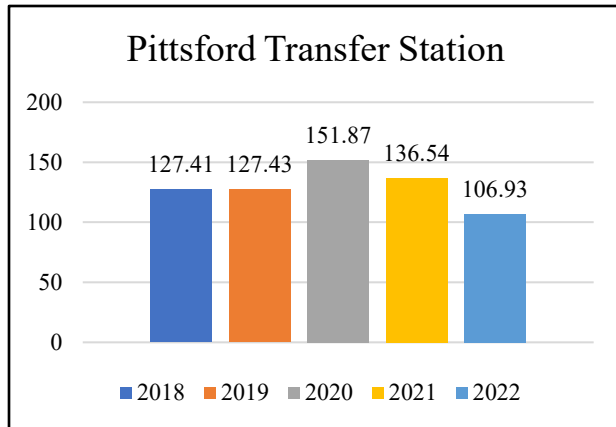




## Recycling Tons

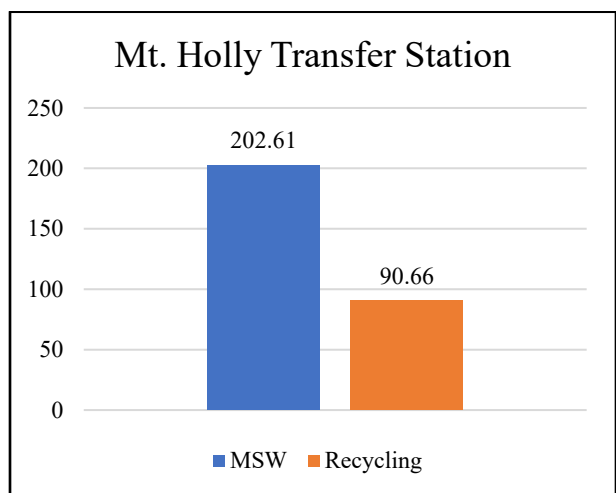
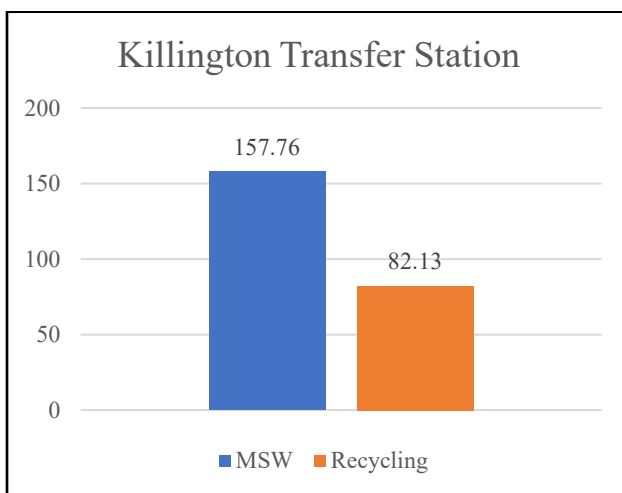
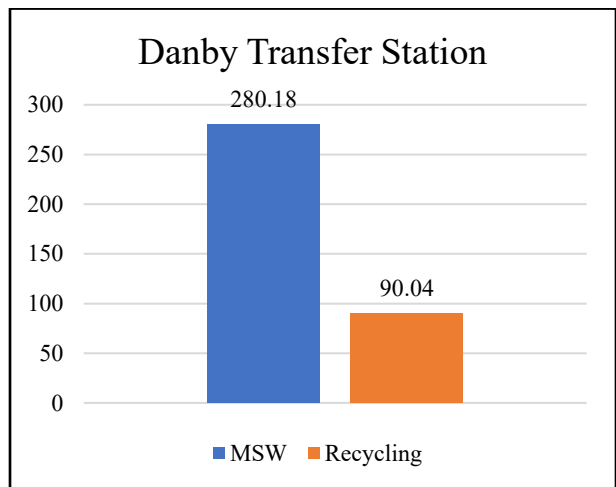
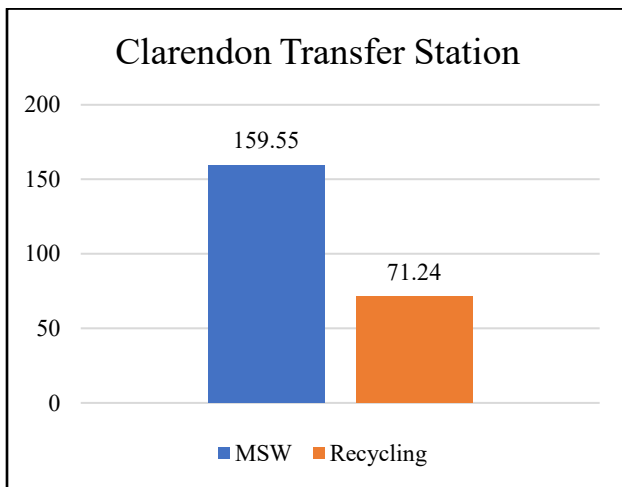
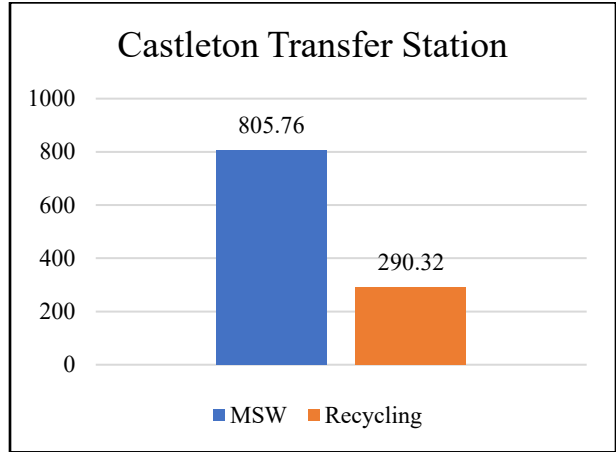
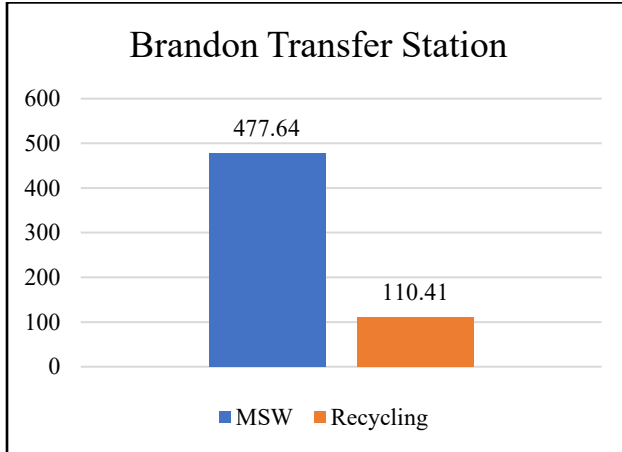
2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021 vs. 2022

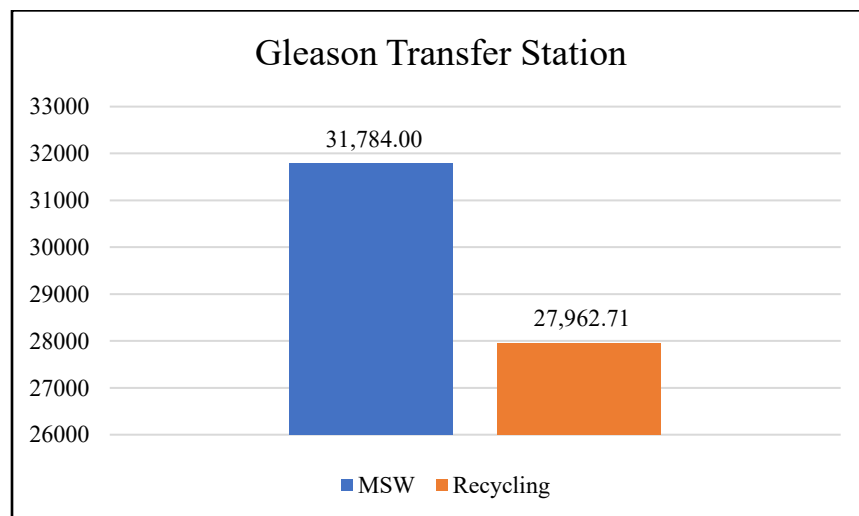
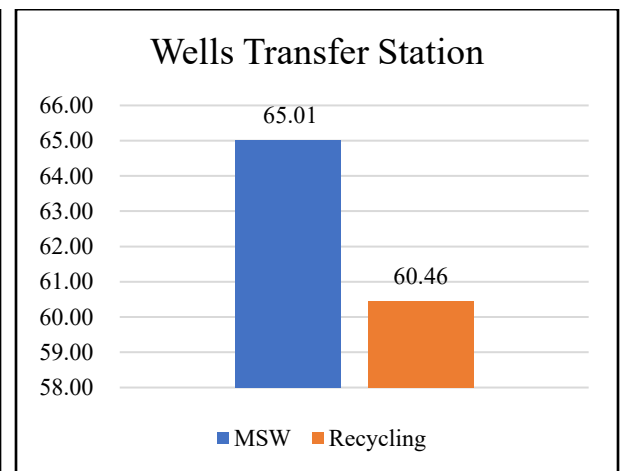
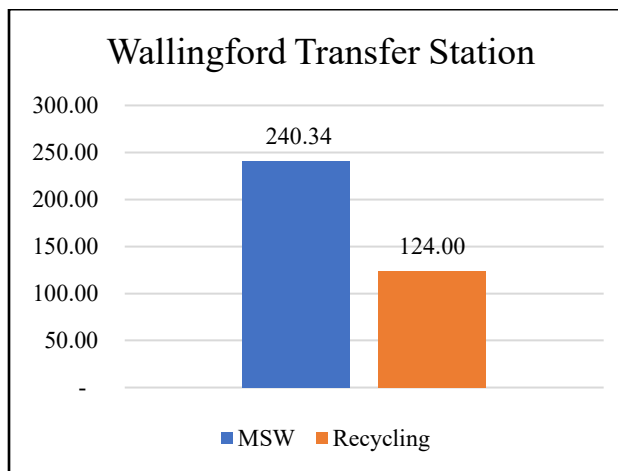
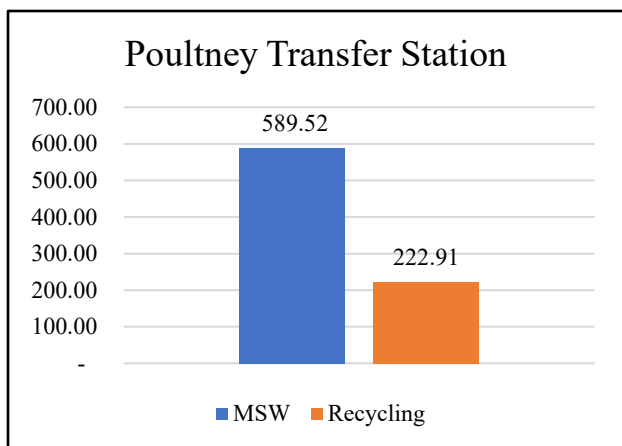
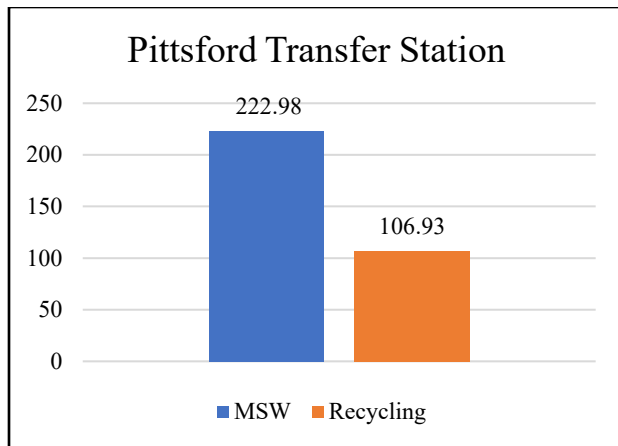




