



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

Rutland County Solid Waste District

2021 Annual Report



Administrative Offices
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Phone: 802-775-7209
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Website: www.rcswd.com

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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 requested 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 helped 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. This access is more than three times as what any other District offers and is night and day over offering the minimum of two-day HHW events a year. As of July 1, 2021 appointments were not required on three (3) days of the week (Mon-Tue-Wed). To avoid possible waiting, or other interruptions, appointments are recommended. Beyond that, 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.

Board of Supervisors

Town	Representative	Appointed	Alternative
Brandon	Gabe McGuigan	2009	Vacant
Castleton	Mike Holden (2021)	2008	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	Vacant		Vacant
Mendon	Susannah Loffredo	2015	Vacant
Mount Holly	Clint Wolley	2013	Vacant
Mount Tabor	Vacant		Vacant
Pittsford	Nancy Gaudreau	2016	Bill Drummond (2020)
Pittsfield	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	Mike Doenges	2021	Vacant
Rutland City	Vacant		Vacant
Wallingford	Sandi Switzer	2020	Vacant
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

Town	Representative	Appointed
Ira	Larry Taggart (Chair)	1993
Castleton	Tim Gilbert (V-Chair)	2008
Rutland City	Bill Gillam	2019

Mendon	Susannah Loffredo	2015
Proctor	Carrie Covey	201

STAFF

Position	Official	Phone	email
District Manager	Mark S. Shea	802-775-7209 ex. 202	mshea@rcswd.com
Waste Reduction Program Manager	Daniel Hoffman	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	Dawn Remes	802-775-7209 ex. 201	dawnr@rcswd.com
Recycling	Joe Corsi		
Scale House Operator	Henry George		
HHW Operator	Barry Sadowski		
Transfer Station Operator	Wayne Belock		
Recycling Assistant	Arthur Maroun	<i>Part-time</i>	
Transfer Station Operator	Austin Osborne		
Transfer Station Assistant	Jerome Trapeni	<i>Part-time</i>	

DISTRICT MANAGERS' REPORT

In this year's report you will see information covering all aspects of our operations. 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.

The RCSWD has completed the Districts Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP) for the 2020–2025-time frame. This year, we are proud to announce that the town of Pittsfield became our newest member town. Our SWIP was amended to include Pittsfield. The State requires that

public and staff safe, the district has approached this global health pandemic very conservatively. We continued to follow recommended periodicals from CDC, VOH, VACCD, OSHA, VOSHA and the Governor's Office.

We implemented a coronavirus prevention program that was the most effective way to reduce the spread of the virus, consistent with OSHA protocols. The agency's guidance recommends several essential elements in a prevention program:

- Conduct a hazard assessment.
- Identify control measures to limit the spread of the virus.
- Adopt policies for employee absences that don't punish workers as a way to encourage potentially infected workers to remain home.
- Ensure that coronavirus policies and procedures are communicated to both English- and non-English-speaking workers.
- Implement protections preventing retaliation on workers who raise coronavirus-related concerns.

These included staff and customers wearing mask, wash and sanitize your hands, limiting contact points, and social distancing. It has been observed that customers are following these practices. Employee training was documented and evaluated periodically for proficiency.

Consistent with user survey request, we developed an Online Permit Process. Annual permits can be obtained online at www.rcswd.com from the comfort of home in about 3 minutes.

David Petty retired after 20 years of service to the District. It was impressive that so many customers reaching out to expressed that he will be missed.

On January 4, 2021, the District received a payment plan for a \$37,000 settlement with Environmental Court. Docket No. 20-ENV-00037 on an event that occurred on June 13, 2019. Without formally admitting or denying wrongdoing or liability, Respondent agrees to this settlement of the violations alleged above in order to resolve all outstanding disputes.

On January 6, 2021, the Board of Supervisors approved the 2021 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and 2021 Budget Plan.

The district continued throughout the spring and summer in its involvement in the Vermont Product Steward Committee. This committee met on a regular basis to develop legislation for its district member's needs.

March 5, 2021, the district was able to sell our non-usable salvaged industrial woodchipper for \$5,050.00. Forty percent of these proceeds was returned to the State as part of the grant agreement when purchased.

March 2, 2021 The Town of Castleton voted to continue to be a member of the Rutland County Solid Waste District again.

In March RCSWD made available to district members free woodchips and mulch for their gardening project.

March 31, 2021, the Town of Pittsfield joined the Rutland County Solid Waste District.

April 12, 2021, several old bailors taking up needed storage space with salvaged value were sold for \$412.60. This was part of VT Grant, 40% of this was reimbursement to the State.

A-1 Sewer and Drain did their annual culvert cleaning maintenance.

In June, Fabian Earth Moving was the lowest bidder on a project to help us with dust mitigation, adding crushed stone, a culvert repair, ditching at the transfer station for \$9,026.00. This work also reduced the amount of water coming from the solar farm above the transfer station.

On June 15, 2019, Henry George took over as the Scale Operator.

In July, asphalt was applied from the road entrance to the scale at the transfer station.

New lane stripping, a coat of paint on the scales, and added more directional signage to assist customers complete their trip more efficiently.

Compost training offered by James McSweeney from Compost Technical Services, who is under contract with ANR's Solid Waste Management Program to provide services to Vt communities. This training allowed our staff to be more proactive in providing composting services to member towns, which includes authoring a compost management plan incorporated into their Management Plan for the town of Mount Holly, which the first in our district to have this distinction.

Markowski was awarded the bid to remove ~2,000 tons of asphalt, bricks, and concrete at a cost of \$48,750.00.

The district applied for the 2021 Materials Management Infrastructure Grants (MMIF) RFP due March 10, 2021 box truck grant. On May 13, 2021, an RFP for a new box truck was announced. The district received an \$50,138 award on April 9th. The New Truck is due in before the end of the year.

The Poultney Mettowee Natural Resource Conservation District (PWNRCDC) continues to monitor the revegetation and the restoration of last year as part of a wetlands permit restoration project completed last year. PMNRCDC will also be maintaining and watering their work for the period needed for state permit.

August 1, 2021, the district received \$43,319.91 for a SWIP grant.

In September RCSWD website was revised and updated to a more user-friendly tool. One will find at least three different means to find what they are looking for. The site included a powerful search engine, an A-Z search tool that assist users to dispose of materials in the proper manner, it describes who we are, the many programs offered, our facilities, services, and find it fast drop-down is a quick tool to bring you to the most popular sections of the site.

Other quick access tools include a [blue](#) annual permit button, an [orange](#) HHW appointment button, a [brown](#) button for minutes and agenda, a [green](#) button for common forms and documents, and again, the [dark blue](#) button to subscribe to E-Alerts. This will allow you to be kept in the loop on all that is happening. One can pick and choose what fits for them. This tool

will allow those that do not like to be surprised on anything to be well informed. E-mail alerts will allow you to not have to ask again, “why wasn’t I told about ... “. The final six-pack of buttons is the [search the A-Z list](#). This will provide you guidance on what to do with your items.

Our social media channels are another great means that keep all informed and engaged in recycling, with news for today and tomorrow. Like and follow us on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Linked-in, You Tube, Pinterest, and Front Porch Forum.

September 20, 2021 RCSWD welcomes our very first Eco AmeriCorps service member Paige Kehoe. Some of the projects that Paige will work on during her service year includes assisting with the reorganization of HHW, assisting with data analysis of in-bound and out-bound material for RCSWD’s transfer stations, developing quarterly visual representations of diversion rates broken down by material, and assist in social media campaigns and outreach efforts. Paige would like to pursue graduate school for environmental chemistry after her service year with RCSWD/AmeriCorps

September 28, 2021, the Transfer Station Operator [Training Workshop](#) hosted by WSWMD, was made available to all transfer station operators, town officials, state officials, or anyone interested in transfer station operations.

On October 6, The Board of Supervisors approved a newly revised District Personnel Policy to become affective on January 1, 2022.

On November 9, 2021, The District was reimbursed for COVID-19 expenses via the Local Government Expense Reimbursement (LGER) grant of \$14,645.43. On December 23, 2020, we received \$13,486.17 as the first part of this grant.

December 1, 2021, the District completed the next step of their MRF stormwater project. They filed their Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State.

The District has made many enhancements in their social media channels, especially when it comes to public engagement. We thank you for following us.

There have been two RCSWD complementary transfer stations reviews for each this year. For the most part the second one showed many improvements. This service is to assist each town to stay within State compliance requirements. VT-DEC had many surprise inspections to our member towns this year, for the most part, they were small findings, that were quickly remedied. RCSWD prides itself in assisting our member towns in avoiding large non-compliance fines.

In November the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the northeast raise to 4.2%, and to 6.1% in December. Cost of services and materials raised dramatically at a rate not seen in 16 years.

Also, this challenging year we were able to assist a large number of towns re-Certification, and closure plans. Each was submitted for approval to the State. In the end of the year, we have been more connected to our member towns on several levels. Several member towns got a chance to identify what services they can safely and efficiently offer at this time. This could save these towns thousands of dollars trying but failing to do a task that the correct resources were not there at this time.

On the good side of the coin, the District is planning to be prepared. In the 2022 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) ample funding is available to have the following project start this year

and be completed next year. This does not mean that we don't have a long way to go. Much of our larger equipment is nearing or at the end of life.

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purchase Date</u>
\$10,000	Recycling Center Support Pillar	2024
\$12,100	40 yd roll-off container	2022
\$50,000	Excavator	2025
\$30,000	Transfer Station Asphaltting	2022
\$50,000	MRF Stormwater Project	2025

Last year the CIP funded a new box truck to replace the 1997 Ford box truck which had more than 181,042 miles on it and is in poor condition. This vehicle will be used for the household hazardous waste rover program to the member towns.

The District has been involved in working with VT Stormwater Division in complying with the latest regulations for a required 3-9050 permit. This is also known as the three acres rule that include impervious surfaces. In the beginning of this project our engineers, Sanborn | Head & Associates, Inc., based upon what was known at the time, estimated that this project could cost as much at \$50,000. After working more with the State this price is now estimated to be > \$400,000,000.

With the added success of a strong recycling market in the second half of the year; and by obtaining grant monies, we plan to continue seeking grantors to assist in funding our Capital and program needs.

We hope you find this year's annual report of use to you. If you are unable to find what you are looking for, please reach out to me at (802) 775-7209 ext. 202.

Sincerely,

Mark Shea

RECENT SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE CHANGES TO VT SOLID WASTE LAWS

When the Legislature adjourned in 2021, here are a few Solid Waste related Legislative updates:

- S.102 was passed and signed into law, which now gives the VT Agency of Agriculture Food and Markets (AAFM) jurisdiction of on-farm composting of up to 2,000 cubic yards per year of food residuals composting when (1) more than 50% of the compost product is used on that farm OR (2) is on a farm that raises poultry and is regulated by the RAPs as a small farm.
- H.175, proposed Bottle Bill expansion, passed the House, but did not make it through the Senate before adjournment.
- S.126, proposed E-waste changes, and only had brief discussion in Senate Natural Resources Committee. No action was taken.

2021 VT Solid Waste Bill Report			
Bill	Sponsors	Description	Status
Bills That Saw Legislative Action			
H 175	Rep. James McCullough	An Act Relating to The Beverage Container Redemption System As passed by the House, this bill expands the beverage container deposit-redemption system to include water bottles, wine bottles, and containers for all noncarbonated and carbonated drinks, except for milk, and dairy products and plant-based milks and increases the handling fee for non-commingled containers from \$.04 to \$.05 per container. As introduced, the bill also proposed to increase the deposit on all beverage containers, except those containing liquor, from \$.05 to \$.10. The deposit increase was scrapped by House lawmakers.	Committees: House Ways and Means; House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife; House Appropriations; Senate Rules Status: Passed the House on 4/20/21. It was referred to the Senate Rules Committee because it came to the Senate after the crossover deadline. It was not considered by the Senate. It will be referred to the Senate Natural Resources and Energy Committee when the legislature returns in January.
H 446	House Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife	An Act Relating to Miscellaneous Natural Resources And Development Subjects This bill proposes changes to miscellaneous natural resources and development subjects. Included in the bill is language negotiated between SWDMA members and ANR officials regarding transfers from the Solid Waste Management Fund to the Environmental Contingency Fund. Specifically, the language requires that “prior to any transfer of funds from the Solid Waste Management Assistance Account to the Environmental Contingency Fund, and after all Agency program costs are covered, an additional 10 percent of the receipts of the Solid Waste Management Assistance Account shall be allocated under subdivision 6618(b)(9) of this title.”	Committees: House Ways and Means; House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife; House Appropriations; Senate Rules Status: Passed the House on 4/27/21. It was referred to the Senate Rules Committee because it came to the Senate after the crossover deadline. It was not considered by the Senate. It will be referred to the Senate Natural Resources and Energy Committee when the legislature returns in January.

<u>S 102</u>	Senate Committee on Agriculture	An Act Relating to The Regulation of Agricultural Inputs For Farming As passed, this addresses a number of agricultural subjects, and includes provisions relating to regulation by the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets of on-farm food-residual composting.	Committees: House Ways and Means; House Agriculture and Forestry; Senate Natural Resources and Energy; Senate Finance; House Appropriations Status: Signed by Governor on May 20, 2021 (05/21/21)
Bills Introduced But Not Considered During 2021 Session			
<u>H 3</u>	Rep. James McCullough	An Act Relating to The Land Application Of Sludge And Septage This bill proposes to prohibit the land application of sludge or septage except for the land application of exceptional quality biosolids. The bill would require municipally owned wastewater treatment facilities to accept septage for treatment. The bill would establish a Biosolids Conversion Special Fund to provide grants to municipal wastewater facilities for the purpose of converting septage and sludge to exceptional quality biosolids.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (01/07/21)
<u>H 14</u>	Rep. James Harrison	An Act Relating to The Effectiveness Of The Beverage Container Redemption System This bill proposes to require the Secretary of Natural Resources to report to the General Assembly and the Vermont Climate Council regarding the effectiveness of the beverage container redemption system.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (01/07/21)

<u>H 48</u>	Rep. Sarah Copeland Hanzas	An Act Relating To Authorizing Alternative Procedures For 2021 Annual Municipal Meetings In Response To Covid-19 In response to COVID-19, this bill proposes to: (1) authorize municipalities to move the date of their 2021 annual meeting; (2) authorize municipalities to mail out annual meeting Australian ballots to all active, registered municipal voters; and (3) authorize the Secretary of State to order or permit supplemental elections procedures related to these 2021 annual municipal meeting provisions.	Committees: House Government Operations; Senate Government Operations Status: House message: Governor approved bill on January 19, 2021 (01/20/21)
<u>H 69</u>	Rep. James Harrison	An Act Relating To The Intentional Release Of Balloons This bill proposes to prohibit the intentional release within a 24-hour period of five or more balloons inflated with gas that is lighter than air.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (01/13/21)
<u>H 115</u>	Rep. Gabrielle Stebbins; Rep. Mari Cordes; Rep. Carol Ode; Rep. Avram Patt; Rep. Trevor Squirrell; Rep. Maida Townsend; Rep. Tommy Walz; Rep. Rebecca White; Rep. Michael Yantachka	An Act Relating To Household Products Containing Hazardous Substances This program would require that manufacturers of household products containing a hazardous substance participate in a stewardship organization and implement a plan to collect household products containing a hazardous substance free of charge to the public.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (01/26/21)

H 142	Rep. Amy Sheldon	An Act Relating To Extended Producer Responsibility For Packaging And Paper Products This bill proposes to require parties responsible for the production or distribution of packaging and paper products to implement or participate in a plan for the collection and management of recyclable packaging and paper products.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (01/27/21)
H 259	Rep. Carl Rosenquist	An Act Relating To The Beverage Container Redemption System This bill proposes to expand the scope of the beverage container deposit-redemption system to include alcoholic cider, alcoholic seltzer, and containers for all noncarbonated and carbonated drinks, except for noncarbonated water, milk, rice milk, soy milk, almond milk, hemp seed milk, and dairy products.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (02/16/21)
H 382	Rep. Lucy Rogers	An Act Relating To Establishing A Working Group On Ecologically Sustainable Sanitation This bill proposes to create a working group to study alternative wastewater treatment systems.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (03/09/21)

H 423	Rep. James McCullough	An Act Relating To Prohibiting The Sale Of In-sink Garbage Disposals This bill proposes to prohibit the sale of in-sink garbage disposals in Vermont in order to reduce the operational and infrastructure costs faced by wastewater treatment facilities that must manage the food solids produced by in-sink garbage disposals.	Committees: House Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife Status: Read First Time and Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife (03/10/21)
S 126	Sen. Richard Westman	An Act Relating To The Collection And Recycling Of Electronic Waste This bill proposes to amend the requirements for the collection and recycling of electronic waste in the State by requiring manufacturers of covered electronic devices to submit a plan for collection of electronic waste as part of a manufacturer's clearinghouse or individually. The Agency of Natural Resources would no longer issue a Standard Plan implemented by a contracted entity.	Committees: Senate Natural Resources and Energy Status: Read 1st time & referred to Committee on Natural Resources and Energy (03/17/21)

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 Town of Pittsfield, Vermont hearing. The meeting is scheduled for:

Wednesday, March 17, 2021 At 6:35 p.m.

Remote Participation is encouraged via Web Conference Link posted on website 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 **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



RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

REDUCE ♦ REUSE ♦ RECYCLE ♦ COMPOST

OUTREACH REPORT 2021



OUTREACH SUMMARY

Rutland County Solid Waste District 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 2021 has been conducted online, over-the-phone, small in-person gatherings, and tabling at special events. This year, we grew our social media presence on Front Porch Forum, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, and ads in local newspapers.

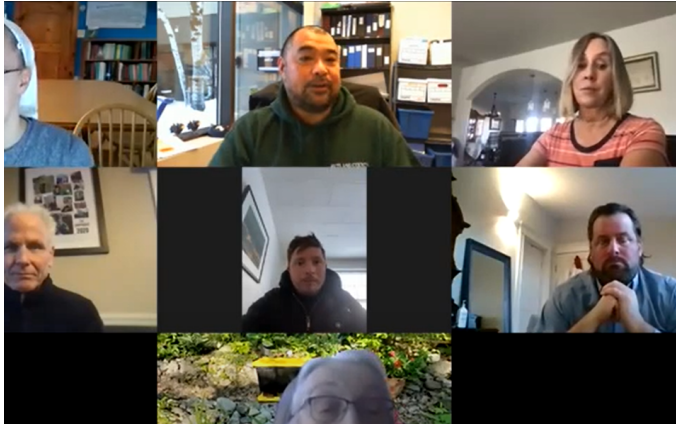
The District continues to promote and sell blue-bin recycling containers, food scrap buckets and kitchen collectors, SoilSaver brand composters, and Green Cone Solar Digesters. Each receptacle sold often comes with literature and discussion on the intended use of the receptacle. Despite price increases, we sold 00 blue-bins, 86 SoilSavers, 00 green cones, and 00 kitchen collectors between January - December 2021. Strong end-of-the-summer sales were in part due to our presence at the Vermont State Fair.

This year RCSWD hosted a 3 part webinar workshop series on composting requested by Rutland Regional Medical Center in April. We also hosted a Universal Recycling/Composting in-person workshop at Smokey House Center in Danby where we had 15 attendees. The District was also invited to set up a resource and outreach table at the Vermont State Fair where we engaged over 50,000 attendees about Act 148 and boosted awareness about landfill bans and proper sorting. We also collaborated heavily with 350 Rutland this year to advocate and do outreach on composting. We created a compost video which can be found on our website, set up a composting resource table at Gleason TS to pass out composting resources and how to-options. Lastly, 350 Rutland, RHS ASC, and RCSWD planned and built a winterized/insulated 3 bin compost system at Allen St Campus. Thanks to Dave Coppock from 350 Rutland and students' efforts, the project was completed in less than 2 weeks from start to finish and is now in use.

The District's newly revamped website, 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 SWIP requirements, RCSWD offered a series of virtual and in-person blue-bin recycling workshops and composting workshops in the Spring of 2021. We had 60 residents register for our webinar series and 15 residents attended an in-person universal recycling & compost workshop at Smokey House Center in Danby. Detailed information about universal recycling, composting as a way of food scrap diversion, and industry-supported special recycling programs were covered. We also discussed keeping and maintaining active, healthy residential compost systems and how to properly collect compostable for drop-off at your local transfer station. Participants then had the opportunity to help build a new three-bin compost system utilizing used pallets at Smokey House Center.

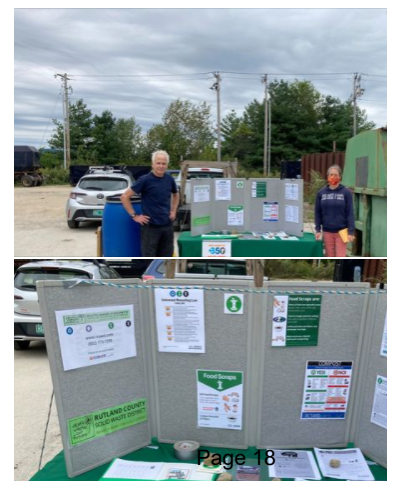


How And Why We Compost!!

Brought to you by RCSWD,
SWAC & 350vt Rutland



The District was also invited to set up a resource and outreach table at the Vermont State Fair where we engaged over 50,000 attendees about Act 148 and co-sponsored Little Diggers Kids Worm Farm Workshop. 350 Rutland County and RCSWD also set up a composting resource table at the Recycling Center at Gleason Transfer Station a few Saturdays for 4 hours each time during the summer.



GREEN UP DAY

Green Up Day 2021 was a huge success! The Downtown Rutland Clean Up crew picked up 25 bags of trash, or 3.05 tons, from the core and surrounding areas, landing us 10th place in the state and an amazingly clean district.



Thanks to the organizations and businesses that collaborated: Rutland County Solid Waste District, Rotary Club of Rutland, Rutland South Rotary, Come Alive Outside, The Richards Group, Rutland Dismas House, Unlimited Potential Consignment Boutique, and Grow Vermont.



GREEN UP DAY:



DOWNTOWN RUTLAND

Saturday, May 1st, 2021 | 11am - 1pm
Volunteers needed!



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

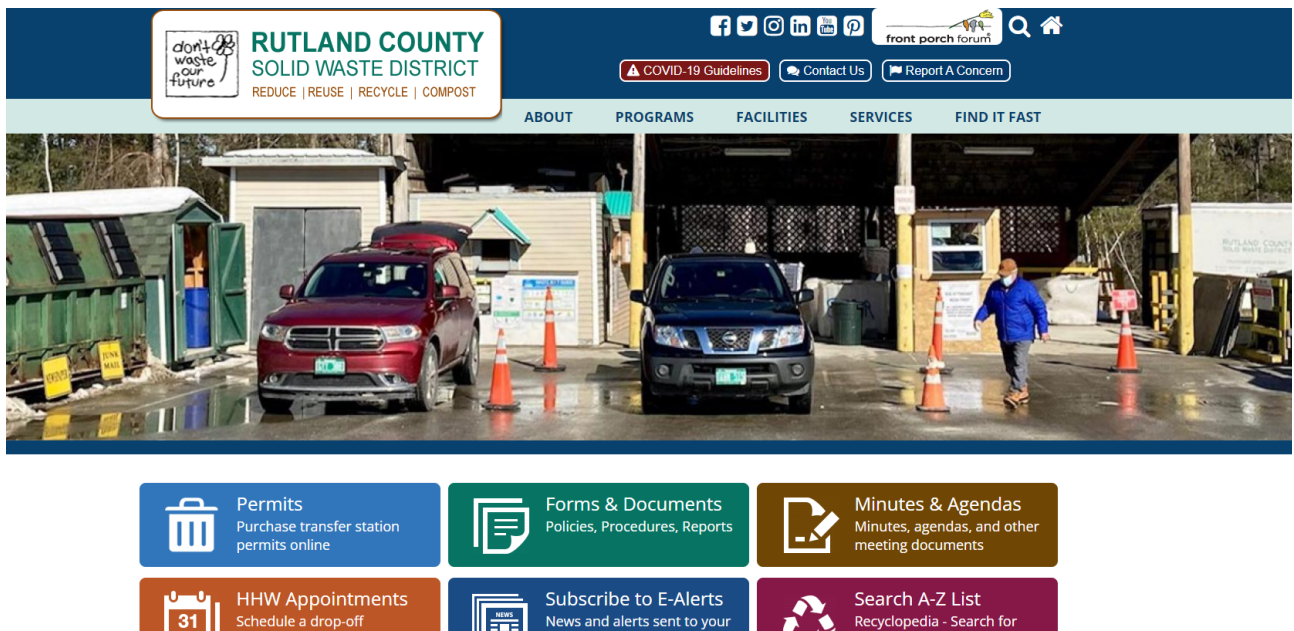


Rotary
Club of Rutland



NEW WEBSITE

RCSWD has a new website! We hope you find our updated 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 disposal options, household hazardous waste management, landfill banned items, reducing food waste & composting and donate/reuse options. We also improved our A-Z Waste and Recycling guide and is now called "Recyclopedia". Our social 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 manage materials responsibly.

RCSWD helped RHS Allen Street Campus conduct a school-wide trash audit to see where they could improve on their waste disposal efforts. We supplied the school with compost buckets, color-coded recycling bins, and posters for every space to educate the school community on proper waste disposal and blue-bin recycling.



The staff and students are extremely dedicated to waste reduction, and were kind enough to give us a sneak peek into how they do it. Every day they conduct a waste audit to ensure all their waste is separated properly. They then combine all the trash, which they have incredibly reduced to only one bag a day!

This is an approximately 85% reduction in waste for the school. Next, they combine the food scraps and bring them out to the school's very own compost system. They are producing beautiful soil, which they will soon be able to use to grow a variety of crops.





101 Allen Street
Rutland, VT 05701
(802) 773-1906
rcpsvt.org

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 (802)770-1217

SCHOOL OUTREACH

350 Rutland, Allen Street Campus, and RCSWD also collaborated, planned, and built a winterized/insulated 3 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.



SCHOOL OUTREACH

RCSWD also conducted school outreach to RCSD Grove Street campus, Clarendon Elementary School, Mill River High School, West Rutland High School, Proctor Elementary and Wallingford Elementary School.



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 Jars, Bottles
Cans and Foil
Cardboard, mixed paper, newspaper

RECYCLE ANYWHERE: Drop-off or with your 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

BANNED AND SPECIAL RECYCLING:

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

FIND COLLECTION LOCATIONS: at rcswd.com

OTHER BANNED OR DANGEROUS ITEMS:

Large appliances & scrap metal
Used Oil, filters, 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* •sauce* •coffee grounds •coffee filters •tea bags •cooking oils & fat*

Soiled & Other Non-recyclable Paper

- paper napkins •paper towel •tissues •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

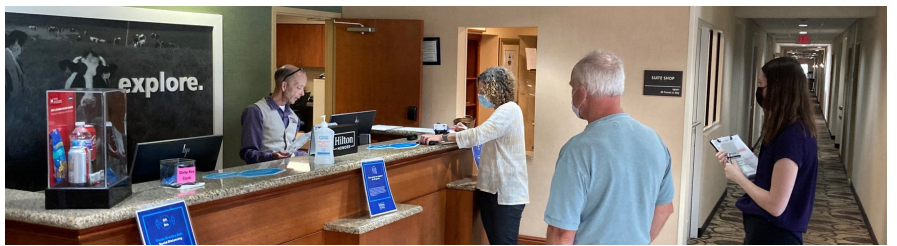
- plastic bags or wrap •styrofoam meat trays •plastic or metal utensils •foil •condiment packets •creamer cups •butter cups or wrappers •plastic straws or swizzle sticks

NO Human or pet waste

- soiled diapers •kitty litter •pet waste •personal hygiene products

BUSINESS OUTREACH

The District has recorded more than 33 business outreach visits in 2021 with businesses within RCSWD towns. Businesses contacted 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.



RCSWD also helped facilitate the addition of recycling receptacles to Park Village Apartments in Brandon. Now each apartment complex has recycling and MSW receptacles delivered and serviced by Casella Waste.



We also assisted Proctor/Pittsford & Rutland Country Clubs to get in compliance with Act 148 by helping them create their food waste recovery system and getting Casella Waste to haul their restaurant food waste as needed.



TOWN TRANSFER STATION OUTREACH



In 2021 RCSWD conducted 12 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 a lot of photos in our courtesy inspection reports and each shortcoming is noted and pointed out in the picture.

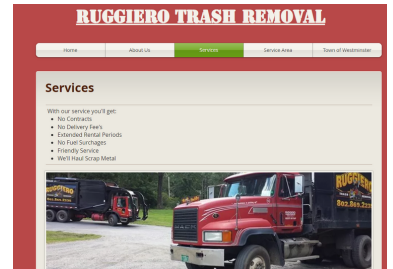


The District courtesy inspections were able to help identify violations and shortcomings at each transfer station and helped address and get the issues fixed to meet state compliance.



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, 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. 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.





DISTRICT SERVICES TO TOWNS 2021

RCSWD member town residents enjoy that their Municipality does not pass a tax to their residents and business for waste disposal. The users pay a fee for what they dispose. If you dispose of a kitchen trash bag a week your fee will be small. The more you bring, the more the fee will be proportionally. See below on a few of the facets that we manage for our communities.

SOLID WASTE COMPLIANCE

- Solid Waste Disposal
- Recycling Program and more
- Technical assistance, permitting
- Partnering with member district towns and staff at their transfer stations
- Provides mentoring, training, site reviews for member towns transfer station to assist in maintaining compliance and avoid State enforcement fines
- Development of the Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP)
- Vermont Solid Waste Rules Compliance
- Enforcement, auditing, and awareness
- Materials Management, Analysis and Reporting
- Provide member towns a Hazardous Waste pick-up service for each town multiple times a year. (32 events)
- Hazardous Waste Management Regulations Management
- Management and Operations of a Large Quantity Generator (LQGs) permanent facility open six days a week. LQGs generate the most waste and are subject to most stringent requirements and recordkeeping, more stringent storage time limits, more stringent employee training and contingency planning requirements.
- Works with Conditionally Exempt Generators (CEGs) and Small Quantity Generators (SWGs)
- Facilitate annual hauler meetings with DEC staff members to receive valuable input and to assist with planning, program development, education, outreach, permitting, compliance requirements.

SOLID WASTE PLANNING

Administrative, negotiations, reporting, monitoring, enforcement, and awareness/information dissemination associated with achieving the solid waste goals that communities would otherwise have to undertake individually.

- Quarterly Reporting to State
- 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 and participation in solid waste meetings, forums, workshops, and initiatives
- Hauler licensing and compliance enforcement
- Product Stewardship Membership, legislative assistance, and advocacy
- Legislative Lobby and advocacy
- Partnership with industry resources, Northeast Recycling Council (NERC); Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA); ECO/AmeriCorps; VLCT, and more
- Rutland Region Chamber of Commerce
- Brandon Chamber of Commerce

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
- Never wait in line, HHW [appointments](#) all for a safer, more efficient use of your trip to the transfer station.
- Reduced cost composters, food scraper, biodegradable liners,
- 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

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 and [Events](#)
- Educational Promotions- Disposal [A - Z List](#); Highlight organizations with outstanding programs on Open 24/7 days week
- Comprehensive Marketing Campaigns & Planning
- Available website, powerful search tools, subscription to [E-Alerts](#), which sends emails to subscriber on website updates and added documents, events and more...
- 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

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

COVID-19 Update: We are open normal hours! Due to the virus we are taking new precautions. Everyone is encouraged to stay in your cars, and we will come to you. If you would like to get out of your vehicle, please maintain at least 6 feet distancing from workers for your safety as well as ours. Thank you for your cooperation and be safe!

Normal Hours of Operation:

- Tuesday – 1:00 pm to 6:00 pm
- Thursday – 1:00 pm to 6:00 pm
- Saturday – 7:30 am to 12:00 noon

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 composting** 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 Joe Rice (802) 468-3005

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.

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 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 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 stickers is \$35.00 or \$3.50 per sticker. For a sheet

of red stickers is \$15.00 or \$1.50 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).

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

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 3, 2021 to November 1, 2021)

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

Staff:

Jim Haff

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

Fall/Winter Hours: Saturday 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. Sunday 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Spring/Summer Hours: Saturday 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. and Wednesday 4:00 p.m.– 7:00 pm.

The Transfer Site is located on Sharon Lane, just off Gates Road.

No cash accepted stickers only

Dump stickers may be purchased at the town office during office hours or by mail. Those choosing to purchase by mail please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your order or add 50 cents for postage.

Cost: \$2 per sticker At the Town Office or By mail: Phone or stop by the Town Office for an order form
Stickers can be purchased at the Belmont Store. Cost: \$3 per sticker

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

[Transfer Station User Guide](#)

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

More at <http://www.mounthollyvt.org/town-services/transfer-station/>

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!!!

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.](#)

[Click here to take a brief survey about Recycling in this area.](#)

More at <https://pittsfordvermont.com/departments/transfer-station-and-recycling/>

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 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 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 deposit cans and bottles. Proceeds for the benefit of the Boy Scouts.

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: Jim Regula, 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

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 21, 2022 and September 17, 2022 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. [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 \$20.00 per ton (subject to availability).

RCSWD Transfer Station at Gleason Road.

RCSWD has implemented an on-line process for obtaining 2021 Permits (1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021). Please visit [rcswd.com](https://www.rcswd.com) and select "Purchase a 2021 Permit" at the top of the page to purchase your 2021 Annual Transfer Station Permit today. 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 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 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-Columbus Day Weekend)

Wednesdays, Saturdays, & Sundays: 10:00 am – 2:00 pm

Transfer Station Winter Hours (Columbus Day Weekend-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.

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

Hazardous Waste Collection: **June 25, 2022 & Sept. 10, 2022 11:30-1:30 PM both days**

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





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

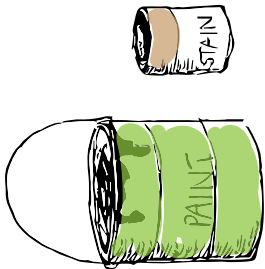
**JULY 1
2020**

- » 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

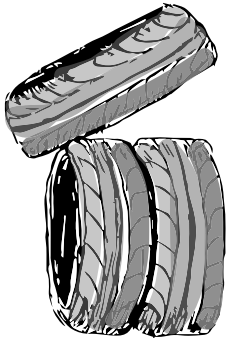


VERMONT STATE LAW LANDFILL BANS

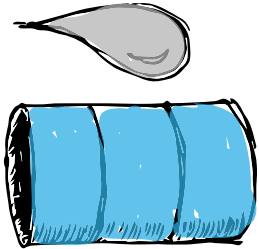
Paints & Stains, Varnish, Thinner



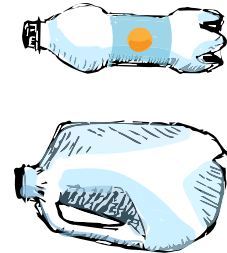
Tires



Waste Oil & Filters



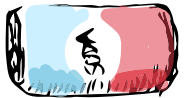
Recyclables



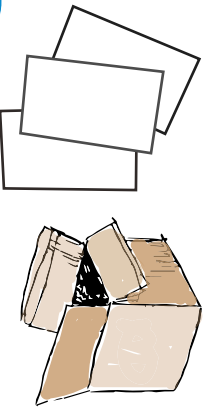
Plastic #1 and #2



Glass jars,
bottles

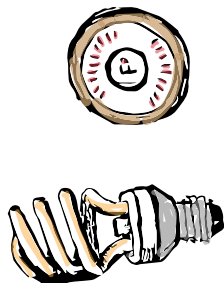


Aluminum & steel
cans, aluminum foil



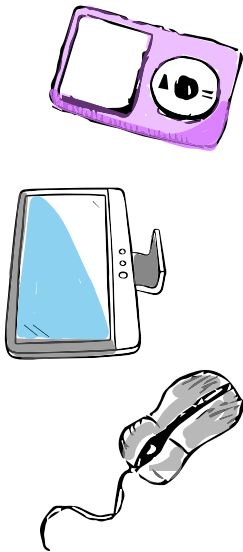
Cardboard, mixed
paper, newspaper

Mercury-Added Products



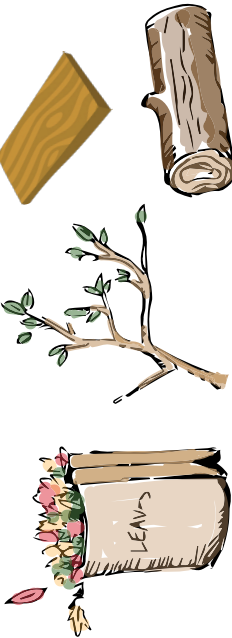
CFLs, mercury switches, thermostats,
lamps, thermometers, etc.

Electronics



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

Organics (Compostable Materials)

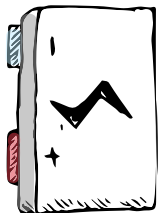


Clean wood, branches, leaf and yard
debris, grass clippings, etc.



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

Certain Batteries

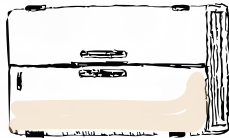


Lead-acid

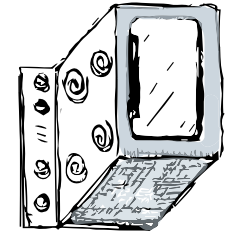


Rechargeable

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.

Waste Management & Prevention Division
(802) 828-1138 | VTrecycles.com



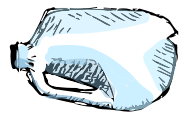
WASTE NOT GUIDE



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.



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 to learn what else can be recycled in your area.

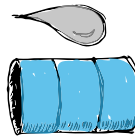
Vermont Waste Management & Prevention Division
(802) 828-1138 | VTrecycles.com



OTHER BANNED OR DANGEROUS ITEMS: Contact your local solid waste entity for guidance—at 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 & 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

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

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 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.

Businesses/Institutions

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.

Commercial Haulers

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 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 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



Haulers & 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 customers¹ 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 customers¹, 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.

¹ 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 1st –October 31st) and at minimum, every other week during all cooler months (approximately November 1st-April 30th). 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.



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

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.

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.¹

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.

¹ 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

Acker Waste Management

- Serves residents and businesses in select towns in Addison County.
- 802-349-2414, 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

Draft Trash

- Serves residents in Middlebury.
- Contact: 802-377-0640, 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

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/

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

Thornapple Farm

- Serves residents in Bristol.
- Contact: 802-377-0921, 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

Northern and Central Vermont

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

Black Dirt Farm 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

Caitlin's Compost

- Serves commercial and residential customers in Washington County.
- Contact: Caitlin Janus, 802-249-3046, 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

Doug's Compost Pickup www.DougsCompostPickup.com/  @dougscompostpickup

- Serves residents with 5-gallon pick-up in Lowell, Eden, Belvidere, and parts of Montgomery
- Contact: 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

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

Earthgirl Composting 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

Gauthier Trucking 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

Go Green Compost VT, LLC www.GoGreenCompostVT.com/

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

Hero Haulers 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/

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

Keep It Green Compost www.facebook.com/KeepItGreenCompost/

- Serves commercial and residential customers in Lamoille, Caledonia, and Orleans counties.
- Contact: KeepItGreenCompost@outlook.com

Music Mountain Compost www.MusicMountainCompost.com/ Social media: [@Music Mountain Compost Pickup](#)

- 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

Myers Container Service www.TheRedCanFamily.com

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

NEK Community Composting www.NEKCommunityComposting.com

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

New Soil Vermont www.NewSoil.net 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

No Waste Compost 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

Northwest Vermont Solid Waste Management District 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

continued next page

Northern and Central Vermont continued

ReGreenVT

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

Roots Compost 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

- Serves residential and commercial customers in Chittenden County.
- Contact: 802-324-3623, 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

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

Upper Valley Compost 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 or send a question on the website.

Vermont Compost Company 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

802 Compost Services 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, 802-324-5871. Sign up on website: 802compost.com.

Southern Vermont

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

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

continued next page

Southern Vermont continued

Circle of Life Compost 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

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

Goodenough Rubbish

- Serves Brattleboro area.
- Contact: Craig Goodenough, 802-257-4937, GoodRubbish@live.com

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

Nordic Waste Services NordicWaste.net or 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, on websites, or 603-442-0770

Ruggiero Trash Removal RuggieroTrashRemov.wixsite.com/mysite

- Serves residents and businesses in Windham and Windsor Counties.
- Contact: Joe Ruggiero, 802-869-2235, 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

Triple T Trucking 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

Willow Tree Community Compost 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

Serve Most of Vermont

Agri-Cycle www.AgriCycleEnergy.com

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

Casella Resource Solutions 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.

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. 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

VT landfills ~77,000 tons of food scraps each year.

Composting the scraps

instead of trashing them would...

reduce greenhouse gas emissions

as much as not driving ~115 million miles.

That's like driving around Earth 4,629 times!

April 2019

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



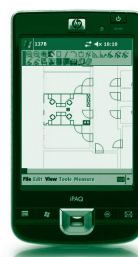
Videocassette recorders (VCRs), digital versatile disc (DVD) players, digital converter boxes and stereo equipment



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 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

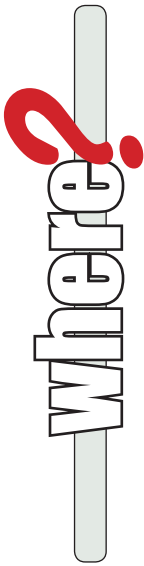
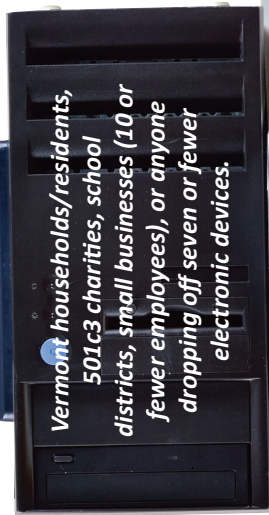
1-855-6-ECYCLE

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.

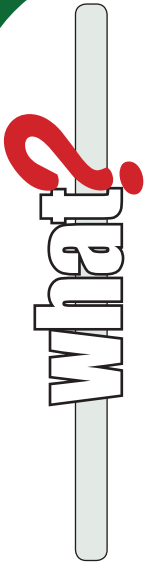


For A List of FREE Locations Visit

www.vtecycles.org

or call

1-855-6-ECYCLE



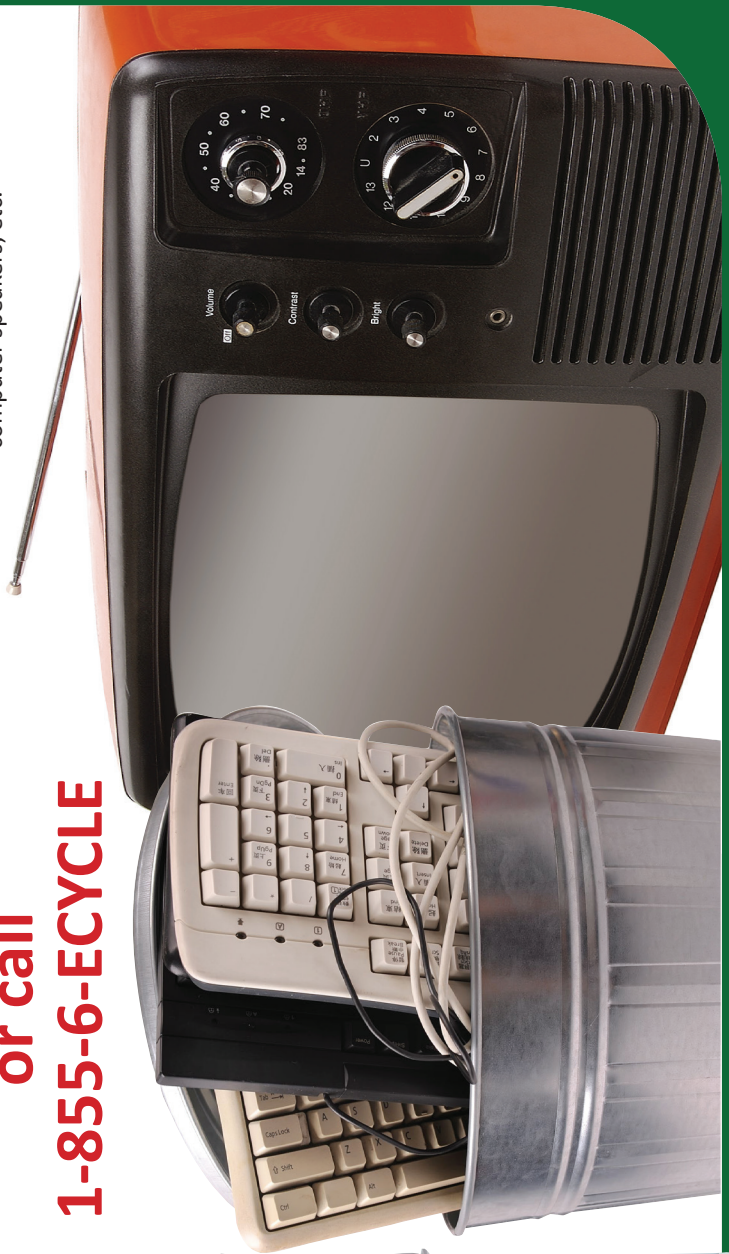
Computers - Desktops, all-in-one computers, laptops, notebooks, netbooks, and tablets

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

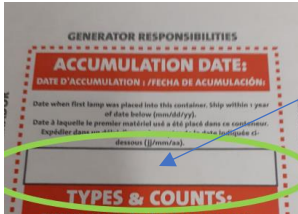
- AAA & AA
- 9-volt
- Button Cells
- D-Cells

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 or pak.ts@veolia.com.
- If you cannot locate your ID and Password to order boxes, contact 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!!!!**

T12 = 1.5" diameter
T8 = 1" diameter
T5 = .5" diameter

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 or 800-301-1852.
- Recycler Staff (Veolia) at pak.ts@veolia.com or 888-669-9725.
- Program Websites: 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



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**



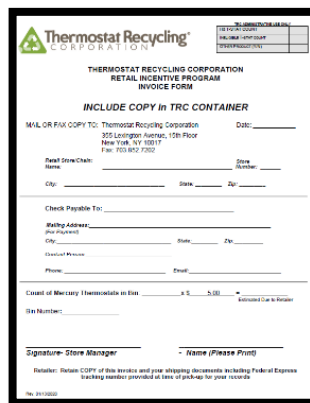
To use the recycling container, follow these steps:

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.



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 for proper disposal of spill cleanup debris. See 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

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.

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

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

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

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/cm² (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.

Rutland County Solid Waste District 2022 HHW Rural Collection Schedule



Gleason Road HHW facility is open Mon-Sat (7am - 3pm)
(Online appointment required¹ 24 hrs in advance for the Gleason Rd facility)

NEW

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

APRIL 9, 2022	CASTLETON 8:00AM - 10:00AM	POULTNEY 11:00AM - 1:00PM
APRIL 16, 2022	MT. HOLLY 8:00AM - 10:00AM	KILLINGTON / PITTSFIELD 11:00AM - 1:00PM
APRIL 23, 2022	BRANDON 8:00AM - 10:00AM	PITTSFORD 11:00AM - 1:00PM
MAY 7, 2022	PROCTOR	11:00AM - 2:00 PM
MAY 14, 2022	DANBY/MT. TABOR @ DANBY T.S 8:00AM - 10:00AM	
MAY 21, 2022	WALLINGFORD 8:00AM - 10:00AM	CLARENDON 11:00AM - 1:00PM
MAY 28, 2022	BRANDON 8:00AM - 10:00AM	PITTSFORD 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 11, 2022	IRA 8:00AM - 10:00AM	WEST RUTLAND 10:30AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 18, 2022	CASTLETON 8:00AM - 10:00AM	POULTNEY 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 25, 2022	DANBY/MT. TABOR @ DANBY T.S 8:00AM - 10:00AM	WELLS 11:30AM - 1:30PM
JULY 9, 2022	IRA 8:00AM - 10:00AM	WEST RUTLAND 10:30AM - 1:00PM
JULY 16, 2022	MT. HOLLY 8:00AM - 10:00AM	KILLINGTON / PITTSFIELD 11:00AM to 1:00PM
JULY 23, 2022	DANBY/MT. TABOR @ DANBY T.S 8:00AM - 10:00AM	
SEPT 3, 2022	CASTLETON 8:00AM - 10:00AM	POULTNEY 11:00AM - 1:00PM
SEPT 10, 2022	PROCTOR 8:00AM - 10:00PM	WELLS 11:30AM - 1:30PM
SEPT 17, 2022	WALLINGFORD 8:00AM - 10:00AM	CLARENDON 11:00AM - 1:00PM
SEPT 24, 2022	BRANDON 8:00AM - 10:00AM	PITTSFORD 11:00AM - 1:00PM

2022 HHW RURAL COLLECTION SCHEDULE



Questions call¹: 802-775-7209; or visit www.rcswd.com



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 All other items must be recycled	Household Hazardous Waste Depot Appointments can be made at www.rcswd.com
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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	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00
Computer's & Peripherals	Call for information	Call for information	Call for information
Non-covered e-waste items	\$1.00/lb.	\$1.00/lb.	\$2.00/lb.
Recyclables	Free	Free	Not Accepted
Food Waste/ Organics	\$1.00/gal	\$1.00/gal	\$2.00/gal
Kitchen Scrap Collector	\$14.00	\$20.00	Not Accepted
Green Cone Digester	\$140.00	\$160.00	Not Accepted
Soil Saver Composter (black)	\$60.00	\$75.00	Not Accepted
Recycle Bins	\$7.00	\$8.00	Not Accepted
Compost bags/case of 25 bags	\$4.00	\$5.00	Not Accepted
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	\$15.00 ea.	\$19.00 ea.	\$24.00 ea.
HHW (residential)	Call for information	Call for information	Not Accepted
Used Motor Oil (HHW)	\$0.30/gal	See HHW schedule	Not Accepted
Propane tank (1lb)/(20lb good)	\$1.50/\$3.00 ea.	\$1.50/\$3.00 ea.	Not Accepted
Propane tanks 20lb (bad condition)	\$6.00 ea.	\$6.00 ea.	Not Accepted
Fire Ext./All Other's	Call for information	Call for information	Not Accepted
Scrap Metal	Free	Free	Free
Clean Wood/ Log Lengths	\$60.00/ton	\$75.00/ton	\$90.00/ton
Leaves/Grass Clippings (non-contaminated)	\$800.00/ton \$1.00 paper bag	\$800.00/ton \$1.00 paper bag	\$800.00/ton
Brush (non-contaminated)	\$180.00/ton. \$2.00 paper bag	\$180.00/ton \$2.00 paper bag	\$180.00/ton.
Asphalt Shingles♥	\$125/ton	\$160.00/ton	Not Accepted
Asbestos♥	\$200.00/ton	\$250.00/ton	Not Accepted
Concrete with Rebar♥	\$180/ton	\$190.00/ton	\$220.00/ton
Clean Concrete♥	\$125/ton	\$160.00/ton	\$180/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.