## **2022 Tons**

### *MSW & Recycling*

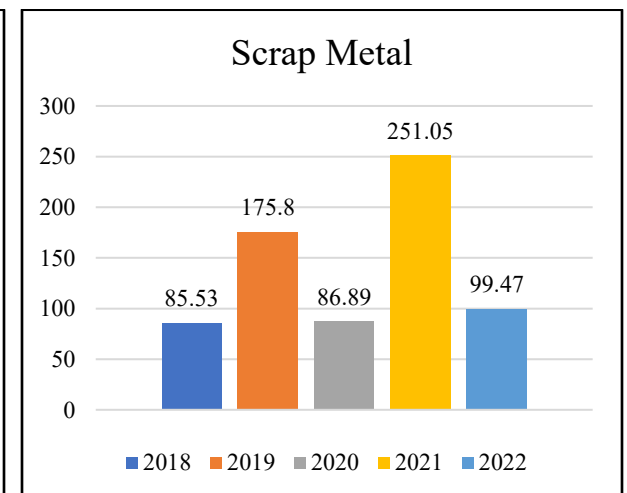
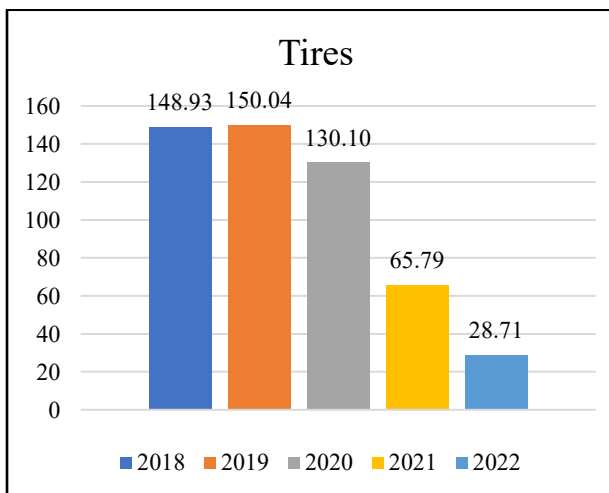
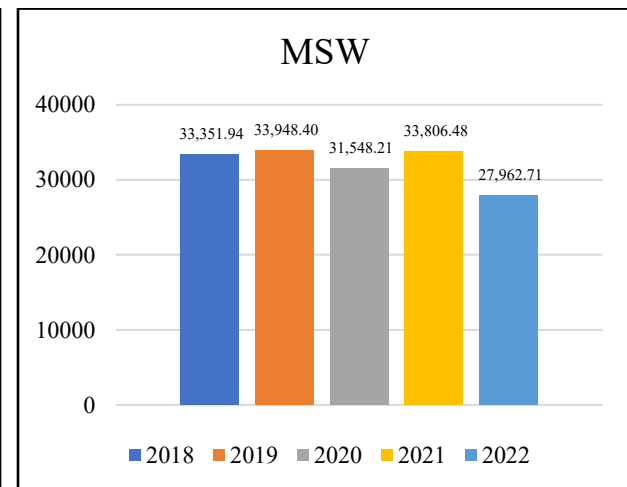
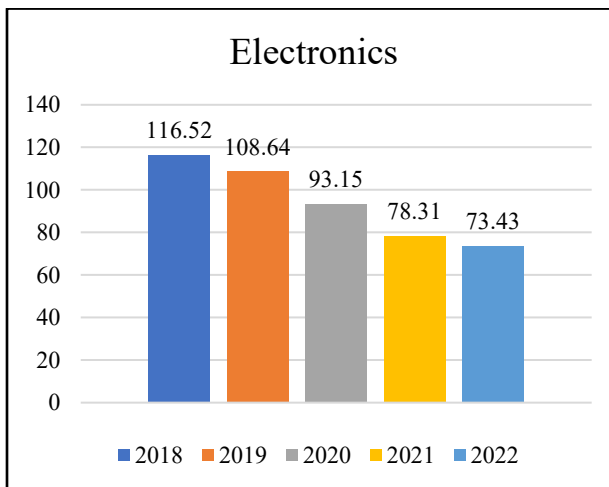
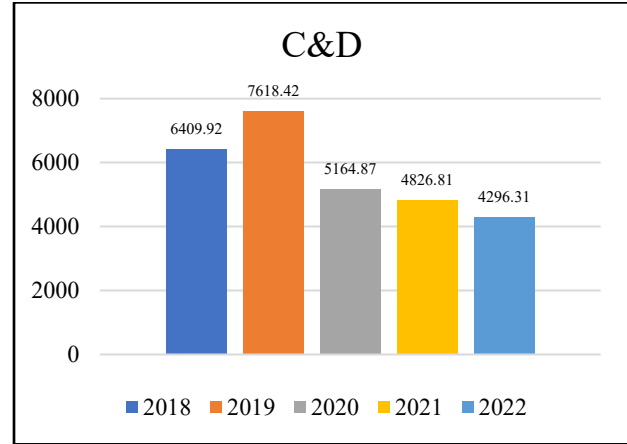
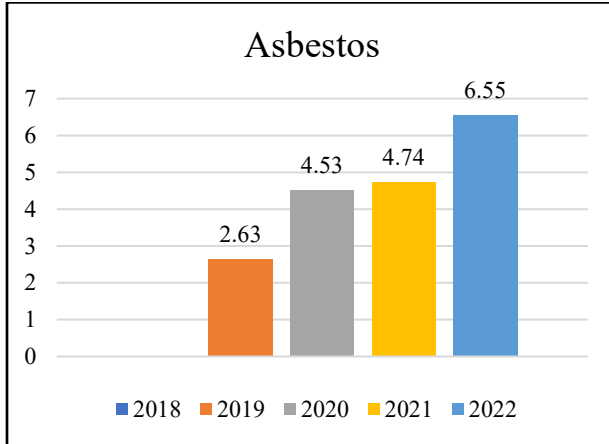


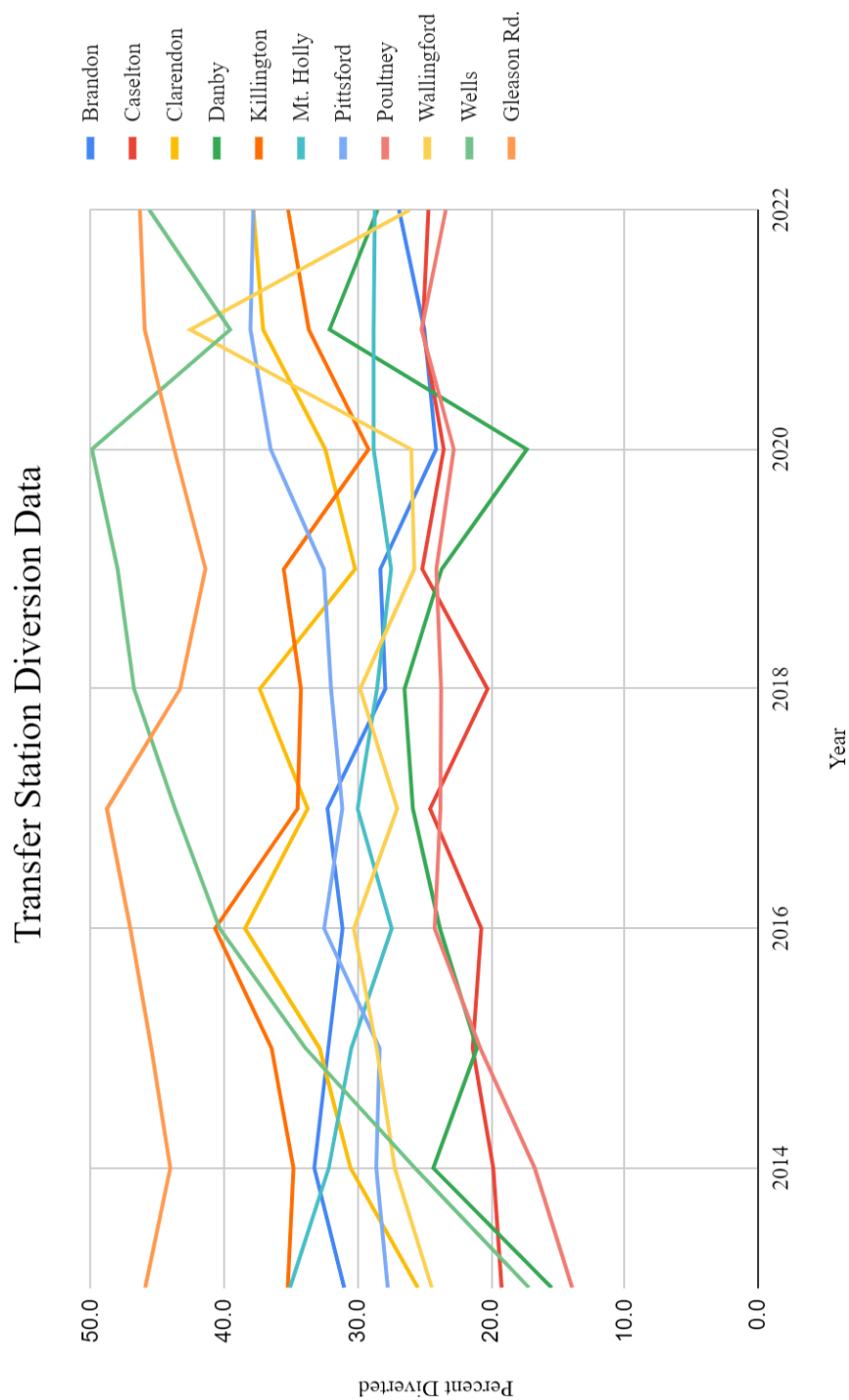




## RCSWD Transfer Station

*Tons of Material: 2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021 vs. 2022*





**Fig 1.** This graph shows the diversion rates of all district towns from years 2013-2022. Most diversion rates have stayed consistent. A few towns display a steady increase overall in diversion rates.

## **Financial Reports**



- Public Hearing Notice
- 2023 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- 2023 Budget Plan
- 2023 Budget Detail
- 2021 Independent Audit Report

# RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

OFFICES OF:  
Board of Supervisors  
Mark S. Shea, District Manager  
e-mail: [mshoa@rcswd.com](mailto:mshoa@rcswd.com)

Rutland County MRF  
2 Greens Hill Lane  
Rutland, VT 05701  
office (802)775-7209;  
fax (802)773-5796

## Notice of Public Hearing

This is to inform the public that the Board of Supervisors of the Rutland County Solid Waste District will hold its annual Budget Hearing for 2023.

The hearing is scheduled for

**Monday, December 27, 2022**

At 6:00 p.m.

At Virtual Meeting at GoTo Meeting link  
<https://meet.goto.com/772376149>

The purpose of the hearing is to receive comments from the public regarding the proposed District budget for 2023. The Board of Supervisors will not act upon the budget at that time. The Board of Supervisors are scheduled to approve the budget at their regular meeting on January 4, 2022.

Anyone wishing to review the proposed budget may obtain a copy at the District Office, 1 Smith Road, Rutland.

A copy is also listed on the Districts' website at **rcswd.com**. Inquiries by mail should be directed to: Mark S. Shea, District Manager, RCSWD, 2 Greens Hill Lane, Rutland, VT 05701 or telephone at (802) 775-7209 ext. 202.



**RUTLAND COUNTY  
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT**  
RECYCLE • REDUCE • REUSE • COMPOST

# 2023 Budget Plan

## &

# Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

Approved January 4, 2023



*Index*

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## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ACTIONS

Attached please find the proposed general FY2023 budget plan, and Materials Recovery Facility budget, and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Each of these budgets are balanced. The proposed 2023 CIP was presented to the Board of Supervisors on September 7, 2022. The CIP and budget plan was reviewed by the Board of Supervisors on November 2, 2022, December 7, 2022. At this time, the BOS approved the budget plan for a duly noticed public hearing scheduled on December 27, 2022 at 6:00pm. These documents will be presented at the Board of Supervisors January 4, 2023 for approval. Please consider within the budget narrative, the budget summary and budget detail sections for a comprehensive understanding of the Districts' operations.

## OUR MISSION

Our mission is to reduce reliance on landfills through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling programs. To accomplish this, the District works closely with member-towns, schools, businesses, and institutions to provide technical assistance, education, and tools designed to reduce waste and capture valuable resources through recycling, donating and composting.

## OUR VISION

To reduce waste in a sustainable and economical matter by giving our residents and businesses the means of recycling electronic waste, food scrap collection, household hazardous waste disposal and much more.

## 2023 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

The Capital Assets of a Solid Waste District and their condition are critical to the quality of services that a municipality can provide. Capital asset expenditures can be more controversial than other expenditures because they typically involve large sums of money, often raised through debt financing, and not every citizen will agree as to the necessity of each project that is undertaken. By using a well thought out capital improvement program, the town can plan for replacement of assets, potential capital reserve funding, operating budget expenditures, and debt service expenditures. Within the District abilities, it is limited greatly, such that it can borrow for a term up to one year without bringing the question to the voters of each member town.

Vermont law provides for adoption of a capital budget and plan at 24 V.S.A. § 4430 and encourages that the capital improvement plan conforms to the organization goals and objectives. Capital Improvement policies need to be general and flexible to accommodate the district's political will, while still providing enough guidance to enable sound financial choices. Therefore, the policy will generally consist of guidelines designed to stimulate an informed debate to encourage the most enlightened choices, rather

than trying to force efficient or effective decisions by way of a rigid menu of policy choices. Determining the criteria for selecting projects in advance will take the emotion out of the selection process.

### The Detail for 2023

For the last couple of years, the District has had on the table a pending stormwater project. During this time, monies have been reserved to fund this project. There was \$35,000 funded in the 2020 budget. Also, in this budget there is \$22,285 left over from the transfer station wetlands project. In 2019 there was \$70,000 reserved for this project. In 2022 this totaled another \$50,000 was added to \$177,285 given \$227,285 for the stormwater project. This year another \$100,000 should go into this fund. It has been estimated that this project could cost more than \$450,000. It is also known that we will need to have this project done within five (5) years. It is strongly recommended that a shorter period be considered due to the fact – we are currently operating with a permit not in compliance. Also, a drawn-out project of this type has a tendency to have cost increase as opposed to getting it done.

Also, in 2019 the Board of Supervisors reserved \$121,303 for an excavator replacement. This was not purchased due to a change in priorities. The Ford F800 box truck replacement was decided to be a higher priority. Delivery of the new box truck took place in January of 2021. This came with a State grant of \$69,520 in assistance.

In 2022 we put \$50,000 into the fund for a new 26-foot box truck. With another \$50,000 added this year we will be able to replace the existing 1995 International truck with a new one.

In 2022 we put \$50,000 into the fund to for a new Caterpillar 313 excavator to replace our 1980's Kamatsu Excavator, which is no longer functional. With the help of a USDA rural development grant of \$69,520, and additional \$91,000 in this fund for 2023, this long awaiting purchase can be realized.

Our 1994 Yale forklift is well over its life. A new Toyota Forklift can be purchased for \$35,000 in the fund this year.

This also proposes to add \$30,000 for repairing the Recycling Center Support Pillars, and \$13,500 to replace a 40-yard container. The current mixed paper container is approximately 24 years old.

As a new program, RCSWD will create a competitive grant opportunity for member towns and funds to improve their ability to fulfill our mission to reduce reliance on landfills through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling programs. This program will be funded \$25,000 this year from fund balance. This grant application will be developed to include a scoring system on priorities.

Total funds for the 2023 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) are \$344,500.00.

Total funds needed from fund balance is \$184,891.00.

2023 RCSWD Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)												
Replacement Schedule							1	2	3	4	5	
Expenses	Year	Purch	Paid	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Invested
Ford F250 Truck	2019	2019	\$35,598			Newer						
Recycling Center Support Pillars	Bee damaged	2023	\$40,000			\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,000				\$ 60,000
40yard roll-off container & cover	End of life	2022	\$12,100			\$ 12,100	\$ 13,500	\$ 13,500				\$ 39,100
Toyota Forklift (Model 50-8FGU25)	10584 hrs.	1994					\$ 35,000					\$ 35,000
Kamatsu Excavator	10,672 hrs Late 1980'	1996	\$55,865			SELLING						
Caterpillar 131 GC		2025	\$202,000			\$ 50,000	\$ 91,000					\$ 141,000
Caterpillar 938G Wheel Loader	94,239 hrs	2000	\$98,463					\$ 40,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 265,000
International 26 foot Box Van	173,389 m	1995	\$8,000			\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000					\$ 100,000
F800 Ford 24 Foot Box Van	181, 331 m	1997	\$21,850		\$121,303	SELLING						
Recycling - HHW Facility			\$1.3M						\$ 75,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$ 375,000
New Ford 26 foot Box Van	0.0 miles	2022	\$90,000			New						
Transfer Station asphaltting	to follow up on last yrs project		\$30,000			\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000				\$ 30,000
RCSWD Diversion Grant							\$ 25,000					
MRF Stormwater Project	EPA 3 acre-rule			\$60,000	\$177,285	\$ 50,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000			\$ 527,285
			Total		\$298,588	\$202,100	\$344,500	\$203,500	\$250,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$ 1,572,385
Revenues				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
2022 USDA Rual Dev. Grant Award							\$69,520					
Funds available from 2022 F650 Box Truck	121,303 - 31,214 = 90,089						\$90,089					
2023 Revenue from unreserved fund balance							\$184,891					
2023 Revenue from Budget							\$0.00	\$203,500	\$250,000	\$225,000		
			Total				\$344,500	\$203,500	\$250,000	\$225,000		

## CAPITAL EQUIPMENT PROFILES

1980's Kamatsu Excavator was purchased (used) in 1996 for a cost of \$55,865.00. It is used at the recycling center to crush cardboard and MSW on a daily basis. It now has 10,675 hours on it.

In 2019 years, budget, we planned on getting a new excavator, later in the year it was realized that this was working fine for what it was used for and reprioritized for another year. In 2022 this was RED LINED and not repairable. This will be sold and replaced this year with a new Excavator.



2006 International Box Truck automatic, lift gate under CDL. It now has 177,494 miles on it.

It is used primarily to transport recyclables to the MRF and HHW rover events. It is planned that this will be replaced this year.



1997 Ford Box Truck is an automatic lift gate, under CDL. It was purchased (used) for \$21,850.00 in April 2006 with 104,000 on it. It now has 181,331 miles and is used primarily to transport recyclables to the MRF and HHW rover events.

This truck was replaced last year and will be sold.



<p>2022 Ford F-650 was purchased last year with funds from the State grant and from CIP. It has 1,989 miles on it.</p> 	
<p>2000 Caterpillar 938 G Loader was purchased in 2000 and had 167 hours on it. The original price was \$98,463. The district paid \$14,000 for a trade in, which brought the final cost to \$84,463.00.</p> <p>Currently it has 10,094.5 hrs. on it. It is used for loading truck, pushing brush, C &amp; D, metal, and several other transfer station purposes.</p>	
<p>1994 Yale forklift is utilized at the Recycling Center but used throughout the transfer station frequently. It currently has 10,624.0 hours on it. At this time, it is beyond its lifetime and needs to be replaced this year).</p>	
<p>2019 Ford F-250 Pickup truck with a plow and spreader. This vehicle has primarily been used for plowing snow and grounds to do maintenance. The vehicle has 1,1806 miles on it.</p>	
<p>Recycling center has undergone many years of delayed maintenance. The pillars have been weakened by bee infestation and damage. I am projecting that this work will be needed in 2024 at a cost of ~\$40K, that is if the pillars hold out till then. This would start the process of preparing for this Capital item as we go.</p>	



Two 30-Yard roll-off containers and covers. These have not been replaced in over 20 years, and they are at their end-of-life. Presently, labor and welding repairs are needed on a regular basis. There is only so much we can do to keep them functioning at this time. I am planning to replace one container and one cover each year for the next three years. This year will be ~\$12,100.



## 2023 Budget Plan Environmental Conditions:

The 10,000-foot view ...

Inflation increases not seen in 40 years, and Markets are Down: Here's Why ...

Some communities are shocked to learn that their community's costs for curbside single stream recycling is now one third more than their cost to dispose of trash. To understand what's happening with recycling markets. The following information and charts are designed to help members understand the current recycling markets and share accurate information with local decision-makers in your community.

**The Short Answer:** The economy is expected to cool off because the Federal Reserve is raising interest rates to reduce inflation. That, in turn, reduces recycling market pricing during a slower economy.

**The Details:** To reduce high inflation, the Federal Reserve — the central bank of the United States — has been increasing the federal funds rate. The federal funds rate is essentially the target interest rate banks and other financial institutions pay to borrow funds. The goal of the Federal Reserve is to raise interest rates enough to slow down the economy and reduce the rate of inflation. A slower economy and rising interest rates decrease consumer spending, which in turn reduces demand for recycled materials as a feedstock for new products and packaging. Experts anticipate that the Federal Reserve will continue increasing rates through the end of 2022.

In addition, many manufacturers and retailers have had a difficult time predicting demand in this COVID/post-COVID economy, complicated in a global increase of conflict. Retail stores have recently had high inventory due to lower sales as Americans spend more on services than consumer goods. High inventory lowers the demand for recycled material as feedstock for making new goods. We can expect to see the unemployment rate increase as the economy slows down, which will reduce consumer spending (though one silver lining is that reduced consumer spending tends to also reduce the amount of waste generated by consumers).

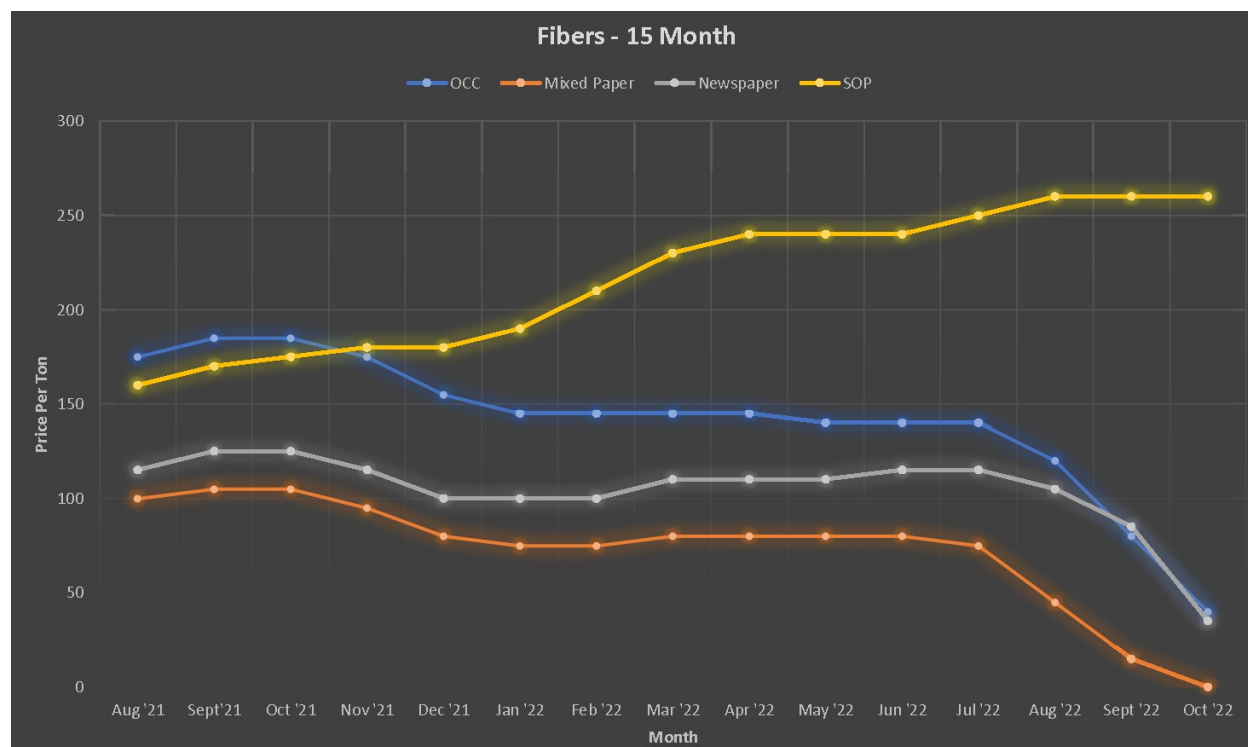
**Impacts on Communities:** As recyclable commodities decrease in value, communities with source separated recycling are receiving less revenue for their recyclables or even paying to recycle some materials. Communities with dual or single stream recycling based on variable rates are seeing their costs for those programs increase.

## Market Pricing - Last 15 Months

As shown in the below charts based on market pricing, most fibers and plastics saw price decreases in August, September, and October of 2022. Fibers pricing is an especially important indicator for the overall value of a residential recycling program, because fibers tend to comprise over half of all residential recycling by weight. When the price of cardboard and mixed paper — two major components of fibers in residential recycling programs — decrease dramatically, that drives down the value of the average ton of recyclables for a community.

OCC stands for "old corrugated containers, which is cardboard with a corrugated liner. Mixed paper consists of various paper types mixed together. SOP stands for "sorted office papers," which is paper as typically generated by offices and a higher grade than mixed paper.

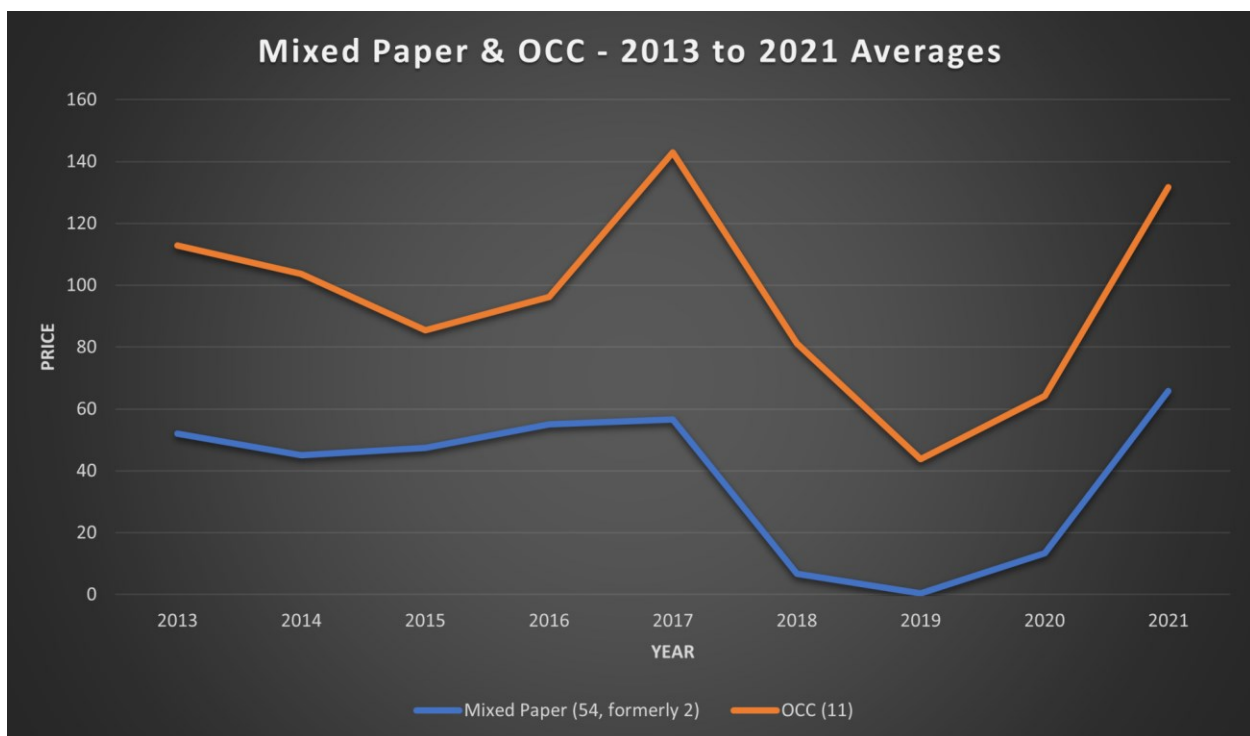
HDPE Natural is #2 high-density polyethylene plastic and has no pigment. Examples include translucent milk and apple cider jugs. HDPE Mixed Color is #2 high-density polyethylene plastic that is colored with pigment. Examples include colored laundry detergent bottles. PETE is #1 polyethylene terephthalate plastic. Examples include water and soda bottles.

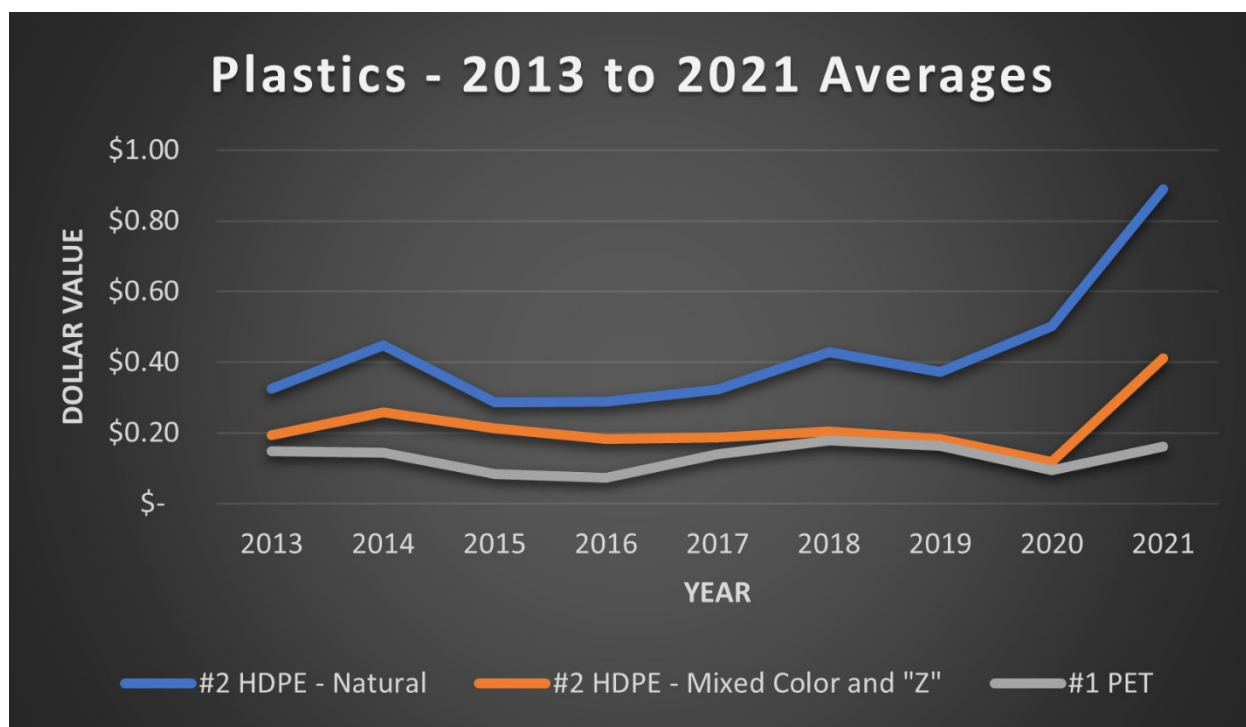




### Market Pricing - Prior Nine-Year Averages

As demonstrated by the following charts, the average value for fibers and plastics increased significantly in 2021 before the current downturn in market pricing in late 2022. As shown by these charts, fluctuations in pricing for recyclable commodities are common over time.