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.



1lb
\$1.50



1lb
\$1.50



20lb – Good Condition
\$3.00



20lb – Poor Condition
\$6.00
Damaged Valve Frame



20lb – Poor Condition
\$6.00
Severe Rust Damage



20lb – Poor Condition
\$6.00
Missing Valve Piece



**100lb and
Misc \$45.00**



100lb
\$45.00



RUTLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

REDUCE ♦ REUSE ♦ RECYCLE ♦ COMPOST

Propane Tank Guide and Prices

Rev:1/1/21

Rutland County Solid Waste District

Household Solid Waste Depot

Material	Permitted		
	Non-District HHW	In-District CEG	Non-District CEG
Lead Paint Chips/ gallon	14.70	15.83	23.52
Sludge/ gallon	13.14	14.16	21.03
Thinners, Turpentine, Gasoline, etc./ gallon	14.28	15.37	22.84
Solid or Questionable Thinners, Turpentine, Gasoline, etc./ gallon	17.29	18.62	27.66
Adhesives, glues, epoxy resins, glazing, etc./ gallon	10.13	10.91	16.20
Misc. Chem: Alkaline, oxidizers, pool, photo chem, etc./ gallon	61.23	65.94	97.96
Acids/ gallon	61.23	65.94	97.96
Liquid Pesticides/ gallon	24.83	26.74	39.73
Solid Pesticides/ gallon	17.16	18.48	27.46
Antifreeze/ gallon	15.15	16.32	24.24
Motor Oil/ gallon - (add \$7.50 test for questionable materials)	3.65	3.94	5.85
Oily Rags & Speedy Dry/ gallon	13.14	14.16	21.03
Aerosol Cans/ each	7.55	8.13	12.07
Fluorescent - CFL	0.86	0.92	1.37
Fluorescent - Broken	4.43	4.77	7.09
Fluorescent - 2ft	0.33	0.35	0.52
Fluorescent - 4ft	0.65	0.70	1.04
Fluorescent - 8ft	0.98	1.05	1.56
Fluorescent - "U" and circular shaped	0.65	0.70	1.04
HID and tanning bulbs	1.63	1.75	2.60
Light Ballast - PCB	1.43	1.54	2.29
Light Ballast - Non-PCB	1.17	1.26	1.87
Mercury/ lb	3.77	4.06	6.03

Effective January 1, 2022

2021 RCSWD Permitted Commercial Hauler's

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
Peterson Enterprises	PO Box 434	Killington	VT	05751
National	36 Elm St	Rutland	VT	05701
Mr. Bults, Inc.	PO Box 846	Newport	VT	05855
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
Grassmasters **	PO Box 1366	Rutland	VT	05701
Grady & Sons	1 Brookside Mobile Home Park	Rutland	VT	05701
Fabian Earth Moving	1409 Pleasant St	West Rutland	VT	05777
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
Abanaki Inc.	3036 US Route 7	Pittsford	VT	05763
A.B.L.E Waste Management	1515 Lynds Hill Road	Plymouth	VT	05056
1-800 GOT JUNK	397 Patchen Road Suite 3	South Burlington	VT	05403
R & R Waste	PO Box 573	Rutland	VT	05702
Grow Compost	2046 US Rte 4	Waterbury	VT	05676
SVCS Inc	28 S Main St	Rutland	VT	05701
Johnson Refuse	PO Box 241	N Clarendon	VT	05759
Music Mountain Compost	2195 Music Mountain Rd	Stockbridge	VT	05772



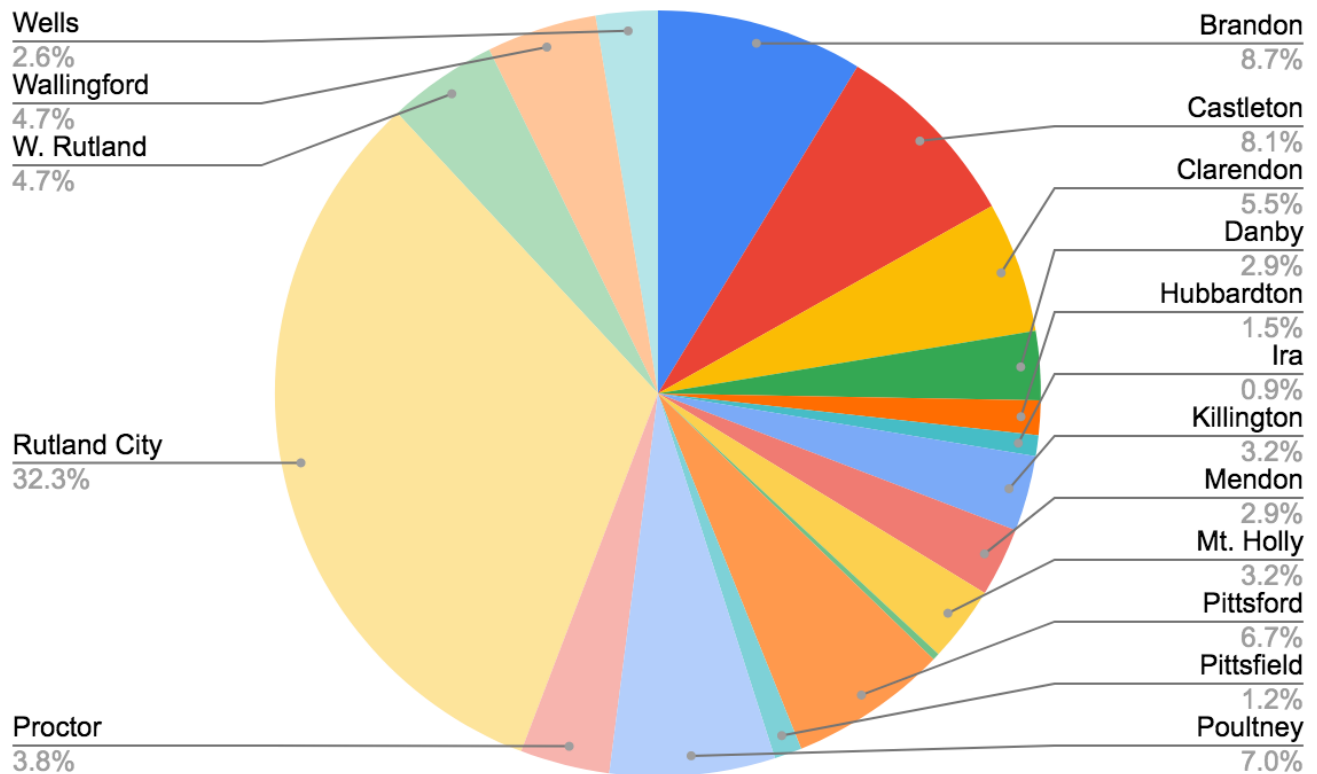
RUTLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
RECYCLE * REDUCE * REUSE * COMPOST

2021 District & Member Towns Materials Diversion Program Data

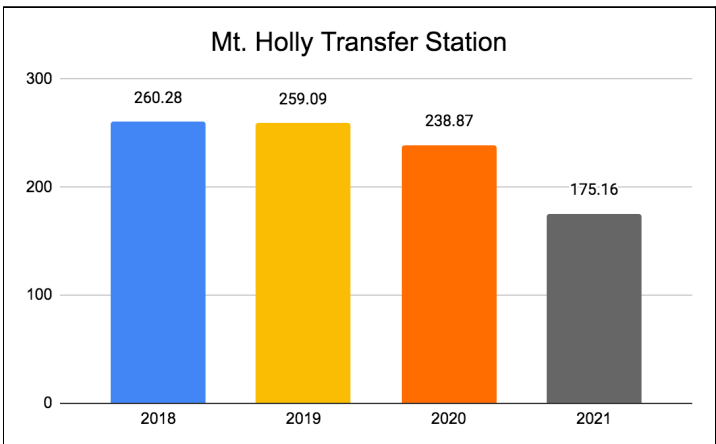
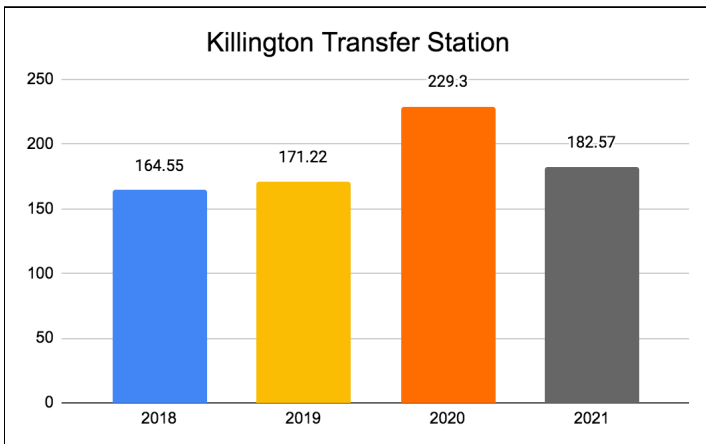
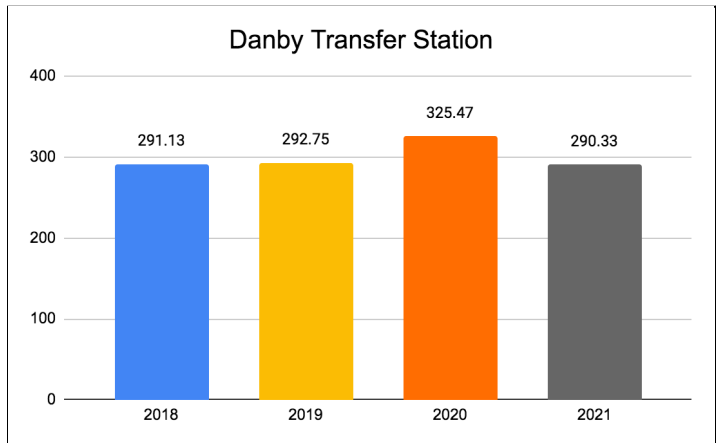
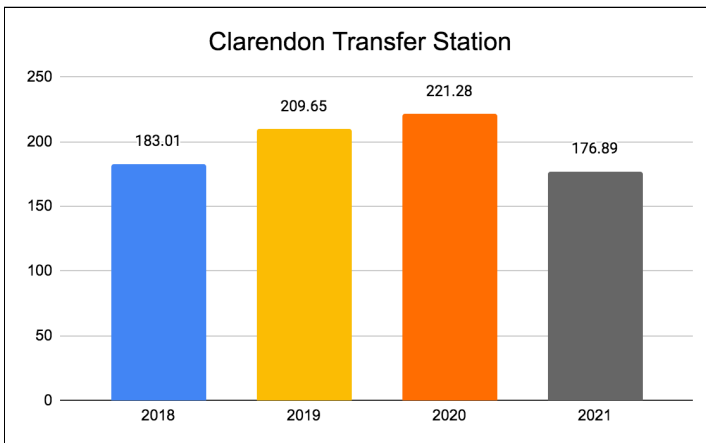
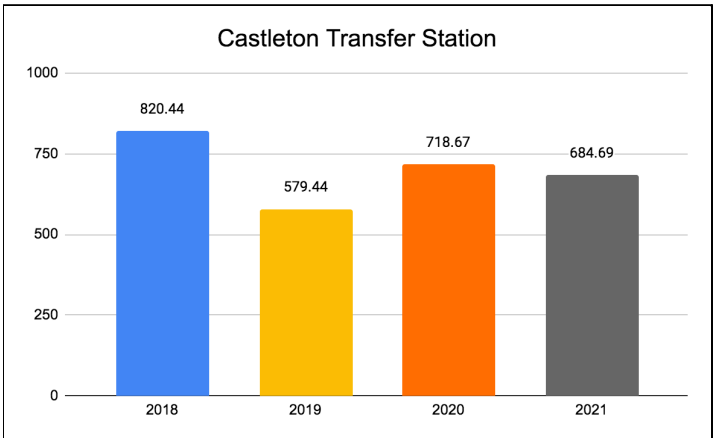
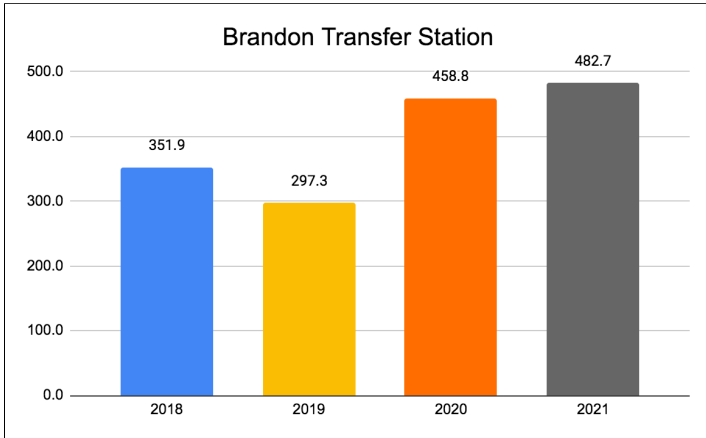


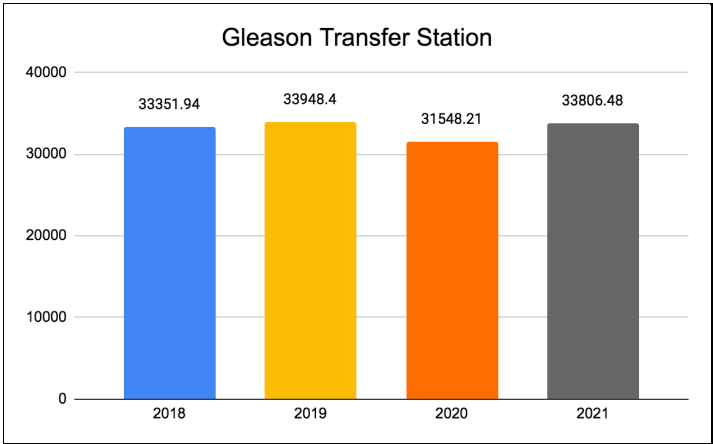
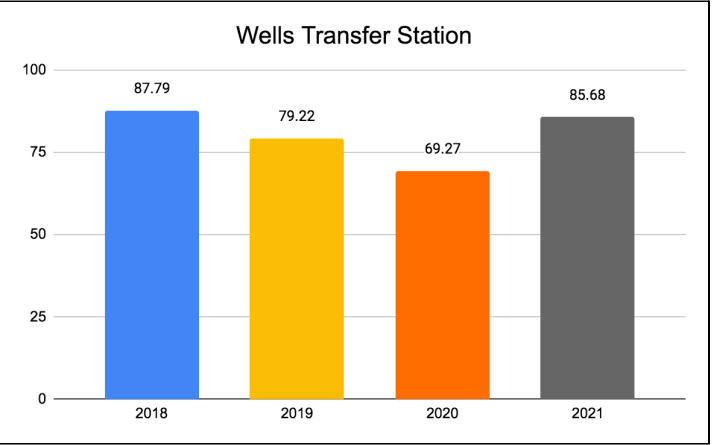
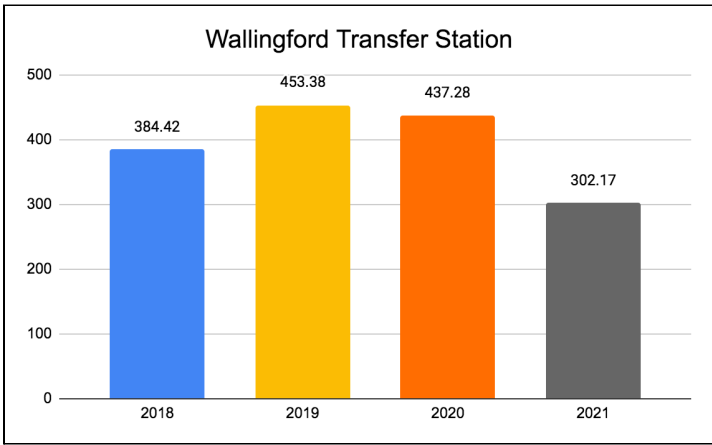
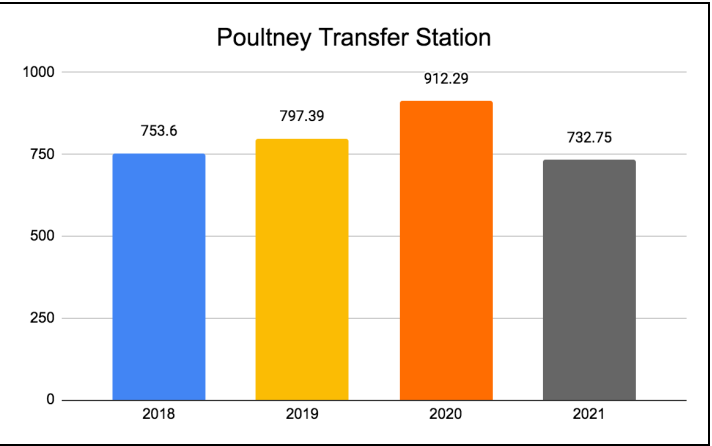
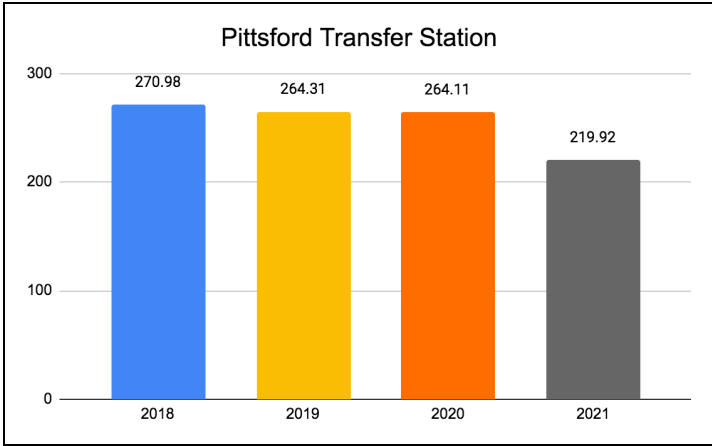
Percentage of Ownership in RCSWD

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 particular town. Ownership distribution is as follows:



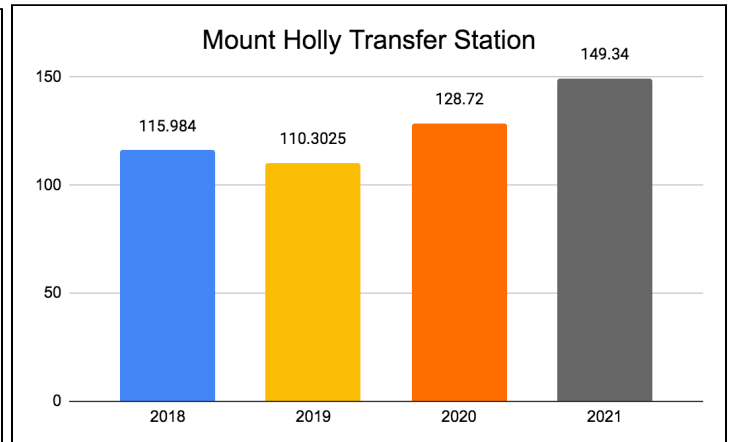
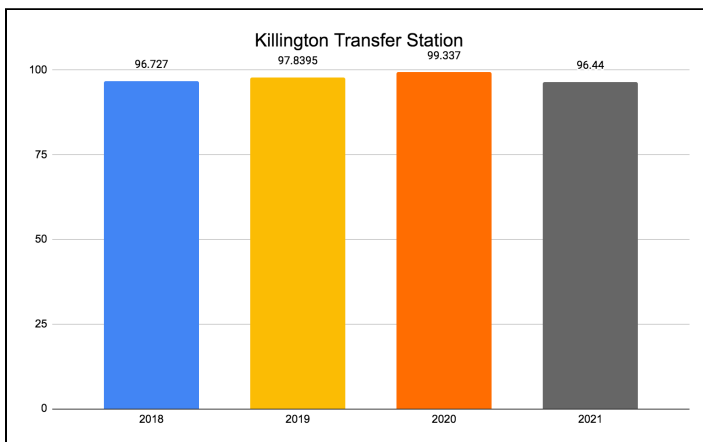
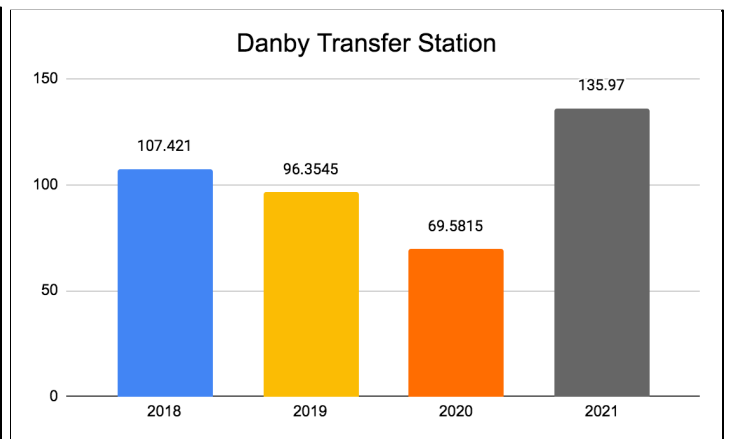
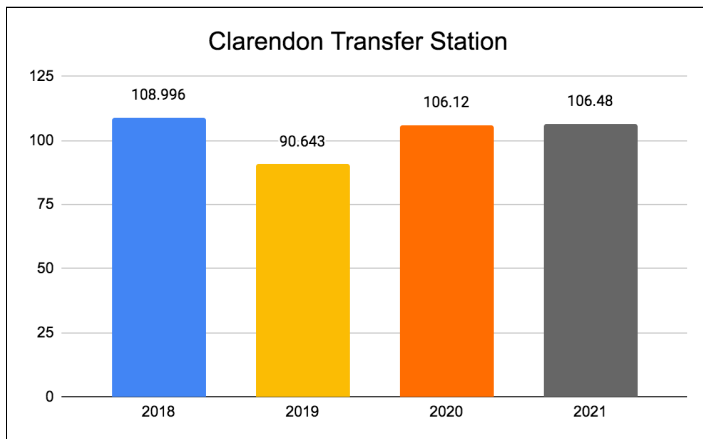
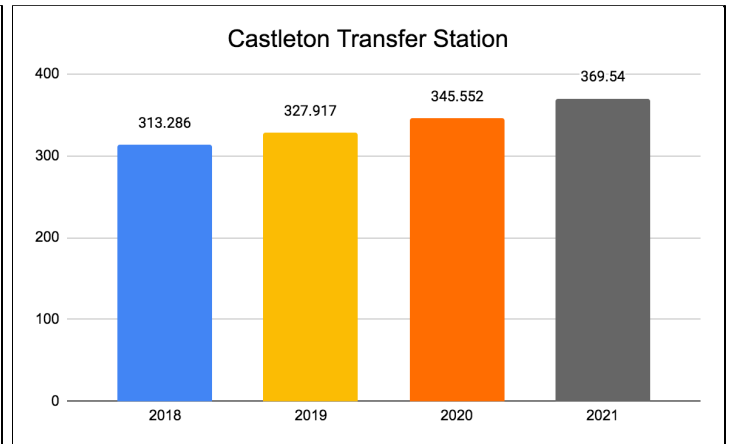
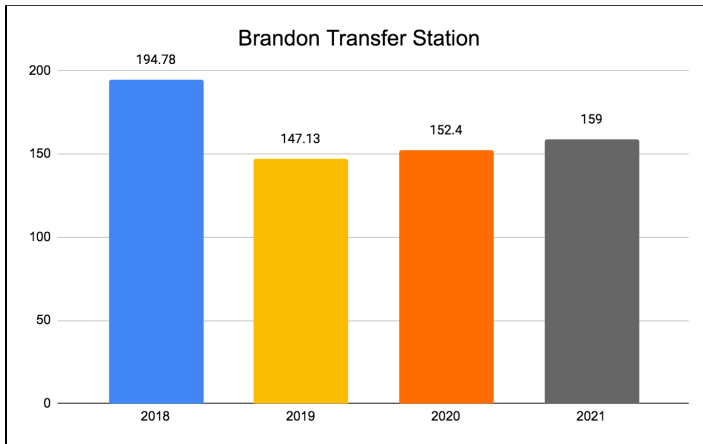
MSW Tons
2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021