**Bottom Line:** Recycling markets go up, and recycling markets go down. RCSWD urges member communities to stay the course during this market downturn and avoid making drastic changes to recycling programs that will be difficult to reverse when recycling markets inevitably improve.

#### As of October 2022

The commodities market downturn continues to punish MRFs, with plummeting prices for OCC, mixed paper, PETE and HDPE this month. For OCC, the current price isn't horrible by historical standards, but the speed at which values have nose-dived over the past couple of months is notable. Other recyclables have fallen far below the four-year average. The national average price for corrugated containers is down 32%, from an average \$114 per ton to a current average \$78 per ton. This compares with \$169 per ton this time last year.

According to historical data from RecyclingMarkets.net, the OCC price has averaged about \$82 over the past four years, so the current price isn't much lower than recent history. But the latest drop has been remarkably fast – it has fallen over 40% in just two months this summer. Meanwhile, mixed paper also took a dive, falling from \$44 per ton last month to \$18 per ton this month, or a drop of 59%. This compares with \$96 per ton this time last year. The current price is still well above the doldrums of late 2019 and early 2020, when mixed paper had negative values, but it's still the lowest it's been in two years. The average over the past four years was \$29 per ton.

Sorted residential papers are down 17%, from \$99 to \$82 per ton. One year ago, the price was \$118 per ton. The only good fiber news was in sorted office papers, which remain steady at \$241 per ton this month, compared with an average \$164 one year ago. In plastics, the numbers are equally dismal. The national average price of PETE beverage bottles and jars dropped again this month, by 27%. The price is now averaging 7.53 cents per pound, compared with 10.31 cents per pound this time last month. Some

regions are still trading as high as 10.00 cents per pound, with most offering as low as 6.00 cents. PETE was trading at 25.31 cents one year ago. By the standards of recent history, the PETE price is bad.

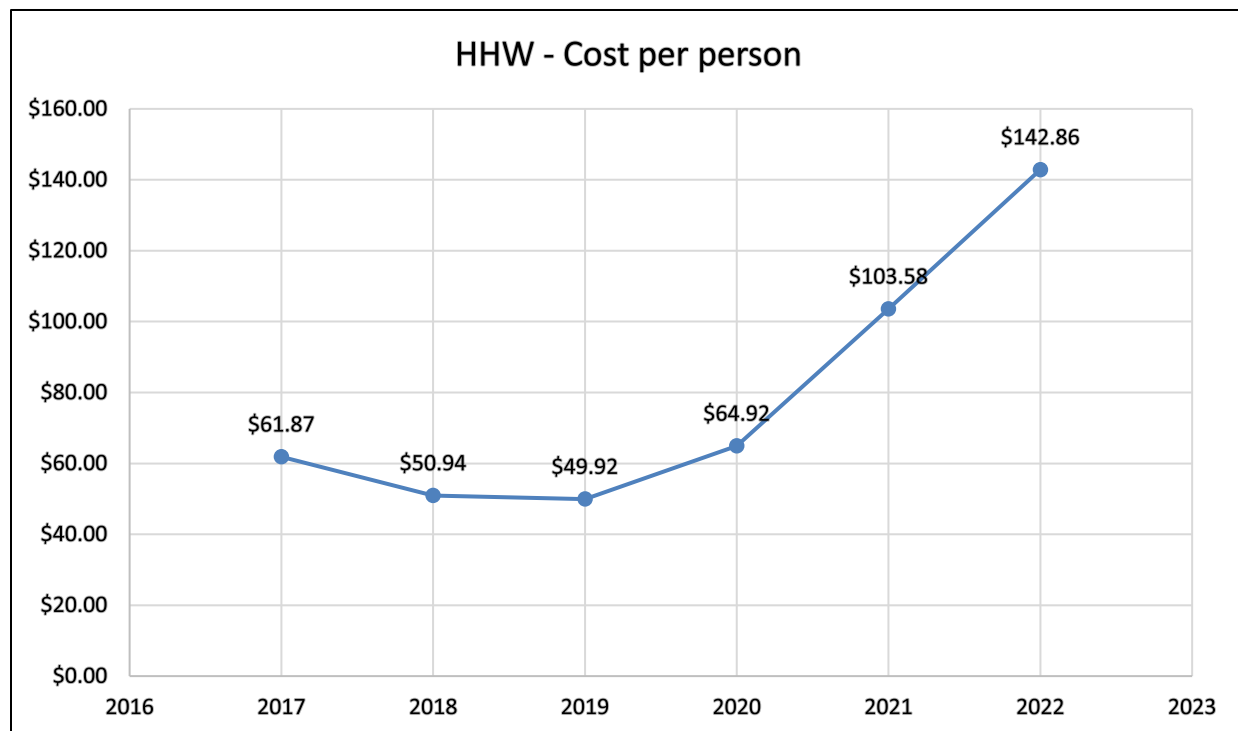
Past RecyclingMarkets.net data shows that, over the past four years, the price has averaged 15.70 cents per pound. That means the current price is less than half the four-year average price. The national average price of natural high-density polyethylene (HDPE) is also down. The price is now around 39.50 cents per pound, compared with 45.50 cents last month, or a drop of about 13%. The price was 108.44 cents this time last year, when it reached a record high. The current price is notably below the last-four-years average of 53.53 cents per pound.

Color HDPE has fallen even more dramatically and is now trading at 6.16 cents per pound. It was 11.88 cents this time last month, meaning it has fallen by 48% in just a month. Color HDPE averaged 58 cents one year ago. The latest numbers aren't good by historical standards either. Over the past four years, bales of color HDPE have averaged 20.25 cents per pound, over three times the current price.

A similar fall in plastics pricing occurred with polypropylene (PP), which is also down by 48%. This grade is now trading for about 8.31 cents per pound, down from 16.13 cents last month. PP was 32.91 cents one year ago.

On a historical basis, the current pricing is exceptionally bad. Over the past three years, the PP bale price has averaged 17.85 cents per pound, or nearly three times the current value. Lastly for plastics, films have also seen notable price drops.

HHW cost has been increasing dramatically over the last three years. Next year some changes will need to be looked at to address today's economy. In 2023 we are expecting a \$95,053 deficit in this program.





## GENERAL FUND

This year's budget goals were not initially clear after the November 6, 2021, Board meeting. After talking with E-Board members, I learned that infrastructure is important and should be built upon. Rutland County Solid Waste District is still by far the lowest sur-charge price in the State with other Districts'. The consumer price index (CPI-U) rate has increased from 1.1% in 2019, in November 2021 it is reported at 6.1% this year. In November of 2022 it was 7.2%. Last year the district looked at prices and made a few adjustments for customers visiting the transfer station. There are still programs that have not been updated in 5-10 years, such as refrigerators/AC's. HHW, minimum scale fee along with a couple of others will need adjustments, etc. Each year's program costs more for the district. Each of our vender's costs go up as well. The business practice is to offset these costs to their customers to stay in business. Last year programs cost to the customers using the transfer station were adjusted. This year, I propose that the District increase its surcharge by \$1.00/ton. The current rate cannot be sustainable. I would also propose looking at it again in May/June 2023 for a possible \$0.50 increase.

## WHAT IS THE OTHER DISTRICTS SURCHARGE?

Rutland County's surcharge has historically been amongst the lowest in the state of Vermont. You will see them ranging from \$34.00 per ton to much less. The average surcharge for Districts is \$24.13.

The next two tables illustrate more detail on the distinguishing pieces from 2002 to 2023.

	2002	2021	2023	% Difference 2023
Casella cost	\$66.57	\$89.16	\$94.46	42% + *
RCSWD surcharge	\$16.97	\$19.97	21.47	27%

\* Not including fuel cost increases

The above table shows that the sustainable company of Casella is increasing their fees at a dramatically higher rate than RCSWD. This difference is more in-line with the rate of CPI over the years.

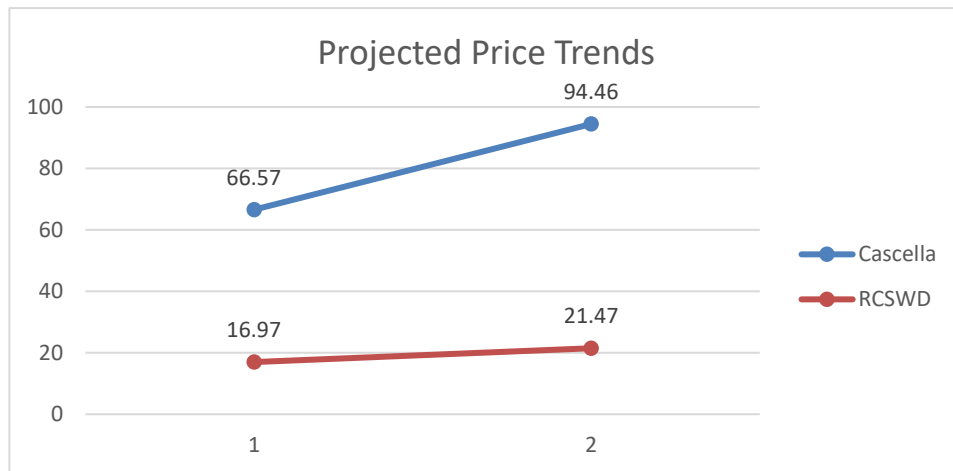
The below table will show the cost of MSW when the current year's CPI (7.2%) is passed onto the hauler. This price is still dramatically smaller than the \$145.00 per ton, for a permitted residential user at our transfer station.

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Currently the District charges	\$19.97	\$19.97	\$20.47	\$21.47

Vt Franchise Fee	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Host Fee	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Tip Fee	\$62.57	\$63.59	\$63.59	\$70.00
Haul WUSA	\$25.16	\$25.59	\$27.15	\$30.87
TOTAL to haulers	\$114.70	\$116.12	\$121.60	\$129.34

■ = district control price      ■ = others control price

The above two tables illustrate that the District is NOT keeping up with the rate of inflation for some time now, which places the District at a disadvantage in maintaining its financial position. Eleven percent is a very large number to fall behind on, and as time goes by, it will be a greater challenge to remain competitive.



I would recommend that the district increases their surcharge to catch up to the consumer price index (CPI-U). This will allow for proper Capital Planning and allow for stabilized price fluctuation for the user, over the long-term, in an industry of volatile markets. This will also reduce the financial risk of the district if a substantial threat evolves, such as expensive piece of equipment failing, or markets prices drop off. The district has the limitation that it cannot borrow money for more than a one year-term, and should prepare for such risks.

### 2023 BUDGET PLAN PROPOSAL

In considering the economic environment we live in today, which includes accelerated inflation not seen in 40 years. I am recommending again that we attempt to remedy this and come into conformity to these conditions. We will need to continue to adjust our surcharge prices to remain a healthy and viable organization in the long run.

Last year we were able to initiate several cost saving strategies. These included, but not limited to, enhancements to our web-based permit application process. This became viable after a district-wide

survey supported being able to obtain permits from the comfort of their own home or business. This process increased efficiency and revenue, because it included better tools to allow for proper auditing and allow a level playing field for our customers. By cleaning up the place with clearer signage, accepting credit/debit cards allowed staff and customers to be safer. Less cash was handled by staff. This has allowed staff to balance their point of sales draw each day. In creating an online appointment calendar for household hazardous waste disposal, we created a safer and efficient means for customers during a global pandemic. Lane striping showed customers a clearer, additional path for services, and it also allowed exiting customers to exit without confusion. Customers were able to receive services on time and did not have to wait in a line. This also saves the district tens of thousands of dollars in this line item alone. Staff were able to be reassigned to cover deficiencies. The cost of Clean Harbors services is impeding our bottom line dramatically.

Last year we did more with less with the first half experiencing higher recycling values. It is not the case now. This year we are facing a 7.2% inflation factor. Our expenses are getting greater. This budget will be the start of getting us there, or at least heading in the right incremental direction in a world of great uncertainty.

This 2023 budget has a 9.9% increase over last year's budget of \$2,333,311 for this balanced General Budget Plan.

The Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) balanced budget is \$92,094.

Within this year's budget plan format, you will see columns on the 2021 audited actuals, 2022 budget, the 2021 actual to October 31, 2021, and amount used in percentage of budget. You will also see the proposed 2023 budget with change in dollars and percent change, and a notes column. The most noticeable column in this year's budget will include a note giving a description of what it is. These notes will also be indicated in this narrative by program. The budget detail will be included at the end of the narrative section for your review.

### **Our Programs and Beyond the Notes:**

#### **ADMINISTRATIONS**

##### Revenue

- General Revenues include what is received from First Light Fiber lease space, sale of books, and propane tanks.
- Grants include funds from the (2) CDBG grants which offsets costs associated to a new Excavator and an extend outreach program for (12) twelve of our members town's
- Tipping surcharges include an increase of \$1.00/ton to \$21.47 a ton for trash within the district. I propose a review of our condition and a possible \$0.50 increase in July 2023.
- Weighing includes what is received at the MRF for weighing various trucks of private haulers.

## Expenses

- Legal fees are budgeted at \$15,000 this year. The decrease of this line is adequate for enforcement of delinquent haulers. This could be much higher and a high risk.
- Enforcement is level at \$12,000 to audit haulers.
- In salary related lines some fluctuation exists due to retirements, new staff, changes in insurances, and changes and challenges in the amount of time working in each program due to the global pandemic.
- Capital Replacement Fund is the funds going to the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This year the CIP will be funded with an unreserved fund balance.
- Property and Liability includes changes reflect insurance cost.
- MRF utilities and repairs include water & sewer, Insurance, repairs.
- After reviewing our costs, I am looking at a 22% increase over last year's line.
- Planned revenues may show a net income of \$61,080.

## RECYCLING

This program is volatile based upon current markets. Inputs of specific materials may determine operational adjustments if losses increase. 2021 and the first half of 2022 was a good market time. Ongoing review of operations, if warranted, may include price adjustments at the Gleason Road transfer station.

## Revenue

- The first half of 2022 did better than the previous year. Since August 2022 the market tanked.
- District Town Recycling includes recycling material brought in from towns separate from the district, based on the market.
- The yard waste program includes revenue from Burlington Electric for the ground material and from local sources.
- The Backyard Compost Program includes sale of compost bins and kitchen scrappers. Historically, this program has been almost non-existent in practice. On July 1, 2020, Vermont law requires that this material will not be allowed in landfills. When the demand increases, its cost will need to off-set expenses.

## Expense

- Recycling Pulls Towns – This is the cost associated with the pull of boxes from the Towns to the MRF.
- Town Recycling Profit refers to revenue given back to the Towns after all cost have been paid. This is market driven.
- Processing Fee is what the District pays for sorting out recyclables at the MRF. Increased cost is associated in the CPI.
- Yard Waste Expense is the cost associated with having a vendor grind the brush and clean wood, then haul it away.
- Compost Expense is to purchase composters for residents to purchase.

- Education includes promotion of issues related to ACT 148 to the general public.
- After reviewing our costs, we are looking at a 13% increase over last year's figure.
- Planned revenues may show a net loss of \$156,474.

## CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION

### Revenue

- This includes material brought in over the scale such clean wood, asphalt, roofing shingles, yard brush, and leaves, etc.

### Expense

- This includes a 33% decrease in expense over last year.
- Planned revenues may show a net income of \$104,228.

## HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

### Revenue

- This includes a 12% increase in revenue over last year Expense.
- A \$5.00 charge per visit plus item cost if applicable. Exclusions will include all residential Rover Events to member towns; Extended producer responsibility (EPR) program items, (i.e., paint, bulbs, covered e-waste, household batteries, etc.)

### Expense

- This program historically runs at a high deficit each year. This program provides a very high value to member towns. The HHW collection facility is open six days a week from 7:00am to 3:00pm. It also includes outreach to member towns with thirty-two (32) event times each year. It has been indicated that no other entity offers this program at this level of service in the Northeast.
- This includes a 23% increase in expense over last year's Expense.
- This budget includes the continuation of fees for non-district residential to be our cost plus 40%, in-district commercial to be our cost plus 40%, non-district commercial to by our cost plus 70%
- Planned revenues may show a net loss of \$104,228.

## FOOD WASTE

Pursuant to Vermont Law, starting July 1, 2020 all food waste shall be recycled and diverted from landfills. It is expected that this material will increase this year.

### Revenue

- Revenues include sales received at the transfer station. It is currently \$1.00 per gallon.



### Expense

- Expenses include the cost to process food waste. This may change with changes in volumes received. This program essentially should pay for itself. Last year this line item was within the recycling program. It is now in the food waste program. This will help in identifying the true cost of each program.
- This includes a 77% decrease in expense over last year's Expense.
- Planned revenues may show a net loss of \$7,701.

## TRANSFER STATION

The Fees Schedule – such as, increase the minimum scale fee, miscellaneous disposal rates for out-of-district, non-permit rates, etc. - should be considered to minimize expenditures. Currently, in several programs, it costs the customer much less than what it is costing us to process it.

### Revenue

- Transfer Station Fees include general revenue received over the scales from the general public.
- We are estimating a 19% increase over last year's figure. This change is a correction in actual cost for staff and benefits working in this program.
- Transfer Station C & D Lower is material that goes out similarly as trash.
- Tires and Metal markets has also been good with increased processing costs.
- This budget includes an increase of \$1.00 in the minimum over the scale fee.

### Expense

- We are looking at a 3% increase over last year's figure. This change is a correction in actual cost for staff and benefits working in this program.
- Annual Sticker fees will need to be reviewed for this year to allow for multiple vehicles.
- The transfer station is offering the added convenience of accepting credit/debit cards as an added means of payment. There will be an added convenience fee added to the customer cost. This cost covers the users' card cost and their bank charges. The district does not receive monies for this convenience.
- This includes a 5% decrease in expense over last year's Expense.
- Planned revenues may show a net income of \$172,490.

## MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY

### Revenue

- Rent Income included in deferred revenue, and actual cash revenue for a portion of this year from leasing the facility.
- Other Financing Source includes an adjustment in insurance.

#### Expense

- Are self-evident by line. And is a balanced budget.

### **S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS**

<p><b>Strengths:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's a balanced budget</li> <li>• It's plans for five years of Capital needs</li> <li>• Potential to increase financial position</li> <li>• Provides the ability to Recruit and Retain Staff if needed</li> <li>• It offers an incremental approach in offsetting raising cost and high inflation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weakness:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced budgets colliding with the CPI not seen this high in 40 years</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjustments in prices that align with the CPI and market conditions assist the district in obtaining a stronger financial position</li> <li>• The thought of being able to replace the structures at Recycling and HHW facilities with one modern structure is possible with proper planning. Other districts are doing it...</li> <li>• Allows flexibility for new grant opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Inflation</li> <li>• Volatile recycling markets</li> <li>• Potential staff fluctuations</li> </ul>

**The following pages include detail on the 2023 Budget Plan Detail...**

Rutland County Solid Waste District  
2023 Budget Plan

2023 Budget Plan	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2022 Actual 12-31-2022	% Used FY 2022	FY 2023 Budget	\$\$\$ Difference	% Change	Note
<b>REVENUE</b>				<b>100.0%</b>			
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>							
General Revenue	\$24,000	\$50,127	4%	\$74,831	\$50,831	68%	
Grants Admin	\$42,000	\$0	0%	\$103,000	\$61,000	59%	CAT + Outreach Grants
Equipment Sales		\$6,800	0%	\$10,000	\$10,000	100%	
Tipping Surcharges	\$881,500	\$871,249	7%	\$900,000	\$18,500	2%	Jan. 2023 - \$1.00 increase
Weighing	\$20	\$0	-400%	\$0	-\$20	0%	Review for July. 2023 - \$0.50 increase??
Total Revenues	\$947,520	\$928,176	7%	\$1,087,831	\$140,311	13%	
<b>RECYCLING</b>							
District Town Recycling	\$4,000	\$5,728	0%	\$500	-\$3,500	-700%	
Sale of Recyclables	\$30,000	\$50,862	17%	\$30,000	\$0	0%	
Yard Waste Program	\$40,000	\$50,371	-50%	\$38,000	-\$2,000	-5%	
Clean Wood				\$6,000			
Grants	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	-	
Backyard Compost Program	\$27,000	\$2,607	44%	\$2,000	-\$25,000	-1250%	
Total Revenues	\$101,000	\$109,569	-3%	\$76,500	-\$24,500	-32%	
<b>C&amp;D</b>							
C&D Upper- Shingles	\$17,000	\$295	-47%	\$5,000	-\$12,000	-240%	
C&D Upper- Clean Wood	\$13,000	\$11,569	12%	\$0	\$0	0%	move to yard waste prog.
C&D Mixed Tip	\$110,000	\$114,573	-45%	\$110,000	\$0	0%	
C&D Concrete		\$962			\$0		
Total Revenues	\$140,000	\$127,399	-40%	\$115,000	-\$25,000	-22%	
<b>HHW</b>							
HHW Service Fees	\$39,000	\$55,146	18%	\$50,000	\$11,000	22%	*fees
E-Waste Revenue	\$12,000	\$8,467	-25%	\$5,000	-\$7,000	-140%	
E-Waste Revenue -Non-covered		\$5,150		\$7,000	\$7,000	100%	*fees on non-covered
Grants	\$43,320	\$53,649	8%	\$44,580	\$1,260	3%	
Total Revenues	\$94,320	\$122,412	8%	\$106,580	\$12,260	12%	
<b>Food Waste</b>							
Food Compost Revenue	\$8,500	\$8,092	6%	\$8,900	\$400	4%	
Total Revenues	\$8,500	\$8,092	6%	\$8,900	\$400	4%	
<b>Transfer Station</b>							
Transfer Station Fees	\$635,000	\$691,513	10%	\$750,000	\$115,000	15%	small adjustments
Transfer Station Scale Fees	\$47,000	\$17,422	68%	\$44,000	-\$3,000	-7%	
Transfer Station Sticker Fees	\$56,000	\$51,567	29%	\$56,000	\$0	0%	
Host Community Fees - CMW	\$36,000	\$34,746	8%	\$36,000	\$0	0%	
Sale of Metal	\$22,000	\$10,642	14%	\$21,000	-\$1,000	-5%	
Asphalt	\$8,000	\$0	0%	\$4,000	-\$4,000	-100%	ABC program broken out
Brick				\$2,500			
Concrete w/ Rebar				\$5,000			
Clean Concrete				\$6,000			
Tire Disposal Fee	\$8,000	\$15,226	0%	\$14,000	\$6,000	43%	
Total Revenues	\$812,000	\$821,116	14%	\$938,500	\$126,500	13%	
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$2,103,340</b>	<b>\$2,116,763</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>\$2,333,311</b>	<b>\$229,971</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	
<b>EXPENSES</b>							
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>							
Salaries-Gen	\$319,376	\$293,860	92%	\$705,747	\$386,371	55%	
Payroll Tax-Gen	\$24,722	\$25,816	104%	\$25,000	\$278	1%	
Workers Comp-Gen	\$34,055	\$23,675	70%	\$26,000	-\$8,055	-31%	
Unemployment-Gen	\$15,000	\$11,824	79%	\$15,000	\$0	0%	
Retirement-Gen	\$30,497	\$30,376	100%	\$34,565	\$4,068	12%	
Health Insurance-Gen	\$71,501	\$44,649	62%	\$49,361	-\$22,140	-45%	
Office Expenses	\$30,000	\$34,477	115%	\$30,000	\$0	0%	
Cash Short and Over	\$0	-\$2	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Audit	\$15,900	\$15,400	97%	\$16,500	\$600	4%	
Legal Fees	\$19,000	\$655	3%	\$15,000	-\$4,000	-27%	
Professional Fees	\$5,000	\$2,698	54%	\$5,000	\$0	0%	

Rutland County Solid Waste District  
2023 Budget Plan

<b>2023 Budget Plan</b>	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2022 Actual 12-31-2022	% Used FY 2022	FY 2023 Budget	\$\$\$ Difference	% Change	Note
Sales/Haz Tax	\$1,500	\$729	49%	\$1,000	-\$500	-50%	
Advertising/Printing	\$4,900	\$17,313	353%	\$7,000	\$2,100	30%	Outreach
Property & Liability	\$11,351	\$10,701	94%	\$12,500	\$1,149	9%	40% - 60% MRF
Postage	\$750	\$601	80%	\$2,000	\$1,250	63%	^Outreach to 12 towns
Utilities	\$10,000	\$11,160	112%	\$11,500	\$1,500	13%	
Interest Expense	\$1,500	\$3,902	260%	\$2,500	\$1,000	40%	
Dues, Subscr. & Meetings	\$12,884	\$9,070	70%	\$13,000	\$116	1%	
Travel Reimbursement	\$1,200	\$1,264	105%	\$1,200	\$0	0%	
Repairs & Maintenance	\$7,000	\$11,644	166%	\$5,000	-\$2,000	-40%	
Equipment Expense	\$1,000	\$2,406	241%	\$0	-\$1,000	-100%	
Uncollectible Account Expense	\$500		0%	\$0	-\$500	-100%	
Enforcement	\$12,000	\$4,501	38%	\$12,000	\$0	0%	
Misc Expenses-Gen	\$2,000	\$764	38%	\$2,000	\$0	0%	
Other Financing Use Expense	\$19,100	\$15,616	82%	\$20,500	\$1,400	7%	
Capital Reserve Fund	\$116,659	\$116,659	100%	\$0	-\$116,659	-100%	from fund balance to CIP
MRF Repairs	\$25,027		0%	\$15,000	-\$10,027	-67%	
Web Site	\$4,000	\$0	0%	\$3,000	-\$1,000	-33%	
<b>Total Direct Expenses</b>	<b>\$796,422</b>	<b>\$689,757</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>\$1,030,372</b>	<b>\$233,950</b>	<b>23%</b>	
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$151,098</b>	<b>\$238,419</b>		<b>\$57,458</b>	<b>-\$93,639</b>		
<b>RECYCLING</b>							
Recycling Pulls Towns	\$20,000	\$6,650	33%	\$10,000	-\$10,000	-100%	
Salaries - RCY	\$99,516	\$91,811	92%	\$130,655	\$31,139	24%	
Payroll Tax-RCY	\$7,613	\$8,406	110%	\$8,000	\$387	5%	
Health Insurance-RCY	\$39,268	\$28,120	72%	\$31,471	-\$7,797	-25%	
Operating Supplies-RCY	\$2,000	\$1,435	72%	\$2,000	\$0	0%	
Processing Fees-RCY	\$30,000	\$35,413	118%	\$33,000	\$3,000	9%	
Repairs & Maintenance-RCY	\$500	\$11,450	2290%	\$1,000	\$500	50%	
Compost Exp-RCY	\$0	\$933	0%	\$1,500	\$1,500	0%	
Education Expense	\$1,050	\$0	0%	\$0	-\$1,050	-100%	
Fuel - Truck RCY	\$550	\$0	0%	\$0	-\$550	0%	
Yard Waste - Salaries		\$2,062					Yard Waste program broken out
Yard Waste - Payroll Tax		\$0					
Yard Waste - Health Ins.		\$754					
Yard Waste Expense-RCY		\$11,650	39%	\$15,000			
Municipal TS Expense		\$350	0%	\$350	\$350	100%	
<b>Total Direct Expenses</b>	<b>\$201,597</b>	<b>\$199,034</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>\$232,975</b>	<b>\$31,378</b>	<b>13%</b>	
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>-\$100,597</b>	<b>-\$89,466</b>		<b>-\$156,475</b>	<b>-\$55,878</b>		
<b>C &amp; D</b>							
Salaries-C&D	\$6,460	\$300	5%	\$5,242	-\$1,218	-23%	
Payroll Tax-C&D	\$341		0%	\$315	-\$26	-8%	
Health Insurance-C&D	\$3,000	\$71	2%	\$5,215	\$2,215	42%	
Hauling C&D	\$18,000	\$0	0%	\$0	-\$18,000	-100%	
Clean Wood -C&D	\$3,000	\$0	0%	\$0	-\$3,000	-100%	
<b>Total Direct Expenses</b>	<b>\$30,801</b>	<b>\$370</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>\$10,772</b>	<b>-\$20,029</b>	<b>-186%</b>	
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$109,199</b>	<b>\$127,029</b>		<b>\$104,228</b>	<b>-\$4,971</b>		
<b>HHW</b>							
Salaries-HHW	\$67,585	\$44,175	65%	\$72,256	\$4,671	6%	
Payroll Tax-HHW	\$5,170	\$1,382	27%	\$5,000	-\$170	-3%	
Health Insurance-HHW	\$12,440	\$12,836	103%	\$10,540	-\$1,900	-18%	
Operating Supplies-HHW	\$11,000	\$9,652	88%	\$9,000	-\$2,000	-22%	
Utilities-HHW	\$4,500	\$5,404	120%	\$5,000	\$500	10%	
Training-HHW	\$2,100	\$6,348	302%	\$6,500	\$4,400	68%	
Advertising-HHW	\$500	\$0	0%	\$250	-\$250	-100%	
Repairs & Maintenance-HHW	\$500	\$11,344	2269%	\$11,500	\$11,000	96%	
HHW Disposal	\$50,000	\$81,948	164%	\$75,000	\$25,000	33%	
State Violation	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	