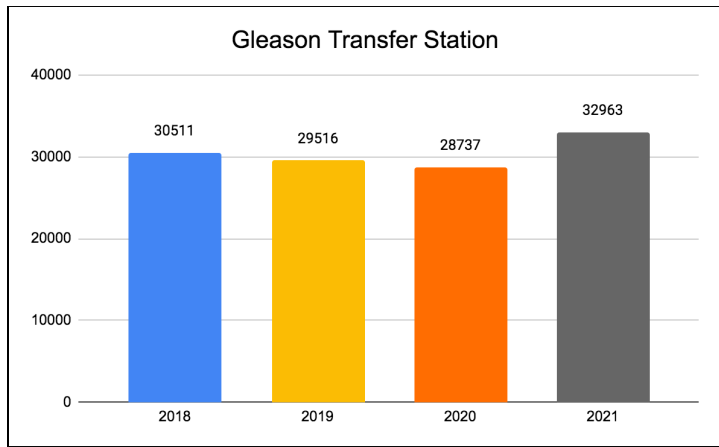
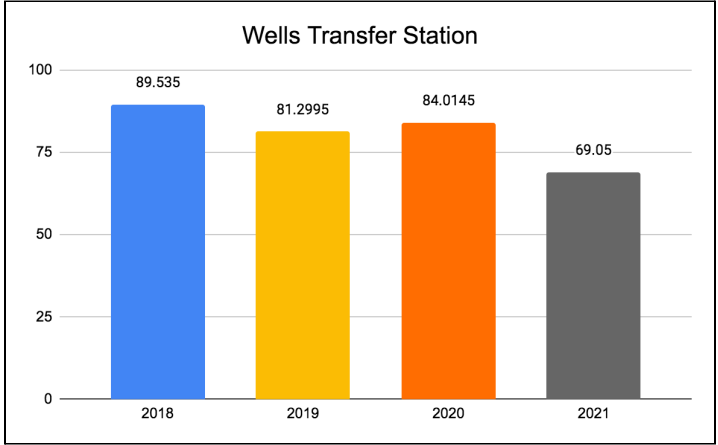
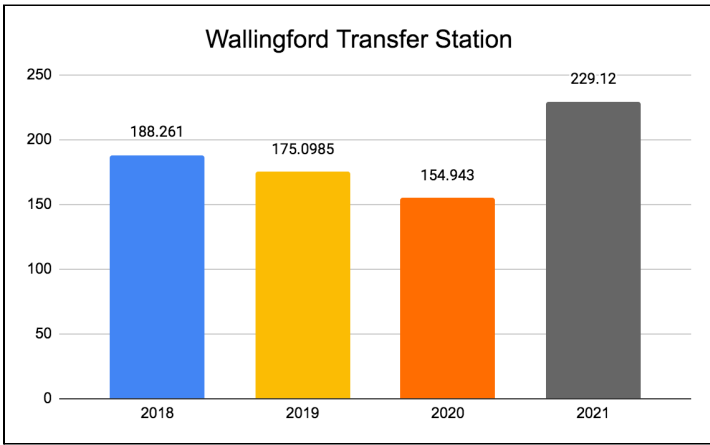
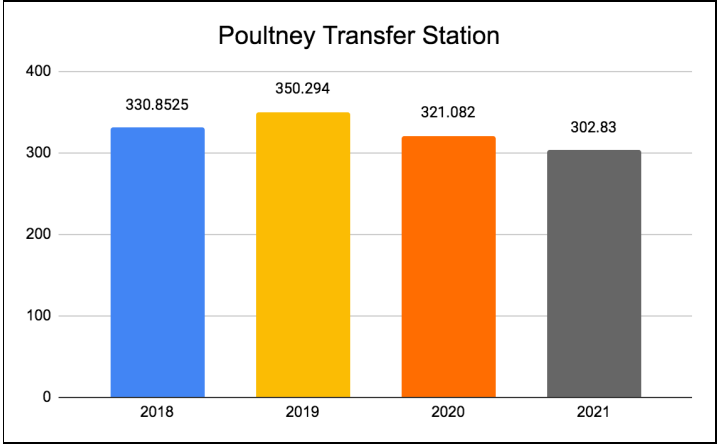
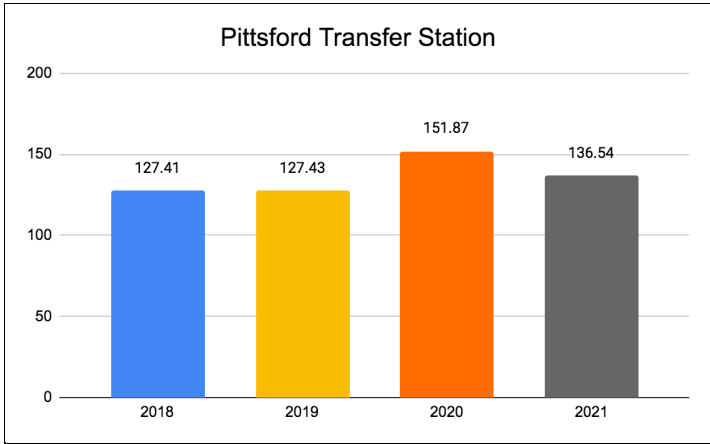




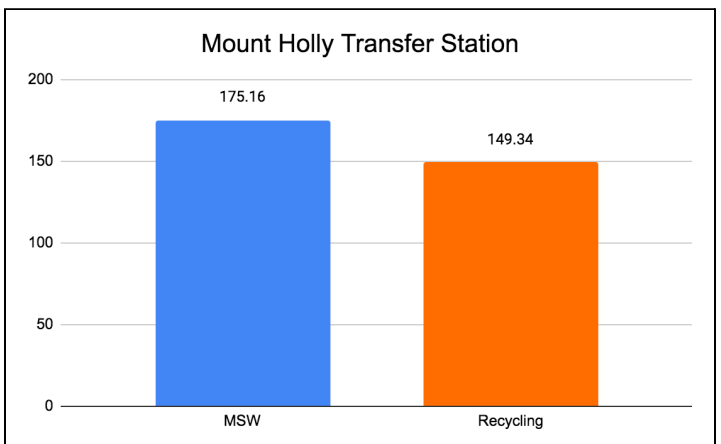
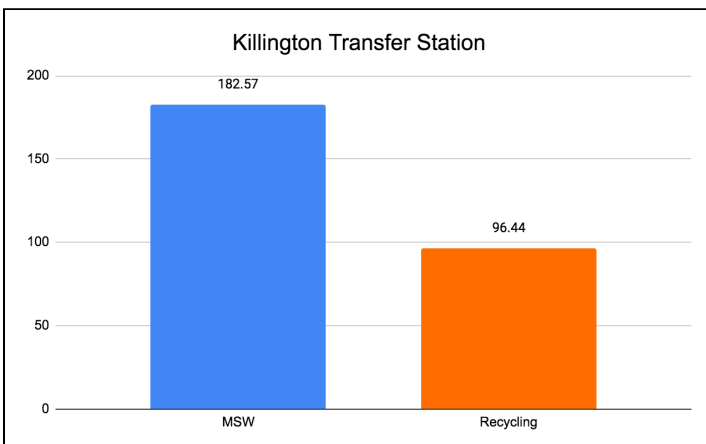
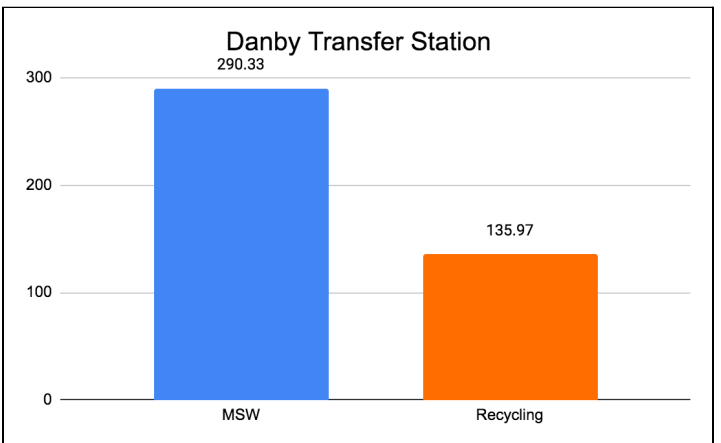
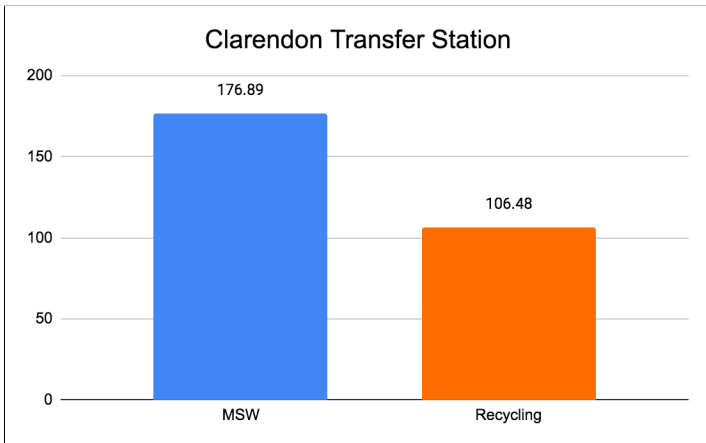
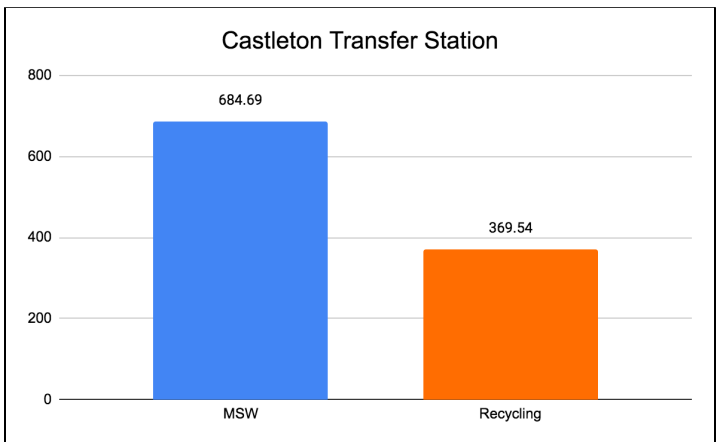
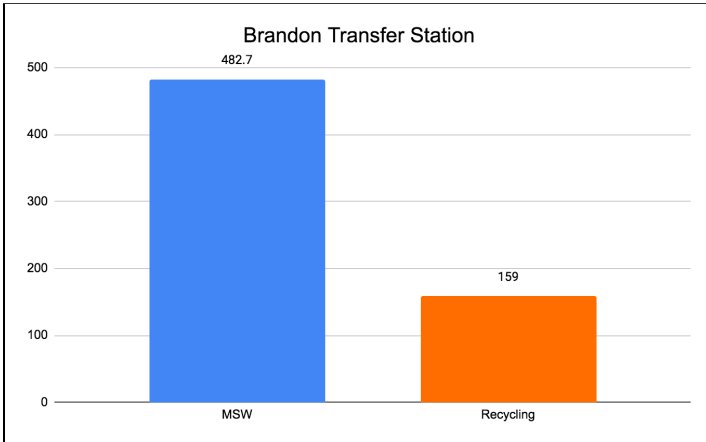
Recycling Tons

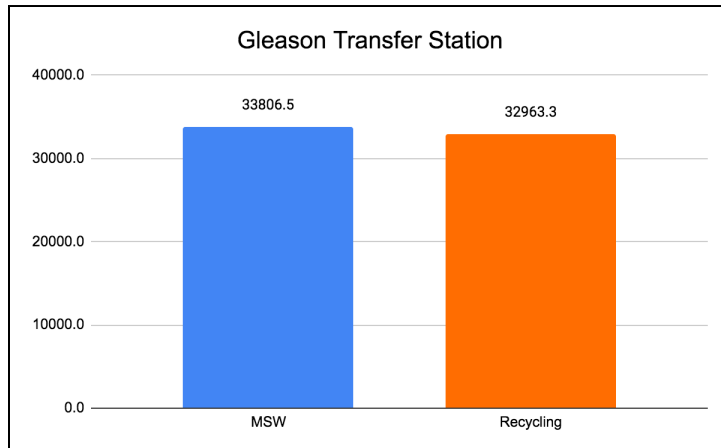
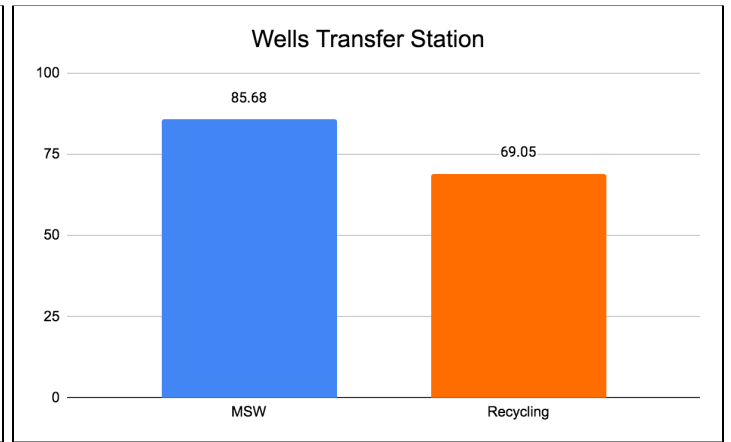
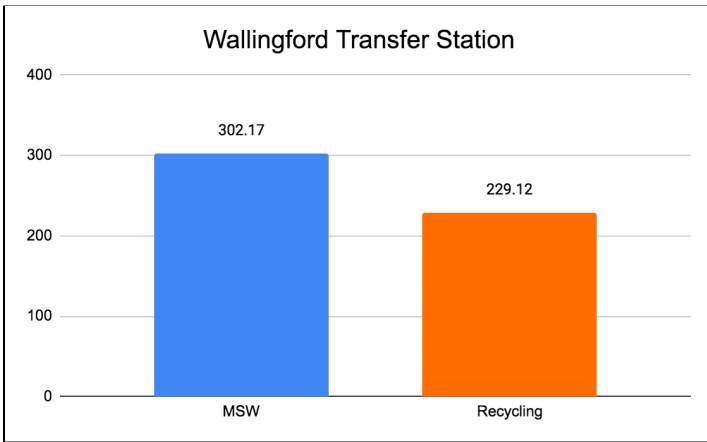
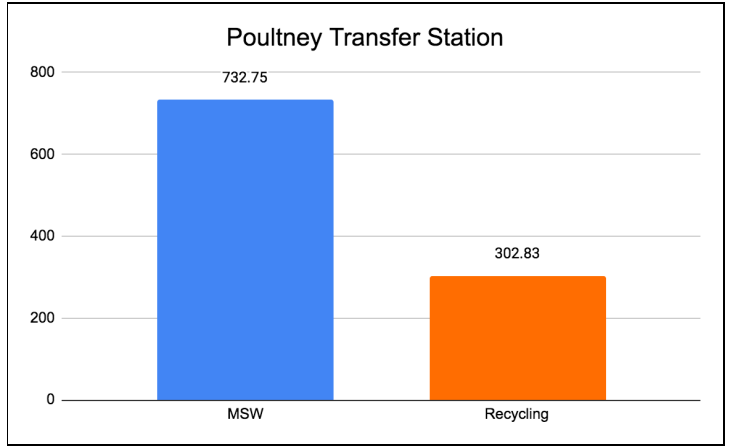
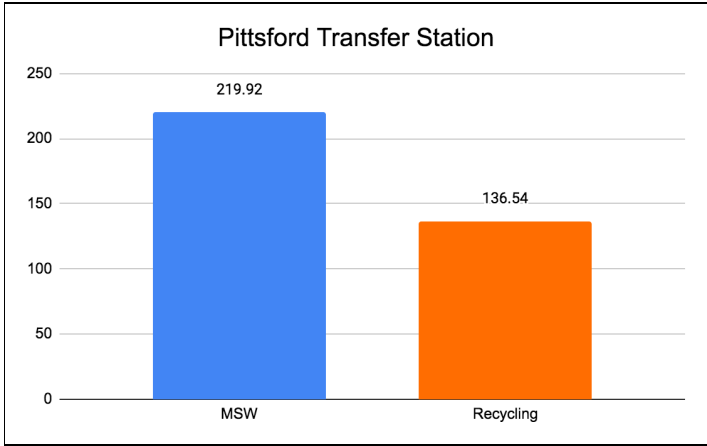
2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021





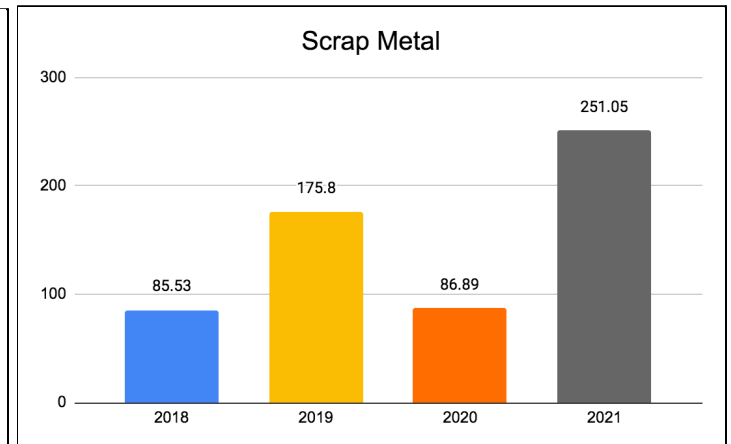
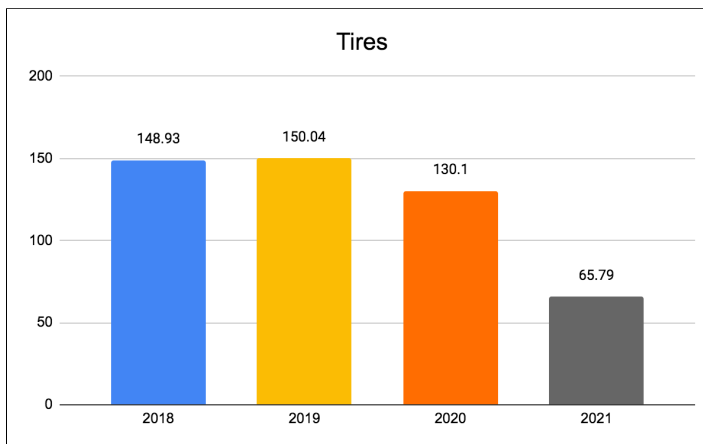
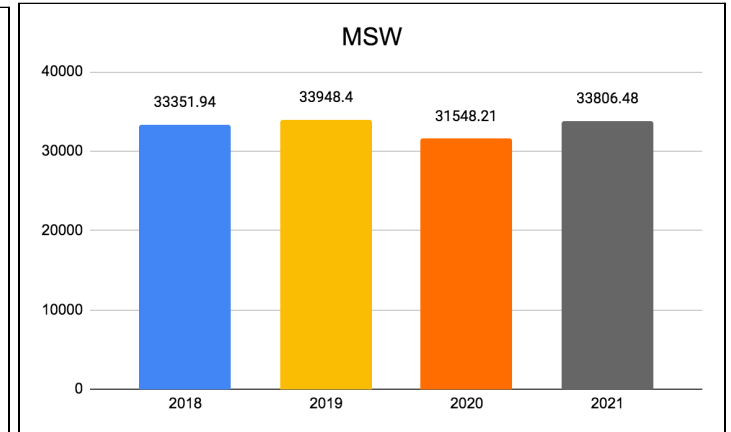
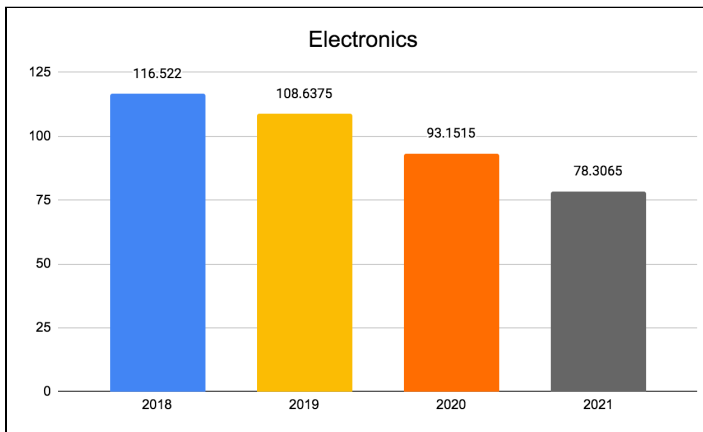
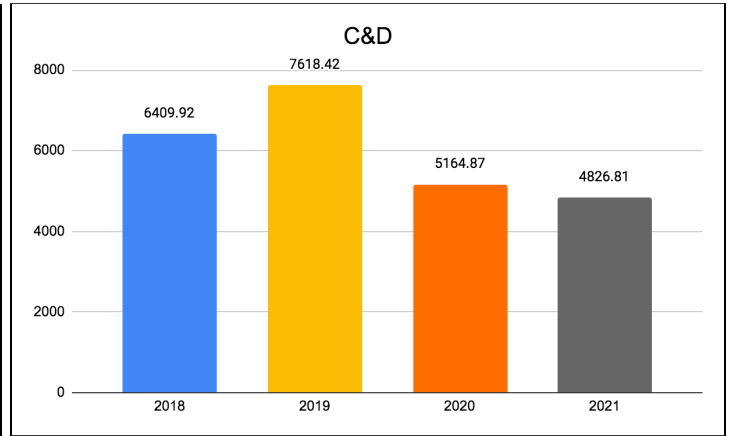
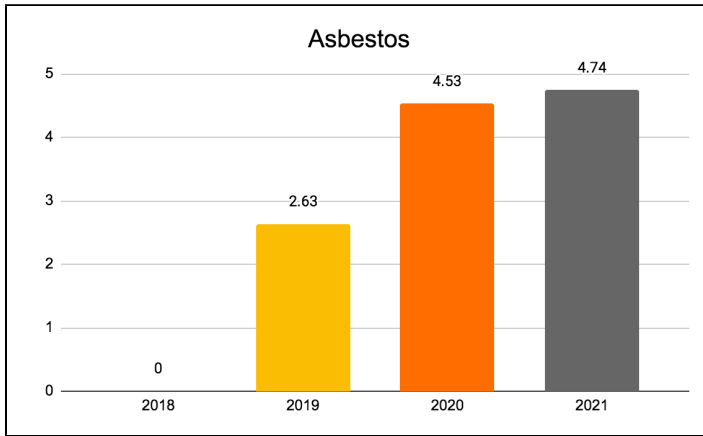
2021 Tons
MSW & Recycling





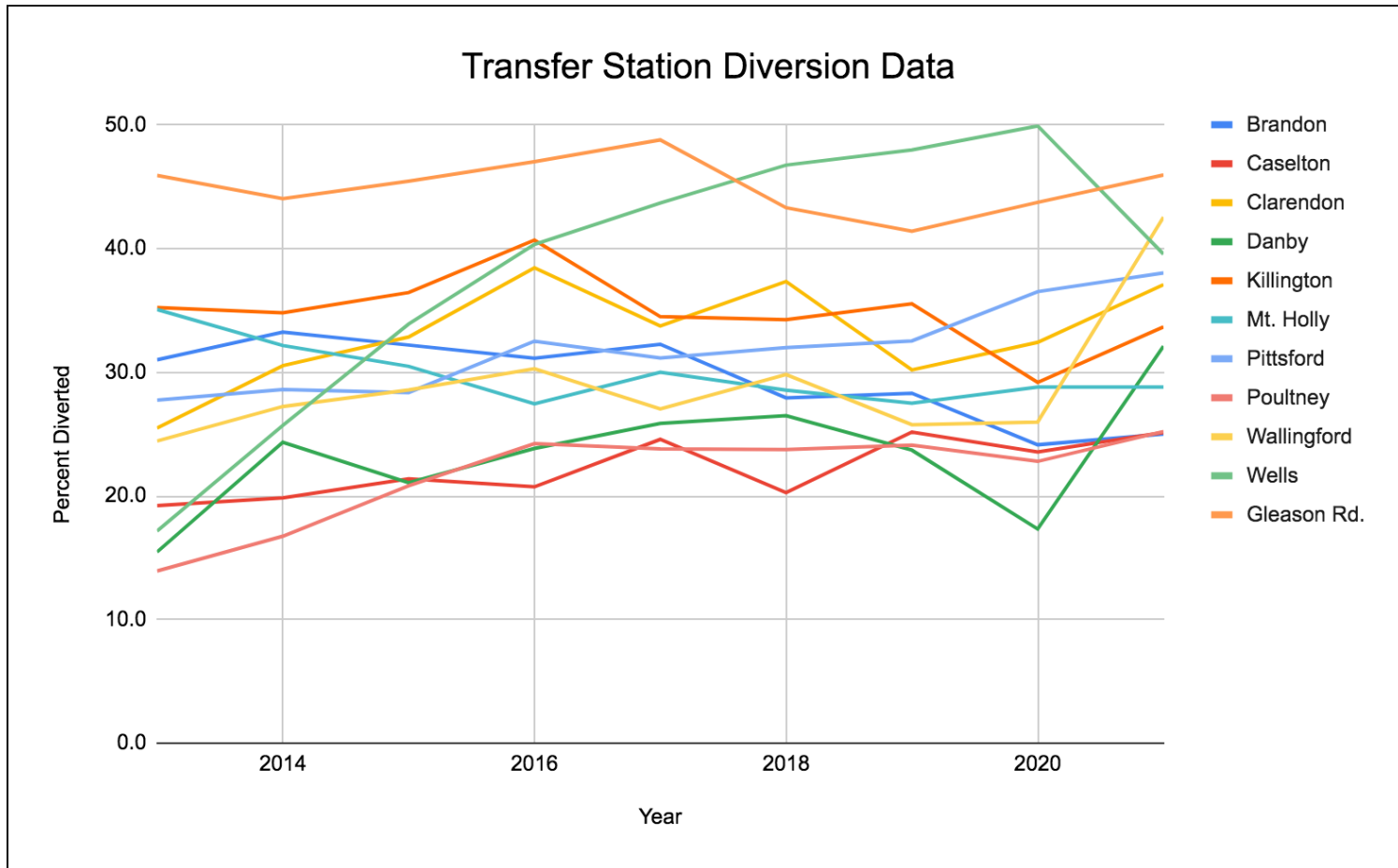
RCSWD Transfer Station

Tons of Material: 2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021



Transfer Station Diversion Rates

2013-2021



The Gleason Transfer Station and Wells Transfer Station displayed the highest percentage of waste diversion over the recent years. Wallingford Transfer Station and Danby Transfer Station have made significant improvements in its waste diversion rates in the past two years. Most other transfer stations have remained relatively consistent over the past nine years.