Rutland County Solid Waste District  
2023 Budget Plan

<b>2023 Budget Plan</b>	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2022 Actual 12-31-2022	% Used FY 2022	FY 2023 Budget	\$\$\$ Difference	% Change	Note
Fuel - HHW	\$300	\$0	0%	\$300	\$0	0%	
Misc-HHW	\$400	\$2,434	609%	\$2,800	\$2,400	86%	veh added HW insurance
Total Direct Expenses	\$154,495	\$175,523	-10%	\$198,146	\$43,651	22%	
Net Income	-\$60,175	-\$53,110	-38%	-\$91,566	-\$31,391		
<b>FOOD WASTE</b>							
Salaries-Food Waste	\$9,152	\$5,470	60%	\$7,811	-\$1,341	-17%	
Payroll Tax-Food Waste	\$700	\$418	60%	\$700	\$0	0%	
Health Ins-Food Waste	\$4,520	\$37	1%	\$4,089	-\$431	-11%	
Compost Collection Program	\$15,000	\$19,575	130%	\$4,000	-\$11,000	-275%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$29,372	\$25,500	3%	\$16,601	-\$12,771	-77%	
Net Income	-\$20,872	-\$17,408		-\$7,701	\$13,171		
<b>TRANSFER STATION</b>							
Salaries-TS	\$108,694	\$113,198	104%	\$140,875	\$32,181	23%	
Payroll Tax-TS	\$8,315	\$7,331	88%	\$8,000	-\$315	-4%	
Health Insurance-TS	\$31,751	\$17,869	56%	\$16,855	-\$14,896	-88%	
Maintenance - Salaries		\$4,586			\$0	0%	Maintence program broken out
Maintenance - Payroll Tax		\$0			\$0	0%	
Maintenance - Health Ins.		\$1,988			\$0	0%	
Maintenance & Repairs -TS	\$28,000	\$59,032	211%	\$19,000	-\$9,000	-47%	
Operating Supplies-TS	\$16,500	\$16,728	101%	\$16,500	\$0	0%	
Utilities-TS	\$12,500	\$16,400	131%	\$12,000	-\$500	-4%	
Recycling Pulls - TS	\$0	\$6,827	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Equipment/Capital Exp.	\$30,000	\$79,094	264%	\$0	-\$30,000	0%	Equipment from CIP
Host Community Fee	\$37,500	\$34,486	92%	\$32,000	-\$5,500	-17%	
MSW Disposal	\$495,893	\$540,230	109%	\$500,000	\$4,107	1%	small adjustments
Rubbish Hauling-TS	\$55,000	\$49,241	90%	\$55,000	\$0	0%	
Asbestos Disposal	\$2,500	\$2,262	90%	\$3,000	\$500	17%	
Metal to CWM	\$5,000	\$5,040	101%	\$6,000	\$1,000	17%	Metal program broken out
Metal - Salaries		\$1,435			\$0	0%	
Metal - Payroll Tax		\$0			\$0	0%	
Metal - Health Insurance		\$854		\$0	\$0	0%	
Asphalt	\$16,000	\$0	0%	\$15,000	-\$1,000	-7%	ABC program broken out
Brick				\$500			
Clean Concrete				\$4,000			
Concrete with Rebar				\$2,800			
Tire Disposal	\$13,000	\$12,504	96%	\$13,000	\$0	0%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$890,653	\$969,105	3%	\$844,530	-\$46,123	-5%	
Net Income	-\$78,653	-\$147,990		\$93,970	\$172,623		
TOTAL REVENUES	\$2,103,340	\$2,116,763	100.6%	\$2,333,311	\$229,971	9.9%	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$2,103,340	\$2,058,956	97.9%	\$2,333,311	\$229,971	9.9%	
VARIANCE	\$0	\$57,807		\$0			

<b>RCSWD MRF</b>	FY 2022 Budget	Actual 12-31-2022 FY 2022	% Used	FY 2023 Budget	\$\$\$ Difference	% Change	Note
<b>REVENUES</b>							
Interest Revenue	\$3	\$30	0%	\$5	\$2	40%	
Rent Income	\$61,092	\$66,180	67%	\$61,089	-\$3	0%	
Other Financing Source	\$30,453	\$15,077	-34%	\$31,000	\$547	2%	
Total MRF Revenues	\$91,548	\$81,287		\$92,094	\$546	0.6%	
<b>EXPENSES</b>							
Office Expenses	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Operating Supplies	\$400	\$0	100%	\$400	\$0	0%	
Professional Fees	\$2,500	\$0	100%	\$400	-\$2,100	-525%	
Prop & Liability	\$17,027	\$15,077	0%	\$20,000	\$2,973	15%	
Interest Expense	\$0	\$1	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Repairs & Maintenance	\$8,000	\$300	100%	\$300	-\$7,700	-2567%	



Rutland County Solid Waste District  
2023 Budget Plan

<b>2023 Budget Plan</b>	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2022 Actual 12-31-2022	% Used FY 2022	FY 2023 Budget	\$\$\$ Difference	% Change	Note
Water & Sewer	\$300	\$866	-333%	\$350	\$50	14%	
Depreciation Expense	\$63,321	\$62,374	32%	\$65,000	\$1,679	3%	
Misc Expenses	\$0	\$0	0%	\$5,644	\$5,644	0%	
Total MRF Expenses	\$91,548	\$78,618	33%	\$92,094	\$546	1%	
Net Income	\$0	\$2,668	33%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Total Revenues MRF	\$91,548	\$81,287	33%	\$92,094	\$546	0.6%	
Total Expenses MRF	\$91,548	\$78,618	33%	\$92,094	\$546	0.6%	
Variance	\$0	\$2,668		\$0			

**RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Supervisors  
Rutland County Solid Waste District  
Rutland, Vermont

### Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the business-type activities of the Rutland County Solid Waste District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities of Rutland County Solid Waste District as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America.

### Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements sections of our report. We are required to be independent of Rutland County Solid Waste District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit opinions.

### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Rutland County Solid Waste District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not absolute assurance, and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Rutland County Solid Waste District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Rutland County Solid Waste District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during our audit.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

*O'Brien, R. J. 2022.09.22 P*

Lic. No. 92-0000260

Rutland, Vermont  
September 22, 2022



# Rutland County Solid Waste District

## Financial Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Year Ending December 31, 2021

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The Discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Rutland County Solid Waste District (“the District”) provides an overall review of the District’s financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2021. The purpose of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District’s financial performance as a whole in a way that readers can understand and review the overall general operations of the District.

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Key financial highlights for 2021 are as follows:

- The fund balance ending December 31, 2021 was \$837,447 compared to \$293,873 at the end of the previous year.
- Net assets for all governmental activities increased from \$30,796 in 2020 to \$378,492 in 2021.
- The overall change in net assets increased from \$1,926,982 in 2020 to \$2,374,527 in 2021; an increase of \$447,545. This is due to the changes in reporting methods in meeting GASB 34 a requirement for all funds. These changes are in part the result of including the inventory of assets from the general office operations instead of only the Material Recovery Facility.

### **USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. The basic financial statements of the District include both government-wide statements and fund financial statements.

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities—also referred to as the “government-wide” financial statements—provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District’s finances and a long-term view of those assets. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the District.

Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail about the District’s funds. The fund financial statements report on the operating results and financial position of the District’s most significant funds in more detail than the government-wide statements. There are two fund categories that are listed –the governmental fund or “General Fund” and the proprietary fund also known as the Material Recovery Facility Fund (MRF).

For the District, the governmental fund presents the revenue and expenditures associated with all the programs offered by the District. The proprietary fund is limited to the general operations and debt service associated with the MRF. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial

statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

## **REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE**

### **Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities**

While this document contains information about the funds used by the District to provide services to our citizens, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and gives the reader an idea on how things are. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting accounts for all the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's net assets and the change in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader whether, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the District, non-financial information such as changes in the condition of the District's capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the District is divided into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental Activities— For the Rutland County Solid Waste District, governmental activities generally are financed by grants and in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.
- Business-Type Activities—For the Rutland County Solid Waste District, business-type activities are solely tied into the costs associated with general operations of and formerly debt service for bonds and notes from the original purchase of the Material Recovery Facility.

### **Changes in Net Assets**

For 2021 the Statement of Activities shows that net assets of the District's governmental activities increased from \$518,540 in 2020 to \$1,018,335 in 2021.

## **REPORTING THE DISTRICT'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS**

### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the

District's major funds. In the case of the District, the governmental fund is the General Fund and the proprietary fund is the Materials Recycling Fund.

**Governmental Funds:** Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. This is used to account for all the financial resources of the District.

Because the focus of governmental funds is more than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental fund with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

**Proprietary Funds:** The District maintains one type of proprietary fund—the Material Recovery Facility Fund. This represents funds associated primarily with the debt associated for the purchase of Old Viccon plant in 1994 as a Material Recovery Facility. The fund accounts for activities similar to those found in a private sector where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration.

Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 11 of the audit report.

## **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$837,447.

The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

### **Governmental Activities**

Total assets of the District equal \$1,155,074 and of that \$214,802 is considered capital related. Total liabilities of the District equal \$136,739 all of which are current liabilities. Total net assets of the District are \$1,018,335.

Total revenues of the District General Fund were \$2,164,649 compared to \$1,721,849 of total expenses. With a fund transfer to the Proprietary Fund of \$442,800 the net change in fund balances was \$422,271.

The District administrative activities and programs relate to the governing body and staff in performance of their primary duties and subsidiary activities. These activities directly support other programs of the District and service its citizens.

**Administration:** As noted below, the surcharge of the district is the primary revenue source for the operations associated with the overall administrative work for the District. In 2021 this amounted to \$821,938 The District surcharge remains the lowest District in the State at \$19.97 per ton. The trash tonnage is increasing slightly. The expenditures of inflation not seen in 20 years, expenditures of the department are for salaries and benefits for Administrative Staff the normal expenditures for general office operations. It also, now subsidizes deficiencies in each other program.

**Construction & Demolition:** The District discontinued the C & D Program in October of 2013; therefore, any material coming in is sent out as trash for landfill. The District has accepted construction and demolition materials as part of its waste reduction program. As much as possible and as time and finances permit, the construction and demolition material are ground on site and sent to a landfill as ground cover. Construction and demolition also include the acceptance of clean wood that is ultimately ground and used for various markets including fuel, compost, and ground cover. This program ran a deficit of (\$43,409) over budget.

**Grants:** The District continues to pursue and acquire grants provided by the state and federal governments. Depending on the timing of the grant, whether or not it might be a fiscal year vs. our calendar year budget has an effect on occasions as to when reimbursements from the grants are received, therefore it is possible to receive revenue into the next calendar year budget. In 2021, the District received \$58,258 in grant monies. The grant money received was associated with the Administrative Department, District's Household Hazardous Waste Program, and Recycling Program. The grant amount is prorated by the state based on the population served by the District. The monies are used for public outreach programs and for assistance in disposal costs

**Waste Disposal:** During 2021, residents and businesses in our member municipalities disposed of approximately 41,158 tons of municipal solid waste, this was 32,107 in 2020, and in 2019 it was 35,036 tons. The tip fee to us is \$63.59 per ton, handling and transportation from the District Transfer Station at Gleason Road to the landfill is \$25.57 per ton. This number usually increase each year with the Federal CPI index. State taxes is \$6.00 per ton, and the host community fee is \$1.00 per ton. The sum equals \$116.13 per ton for disposal; at 2020 \$114.70; 2019 at \$113.30; 2018 at \$111.63, and 2017 at \$110.10.

The District's surcharge rate for 2020 is still \$19.97 a ton. It has only changed two times since 1999. This surcharge accounts for approximately 39.1% of the revenue received for the general fund and brought in \$821,938. This is up 0.9% from last year. This revenue also funds the operations of general administration. The District has been able to maintain the surcharge rate, but will need to re-evaluate this in the near future based on how much this subsidizes other programs or from another source.

**Transfer Station Fees:** The transfer station fees are made up of several components including: cost of the disposal of municipal solid waste, transfer station scale fee, permit sticker fees, sale of

metal, tire disposal fees and a host community fee. Last year the district implemented an online annual permit process and increase the cost of this annual permit 50 percent. An in-district permit went from \$10 to \$15 per year. Even with an upturn in the economy and cost increases, the District Board did make a couple of minor price adjustments where needed. In 2016 the general tipping fee was raised and remained at \$145.00/ton and the non-district residents is \$160/ton and non-permit holders rate remained at \$180/ton. In 2021 the District budgeted revenue at \$838,000 and received \$1,012,601. This produced a surplus of \$174,601. Budgeted expenses were \$839,852 and actual expenses were \$859,326. This produced an overall deficit of (\$19,474).

**Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):** Rutland County Solid Waste District operates an extensive Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program for district residents. The program operates year-round HHW depot open Monday – Saturday from the Gleason Road facility and scheduled (32) thirty-two collections at (14) fourteen town transfer stations through the spring, summer, and fall. The HHW program collects and safely disposes of hazardous, flammable, toxic materials, anti-freeze, pesticides, used motor oil, asbestos, fluorescent bulbs, computers, and electronics.