Transfer Stations in Rutland County Certification Status

	Certification Exp.				Financial Cond.		Closure Plan		State Inspection		RCSWD Inspection		Hours (Season: Day: Hour)		MSW										Notes									
	12/31/24	21-Jan	1/21/22	7/20/21	4/10/21	T/Th: 1300-1800; Sa: 0730-1200	X	Zero Sort	Food Scraps	Brush	Metal	Burn Program	Glass	Plastics	Fiber	Tires	Freon	E Waste	Oil	Batteries	Fluorescents													
Brandon	12/31/24	21-Jan	1/21/22	7/20/21	4/10/21	T/Th: 1300-1800; Sa: 0730-1200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X															
Castleton	7/1/28	1-Mar	6/1/23		4/10/21	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	X	X																
Clarendon	9/30/28	1-Jan	1/1/22	12/22/20		T/Th: 1000-1700; Sa: 0800 - 1300	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X		X		Cert Expires 12/2023; revision re-app cert due 9/2023 per D Fekert												
Danby	9/1/23	31-Jan	1/31/22	12/15/20	12/28/20	M/F/Sa: 0700-1600	X	X																										
Killington	8/1/31	1-Jan	1/1/23	6/30/21	3/22/21	S: M/Sa: 0800-1600; W: M/Sa: 0800-1600; W: Su: 0800-1200	X	X	X	X						X						No E-Waste as of 2022												
Mount Holly	1/1/31	31-Mar	3/31/23		7/30/21	S: W: 1600-1900; S: Sa: 0800-1400; W: Sa: 0800-1400; W: Su: 0900-1200	X	X	X	X	X					X	X					Certification submitted to the Select Board; waiting for approval.												
Mount Tabor	7/1/30	1-Jan	1/1/23			T: 1500-1700; Sa: 0900-1400	X	X	X	X						X		X	Lead Acid	X														
Pittsford	12/1/30	1-Jul	7/1/23	12/22/20	12/19/20	W: 1600-1830; Sa: 0900-1515	X	X	X	X	X							X	Lead Acid															
Poultney	4/30/31	1-Oct	10/1/23	12/22/20	4/10/21	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			Sa: 0900-1500	X	X	X	X	X											Closed												
Wallingford	12/1/30	1-Mar	3/1/23		1/20/20	M/W: 1200-1700; Sa: 0800-1200	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	Lead Acid															
Wells	4/1/29	21-Jan	1/21/23		4/28/21	S: W/Sa/Su: 1000-1400; W: W/Su: 1000-1400	X	X	X	X	X						X	X																



2020 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

December 2021

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 2020 calendar year. This narrative report summarizes the sources of data used to determine the annual totals and briefly describes the significant changes and trends.

In the last decade, a few events have significantly changed Vermont's material management. The first of these was the Universal Recycling law of 2012, which focuses on increasing the convenience and choices available and the requirements for the proper management of recyclables and organics (leaf and yard debris, clean wood, and food scraps). The second was the 2014 adoption and subsequent 2019 updates to the State Material Management Plan (MMP), which established performance measures for the Agency and municipal partners. The last of these events was the passage of Vermont's Single Use Products law (Act 69 of 2019). Some of the changes implemented by these efforts include landfill bans on recyclables in July 2015, leaf and yard debris and clean wood in July 2016, mandatory collection of organics at solid waste facilities in 2017, a full statewide ban on food scraps in 2020, and regulations on the use of single-use plastic bags, straws and stirrers, and the sale and use of expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers in 2020. The solid waste management systems have generally adjusted accordingly, and this is reflected by some of the recent changes to the tonnages and types of solid waste managed within Vermont.

Beginning in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the global economy and service sectors, including solid waste management. Periods of economic downturn often correspond with decreases in waste generation. As the COVID-19 pandemic shuttered many businesses and institutions, waste, recycling, and organics from these commercial sectors dropped off and haulers reported an increase in the amount of these materials collected from the residential sector. The state-wide generation and movement of trash, recyclables, organics, and other waste materials in 2020 was impacted by the pandemic in ways that will not be easy to separate from other concurrent factors, such as the statewide landfill disposal ban on food scraps or the Single Use Products law.

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 is 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. It is also necessary to utilize estimates, derived from existing waste composition studies, 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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References

- 2018, DSM Environmental Services, Inc., MSW Consultants, Castleton Polling Institute. 2018 Vermont Waste Characterization: Final Report. Prepared for Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Solid Waste Management Program.
- 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.
- 2002, DSM Environmental Services, Inc., Vermont's Municipal Solid Waste Diversion Rate: 2001; Results of Recycling and Reuse Survey. Final Report. Prepared for Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Solid Waste Management Program.

Executive Summary

In 2020, Vermonters generated 624,862 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW). This is a decrease of 6.8% from the 670,348 tons generated in 2019. Of the solid waste generated, the Vermont materials management system diverted (recycled, reused, composted, etc.) 222,769 tons of material, a 1% decrease in diversion over the 225,122 tons diverted in 2019. Vermont disposed of 402,100 tons this past year, a 9.7% decrease in disposal over the 445,226 tons disposed in 2019. The resultant 36% diversion rate is similar 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 2020, Vermonters disposed an average of 1,251 lbs./person/year, as compared to 1,427 lbs./person/year in 2019.

It is positive to see that, compared to 2019, rates of recycling/diversion held generally steady, while disposal and overall waste generation dropped. 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 only increased marginally (the diversion rate in 2012 was 35%) and, in six of the eight 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. The 2020 decreases in disposal and waste generation were most likely related to COVID-19 Pandemic-induced changes to behavior and the economy.

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. In some cases, estimates from previous detailed analysis of the Vermont's material management system are also used. 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 throughout 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. 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 within 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 2020 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 84% of the disposed municipal solid waste generated within Vermont (Table 2). The remaining 16% 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 2020

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 2020

	Total Tons	OOS Tons	VT Tons
	(as reported by disposal facilities)		(Total tons minus OOS tons)
MSW	378,307	---	378,307
C&D	12,743	8,823	3,920
Sludge (WWTP)	38,304	24,701	13,602
Asbestos	7,710	6,961	749
Ash	4	0	4
Contaminated Soil	13,593	7,575	6,017
Sewer Grit	1,155	93	1,062
Paper Sludge	2,724	---	2,724
Medical Waste	129	---	129
Other	41,503	35,111	6,392
TOTAL	496,170	83,265	412,905

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.

Table 3. Solid waste sourced in Vermont but sent for management at an Out-of-State facility in 2020

	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	New York	Total
MSW	---	29,601	44,398	73,999
C&D	---	11,831	5,322	17,152

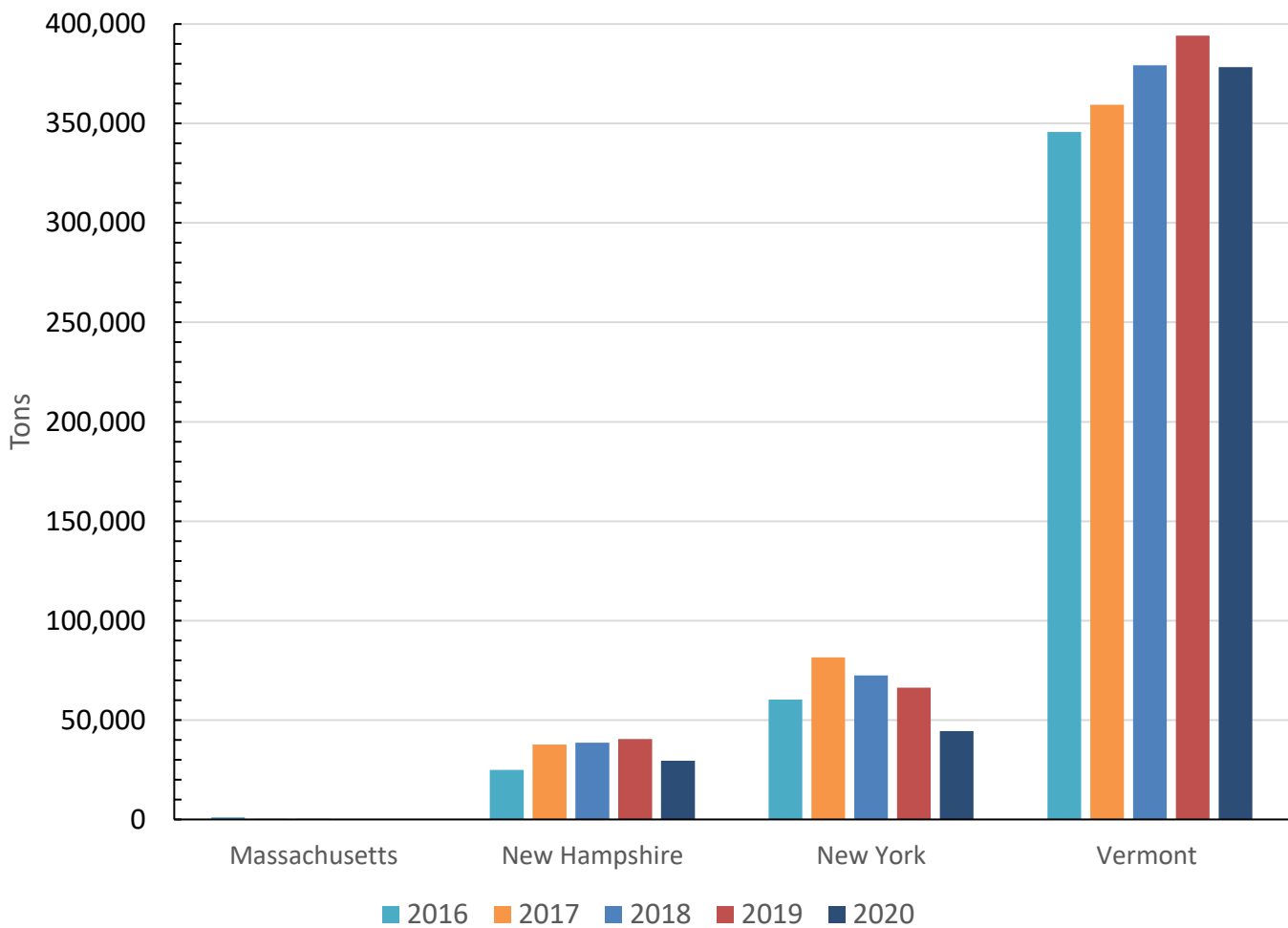


Figure 1: Destination of disposed MSW that was generated in Vermont in 2020, with recent years for comparison.

Beneficial 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 beneficial use. Materials that are used beneficially in the landfill are not included in MSW disposal or diversion tonnages.

Table 4. Beneficial use of solid waste materials within Vermont landfill operations in 2020

Material	Use	Tonnage
Paper Sludge	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	333
Contaminated Soils	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	6,125
Sludge – cut with soil	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	2,078
Sand Blast Grit	Landfill Alternative Daily Cover	17
Wood Waste	Landfill Road Base	609
Asphalt, Brick, Concrete	Landfill Road Base	0
Processed C&D	Landfill Road Base	4,095
Sawdust	Landfill Road Base	992
Total		14,249

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, beneficial 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

	Reported Tonnages	C&D tonnage (11.1% of reported MSW)	Remaining MSW Tonnage
Vermont MSW In-state Disposal	378,307	41,992	336,315
Vermont MSW Out-of-State Disposal	73,999	7,876	65,785
Total Vermont MSW Disposal			402,100

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 which are accounted for by 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 ten collection facilities reported selling some type of material directly to a market.

In 2020, there were twelve 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.

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. On the basis of an extrapolated survey, this 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). This is the second Diversion and Disposal Report to use the updated economic recycling numbers from the 2018 study. 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, or re-purposed at the point of generation.

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 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 advent of Universal Recycling 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 2020 diversion activities

(in tons)	Fibers	Containers	Single Stream	C&D	Scrap Metal	Organics	Foodbank Food Rescue	Miscellaneous
A- From Reporting Facility to Market	65,651	19,575	1,474	3,724	13,810	12,787		74
B- Estimate of Direct to Broker or Market (Economic Recycling)	20,707 [†]	17,480* 2,686 [†]			1,616 [†]	2,552 [†]		1,159 [†]
C- Reported Reuse Activities	444	182		65			4,369	107
D- Estimated Household Composting						17,061 [§] 37,246 [†]		
TOTALS	86,802	39,923	1,474	3,789	15,426	69,646	4,369	1,340
	A + B + C + D = 222,769							

* Denotes an estimate derived from the System Analysis of the Impact of Act 148 on Solid Waste management in Vermont (2013, DSM Environmental Services, Inc.)

[†] Denotes a food waste diversion estimate derived from the 2018 Vermont Waste Characterization Report (2018, DSM Environmental). See above descriptions of the diversion groups for details.

[†] Denotes values determined from tonnages provided by the Vermont Foodbank.

[§] 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.

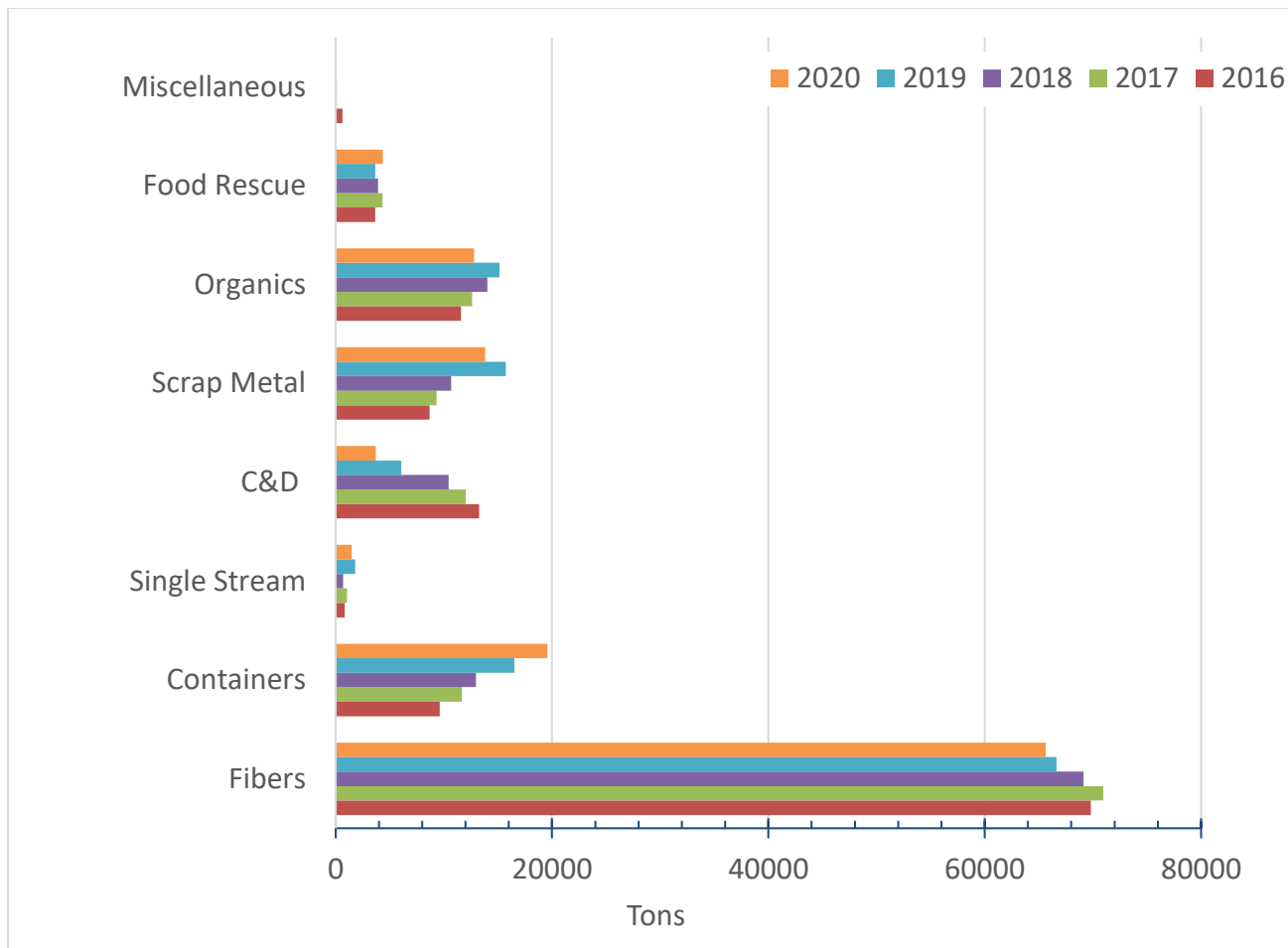


Figure 2: 2016-2020 comparison of materials marketed directly from Vermont solid waste facilities (Group A from Table 6 and Food Rescue).

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 market conditions on recycling/composting/donation activity in Vermont. Overall, the total tonnage of diverted material decreased from 2019 to 2020. It is also important to remember that the total tonnage of diverted materials changes each year as generation fluctuates. When considering the progress of recycling efforts in Vermont, the percent of materials diverted is a better metric than the total tonnage.

III. Total Municipal Solid Waste Generation and Summary

On the basis of the previously stated formula:

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

Vermont generated **624,869 tons** of municipal solid waste materials in 2020. Total MSW disposal (adjusted to remove C&D component) was 402,100 tons, a sizable decrease of 43,126 tons from 2019, while diversion decreased only modestly by 2,353 tons to 222,769 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, results in notably lower per capita generation, disposal and diversion values.

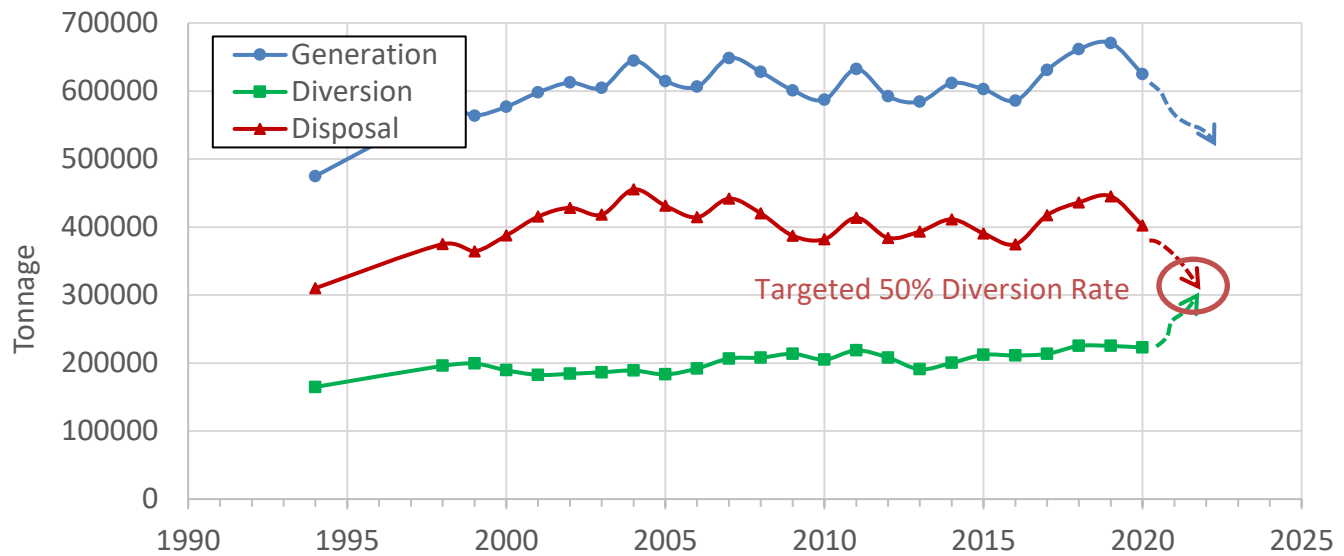


Figure 3: Projections of waste generation, diversion, and disposal with the implementation of Universal Recycling over the coming years.

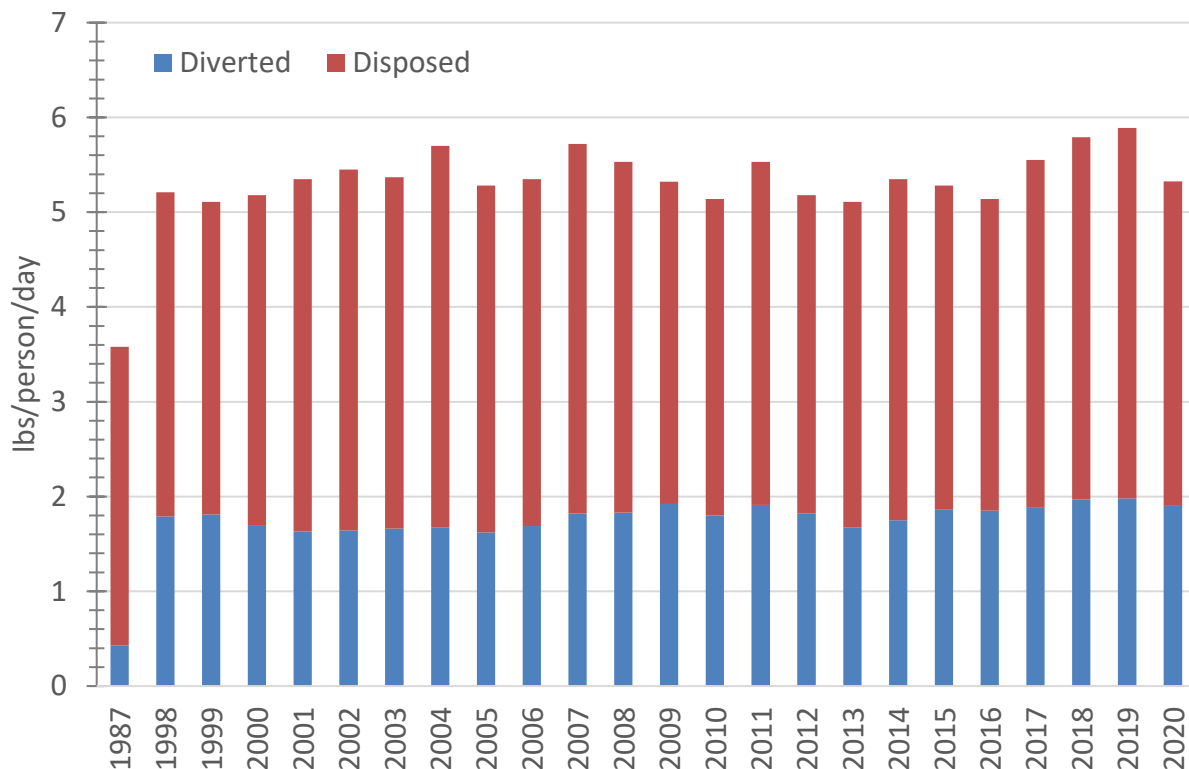


Figure 4: Pounds of waste generated per day per person (disposed + diverted) by Vermonters

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Generation	579,689	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	642,869
Diversion	148,459	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
Disposal	431,230	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
Population [1]	619,736	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
Per Capita MSW Generation (Tons/Year)	0.94	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
(Pounds/Day)	5.13	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
Per Capita MSW Diversion (Tons/Year)	0.24	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
(Pounds/Day)	1.31	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
Per Capita MSW Disposal (Tons/Year)	0.70	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
(Pounds/Day)	3.81	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
Generation	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Diversion	26%	28%	28%	29%	32%	31%	31%	31%	33%	33%	35%	36%	34%	34%	34%	36%
Disposal	74%	72%	72%	71%	68%	69%	69%	69%	67%	67%	65%	64%	66%	66%	66%	64%

Page 109
 [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 conditionally exempt generator (CEG) hazardous waste is collected and managed at several fixed full-time facilities in the state and at numerous collection events, 77 in 2020, hosted by municipalities throughout the year (fewer events were held than in a typical year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic). 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. This data is summarized in an annual HHW Survey Results report (Appendix A). A total of 788 tons of combined HHW and CEG materials were collected in 2020, a decrease over the 935 tons collected in 2019 (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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total HHW and CEG tons	566	489	467	460	525	452	899	1,069	865	906	935	788
% Participating VT Households	8%	6%	7%	9%	7%	7%	6%	8%	10%	9%	11%	7%
Pounds Collected per Household (avg.)	45	46	47	34	62	102	131	86	60	60	55	80

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 and for some mercury-containing lamps in 2012.

Mercury-containing thermostats are collected and reported on by the Thermostat Recycling Corporation to the State of Vermont. This program collected 13.2 pounds of mercury in 2020 from 1,897 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 2020, NEMA collected and recycled 1.39 pounds of mercury from 144,751 mercury-containing lamps and bulbs. Mercury-containing lamps that are not covered by the EPR program and lamps that are covered by the program and collected by municipalities are categorized as household hazardous waste in this report.

Table 9. Summary of historic mercury collections

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
# Mercury Lamps			125,361	154,157	205,155	233,820	191,060	158,079	209,400	186,652	144,751
# Mercury Thermostats	3,349	3,574	3,036	2,111	2,169	2,000	2,246	2,468	2,369	2,069	1,897

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 2020 collection period, 1,514 tons of e-waste were collected.

Table 10. Summary of historic electronics collections

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lbs Electronics	4,819,602	4,865,266	4,888,400	4,897,778	4,814,188	4,312,381	3,685,448	3,460,051	3,028,996

Batteries

In 2014, Vermont became the first state to require manufacturers to fund recycling of single-use batteries, with the passage of the Vermont Primary Battery Stewardship Law. The law requires producers of primary batteries (non-rechargeable 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 who sell in Vermont are under a shared stewardship plan which is 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 in 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 sales.

During the 2020 collection year, Call2Recycle collected 146,397 pounds of batteries (101,275 lbs primary and 45,122 lbs rechargeable), 12% less than Call2Recycle collected in 2019.

Table 11. Summary of historic battery collections

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

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, funded by a small fee appended to paint

sales in Vermont. This program is implemented by a stewardship organization called PaintCare, who 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 30th. During this fourth collection period, July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020, 99,838 gallons were collected. While this is a 13% decrease from the previous year, it is still a significant increase over the average annual collection of 60,000 gallons that occurred in years prior to implementation of the PaintCare program. 73% of the paint collected that year was latex paint, and 24% 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
Gallons of Paint	60,000	116,691	108,466	96,109	110,567	115,142	99,838

Appendix A: Household Hazardous Waste Report

SUMMARY OF 2020 VERMONT HHW/CEG WASTE PROGRAMS

All Solid Waste Districts and Alliances, in alphabetical order

HHW/CEG Material Collected (all materials in tons) [†]																SEE VERMONT TOTALS FOR EACH MATERIAL ON PAGE 2
Adirondack SMD																
Bennington County Solid Waste Alliance																
Central Vermont SMD																
Caledonian SMD																
Lamoille RSNWD																
Londonberry Group																
Mad River RMA																
Mountain Alliance																
Northwest Kingdom WMD																
Northwest SMD (Leicester)																
Portland County SMD (Leicester)																
Solid Waste Alliance																
Southern W/N Counties																
Water River Alliance																
Windham SMD																
1	Acids	0.62	0.32	0.68	2.41	0.45	0.18	0.21	0.05	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.03	0.31	0.16	0.14
2	Aerosols	1.14	1.32	1.55	10.08	1.39	0.38	0.37	0.60	0.48	0.23	1.76	0.37	2.15	0.44	0.63
3	Bases	0.84	0.35	0.81	3.15	0.57	0.18	0.21	0.10	0.41	0.50	-	-	0.27	0.17	0.27
4	Fire Extinguishers	-	0.18	0.94	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.10	-	-
5	Flammables & Solvents	13.20	3.16	-	33.27	5.53	1.11	0.69	0.80	10.21	1.37	2.53	0.96	4.18	3.63	1.88
6	Glycols (Antifreeze)	2.42	-	-	5.90	-	-	-	-	1.04	0.40	1.01	-	-	0.15	-
7	Oxidizers	0.18	0.45	0.18	0.62	0.13	0.01	0.21	0.05	0.14	-	0.02	1.43	0.05	-	0.02
8	Lead Paint Chips & Debris	0.54	-	0.01	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-
9	Paints - Latex	33.45	7.91	7.41	111.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Paints - Oil	13.71	3.78	2.85	33.01	-	-	1.46	-	12.55	20.31	6.55	0.81	-	0.35	-
11	Paints - Oil & Latex, Mixed	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	5.17	-	4.06	10.63	0.31	0.53	-	-	-
12	Paints - Non-process Resins	6.51	4.06	10.61	17.19	2.95	1.64	0.37	1.00	5.17	0.46	1.91	0.74	6.64	-	1.11
13	Pesticides	3.06	3.39	-	10.64	2.24	0.60	0.33	1.00	0.81	0.72	0.64	0.60	1.29	-	1.46
14	Propane Tanks	2.74	0.41	-	-	0.02	-	0.04	-	28.26	-	6.34	0.08	-	-	-
15	Reactives	0.18	-	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
16	Toxics	0.23	0.38	-	0.30	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	1.06	-
17	Photo Chemicals	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
18	Waste Oil - Uncontaminated	13.01	-	0.48	14.75	0.21	-	2.28	-	8.14	0.80	4.25	0.09	0.21	-	-
19	Waste Oil - Contaminated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	-
20	Waste Oil - Oil Debris	1.92	-	0.16	3.99	0.63	0.03	-	-	0.21	0.07	0.44	-	0.52	-	-
21	Waste Oil - Oil Filters	2.58	-	1.25	2.47	0.63	0.42	-	-	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Oil Water	1.76	-	3.65	2.47	0.63	0.42	-	-	-	1.52	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mercury - Fluorescent Tubes	5.83	0.06	-	14.78	-	-	0.10	-	0.88	0.99	2.45	-	-	-	0.10
24	Mercury - Other Lamps	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	1.53	0.06	-	-	0.11
25	Mercury - Added Products	-	0.02	0.00	0.33	-	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.01	-	-
26	Mercury - Elemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Mercury - Compounds	-	-	0.00	-	1.11	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.00	-	-	-
28	Primary Batteries	3.91	0.35	-	16.79	-	-	0.11	-	4.71	0.22	0.45	0.04	-	-	0.02
29	Rechargeable Batteries	13.18	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	1.12	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
30	Lead-Acid Batteries	3.44	0.10	-	2.34	-	-	0.21	-	12.18	0.23	3.09	-	-	-	0.21
31	Other misc. products	0.36	0.15	3.70	13.68	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.10	-	0.68	4.19	1.53	0.55	-	-
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 19,963 5,786 13,656 15,381 3,971																
Program Profiles																
Number of Events Held																
# of households served																
# of businesses served																
% household participation																
Total HHW/CEG (tons)																
Total CEG Collected (tons)																
Total HHW Collected (tons)																
Avg. HHW/per household (tons)																
Avg. CEG/per business (tons)																

[†] All reported materials are converted to tons using VT Solid Waste Program Combined HHW Conversion Factors. See cover page for details.

^{††} Household estimates were derived from the US Census Bureau: Population, Housing Units, Area and Density: 2010.

SUMMARY OF 2020 VERMONT HHW/CEG WASTE PROGRAMS

All Independent Towns, Shared HHW Events

HHW/CEG Material Collected (all materials in tons)†		Canaan shared with Lemington	Cowdrey, shared with Barton, Lowell and Newport City	Fairfax	St. Johnsbury shared with Burke	Greater Upper Valley SWD shared with Hartford	Wilmington	Winnaill	VERMONT TOTALS
1	Acids	0.02	0.40	0.08	0.02	0.56	-	0.08	7.4
2	Aerosols	0.12	-	0.90	0.37	1.18	0.08	0.28	25.8
3	Bases	0.06	-	0.18	0.02	-	0.08	0.20	8.4
4	Fire Extinguishers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
5	Flammables & Solvents	-	-	3.60	0.99	13.82	0.22	0.44	101.6
6	Glycols (Antifreeze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9
7	Oxidizers	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.14	4.0
8	Lead Paint Chips & Debris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
9	Paints - Latex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.9
10	Paints - Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.3
11	Paints - Oil & Latex, Mixed	-	-	-	1.13	-	-	-	21.2
12	Paints - Non-process Resins	0.22	-	3.50	0.37	4.06	-	0.74	69.2
13	Pesticides	0.06	0.30	1.15	0.60	3.06	-	0.44	32.4
14	Propane Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	37.9
15	Reactive	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.3
16	Toxics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
17	Photo Chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
18	Waste Oil - Uncontaminated	0.28	-	-	0.63	0.16	-	-	45.3
19	Waste Oil - Contaminated	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	1.2
20	Waste Oil - Oily Debris	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	8.2
21	Waste Oil - Oil Filters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
22	Oily Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
23	Mercury - Fluorescent Tubes	-	0.05	0.25	0.03	-	-	0.05	25.6
24	Mercury - Other Lamps	-	0.03	0.10	-	-	-	-	2.5
25	Mercury - Added Products	-	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.5
26	Mercury - Elemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Mercury - Compounds	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	1.1
28	Primary Batteries	-	0.03	0.20	0.07	-	-	-	28.9
29	Rechargeable Batteries	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.01	14.5
30	Lead-Acid Batteries	-	-	2.50	0.16	-	-	0.00	24.4
31	Other misc. products	0.04	0.30	0.05	0.02	1.16	0.10	0.22	27.0
Demographics									
Occupied Households in Area††		489	3,818	1,591	3,888	12,211	574	343	256,582
Program Profiles									
Number of Events Held		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	77
# of households served		200	130	318	155	522	17	40	17,605
# of businesses served		-	1	-	3	3	-	1	774
% households served		41%	3%	20%	4%	4%	3%	12%	7%
Total HHW/CEG (tons)		0.82	1.21	12.60	4.58	24.48	0.50	2.82	788
Total CEG Collected (tons)		-	-	-	0.03	0.50	-	-	123
Total HHW Collected (tons)		0.82	1.21	12.60	4.58	23.98	0.50	2.82	665
Avg. HHW/per household (tons)		0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.04
Avg. CEG/per business (tons)		-	-	-	0.01	0.17	-	-	0.18

† 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: Population, Housing Units, Area and Density: 2010.

Appendix B: Vermont Biosolids Management Statistics for 2020

2020 Vermont Sludge & Biosolids Management Statistics			
Management Option	In-State	Out-of-State	Totals
Volume (Dry Tons)			
Beneficial Reuse*	1,014	3,225	4,239
Landfill Disposal	3,081	653	3,734
Total	4,096	3,878	7,973
Percentages			
Beneficial Reuse	12.7	40.4	53.2
Landfill Disposal	38.6	8.2	46.8
Total	51.4	48.6	100.0

*Note: 450 dry tons (11.9%) land applied in VT as Class B Biosolids.

2020 Vermont Septage Management Statistics			
Management Option	In-State	Out-of-State	Totals
Volume (Gallons)			
Land Application	746,986	90,250	837,236
Wastewater Treatment Facility Disposal	41,965,473	2,870,537	44,836,010
Total	42,712,459	2,960,787	45,673,246
Percentages			
Land Application	1.6	0.2	1.8
Wastewater Treatment Facility Disposal	91.9	6.3	98.2
Total	93.5	6.5	100.0

LEGISLATIVE REPORT



Title: 2021 Biennial Report on Solid Waste

Year: 2021

Prime Contact: Josh Kelly

Date Reported: 1/15/2021

Committee: House & Senate Committees
on Natural Resources

Authorizing Law #: 1987 Act
78; 2019 Act 69

Section #: codified at 10 V.S.A. §6604(b);
§113

Executive Summary

Since the [2019 Biennial Solid Waste Report](#), solid waste managers and ANR have been implementing the final phases of the Universal Recycling (UR) law that banned [food scraps from disposal on July 1, 2020](#). Vermont has seen a 10% increase in recycling since 2014 and food scrap collection has increased each year since 2016. However, Vermonters continue to generate more waste each year, with per capita waste disposal up 8% since 2014, and diversion remaining at ~35%. While ANR anticipates the food scrap ban and the July 1, 2020 [Single Use Products law](#) will help reduce waste, more work needs to be done to meet the diversion and disposal goals of the [2019 MMP](#). Since the last Biennial Report, ANR has also implemented an on-line hauler permit system and revised the [Solid Waste Rules](#) to accommodate new management techniques for a changing waste stream. ANR will continue to work with stakeholders and partners on reducing waste and its toxicity, improving recycling, building a culture of reducing food waste and composting the scraps, and improving the Bottle Bill, Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) management, and the functioning of our Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) laws.

Key Takeaways

The Universal Recycling (UR) law is working:

Vermonters [recycle 72% of mandated recyclables](#).

Facilities report increased food scrap collection and composting since the ban.

The number of licensed food scrap haulers has more than doubled since 2012.

ANR will continue implementing UR with sensitivity to entities impacted by COVID-19.

The Single-Use Products law is helping Vermont reduce reliance on single-use plastics and products. ANR recommends consideration of the [SUP Working Group recommendations](#).

Bottle Bill: Vermonters redeem nearly 75% of eligible containers. ANR recommends that the bottle bill handling fee be increased from 4¢ to 5¢ for non-commingled brands.

Batteries: Vermont leads the nation in per capita battery recycling, but 5 times more primary batteries are disposed than recycled and some pose a fire hazard to workers and facilities. ANR recommends expanding the limited battery disposal ban to include all battery types.

Vermont's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs continue to lead the nation in per capita recycling of electronics; paint; batteries; and mercury products. View data table [here](#).

Discussion

- **Vermont Materials Management Plan (MMP):** The current [MMP](#) was adopted in 2019 and Solid Waste Management Entities adopted new five-year Solid Waste Implementation Plans in 2020. Goals of the 2019 MMP include a new 10% decrease in waste generation and a continued push to achieve a 50% recycling/composting rate and a 25% reduction in MSW disposal by 2025. While the amount of recycled and composted material is currently rising, meeting the MMP goals will require further increasing diversion and reversing the present trend of increased waste generation.
- **Universal Recycling Law (Act 148, 2012):** While diversion rates have remained steady at ~35% over the last 5 years (See the [2019 Diversion and Disposal Report](#) for full data), food scrap collection and composting have increased considerably since the full landfill ban on food scraps went into effect on July 1, 2020. Food scrap management is expected to continue to rise as new services and capacity are built to meet new market demand. In 2019, ANR awarded 4 grants, totaling \$724,357, for food waste management infrastructure, and ANR ran a 2020 public educational campaign, [Let's Scrap Food Waste](#), to raise awareness about the food scrap ban.
- **Single-Use Products (SUP) Law (Act 69 § 113, 2019):** With the start of the SUP law on July 1, 2020, Vermont is transitioning away from plastic bags, straws, stirrers, and foam food and beverage containers. ANR has given webinars, conducted social media outreach, sent information to stakeholders, created a [web page](#) with fact sheets, an informational video, and downloadable signs, and followed up on complaints (to date, 11/14 are in compliance; 3 investigations are pending).
- **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):** Solid Waste Management Entities (SWMEs) have offered HHW collection services since the early 1990s. To increase convenience, ANR awarded 5 grants in 2020 for HHW collection, totaling \$729,112. ANR also awards ~\$400K annually through Solid Waste Implementation grants to all SWMEs, which are primarily used for HHW events and services. For the past three years ('18-'20), ANR has provided an additional \$200K to SWMEs for these services.
- **Bottle Bill:** Beginning October 1, 2019, all unclaimed beverage container deposits (except liquor) must be remitted to the Tax Dept. for the Clean Water Fund (\$2,411,182 in unclaimed deposits to date). From October 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020, 74% of non-liquor containers sold in Vermont were redeemed.
- **EPR Program Success:** Thanks to solid waste managers and stewardship organizations, "special recycling" increased 14% for batteries and 4% for paint in 2019. View data table [here](#).
- **Landfills:** As required by Act 69 of 2019, this Biennial Report includes a study—found [here](#)—on issues related to opening a second landfill in the State. As the report describes, siting additional landfill(s) could decrease greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste transportation to the Coventry landfill. However, significant barriers exist to new landfill construction, including community opposition, state and local permitting constraints, limitations on the control of waste flow, and obtaining the necessary economy of scale to make a landfill project economically viable. Efforts to reduce, reuse, and recycle our waste decrease the need for additional landfill capacity and have a greater impact on greenhouse gas emission reductions.

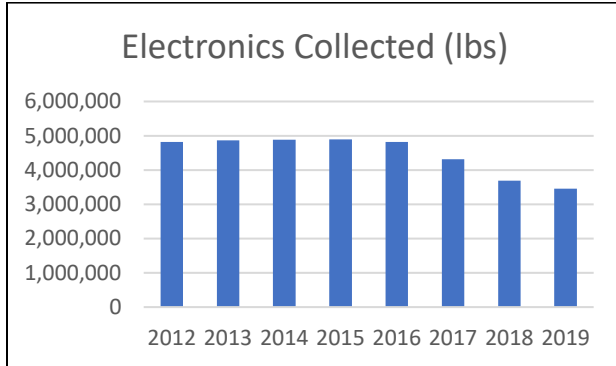


Vermont's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) laws—so-called “special recycling,”—share the cost of recycling and safe materials management between manufacturers and consumers, alleviating financial burdens on municipalities and mitigating environmental impacts from disposal by increasing collection and recycling rates of covered products. Vermont's EPR programs are effective at collecting these targeted materials largely due to the convenient collection locations throughout the state, efforts by Solid Waste Management Entities and private facilities, and outreach to consumers.

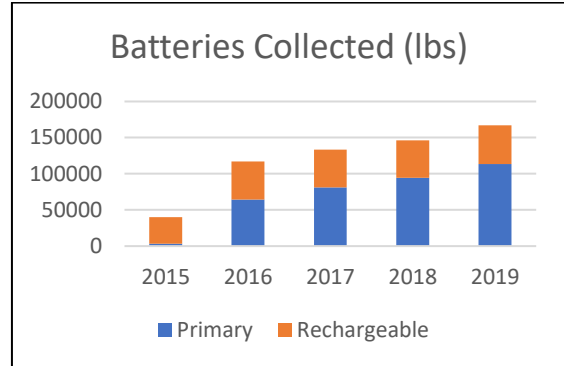
Performance of Vermont's Extended Producer Responsibility Programs

PRODUCT	AMOUNT COLLECTED IN PROGRAM YEAR 2019	CONVENIENCE	IMPACTS
Electronics	3,460,051 lbs of electronics (5.53 lbs per capita)	Over 100 collection sites across the state	• One of the highest per capita collection rates nationally. • Lbs declining due to fewer CRTs.
Mercury Lamps (Bulbs)	186,652 lamps	Over 150 collection sites across the state	• 1,454,684 mercury lamps safely recycled since program started.
Mercury Thermostats	2,069 thermostats	Over 160 collection sites across the state	• 236 lbs of mercury collected since start of program in 2010.
Mercury Auto Switches	63 switches	60 participating collection sites	• 5,717 switches/12.58 lbs of mercury collected since 2007. • Number declining because they are no longer in use.
Primary Batteries	113,451 lbs primary batteries (non-rechargeable)	98% population within 10 miles of a collection site	• As the only state with a primary battery EPR, VT recycles more batteries per-capita than any other state. • Collection has increased since the first program year but missed the goal by 8,500 lbs of batteries.
Paint	115,142 gallons of paint (July 2018 - June 2019)	99.5% population within 15 miles of a collection site	• One of the highest recovery rates of the 9 state programs. • Collection has increased by 20% since the last biennial report.

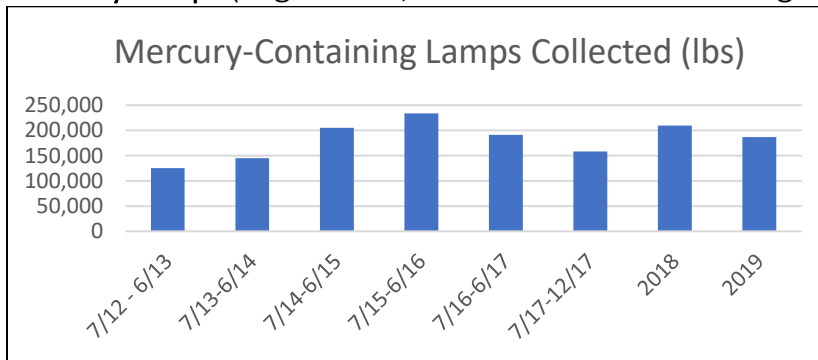
Electronics (began 2012)



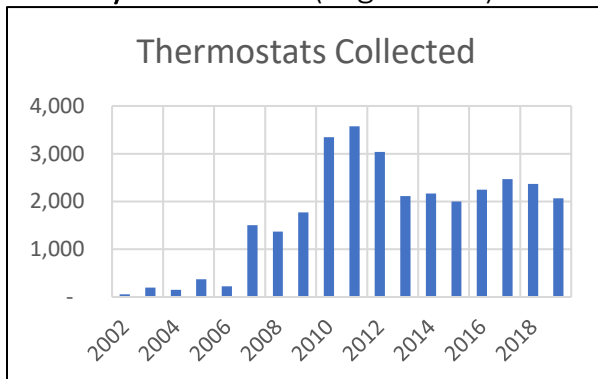
Primary Batteries (began 2016)



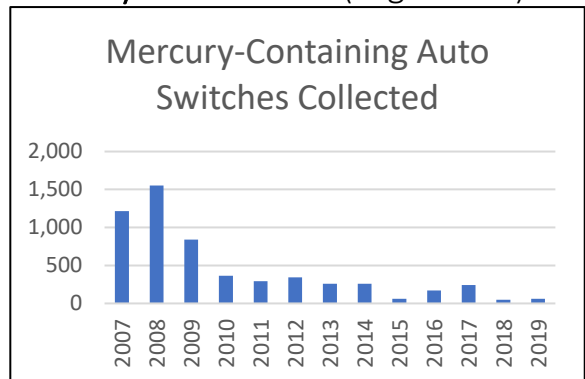
Mercury Lamps (began 2012; switched to annual tracking in 2017)



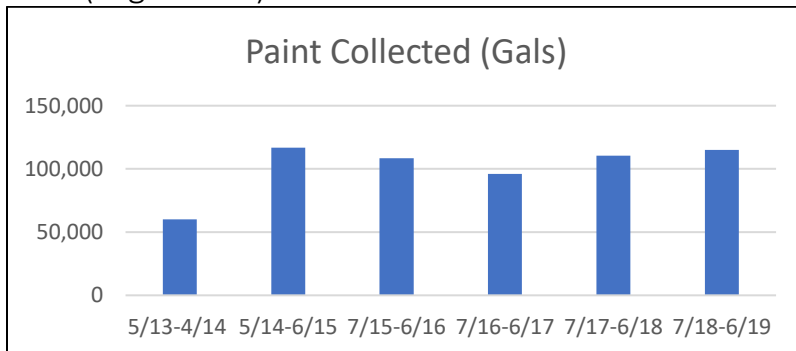
Mercury Thermostats (began 2010)



Mercury Auto Switches (began 2007)



Paint (began 2014)



Financial Reports



- Public Hearing Notice
- 2022 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- 2022 Budget Plan
- 2022 Budget Detail
- 2020 Independent Audit Report

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

OFFICES OF:
Board of Supervisors
Mark S. Shea, District Manager
e-mail: mshea@rcswd.com

Rutland County MRF
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Rutland, VT 05701
office (802)775-7209;
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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 2022.