Since July of 2014, the District started accepting latex paint as per the new Paint Care Recycling Program. Several local paint stores and hardware stores started accepting it as well. Residents and limited amounts from Commercial Painters can drop off latex and oil-based paints off for free. The Paint Care Program is funded by a tax on the purchase of any new paint. The District saves some labor time since we no longer have to batch the paint and not pay for the disposal.

This program is funded by in part by the District surcharge; fees charged to residents and businesses for the disposal of the materials, fees collected for servicing non-district Towns that do not offer these types of programs and with the assistance of a grant from the State of Vermont.

The Household Hazardous Waste program has been historically budgeted with a deficit and is done so in part based on how the revenue stream is set up and with the philosophy of encouraging residents and businesses properly dispose of their HHW. In 2019 this program occurred \$173,488 in expenses and received \$36,921 in charges for services, plus \$20,643 in grants. This produced a deficient line item of (\$115,924). This year there were a few changes pursuant to COVID 19. This included implementing best practices standards by requiring an online appointment process at the Gleason Road permanent depot facility. This allowed staff to cover staff deficiencies in other programs when no appointment was made. Historically, in 2018 we had a \$120,241 deficit, in 2019 we had a \$116,323 deficit. In 2020 it was a \$12,589 deficit. This is a \$115,065 change in a positive direction. This year 2021, \$31,232 in revenue was received, and \$130,208 was expensed. Totaling \$98,976 deficit. Circumstances that have changed this year included, that the Board of Supervisors voted at their July meeting to not require appointments on three of the seven days.

**Recycling:** The District owns a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), on Green Hills Lane in Rutland City that is leased by Casella Waste Management for their operations. The MRF accepts seventeen recyclable commodities from transfer stations, commercial haulers and large generators for processing and sale for re-use. These materials include, tin and aluminum cans, clear plastic bottles, opaque bottles, junk mail, magazines, newspapers, cardboard, boxboard, printer's waste, glass, #1 PETE, #2 HDPE, and #5 PP. Residents receive some of these materials directly at the transfer



station; some are picked up by the District or Casella at various town transfer stations. Casella Waste Management is responsible for the processing of the material and for finding a market for the sale of the various materials. Depending on the market, the revenues can be substantial. This year this program occurred \$243,436 in expenses and received \$171,870 in charges for services. This produced a deficient line item of (\$71,566).

The Recycling program also receives revenue from the District's backyard compost program – the sale of compost bins to residents to encourage this activity- and a yard waste program that the district runs out of the transfer station. The District accepts brush and leaves throughout the year and then periodically has this material ground on site to make various grades of mulch.

**Other Programs:** The District also offers other waste management, education, and reduction programs. Some of the examples are as follows:

- **Food Waste Program** - In 2018 The Vermont Legislature has pushed back the deadline of this program to July 1, 2020 for all haulers and residents. The state estimates that 30% of material going to the landfill is food waste alone. In the case of especially banning food waste that will affect trash tonnage levels and the revenue received by the District from the trash surcharge. Casella picks up food scraps for \$15 per cart. It is picked up weekly and is transported to either Vermont Natural Ag in Middlebury or to our compost facility in Bennington Vermont (formally operated by TAM). Both sites are fully certified and are commercial compost facilities. This program ran (\$32,595) deficit this year.
- **Merry Mulch Program** - The District is continuing with its “Merry Mulch” program in collecting and processing over 1,000 Christmas trees annually. The District accepts Christmas trees for free for a period of two to three weeks after the holidays. The material is ground for fuel for the McNeil Energy Plant in Burlington.
- **Concrete/Asphalt Recycling Program** – This program began in 1996-97 on private property adjacent to the MRF. Since this time, the transfer station has collected a huge stockpile of concrete contaminated with asphalt, rebar, and other inert materials. The cost to remove this was \$48,750.

The District is now accepting small quantities of clean concrete from residents at the Gleason Road Transfer Station and will be shipping that material off site and cleaning up this space.

**General Fund - Net Results** - Total revenues from the general fund was \$2,164,649 --- \$188,279 more than anticipated. Total expenses from the general fund were \$1,721,849 --- \$363,218 less than anticipated.

## **Business-Type Activities**

The District's Business-Type Activities is limited to the essential costs associated with general operations of the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) that was purchased by the District in 1994 through bonds and state grants. In 2001 the District amended its original agreement with Casella Waste Management with Casella leasing the MRF and assuming full responsibility for its operation with the District still having ownership. Operating revenues are based on a twenty-year pre-paid lease agreement between the District and Casella and the yearly-accumulated depreciation of the Property and the Plant over 40 years and the equipment over a 5 to 10-year period.

For 2021, the revenue for the pre-paid lease agreement was \$47,243. The Operating Expenses of depreciation, amortization, insurance and misc. equated to \$86,434 for an operating loss of (\$39,191). Once the transfer from the general fund of (\$23,559) occurred a net loss of (\$15,637) resulted. By adding this amount to the depreciation on grant funded fixed assets of (\$36,619) a total decrease in net assets is obtained at (\$52,250). The net result amounts to a decrease in accumulated the net assets from \$1,408,442 to \$1,356,192.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES**

- The District's outlook for 2023 remains conservative. Revenues for recyclables have been increasing. The District remained stable. Continued review of fee increases will help ward off some of the concerns associated with program cost.
- More detail will be given to Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), this will plan and map five years of larger expenses (assets over \$10,000 with a life of five years or greater) into the future. This will reduce cost in the long run, and plan for the tools needed to operate.
- This year we worked on stormwater runoff, and several other delayed maintenance items at the transfer station. Next year we plan on continuing this effort.
- RCSWD's MRF has an existing operational SWDP (permit number 3245-9050) expires on June 22, 2023. A full NOI (including site plans, engineering feasibility analyses, stormwater system designs, and applicable stormwater impact fees) needs to be submitted to the WMD prior to the expiration of RCSWD's current permit. Cost for this project may be approximately +/- \$400,000.
- Capital Improvement at MRF – The District will be required to obtain a permit for the new 3-acre regulations from the State of Vermont. This process has been on the horizon for some time. The district has hired engineers from Sanborn Head & Associates, Inc. to mitigate and assist in navigating the new rules. The District submitted their required Notice of Intent (NOI) on December 1, The District has set funds in the Capital Improvement Plan in preparation of this multi-year project.
- Due to the labor extensiveness of issuing permits on many staff, the district will work on efficiencies on the online permit process it implemented two years ago.
- The district will continue accepting debit/credit cards to our members. This is an added convenience to other accepted methods of payments.
- RCSWD completed writing and implementing its 2020-2025 Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP)

- Maintaining Federal and State Standards – The district will be reviewing all aspects of its' operations to increase standards. This will include staffing, training, risk assessments, OSHA Standards, HHW operations, etc. This may include additional cost.
- To assist the District in complying with its SWIP a new website and social media channels enhances capacity for training and outreach.

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
DECEMBER 31, 2021

		Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash - Unrestricted	Note 2	\$ 500,191	\$ 20,730	\$ 520,921
Cash - Restricted for CIP	Note 5	316,014	-	316,014
Accounts Receivable		112,856	-	112,856
Grants Receivable		8,461	-	8,461
Prepaid Expense		2,750	-	2,750
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	Note 4	214,802	1,335,462	1,550,264
Total Assets		<u>\$ 1,155,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,356,192</u>	<u>\$ 2,511,266</u>
<u>Liabilities and Net Assets</u>				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable		\$ 16,610	\$ -	\$ 16,610
Accrued Employee Pension Plan		6,540	-	6,540
Accrued Expenses		23,692	-	23,692
Accrued PTO		33,914	-	33,914
Deferred Revenue	Note 6	55,983	-	55,983
Total Liabilities		<u>136,739</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,739</u>
Net Position:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		214,802	-	214,802
Restricted - Board Designed CIP	Note 5	316,014	723,977	1,039,991
Unrestricted		487,519	632,215	1,119,734
Total Net Position		<u>1,018,335</u>	<u>1,356,192</u>	<u>2,374,527</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position		<u>\$ 1,155,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,356,192</u>	<u>\$ 2,511,266</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net Revenues and Changes in Net Assets		Total
		Charges for Services	Grants	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Functions/Programs:						
Governmental Activities:						
Administration	\$ 380,961	\$ 858,697	\$ 10,810	\$ 488,546	\$ -	\$ 488,546
Transfer Station	859,326	1,014,249	-	154,923	-	154,923
Hazardous Household Waste	130,308	31,232	47,448	(51,628)	-	(51,628)
Recycling	243,436	171,870	-	(71,566)	-	(71,566)
Construction and Demolition Debris	73,256	30,343	-	(42,913)	-	(42,913)
Food Waste	32,595	-	-	(32,595)	-	(32,595)
Depreciation	45,746	-	-	(45,746)	-	(45,746)
	<u>1,765,628</u>	<u>2,106,391</u>	<u>58,258</u>	<u>399,021</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>399,021</u>
Business-Type Activities:						
Material Recovery Facility	86,434	47,243	-	-	(39,191)	(39,191)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 1,852,062</u>	<u>\$ 2,153,634</u>	<u>\$ 58,258</u>	<u>399,021</u>	<u>(39,191)</u>	<u>359,830</u>
General Revenues and Expenses:						
Interest Income				-	1	1
Gain/Loss on the Disposal of an Asset				5,050	-	5,050
Funds Transferred to State for Disposal of an Asset Purchased with Grant Funds				(2,020)	-	(2,020)
Depreciation on Fixed Assets Acquired by Government Grants				-	(36,619)	(36,619)
Transfers - Note 10				(23,559)	23,559	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers				<u>(20,529)</u>	<u>(13,059)</u>	<u>(33,588)</u>
Change in Net Position				<u>378,492</u>	<u>(52,250)</u>	<u>326,242</u>
Net Position, January 1, 2021 (Before Prior Period Adjustment)				518,540	1,408,442	1,926,982
Prior Period Adjustment (Note 14)				121,303	-	121,303
Net Position, January 1, 2021, as Restated				<u>639,843</u>	<u>1,408,442</u>	<u>2,048,285</u>
Net Position, December 31, 2021				<u>\$ 1,018,335</u>	<u>\$ 1,356,192</u>	<u>\$ 2,374,527</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements



RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
DECEMBER 31, 2021

		<u>Governmental Fund Types</u>
		<u>General Fund</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash - Unrestricted	Note 2	\$ 500,191
Cash - Restricted		316,014
Accounts Receivable		112,856
Prepaid Expenses		2,750
Grants Receivable		<u>8,461</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>\$ 940,272</u></u>
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balances</u>		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		\$ 16,610
Accrued Employee Pension Plan		6,540
Accrued Expenses		23,692
Deferred Revenue	Note 6	<u>55,983</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>102,825</u>
Fund Balances:		
Fund Balance - Unassigned		<u>837,447</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances		<u><u>\$ 940,272</u></u>
Reconciliation of Fund Balance to Net Position of:		
Fund Balance for Governmental Funds		\$ 837,447
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		214,802
Accrued Vacation is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, it is not reported in the funds.		<u>(33,914)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ 1,018,335</u></u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	General Fund		Variance
	Budget	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:			
Transfer Station Fees	\$ 838,000	\$ 1,012,601	\$ 174,601
Surcharge - Waste Haulers	818,770	821,938	3,168
Miscellaneous	38,100	36,759	(1,341)
Compost	83,000	62,251	(20,749)
Construction and Demolition Debris Fees	36,500	30,343	(6,157)
Sales of Recycling Materials	44,000	109,619	65,619
Hazardous Household Waste	32,000	31,232	(768)
Grants	82,000	58,258	(23,742)
Municipal Transfer Station	4,000	1,648	(2,352)
Total Revenues	1,976,370	2,164,649	188,279
Expenses:			
District Transfer Station	839,852	859,326	(19,474)
General, Administrative, and Central Office	882,234	355,014	527,220
Hazardous Household Waste	179,372	130,308	49,064
Recycling	52,743	243,436	(190,693)
Construction and Demolition Debris	29,847	73,256	(43,409)
Food Waste	5,519	15,823	(10,304)
Compost	60,000	16,772	43,228
Town Services	25,000	22,552	2,448
Enforcement	10,500	5,362	5,138
Total Expenses	2,085,067	1,721,849	363,218
Net Change in Fund Balances Before Other Financing Uses	(108,697)	442,800	551,497
Other Financing Uses:			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of an Asset	-	5,050	5,050
Transfer to State for Proceeds on the Sale of an Asset Acquired with Grant Funds	-	(2,020)	(2,020)
Fund Transfer to Proprietary Fund	-	(23,559)	(23,559)
Total Other Financing Use	-	(20,529)	(20,529)
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (108,697)	422,271	\$ 530,968
Fund Balance, January 1, 2021, (Before Prior Period Adjustment)		293,873	
Prior Period Adjustment (Note 14)		121,303	
Fund Balance, January 1, 2021, as Restated		415,176	
Fund Balance, December 31, 2021		\$ 837,447	

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,  
EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities (Exhibit B) are different because:

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Government Funds (Exhibit D)	\$ 422,271
Depreciation expense deducted on the Statement of Activities, but not from Governmental Funds.	(45,746)
Accrued long-term liabilities for vacation pay are expensed as paid in Governmental Funds, but expensed as accrued in the Statement of Activities. The increase in the expense in the Statement of Activities represents the net increase in the accrued expense.	<u>1,967</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit B)	<u><u>\$ 378,492</u></u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND  
DECEMBER 31, 2021

		<u>Material Recovery Facility</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Current Assets:		
Cash	Note 2	\$ 20,730
Total Current Assets		20,730
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	Note 4	<u>1,335,462</u>
Total Assets		<u>\$ 1,356,192</u>
<u>Liabilities and Net Position</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		<u>\$ -</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>-</u>
Net Position:		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt:		
Restricted	Note 5	723,977
Unrestricted		<u>632,215</u>
Total Net Position		<u>1,356,192</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position		<u>\$ 1,356,192</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND  
CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Material Recovery Facility
Operating Revenues:	
Lease Income - Casella	\$ 47,243
Operating Expenses:	
Depreciation	62,868
Other	23,566
Total Operating Expenses	86,434
Operating Loss	(39,191)
Non-Operating Income and Expense:	
Interest Income	1
Loss Before Operating Transfers	(39,190)
Transfers from General Fund	23,559
Net Loss	(15,631)
Depreciation on Fixed Assets Acquired by Grants from Government Units	(36,619)
Decrease in Net Position	(52,250)
Net Position, January 1, 2021	1,408,442
Net Position, December 31, 2021	\$ 1,356,192

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements



RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	<u>Material Recovery Facility</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Cash Paid to Suppliers	\$ (3,400)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Interest Earned	1
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities:	
Transfers from Other Funds	<u>23,559</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Equivalents	20,160
Cash and Equivalents, January 1, 2021	<u>570</u>
Cash and Equivalents, December 31, 2021	<u><u>\$ 20,730</u></u>
 <b>Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities</b>	
Operating Loss	<u>\$ (39,191)</u>
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net	
Cash Used by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation and Amortization	62,868
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(398)
Increase in Accounts Receivable	201
Decrease in Prepaid Lease	<u>(26,880)</u>
Total Adjustments	<u>35,791</u>
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ (3,400)</u></u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Note 1    Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Rutland County Solid Waste District ("the District") operates as a union municipal district under the authority of the laws of the State of Vermont.

The District was formed April 14, 1980, to manage solid waste for its member municipalities through collection, removal, transportation, disposal, recovery, or recycling. The legal provisions of the District are described in Vermont Statutes Annotated, Chapter 121.

The District is governed by a Board of Supervisors composed of three representatives from the City of Rutland and one representative from each of the other member municipalities. Rutland County Solid Waste District, for financial reporting purposes, consists only of the funds and account groups of the District. The District's elected Board of Supervisors has no oversight responsibility for any other governmental entity. Control or dependence on the Board is determined by budget adoptions, designation of management, influence over operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. The District is not includable as a component unit within any other reporting entity.

The District is exempt from federal taxation under Internal Revenue Service Code Section 501(c)(1).

Except where noted, the accounting policies of the Rutland County Solid Waste District conform to GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles), as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Basis of Presentation

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, where each fund is a separate entity with its own self-balancing accounts consisting of assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenue, and expenditures, as appropriate. Resources are accounted for in individual funds, based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and any restrictions there may be on resource spending.

The basic financial statements of the District include both government-wide statements and fund financial statements. The focus of the government-wide statements is to report the operating results and financial position of the District as a whole and to present a long-term view of the District's finances. The focus of the fund financial statements is a short-term view of the operating results and financial position of the most significant funds comprising the District.

Note 1   Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

**Government-Wide Statements:** The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the District. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize double counting activities between funds. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed by grants and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities and for each segment of the District's business-type activities. Direct expenses are those specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

**Fund Financial Statements:** The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those where each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The District reports on the following major governmental and enterprise funds:

**Governmental Fund Types:**

General Fund – General Fund, a governmental fund, is used to account for all financial resources of the District.

**Proprietary Fund Types:**

Material Recovery Facility – The Material Recovery Facility accounts for activities similar to those found in a private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful for sound financial administration.

Budgets

Budgets are developed using the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting and are approved by the Board of Supervisors. Any amendments to the budget are also approved by the Board of Supervisors.

In evaluating how to define the District, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. As of December 31, 2021, they were not aware of any that should be disclosed.

## Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

### Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the point where revenue and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place. Non-exchange transactions, where the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include grants and donations. Grant revenue and donations are recognized in the fiscal year all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. “Measurable” means the amount of the transaction can be determined and “available” means the amount is collectible within the current period, or soon enough thereafter, to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The District considers all revenues reported in governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, where they are recognized as expenditures in governmental funds when paid. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

### Measurement Focus

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. This means all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the balance sheet (or statement of net position). Fund equity (i.e., net total assets) is segregated into investment in capital assets, net of related debt, restricted net position and unrestricted net position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus. This means only current assets and current liabilities are generally reported on their balance sheets. The fund balance is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The classifications of fund balance are Non-spendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned. Non-spendable and Restricted fund balances represent the restricted classifications and Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned represent the unrestricted classifications.

## Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

Non-spendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either 1) not in a spendable form, such as inventory or prepaid items, or 2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted fund balance is externally (outside the District) enforceable limitations imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws and regulations of other governments, or laws through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Committed fund balance is self-imposed limitations imposed at the highest level of decision making authority, namely the Board of Directors. The Board of Supervisors' approval is required to commit resources or to rescind the commitment.

Assigned fund balance represents limitations imposed by management. Assigned fund balance requests are submitted to the District Manager for approval/non-approval. Unassigned fund balance represents the residual net resources in excess of the other classifications. The General Fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance and any governmental fund can report a negative unassigned fund balance.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for specific expenditures, restricted resources are considered spent before unrestricted resources. Within unrestricted resources, Committed and Assigned are considered spent (if available) before unassigned amounts.

Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of available spending resources during a specific time period.

### Concentration of Risk

The District receives a significant portion of its revenues from tipping surcharges from one hauler (see Note 3). Additionally, the District receives revenues from the State of Vermont as capital improvement grants.

### Credit Risk

The District grants credit to customers consisting primarily of municipalities and haulers. A substantial portion of the haulers' ability to honor their obligations may be dependent upon the waste management economy in New England. The District does not require collateral for its receivables.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

## Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

The District considers cash restricted to the extent of any fund balances that are committed due to Board designations and cash that is legally restricted as to withdrawal or usage.

### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of zero at December 31, 2021. Accounts receivable are substantially all due from municipalities and local haulers.

### Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost. Contributed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the time received. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as constructed. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs not adding to the value of the asset or materially extending the assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are depreciated in order to charge the cost of these assets to expense over their estimated service lives using the straight-line method of calculating depreciation. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) and estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

	<u>Estimated Life</u>	<u>Capitalization Threshold</u>
Facility	40 years	\$10,000
Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years	\$10,000

### Fund Balances

Fund balances are classified based on any restrictions placed on those balances or any tentative plans management may have made for those balances. Reservations of fund balances represent amounts that cannot be appropriated or are legally restricted for a specific purpose by a grant, contract, or other binding agreement. Designations of fund balances represent tentative management plans that are subject to change. Undesignated funds are available for future appropriations.

### Tipping/Surcharge Tax

The District General Fund assesses a tax to residents, businesses and municipalities based on the weight of solid waste generated.



Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

Capitalization of Interest Costs

The District capitalizes interest costs incurred during construction. During 2021, no such interest costs were incurred.

Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick time. Unused vacation time must be used within the next succeeding fiscal year and is paid to the employee upon termination of their employment if they have been employed by the District for at least six months. The accrual for unused vacation time, based on current pay rates, is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Payments for unused vacation time are recorded as expenditures in the year they are paid. No liability is recorded for earned but unused sick time because it is not a vested benefit.

Date of Management's Review

Subsequent events were evaluated through September 22, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Implementation of new Accounting Standards

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the District implemented the following:

GASB Statement No. 88 "Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements."

This statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to the financial statements as a liability that arises from contractual obligations to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses.

Management has determined the impact of GASB Statement No. 88 is not material to the financial statements.

Note 2   Cash and Investments

There is one category of credit risk applicable to the District's bank balance:

FDIC insured or collateralized with securities held by the District or by the District's agent in the District's name.

Balances held in each category as of December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Bank Balance
General Funds- Unrestricted	\$ 499,191	\$ 522,768
General Funds- Restricted CIP	316,014	316,014
MRF Accounts	20,730	20,730
Total Cash	<u>\$ 835,935</u>	<u>\$ 859,512</u>

The FDIC insures accounts to \$250,000 per financial institution. The District held its cash accounts in two financial institutions during the year. At December 31, 2021, the total amount uninsured was \$338,782.

Note 3   Concentration of Services - Commercial Lease

Since July 24, 2001, Casella Waste Management has not been considered a related party. At that time, the District and Casella amended the original agreement stating Casella shall assume full responsibility for the operation of the facility. The new twenty-year prepaid lease agreement states Casella will incur all operational and occupancy costs associated with the facility and the District will occupy and maintain the existing administrative space, be responsible for the debt service, and only costs associated with scales, leased equipment and property taxes, if any.

Terms specify the prepaid rent is equal to the net non-current payables due to Casella as of July 24, 2001. This amount is included in deferred revenue of the Proprietary Fund and will be recognized as rental income on a discounted basis assuming an average inflation rate of 3.5% over the term of the lease. This agreement ended in 2021. Total prepaid lease paid under this contract was \$26,880.

A new contract with Casella was approved during the fiscal year ending 2017, whereby their commercial lease was renewed for a term of ten additional years, from September 5, 2021, through September 4, 2031, and is payable monthly at \$5,091 per month.

#### Note 4   Property, Plant and Equipment

The following is a summary of the general fund and proprietary fund fixed assets and bond costs:

	<u>January 1, 2021</u>	<u>Net Additions/Disposals</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
<u>General Fund Fixed Assets:</u>			
Equipment	\$ 1,371,230	\$ -	\$ 1,371,230
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,110,682)</u>	<u>(45,746)</u>	<u>(1,156,428)</u>
Net	<u>\$ 260,548</u>	<u>\$ (45,746)</u>	<u>\$ 214,802</u>
<u>Proprietary Fund Fixed Assets:</u>			
Facility	\$ 3,794,946	\$ -	\$ 3,794,946
Equipment	183,549	-	183,549
Furniture and Fixtures	<u>8,700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,700</u>
	3,987,195	-	3,987,195
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,552,247)</u>	<u>(99,486)</u>	<u>(2,651,733)</u>
Net	<u>\$ 1,434,948</u>	<u>\$ (99,486)</u>	<u>\$ 1,335,462</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2021, was \$45,746 and \$62,868 for the business-type activity fund. Depreciation on those assets acquired with restricted net assets was \$36,619.

#### Note 5   Restricted Funds

The Proprietary Fund balance sheet account Net Position - Restricted represents financial contributions from governmental units. The contributed capital for the year ended December 31, 2021, is as follows:

Net Position - Restricted at January 1, 2021	\$ 760,596
Less: Depreciation on Items Purchased	
Net Position - Restricted	<u>(36,619)</u>
Net Position - Restricted at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 723,977</u>

Note 5   Restricted Funds – (Continued)

The General Fund balance sheet account Net Position – Restricted represents funds designated by the Board of Supervisors to be set aside for the Capital Improvement Plan. The contributed capital for the year ended December 31, 2021, is as follows:

Net Position - Restricted at January 1, 2021	\$ 760,596
Less: Depreciation on Items Purchased	
Net Position - Restricted	<u>(36,619)</u>
Net Position - Restricted at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 723,977</u>
Net Position - Restricted at January 1, 2021	\$ 72,000
Less: Violation Payout	(37,000)
Funds for Capital Improvements	<u>281,014</u>
Net Position - Restricted at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 316,014</u>

Note 6   Operating Lease – District as Lessor

The District entered into a long-term lease agreement with Casella commencing January 1, 2001, and ending December 31, 2025. The District leases premises located off Gleason Road in Rutland, Vermont, from the City of Rutland. The District then subleases this property to Casella. Under the terms of the sublease, Casella prepaid the \$250,000 rent for the entire term. This amount is included in deferred revenue of the General Fund and will be recognized as rental income on a discounted basis assuming an average inflation rate of 3.5% over the term of the lease.

Rental income for the remaining years and in the aggregate is:

2022	\$ 13,271
2023	13,743
2024	14,232
2025	14,737
	<u>\$ 55,983</u>

Note 7   Retirement Plan

The District administers the Rutland County Solid Waste District Retirement Plan, a defined contribution plan. The Plan was established January 1, 1995, by a vote of the Board of Supervisors. The Plan requires the District to contribute 5% of eligible employee compensation. Employee contributions are not permitted. During 2021, the District's retirement expense under this plan was \$28,595, which includes administration fees. Total payroll for all employees for the year was \$544,800. The payroll eligible for the retirement plan was \$518,510. Vesting is 100% after one year. The employees must work more than 1,000 hours to qualify for a contribution on their behalf.

Note 8 Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The District maintains commercial insurance coverage covering each of those risks of loss. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the District. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 9 Contingencies

The District's operations are subject to Federal and State provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment. Compliance with those provisions has not had, nor does the District expect such compliance to have, any material effect upon the financial condition of the District. Management believes its current practices and procedures for the control and disposition of such wastes comply with applicable federal and state requirements.

Note 10 Other Required Disclosures

The General Fund has an unassigned fund balance of \$487,519 and a committed fund balance (Board Designated CIP) of \$316,014 at December 31, 2021. The Proprietary Fund has an unrestricted funds balance of \$20,730 at December 31, 2021. The General Fund transferred \$23,559 in 2021 to the Proprietary Fund to pay for general operating expenses incurred during the year.

Note 11 Reconciliation of Expenditures Per Budget and Actual Schedule to Expenses Per Government-Wide Statement of Activities

Total Expenditures per Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual - General Fund	\$ 1,721,849
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Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenses; however, in the Statement of Activities, only the cost of capital outlays not meeting the threshold for capitalization are expensed. Capitalized assets are not expensed, but rather depreciated over their estimated useful lives.	-
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Depreciation recognized in government-wide financial statements not included in the Budget and Actual Statement.	45,746
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Vacation pay expensed as paid in government-wide financial statements, but expensed as accrued in the Statement of Activities.	<u>(1,967)</u>
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Total Expenditures per Statement of Activities	<u>\$ 1,765,628</u>
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#### Note 12 Deferred Compensation

During 2021, five employees had income deferred to an investment account under Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan assets remain the property of the employer until paid into the selected fund, subject only to claims of the employer's general creditors. The District has the responsibility to use the plan assets for no other purpose.

#### Note 13 Contingent Liabilities

The District is involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition will not have a material adverse effect on the District's financial statements.

The District has been working with the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Watershed Management Division in complying with the latest regulations for a required 3-9050 permit. The District has been working with an engineering firm to submit a Designer's Restatement of Compliance (DRC) for their stormwater discharge Permit. The estimated cost to complete this project is anticipated to be in excess of \$400,000 and will need to be completed by 2024.

At December 31, 2021, the District has allocated \$177,285 of the Capital Improvement Plan towards the Stormwater project.

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
MRF Stormwater Mitigation Project	<u>\$ 111,867</u>	<u>\$ 65,418</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 177,285</u>
Total Current Portion of Liability				<u>\$ 177,285</u>

#### Note 14 Prior Period Adjustment

At December 31, 2020, the District recorded an accrued liability and captured an expense for a purchase. Due to supply issues and economy delays, the purchase was not complete until 2021. A prior period adjustment was made to increase the total net position for this amount at January 1, 2021.