The hearing is scheduled for

Monday, December 27, 2021

At 6:30 p.m.

At Virtual Meeting at GoTo Meeting link

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/114883117>

The purpose of the hearing is to receive comments from the public regarding the proposed District budget for 2019. 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 5, 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

2022 Budget Plan

&

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

Approved January 5, 2022

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ACTIONS

Attached please find the proposed general FY2022 budget plan, and Materials Recovery Facility budget, and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Each of these budgets are balanced. These proposed 2022 budget plan was reviewed by the Board of Supervisors on November 3, 2021, December 1, 2021. At this time, the BOS approved the budget plan for a duly noticed public hearing scheduled on December 27, 2021 at 6:30pm. 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.

2022 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 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.

For the last couple of years, the District has had on the table a pending stormwater project. Within 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. This will fund \$127,285+ for the stormwater project this year to get it going. It has been estimated that this project could cost more than \$400,000. 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 to do a change in priorities. The Ford F800 box truck replacement was decided to be a higher priority. It is expected that delivery of the new box truck will be in December 2021.

On the revenue side:

This year's CIP will have offsets that were awarded in the 2021 State Organics Infrastructure grant to assist us in composting and managing this program better. This grant allows for up to \$100,000 award and is a 60% share in the award to the District. The offset of this award is \$81,441 (\$121,303 - \$90,000 purchase + \$50,138 grant = \$81,441) and is included as a revenue source within this year's CIP. The revenue sources may also include \$4,000 from the sale of the old Ford F800 Box Truck, and \$116,659 from the General Fund expense line to total \$202,100.

On the expense side:

- Item number 1, the district in need to plan for the repair of the recycling centers pillars. The condition of the pillars has been deteriorating over the years due to bees. There are literally thousands of holes, or bee nest damage throughout each of the four poles that support the structure. I recommend this year, \$10,000 to have enough in this line item in three years to replace them.
- Item number 2, the next items that need replacing are the 40 yard roll off containers and covers. The containers currently used are beyond their end-of-life, and for some time, have required welding and repairs on a weekly basis. I propose to replace one roll off container this year, it will cost \$12,100.
- Item number 3, two years ago, the Board of Supervisors set aside monies to replace the 1980's Kamasu Excavator, to realize that for what it does could be deferred to another year. The monies in this fund were transferred to reserve for the MRF stormwater project. I am proposing to start saving for the retirement of the excavator. I suggest the JBC Hydragid or similar. This equipment can be utilized at the transfer station for much more than compacting the trash and cardboard several times a day. The JBC Hydragid comes with several attachments that can be a work horse on the metal pile, the leaf, and woodchip operations, and more. I am proposing that \$50,000 be allocated this year on this item.
- Item number 4, The next piece of equipment that needs to be replaced, is the 2006 International Box Truck. This truck has been keeping us alive since the Ford has been red-lined for most of the year. I propose that we place \$50,000 in reserve this year, and purchase it in 2023 with another \$50,000.

- Item number 5, The next item that needs attention, is to asphalt at the transfer station. Last year we corrected wetlands and stormwater issues. We repaired ditching, added rip-rap foundations, and added crushed stone to the high section of the transfer station. This work was phase 1 of 2. Phase 2 of mediating stormwater run-off, along with the debris that is brought with the water run-off... This new material may cause havoc with the transfer station scale. I am proposing that the next step is to asphalt and seal the added gravel. This year will be approximately \$30,000. The total expense total equals \$202,100. See below replacement schedule for details.

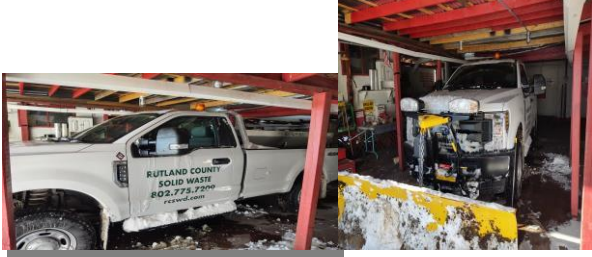
2022 RCSWD Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)										
Replacement Schedule					1	2	3	4	5	
Expenses		Year	Purch	Paid	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Invested
Ford F250 Truck		2019	2019	\$35,598						
Recycling Center Support Pillars	Bee damaged		2023	\$40,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$20,000			
40 yard roll-off container & cover	End of life		2022	\$12,100	\$12,100	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$14,000		
Yale Forklift	10584 hrs.		1994							
Kamasu Excavator	10,672 hrs.	Late 1980's	1996	\$55,865						
JBC Hydragid			2025	\$180,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000		
Caterpillar 938G Wheel Loader	94,239 hrs.	2000	2000	\$98,463			\$40,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	
International 26 foot Box Van	173,389 miles	1995	2006	\$8,000	\$50,000	\$50,000				
F800 Ford 24 Foot Box Van	181,331 miles	1997	2000	\$21,850						
Recycling - HHW Facility				\$1.3M				\$30,000	\$19,000	
New Ford 26 foot Box Van		2022	2021	\$90,000						
Transfer Station asphaltting	to follow up on last yrs project			\$30,000	\$30,000		\$30,000			
MRF Stormwater Project	EPA 3 acre-rule				\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000		
					\$202,100	\$193,500	\$203,500	\$204,000	\$69,000	
Revenues					2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
For a new Equipment/Excavator from FB (2019 budget)										
MRF Storm water Repairs (2020 budget)										
From T.S wetlands leftover (2019 budget)										
From MRF reserve storm water (12-31-19)										\$127,285
Carry forward from previous purchase	left over from grant toward new box truck				\$81,441					
from sales of CIP items	Potential earned from sale of old box truck				\$4,000					
2021-2022 Revenue from grant										
2022 Revenue from Budget					\$116,659	\$193,500	\$203,500	\$204,000	\$69,000	
				Total	\$202,100	\$193,500	\$203,500	\$204,000	\$69,000	

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT PROFILES

1980's Kamasu 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 last year's 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.



2006 International Box Truck automatic, lift gate under CDL. It now has 176,196 miles on it. It is used primarily to transport recyclables to the MRF and HHW rover events.	
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. It is planned that this truck will be replaced this year.	
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 traded in, which brought the final cost to \$84,463.00. Currently it has 9,807.3 hrs. on it. It is used for loading truck, pushing brush, C & D, metal, and several other transfer station purposes.	
1994 Yale Forklift is utilized at the Recycling Center but used throughout the transfer station frequently. It currently has 105,853 hours on it	
2019 Ford F-250 Pickup truck with a plow and spreader. This vehicle has primarily been used for plowing snow and grounds maintenance. The vehicle has 1,490 miles on it.	

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.	
JCB Hydradig 110W and attachments. This piece of equipment will finally retire the 1980's Kamasu Excavator. This was initially scheduled by the Board to be replaced last year. I am projecting that this will be needed in 2025 at a cost of ~\$200K, that is if the excavator holds out till then. This would start the process of preparing for this Capital item as we go.	
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 in need on a regular basis. There is only so much we can do to keep them function at this time. I am projecting that we replace one container and one cover each year for the next three years. This year will be ~\$12,100.	
Asphalt at the transfer station. Last year we corrected stormwater with ditching, adding rip rap foundation, and added crushed stone to the high section of the transfer station. As a continuation of, and a part of phase 2 of mediating stormwater run-off. This phase addresses the debris that is brought with the stormwater causing havoc with the transfer station scale. I am projecting that the next step is to asphalt and seal the added gravel. This year will be ~\$30,000.	

GENERAL FUND

This year's budget goals not initially clear at this time, of 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 price in the State with other Districts'. The consumer price index (CPI-U) rate has increase from 1.1% last year, as opposed to 5.4% as of October,

2021. In November 2021 it is reported at 6.1% this year. Last year the district took a look at prices and made a few adjustments for customers visiting the transfer station. There are still programs that have not been updated in 5-12 years, such as refrigerators/AC's, and tires. Each year each program cost 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 some programs cost to the customers using the transfer station were increased. This year, I propose that the District increase its surcharge by \$1.00/ton. The current rate cannot be sustainable.

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 2014 and 2020.

	2002	2021	% Difference
Casella cost	\$66.57	\$89.16	34%
RCSWD surcharge	\$16.97	\$19.97	17%

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 years CPI (6.1%) 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 (6.1%)
Currently the District charges	\$19.97	\$19.97	19.97
Vt Franchise Fee	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Host Fee	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Tip Fee	\$62.57	\$63.59	\$67.48
Haul WUSA	\$25.16	\$25.59	\$27.15
TOTAL to haulers	\$114.70	\$116.12	\$121.60

 = district control price  = others control price

The above two tables illustrate that the District in 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 behind, and as time goes by, it will be a greater challenge to remain competitive.

Statement of Net Position

The below table shows the districts' audited Statement of Net Position over the last three years, 2018, 2019, and 2020 respectively. (Accounting formula: Assets = Liabilities + Net Position)

At a quick glance one will see that (green highlighted):

- Assets are \$139,872 less than we were in 2018
- There are \$126.153 more Liabilities than in 2018
- There is \$166,873 less Fund Balance than in 2018

On the good side, in 2020, cash, accounts receivable and grants receivable are up \$125,223 over 2018.

The Liability + Net Position is down due to reduced investment in Capital Improvement Planning and withdrawing of fund balance.

Rutland County Solid Waste District Statement of Net Postion									
	12/31/2018			12/31/2019			12/31/2020		
	Govt	Business	Total	Govt	Business	Total	Govt	Business	Total
Assets									
Cash	\$479,268	\$5,831	\$485,099	\$488,334	\$570	\$488,904	\$545,395	\$570	\$545,965
A/R	\$119,716		\$119,716	\$179,464	201	\$179,665	\$162,463	\$201	\$162,664
Grants Receivable	\$1,403		\$1,403	\$22,812			\$22,812		\$22,812
Prepaid Expense				\$2,750			\$2,750		\$2,750
Property, Plant, Equip									
Net of Accum Depreciation	\$600,387	\$1,613,795	\$1,963,342	\$260,548	\$1,434,949	\$1,695,497	\$260,548	\$1,434,949	\$1,695,497
Total Assets	\$1,200,774	\$1,619,626	\$2,569,560	\$953,908	\$1,435,720	\$2,364,066	\$993,968	\$1,435,720	\$2,429,688
Liabilities and Net Assets									\$139,872
Liabilities:									
A/P	\$77,810	\$679	\$78,489	\$80,381	\$685	\$81,066	\$40,237	\$398	\$40,635
Accrued Employee Pension Plan	\$6,689		\$6,689	\$13,287		\$13,287	\$7,414		\$7,414
Accrued Expenses	\$828		\$828	\$11,520		\$11,520	\$211,230		\$211,230
Accrued Vacation	\$17,589		\$17,589	\$22,643		\$22,643	\$35,881		\$35,881
Accrued Remediation	\$50,000		\$50,000	\$255,252		\$255,252	\$111,867		\$111,867
Deferred Revenue	\$93,123		\$93,123	\$81,173		\$81,173	\$68,798		\$68,798
Prepaid MRF Lease - Current		\$50,576	\$50,579		\$52,375	\$52,375		\$26,880	\$26,880
Prepaid MRF Lease - Non-Current		\$79,255	\$79,255		\$26,880	\$26,880			
Total Liabilities	\$246,039	\$130,510	\$376,552	\$464,256	\$79,940	\$544,196	\$475,427	\$27,278	\$502,705
Net Position:									-\$126,153
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	\$349,547	\$779,961	\$1,129,508	\$306,960	\$737,221	\$1,044,181	\$260,548	\$674,353	\$934,901
Restricted		\$833,834	\$833,834	\$150	\$797,215	\$797,365	\$72,000	\$760,596	\$832,596
Unrestricted	\$354,348	-\$124,679	\$229,669	\$92,376	-\$73,156	\$19,220	\$185,992	-\$26,507	\$159,485
Total Net Position	\$703,895	\$1,489,116	\$2,193,011	\$549,336	\$1,461,280	\$1,860,766	\$518,540	\$1,408,442	\$1,926,982
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$949,934	\$119,626	\$2,596,560	\$1,013,592	\$1,541,220	\$2,404,962	\$993,967	\$1,435,720	\$2,429,687
									-\$166,873

Balance Sheets

This is also illustrated in the Districts' audited Balance Sheet for the last three years, 2018, 2019, and 2020 respectively.

Rutland County Solid Waste District			
Balance Sheet			
	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020
	Govt	Govt	Govt
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash	\$479,268	\$488,334	\$545,395
A/R	\$119,716	\$179,464	\$162,463
Prepaid Expense	\$1,403	\$38,834	\$22,812
Total Assets	\$600,387	\$706,632	\$730,670
<u>Liabilities and Net Assets</u>			
<u>Liabilities:</u>			
A/P	\$77,810	\$80,381	\$40,237
Accrued Employee Pension Plan	\$6,689	\$13,287	\$7,415
Accrued Expenses	\$50,828	\$11,520	\$211,230
Accrued Remediation		\$255,252	\$111,867
Deferred Revenue	\$93,123	\$81,173	\$68,798
Total Liabilities	\$228,450	\$441,613	\$439,547
Fund Balance:			
Fund Balance - Unassigned	\$371,937	\$265,019	\$293,873
Total Liabilities and fund balance	\$600,387	\$706,632	\$733,420
Fund balance	\$371,937	\$265,017	\$293,873
Capital Assets	\$349,547	\$306,960	\$260,548
Accrual Vacation	-17589	-\$22,643	-35881
Net Assets of Govt Activities	\$703,895	\$549,334	\$518,540
			-\$185,355

COMPARISON OF DISTRICT FEES AND SURCHARGES - October 2014

COMPARISON OF DISTRICT FEES AND SURCHARGES - October 2014										Compiled by ACSWMD, 10.22.14		FINAL	
DISTRICTS	VT DOH 2010 POP. ⁽¹⁾	# OF TOWNS	2014 PER CAPITA FEE		2014 DISTRICT FEE	2014 COMBINED EQUIV. FEE	OTHER FEES	Recycling Sale Revenues (non-scrap)?	NOTES				
			\$/Capita	Equiv. \$/Ton ⁽²⁾									
Addison County SWM District	31,170	19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.40	\$/Ton	\$33.40	\$1/visit admin. fee, except on no-charge items.	No.	MSW and C&D are \$123/ton. No fee change proposed for CY2015. Recyclables are \$10/ton, to go up in 2015 (just went out to bid).			
Central Vermont SWM District	51,599	18	\$1.00	\$1.43	\$30.00		\$31.43	\$1. visit ARCC fee. Various user fees for programs.	No.	No changes to per capita or district fee for FY15. User fees may change pending Board action in January 2015.			
Chittenden SW District	156,545	19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.00		\$27.00		Yes.				
Greater Upper Valley SWM District	18,265	10	\$12.65	\$18.07	\$23.00		\$41.07	No reply.	No.				
Lamoille Regional SWM District	26,679	12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.00		\$21.00	MSW is \$21/ton, and C&D is \$18/ton (\$19.50/ton avg).	No.	MSW w/ recycling is \$145/ton. C&D \$155/ton. Recyclables are \$20/ton.			
Northeast Kingdom WM District	45,299	49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.00		\$22.00	Proposed \$23/ton in 2015.	Yes.				
Northwest Vermont SWM District	50,848	19	\$1.00	\$1.43	\$22.00		\$23.43	\$1/visit admin. fee.	Yes.				
Rutland County SW District	47,279	17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.97		\$16.97	May increase in 2015 by \$1/ton.	No.	Permit system also. Trash rate in 2014: \$140 w/ permit, \$160 w/out permit.			
Southern Windsor/ Windham SW District	31,291	13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.00		\$7.00	No reply.	No.				
Windham SWM District	37,451	19	\$13.12	\$18.74	\$0.00		\$18.74		Yes.	Brattleboro pays for MSW. Recycling and Composting through their tax base.			
MEMBER ALLIANCES													
Mad River Resource Mgmt. Alliance	19,734	8	\$2.75	\$3.93	\$0.00		\$3.93	May have to increase to make up for loss in host community	No.	No longer receives ~\$39,600/yr. in host community fees from Moretown Landfill.			
Rutland County SWAC	13,817	10	\$2.37	\$3.39	\$0.00		\$3.39	CY2014.	No.				
State of VT Population: 625,741 (US Census Pop. Division's 2010 "Annual Estimate of the Resident Pop. for Minor Civil Divisions in VT.")												213 towns	
Pop. included in above: 529,977 85%													
(1) Pop. Figures are from UVM CRS (Center for Rural Studies) - based on 2010 US Census.												(2) Based on assumption of 1 ton generation per capita per year w/ a 30% diversion rate.	

COMPARISON OF DISTRICT FEES AND SURCHARGES - March 2020

COMPARISON OF MEMBER DISTRICT/ALLIANCE/TOWN FEES & SURCHARGES - MARCH 2020										FINAL 3/5/2020	Compiled by Teri Kuczynski
DISTRICTS	VT DOH 2010 POP. ⁽¹⁾ TOWNS	# OF TOWNS	PER CAPITA FEE		DISTRICT FEE	COMBINED EQUIV. FEE	RECYCLING FEES (that you charge)	OTHER FEES (that you charge)	NOTES		
			\$/Capita	Equiv. \$/Ton ⁽²⁾	\$/Ton	\$/Ton	\$/Ton				
Addison County SWM District	36,200	21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34.00	\$34.00	\$120.00	\$1/visit admin. fee, except on no-charge items.	On 1/1/2020, MSW & C&D tip fee at Tr. St. increased from \$126/ton to \$128/ton and includes the Dist. Fee. Recycling fee increased from \$92/ton to \$120/ton. The Dist. Fee on all MSW & C&D for disposal increased from \$33.40/ton to \$34/ton. The Dist. Fee for contaminated soils used for ADC remained at \$10/ton.		
Central Vermont SWM District	52,859	19	\$1.00	\$1.43	\$30.00	\$31.43	\$0.00	Hauler license fee of \$10	Link to latest fee schedule for products, ARCC fees, etc.: http://www.cvswwmd.org/uploads/6/1/2/6/6126179/cvswwmd_fee_structure_fy20_revise_1.1.2020.pdf		
Chittenden SW District	156,545	19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$80.00	Hauler license fee of \$15/vehicle	ADC is \$6.75/ton.		
Greater Upper Valley SWM District	18,265	10	\$11.00	\$15.71	\$23.00	\$38.71	\$0.00	Hauler license fee of \$10			
Lamoille Regional SWM District	26,679	12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.00	\$21.00	\$1.00/bin \$160/ton				
Northeast Kingdom WM District	47,594	49	\$0.90	\$1.29	\$24.75	\$26.04	\$45 stop-charge				
Northwest Vermont SWM District	50,431	19	\$1.00	\$1.43	\$23.00	\$24.43			The District Fee will increase to \$24/ton on 7/1/2020.		
Rutland County SW District	47,279	17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.97	\$19.97	\$0.00	2020 Annual Permit. In-District: \$10 resident, \$20 business. Non-District: \$40 resident, \$60 business. No hauler fees	\$145/ton MSW and C&D in-District. \$160/ton out-of-District with permit. \$180/ton without permit. Recycling: No charge.		
Southern Windsor/Windham SW District	31,733	14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.00	\$9.00	\$0.00	Hauler license fee of \$10			
Windham SWM District	35,328	18	\$6.80	\$9.71	\$0.00	\$9.71	\$0.00	\$1/visit admin. fee, except on no-charge items. Annual access sticker: \$35 + \$1 admin fee. Day pass: \$10 + \$1 admin. fee.	\$145/ton tip fee for MSW and C&D.		
MEMBER ALLIANCES/TOWNS											
Mad River Resource Mgmt. Alliance	12,190	6	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$0.00				
Rutland County SWAC	13,817	10	\$4.51	\$6.44	\$0.00	\$6.44	\$0.00				
Bennington County Solid Waste Alliance	35,060	13	\$4.96	\$7.09	\$0.00	\$7.09	\$0.00				
Londonderry Group	3,287	5	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Annual fee only, plus tip fees for various items.			
St. Johnsbury	7,603	1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Per capita fee?			
State of VT Population ⁽³⁾	624,594										
Pop. included in above:	574,870	92%						233 member towns			
(1) Pop. Figures are from UVM CRS (Center for Rural Studies) - based on 2010 US Census, non-seasonally adjusted.											
(2) Based on assumption of 1 ton generation per capita per year w/ a 30% diversion rate.											
(3) Total VT pop.: 624,594 is pop. we were told by DEC to use for our SWIP Reports.											

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.

2022 BUDGET PLAN PROPOSAL

In considering the economic environment we live in today, which includes a 2021 budget with a negative 5.2% reduction (or \$107,802) in budget from the 2020 budget. Accelerated inflation not seen in 20 years, and a reduction in our Net Assets. I am recommending that we attempt to remedy 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, initiating a 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 manage 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. Customers were able to receive services on time and did not have to wait in a line. This also saved the district tens of thousands of dollars in this line item alone. Staff were able to be reassigned to cover deficiencies. Staff work more alone on HHW drop-in days, this is inefficient because this employee still needs to be there if no customer are there. This position could be more affective, if he could reassign to assist with another program with staff shortages for periods of the day. Lane striping showed customers a clearer, additional path for services, and it also allowed exiting customers to exit without confusion.

Last year we did more with less. This year we are facing a 6.1% inflation factor. Our expenses are getting greater, and our Net Position is less. This budget will be the start of getting us there, or at least heading in the right incremental direction.

This 2022 budget has a 6.0% increase over last year's budget of \$2,103,340 for this balanced General Budget Plan.

The Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) balanced budget is \$91,548.

Within this year's budget plan format, you will see columns on the 2020 audited actuals, 2021 budget, the 2021 actual to October 31, 2021, and amount used in percentage of budget. You will also see the proposed 2022 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 indicating 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.

More 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 State for our SWIP grant which offsets costs associated to HHW.
- Tipping surcharges includes an increase of \$0.50/ton to \$20.47 a ton for trash within the district. I propose a \$0.50 increase January 1, 2022, and \$0.50 increase in July, 2022.
- Weighing includes what is received at the MRF for weighing various trucks of private haulers.

Expenses

- Legal fees are budgeted at \$19,000 this year. The increase of this line is to increase enforcement of delinquent haulers. This could be much higher and a high risk.
- Enforcement is increase to \$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)
- Property and Liability includes changes that were not considered in some time.
- MRF utilities and repairs include water & sewer, Insurance, repairs.
- After reviewing our costs, I am looking at a 13% increase over last year's line.

RECYCLING

This program can be volatile based upon current markets. Inputs of specific materials may determine operational adjustments if losses increase. 2021 is looking like a good market year. Ongoing review of operations, if warranted, may include price adjustments at the Gleason Road transfer station.

Revenue

- Currently this program is doing better than it was last year. I am not projecting that the market will maintain this rate for too long.
- 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-existing 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 costs 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 cleanwood, then haul it away.
- Compost Expense is to purchase composters for residents to purchase.
- Education includes promotion of issue related to ACT 148 to the general public.
- After reviewing our cost, we are looking at an 3% increase over last year's figure.

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION

Revenue

- This includes material brought in over the scale such as clean wood, asphalt, roofing shingles, yard brush, and leaves, etc.

Expense

- This includes a -2% decreased expense over last year.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Revenue

- This includes an 8% increased expense over last year Expense.
- This program historically runs at a high deficit each year. This year we are estimating that it may be greater than \$60,189. This program provides a very high value to member towns. This includes a freon, e-waste collection. Also, the HHW collection facility open six days a week from 7:00am to 3:00pm. It also includes outreach to each member town thirty-two (32) event times in 2022.

FOOD WASTE

Pursuant to Vermont Law, starting July 1, 2020 all food wastes 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.

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 includes general revenue received over the scales from the general public.
- We are estimating a 14% 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.

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 doesnot receive monies for this convenience.

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

Strengths: • It's a balanced budget • It's plans for five years of Capital needs • Potential to increase financial position • Provides an to Recruited and Retain Staff • If offers an incremental approach in offsetting raising cost and high inflation	Weakness: • Reduced budgets colliding with the CPI not seen this high in 20 years
Opportunities: • Adjustments in prices that align with the CPI and market conditions assist the district in obtaining a stronger financial position • 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... • Allows flexibility for new grant opportunities.	Threats: • High Inflation • Volatile recycling markets • Potential staff fluctuations

The following pages include detail on the 2022 Budget Plan Detail...

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2022 Budget Plan

2022 Budget Plan	12/1/2021	FY 2020 Budget	Audited 12-31-20 FY 2020	FY 2021 Budget	Actual 11-30-2021 FY 2021	% Used FY 2021	FY 2022 Budget	\$ Difference	% Incr/Decr	Note
REVENUE		92%								
ADMINISTRATION										
General Revenue	\$18,000	\$24,042	\$23,000	\$19,985	87%	\$24,000	\$1,000	4%		
Grants Admin	\$35,000	\$19,409	\$42,000	\$10,810	26%	\$42,000	\$0	0%		
Equipment Sales	\$0			\$3,030	0%		\$0	0%		
Tipping Surcharges	\$838,740	\$821,296	\$818,770	\$744,762	91%	\$881,500	\$62,730	7%		Jan. 2022 - \$0.50 increase
Weighing	\$100	\$20	\$100	\$20	20%	\$20	-\$80	-400%		July 2022 - review for \$0.50 increase again?
Total Revenues	\$891,840	\$864,767	\$883,870	\$778,607	88%	\$947,520	\$63,650	7%		
RECYCLING										
District Town Recycling	\$5,000	\$3,019	\$4,000	\$1,648	41%	\$4,000	\$0	0%		
Sale of Recyclables	\$28,000	\$25,868	\$25,000	\$63,014	252%	\$30,000	\$5,000	17%		
RCSWD Recycling Pick Ups	\$200		\$0		0%	\$0	\$0	0%		
Municipal TS Revenue	\$0	\$713	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0			
Yard Waste Program	\$40,000	\$37,685	\$60,000	\$44,951	75%	\$40,000	-\$20,000	-50%		
Grants	\$3,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	0%		
Backyard Compost Program	\$2,500	\$24,295	\$15,000	\$6,515	43%	\$27,000	\$12,000	44%		
Total Revenues	\$79,200	\$91,580	\$104,000	\$116,128	112%	\$101,000	-\$3,000	-3%		
C&D										
Transfer Station C&D Upper- Sort	\$25,000	\$17,912	\$25,000	\$6,101	24%	\$17,000	-\$8,000	-47%		
Transfer Station C&D Upper-Clean Wood	\$12,000	\$8,499	\$11,500	\$21,767	189%	\$13,000	\$1,500	12%		
Transfer Station C&D Lower	\$150,000	\$164,119	\$160,000	\$92,240	58%	\$110,000	-\$50,000	-45%		
Total Revenues	\$187,000	\$190,530	\$196,500	\$120,109	61%	\$140,000	-\$56,500	-40%		
HHW										
HHW Service Fees	\$35,000	\$28,128	\$32,000	\$29,736	93%	\$39,000	\$7,000	18%		
E-Waste Revenue	\$15,000	\$17,882	\$15,000	\$12,689	85%	\$12,000	-\$3,000	-25%		
Grants	\$35,000	\$47,634	\$40,000	\$43,320	108%	\$43,320	\$3,320	8%		
Total Revenues	\$85,000	\$93,644	\$87,000	\$85,744	99%	\$94,320	\$7,320	8%		
Food Waste										
Food Compost Revenue	\$5,723	\$5,138	\$8,000	\$8,958	112%	\$8,500	\$500	6%		
Total Revenues	\$5,723	\$5,138	\$8,000	\$8,958	112%	\$8,500	\$500	6%		
Transfer Station										
Transfer Station Fees	\$570,000	\$727,734	\$570,000	\$673,260	118%	\$635,000	\$65,000	10%		
Transfer Station Scale Fees	\$15,000	\$15,659	\$15,000	\$72,104	481%	\$47,000	\$32,000	68%		
Transfer Station Sticker Fees	\$25,000	\$29,602	\$40,000	\$53,863	135%	\$56,000	\$16,000	29%		
Host Community Fees - CMW	\$33,000	\$32,943	\$33,000	\$32,452	98%	\$36,000	\$3,000	8%		
Sale of Metal	\$22,000	\$21,054	\$19,000	\$29,116	153%	\$22,000	\$3,000	14%		
Asphalt/Brick/Concrete/Dirt		\$0		\$1,333	0%	\$8,000	\$8,000	0%		

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2022 Budget Plan

2022 Budget Plan 12/1/2021	FY 2020 Budget	Audited 12-31-20 FY 2020	FY 2021 Budget	Actual 11-30-2021 FY 2021	% Used FY 2021	FY 2022 Budget	\$ Difference	% Incr/Decr	Note
Tire Disposal Fee	\$15,000	\$15,576	\$20,000	\$13,646	68%	\$8,000	-\$12,000	0%	
Total Revenues	\$836,303	\$842,568	\$697,000	\$875,773	126%	\$812,000	\$115,000	14%	
TOTAL REVENUE	\$2,085,066	\$2,088,226	\$1,976,370	\$1,985,319	100%	\$2,103,340	\$126,970	6.0%	
EXPENSES									
ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries-Gen	\$271,582	\$237,893	\$285,183	\$189,034	66%	\$319,376	\$34,193	11%	
Payroll Tax-Gen	\$20,776	\$20,004	\$21,816	\$19,296	88%	\$24,722	\$2,906	12%	
Workers Comp-Gen	\$34,055	\$34,419	\$28,796	\$19,821	69%	\$34,055	\$5,259	15%	
Unemployment-Gen	\$15,000	\$10,276	\$13,000	\$9,811	75%	\$15,000	\$2,000	13%	
Retirement-Gen	\$25,280	\$23,067	\$28,519	\$25,175	88%	\$30,497	\$1,978	6%	
Health Insurance-Gen	\$52,347	\$39,790	\$77,802	\$46,366	60%	\$71,501	-\$6,301	-9%	
Office Expenses	\$33,900	\$47,507	\$34,600	\$25,031	72%	\$30,000	-\$4,600	-15%	
Cash Short and Over	\$0	\$0		\$6	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Audit	\$15,500	\$14,000	\$15,500	\$14,700	95%	\$15,900	\$400	3%	
Legal Fees	\$13,000	\$16,900	\$15,000	\$5,886	39%	\$19,000	\$4,000	21%	^ Enforcement
Professional Fees	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$1,000	20%	\$5,000	\$0	0%	
Sales/Haz Tax	\$700	\$1,375	\$1,500	\$366	24%	\$1,500	\$0	0%	
Advertising/Printing	\$3,500	\$5,147	\$4,500	\$0	0%	\$4,900	\$400	8%	
Property & Liability	\$30,496	\$11,385	\$10,000	\$3,274	33%	\$11,351	\$1,351	12%	40% - 60% MRF
Postage	\$2,000	\$1,261	\$750	\$550	73%	\$750	\$0	0%	
Utilities	\$10,000	\$11,205	\$10,000	\$7,824	78%	\$10,000	\$0	0%	
Interest Expense	\$0	\$63	\$0	\$1,827	0%	\$1,500	\$1,500	100%	
Dues, Subcr. & Meetings	\$13,500	\$10,579	\$13,000	\$7,499	58%	\$12,884	-\$116	-1%	
Travel Reimbursement	\$1,200	\$367	\$800	\$1,375	172%	\$1,200	\$400	33%	
Repairs & Maintenance	\$200	\$25,563	\$8,000	\$2,385	30%	\$7,000	-\$1,000	-14%	
Equipment Expense	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$1,000	\$1,000	100%	
Uncollectible Account Expense	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$11	0%	\$500	\$500	100%	
Enforcement	\$10,500	\$6,672	\$5,000	\$5,362	107%	\$12,000	\$7,000	58%	^ Enforcement
Misc Expenses-Gen	\$300	\$2,324	\$37,500	\$1,377	4%	\$2,000	-\$35,500	-1775%	
Other Financing Use Expense	\$0	\$17,151	\$19,100	\$19,557	102%	\$19,100	\$0	0%	
Capital Reserve Fund	\$50,000	\$156,303	\$50,000	\$0	0%	\$116,659	\$66,659	57%	To CIP
Vehicle Replacement Fund	\$5,000	\$0		\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
MRF Repairs	\$106,100	\$0	\$10	\$0	0%	\$25,027	\$25,017	-100%	
Web Site	\$1,500	\$375	\$4,000	\$375	9%	\$4,000	\$0	0%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$717,734	\$693,627	\$689,376	\$407,907	59%	\$796,422	\$107,046	13%	
Net Income	\$174,106	\$171,140	\$194,494	\$370,700	191%	\$151,098	-\$43,396	-29%	
RECYCLING									

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2022 Budget Plan

2022 Budget Plan 12/1/2021	FY 2020 Budget	Audited 12-31-20 FY 2020	FY 2021 Budget	Actual 11-30-2021 FY 2021	% Used FY 2021	FY 2022 Budget	\$ Difference	% Incr/Decr	Note
Recycling Pulls Towns	\$20,000	\$23,626	\$18,000	\$20,958	116%	\$20,000	\$2,000	10%	
Town Recycling Profit	\$5,000	\$413	\$1,000	\$0	0%	\$1,100	\$100	9%	
Salaries - RCY	\$15,500	\$129,424	\$83,642	\$140,870	168%	\$99,516	\$15,874	16%	
Payroll Tax-RCY	\$1,186	\$7,584	\$6,399	\$10,757	168%	\$7,613	\$1,214	16%	
Health Insurance-RCY	\$2,057	\$10,324	\$36,504	\$28,820	79%	\$39,268	\$2,764	7%	
Operating Supplies-RCY	\$2,000	\$8,378	\$2,000	\$348	17%	\$2,000	\$0	0%	
Processing Fees-RCY	\$25,000	\$20,255	\$20,000	\$31,396	157%	\$30,000	\$10,000	33%	
Repairs & Maintenance-RCY	\$500	\$0	\$500	\$0	0%	\$500	\$0	0%	
Yard Waste Expense-RCY	\$60,000	\$36,153	\$50,000	\$16,772	34%	\$30,000	-\$20,000	-67%	
Compost Exp-RCY	\$1,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$7,560	189%	\$0	-\$4,000	0%	
Education Expense	\$4,500	\$103	\$1,000		0%	\$1,050	\$50	5%	
Fuel - Truck RCY	\$1,000	\$519	\$500	\$0	0%	\$550	\$50	9%	
Municipal TS Expense		\$1,711			0%		\$0	0%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$137,743	\$238,489	\$223,545	\$257,481	115%	\$231,596	\$8,051	3%	
Net Income	-\$58,543	-\$146,910	-\$119,545	-\$141,353	0%	-\$130,596	-\$11,051	8%	
C & D									
Salaries-C&D	\$6,008	\$5,291	\$8,863	\$5,952	67%	\$6,460	-\$2,403	-37%	
Payroll Tax-C&D	\$832	\$405	\$678	\$455	67%	\$341	-\$337	-99%	
Health Insurance-C&D	\$1,507	\$3,719	\$4,935	\$2,121	43%	\$3,001	-\$1,934	-64%	
Operating Supplies-C&D	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Repairs & Maintenance-C&D	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
C&D Hauling	\$10,000	\$10,192	\$10,000	\$14,401	144%	\$18,000	\$8,000	44%	
Disposal & Tub Grinding-C&D	\$10,000	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	0%	\$3,000	-\$4,000	-133%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$29,847	\$19,607	\$31,476	\$22,929	73%	\$30,801	-\$675	-2%	
Replacement Loader	\$125,000				0%		\$0		
Net Income	\$32,153	\$170,923	\$165,024	\$97,180	59%	\$109,199	-\$55,825	-51%	
HHW									
Salaries-HHW	\$70,695	\$29,858	\$78,908	\$40,449	51%	\$67,585	-\$11,323	-17%	
Payroll Tax-HHW	\$5,408	\$2,377	\$4,047	\$3,094	76%	\$5,170	\$1,123	22%	
Health Insurance-HHW	\$11,069	\$8,382	\$12,410	\$11,118	90%	\$12,440	\$30	0%	
Operating Supplies-HHW	\$10,000	\$6,481	\$6,500	\$6,777	104%	\$11,000	\$4,500	41%	Aerosol Can & Propane Cylinder Recycling System Prg
Utilities-HHW	\$4,000	\$4,639	\$4,500	\$4,059	90%	\$4,500	\$0	0%	
Training-HHW	\$1,500	\$760	\$1,500	\$1,975	132%	\$2,100	\$600	29%	
Advertising-HHW	\$500	\$0	\$500	\$0	0%	\$500	\$0	0%	
Repairs & Maintenance-HHW	\$500	\$425	\$500	\$250	50%	\$500	\$0	0%	

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2022 Budget Plan

2022 Budget Plan 12/1/2021	FY 2020 Budget	Audited 12-31-20 FY 2020	FY 2021 Budget	Actual 11-30-2021 FY 2021	% Used FY 2021	FY 2022 Budget	\$ Difference	% Incr/Decr	Note
HHW Disposal	\$75,000	\$49,994	\$60,000	\$40,659	68%	\$50,000	-\$10,000	-20%	May require fewer drop-in customers days
State Violation		\$37,000	\$0		0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Fuel - HHW	\$300	\$314	\$200	\$247	124%	\$300	\$100	33%	
Misc-HHW	\$400	\$228	\$1,000	\$0	0%	\$400	-\$600	-150%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$179,372	\$140,457	\$170,065	\$108,629	64%	\$154,496	-\$15,569	-10%	
Net Income	-\$94,372	-\$46,813	-\$83,065	-\$22,885	0%	-\$60,176	\$22,889	-38%	
FOOD WASTE									
Salaries-FOOD WASTE	\$3,764	\$4,786	\$8,635	\$8,056	93%	\$9,152	\$517	6%	
Payroll Tax-FOOD WASTE	\$288	\$364	\$661	\$616	93%	\$700	\$39	6%	
Health Ins-FOOD WASTE	\$427	\$1,128	\$5,088	\$1,455	29%	\$4,520	-\$568	-13%	
Compost Collection Program	\$1,000	\$23,818	\$14,056	\$4,383	31%	\$15,000	\$944	6%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$5,479	\$30,096	\$28,440	\$14,511	51%	\$29,372	\$932	3%	
Net Income	\$244	-\$24,959	-\$20,440	-\$5,554	0%	-\$20,872	-\$432	2%	
TRANSFER STATION									
Salaries-TS	\$180,555	\$137,464	\$130,770	\$72,917	56%	\$108,694	-\$22,076	-20%	
Payroll Tax-TS	\$13,812	\$12,283	\$10,004	\$3,936	39%	\$8,315	-\$1,689	-20%	
Health Insurance-TS	\$45,224	\$55,412	\$31,094	\$29,742	96%	\$31,751	\$657	2%	
Operating Supplies-TS	\$15,000	\$21,367	\$20,000	\$14,118	71%	\$16,500	-\$3,500	-21%	
Advertising-TS		\$0		\$65	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	
Utilities-TS	\$12,000	\$12,583	\$12,000	\$14,710	123%	\$12,500	\$500	4%	
Equipment	\$30,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	0%	\$30,000	\$5,000	17%	^PC scale- 4 Cams
Repairs & Maintenance-TS	\$6,000	\$21,791	\$2,000	\$35,341	1767%	\$28,000	\$26,000	93%	signage/stripping/paint
Host Community Fee	\$33,000	\$28,893	\$35,000	\$45,349	130%	\$37,500	\$2,500	7%	
MSW Disposal	\$435,000	\$584,963	\$485,000	\$532,071	110%	\$495,893	\$10,893	2%	
Tire Disposal	\$15,600	\$13,701	\$14,600	\$9,911	68%	\$13,000	-\$1,600	-12%	
Metal to CWM	\$4,500	\$1,446	\$4,000	\$6,345	159%	\$5,000	\$1,000	20%	
Rubbish Hauling-TS	\$47,000	\$49,856	\$47,000	\$41,455	88%	\$55,000	\$8,000	15%	
Capital Expense/ Paving	\$50,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	0%	\$0	-\$15,000	0%	
Asbestos Disposal	\$2,200	\$1,448	\$2,000	\$0	0%	\$2,500	\$500	20%	
ABC Disposal				\$48,750	0%	\$16,000	\$16,000	100%	
Total Direct Expenses	\$889,891	\$941,207	\$833,468	\$854,713	103%	\$860,653	\$27,185	3%	
Net Income	-\$53,588	-\$98,639	-\$136,468	\$21,060	0%	-\$48,653	\$87,815	-180%	
TOTAL REVENUES	\$2,085,066	\$2,088,226	\$1,976,370	\$1,985,319	100%	\$2,103,340	\$126,970	6.0%	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$2,085,066	\$2,063,484	\$1,976,370	\$1,666,170	84%	\$2,103,340	\$99,962	6.0%	
VARIANCE	\$0	\$24,742	\$0	\$319,149		\$0			

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2022 Budget Plan

2022 Budget Plan 12/1/2021	FY 2020 Budget	Audited 12-31-20 FY 2020	FY 2021 Budget	Actual 11-30-2021 FY 2021	% Used FY 2021	FY 2022 Budget	\$ Difference	% Incr/Decr	Note
RCSWD MRF	FY 2020 Budget	Audited 12-31-20 FY 2020	FY 2021 Budget	Actual 11-30-2021 FY 2021	% Used FY 2021	FY 2022 Budget	\$ Difference	% Incr/Decr	
REVENUES									
Interest Revenue	\$3	\$0	\$3	\$1	25%	\$3	\$ -	0%	
Rent Income	\$54,314	\$52,375	\$20,363	\$42,152	207%	\$61,092	\$ 40,729	67%	cash
Other Financing Source	\$31,000	\$17,151	\$40,726	\$17,057	42%	\$30,453	\$ (10,273)	-34%	
Total MRF Revenues	\$85,317	\$69,526	\$61,092	\$59,210	97%	\$91,548	\$ 30,456		
EXPENSES									
Office Expenses	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1	0%	\$0	\$ -	0%	
Operating Supplies	\$0	\$544	\$0	\$544	0%	\$400	\$ 400	100%	
Professional Fees	\$0	\$4,247	\$0	\$2,463	0%	\$2,500	\$ 2,500	100%	
Insurance	\$0		\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$ -	0%	
Prop & Liability	\$16,897	\$17,151	\$16,897	\$15,557	92%	\$17,027	\$ 130	0%	
Repairs & Maintenance	\$3,899		\$0	\$300	0%	\$8,000	\$ 8,000	100%	
Scales/Weighing	\$0		\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$ -	0%	
Water & Sewer	\$1,200	\$937	\$1,300	\$696	54%	\$300	\$ (1,000)	-333%	
Depreciation Expense	\$63,321	\$62,868	\$42,895	\$57,176	133%	\$63,321	\$ 20,426	32%	
Misc Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$ -	0%	
Total MRF Expenses	\$85,317	\$85,747	\$61,092	\$76,737	126%	\$91,548	\$ 30,456	33%	
Net Income	\$0		\$0	-\$17,527	0%	\$0	\$ (0)	33%	
Total Revenues MRF	\$85,317	\$69,526	\$61,092	\$59,210	97%	\$91,548	\$ 30,456	33%	
Total Expenses MRF	\$85,317	\$85,747	\$61,092	\$76,737	126%	\$91,548	\$ 30,456	33%	
Variance	\$0	-\$16,221	\$0	-\$17,527		\$0			

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility 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; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the business-type activities of the Rutland County Solid Waste District, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

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, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who 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 Hall & Reynolds + LeBlond PC

Lic. No. 92-0000260

Rutland, Vermont
November 23, 2021

Rutland County Solid Waste District
Financial Management Discussion & Analysis
For the Year Ending December 31, 2020
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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, 2020. 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 2020 are as follows:

- The fund balance ending December 31, 2020 was \$293,873 compared to \$265,019 at the end of the previous year.
- Net assets for all governmental activities increased from (\$154,559) in 2019 to (\$30,796) in 2020.
- The overall change in net assets decreased from \$2,010,616 in 2019 to \$1,926,982 in 2020; a decrease of \$83,634. 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 2020 the Statement of Activities shows that net assets of the District's governmental activities decreased from \$549,336 in 2019 to \$518,540 in 2020.

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

Rutland County Solid Waste District
Financial Management Discussion & Analysis
For the Year Ending December 31, 2020
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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 Vicon 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 \$1,926,982.

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 \$993,968 and of that \$260,548 is considered capital related. Total liabilities of the District equal \$475,428 all of which are current liabilities. Total net assets of the District are \$518,540.

Rutland County Solid Waste District
Financial Management Discussion & Analysis
For the Year Ending December 31, 2020
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Total revenues of the District General Fund were \$2,102,654 compared to \$1,984,640 of total expenses. With a fund transfer to the Proprietary Fund of (\$17,151) the net change in fund balances was (\$28,854).

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 2020 this amounted to \$821,296 The District surcharge remains the lowest District in the State at \$19.97 per ton. The trash tonnage is decreasing slightly. The 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 surplus of \$6,804.

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 2020, the District received \$81,688 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 2020, residents and businesses in our member municipalities disposed of approximately 32,107 town of municipal solid waste this is down from the previous year of 35,036 tons. The tonnage rate was slightly less than 2014 (see notes on Construction & Demolition). The tip fee to us is \$62.57 per ton, handling and transportation from the District Transfer Station at Gleason Road to the landfill is \$25.16 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 \$114.70 per ton for disposal. This is up from 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

Rutland County Solid Waste District
Financial Management Discussion & Analysis
For the Year Ending December 31, 2020
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brought in \$821,296. This is down 4.4% from last year. This revenue also funds the operations of general administration. The District has been able to keep the surcharge rate but may have 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 adjustment where needed. In 2016 the general tipping fee was raised and remained at \$145.00/ton and the non-district residents and non-permit holders rate remained at \$170/ton. In 2020 the District budgeted revenue at \$1,928,763 and received \$2,102,645. This produced a surplus of \$173,882. Budgeted expenses were \$1,928,763 and actual expenses were \$1,984,640. This produced an overall surplus on \$118,005.

Household Hazardous Waste: Rutland County Solid Waste District operates an extensive Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program for district residents. The program operates year-round from the Gleason Road facility and scheduled (34) thirty-four collections at (20) twenty town transfer stations through the spring, summer, and fall. The HHW program collects and safely disposes of hazardous, flammable, and 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.

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 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. The great news of this was, in 2018 we had a \$138,241 deficient, in 2019 we had a \$138,214 deficient. This year it was a \$75,328 deficient. that included. This is a \$62,886 change in a positive direction.

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 and #1 PETE. 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 \$176,587 in expenses and received \$46,922 in charges for services. This produced a deficient line item of (\$126,665).

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. Casella picks up food scrapes for \$15 per cart. It has been expressed that this cost will go up in 2020. 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 my TAM). Both sites are fully certified and are commercial compost facilities. This program received \$67,118 in revenue and \$19,607 in expenses which ran a surplus of \$47,511 this year.
- **Merry Mulch Program** - The District is continuing with its “Merry Mulch” program in collecting and processing over 1,200 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.
- **Clean Sheetrock Program** - The district also received a grant in 2002 from the Agency of Natural Resources to offer a “clean sheetrock” waste drywall program for contractors and homeowners. The material is currently collected at the District's transfer station and sent to New Hampshire for recycling. The grant helped to subsidize the cost of the program for only charging \$45 a ton for the material. The grant for this program was only available as “seed” money in order to get the program going. In 2004 the district raised the rate to \$65 a ton when the grant money was no longer available. That price remained the same in through to 2011 but unfortunately the program was discontinued in 2011 after the recycling firm in New Hampshire discontinued its acceptance of the material. The District is still looking at

other options as this time. In 2014 Based on the passage of S.208 by the Vermont Legislature, the State wants Districts to development of options for drywall recycling collections. We are accepting limited amounts of material at the same cost as in 2004. We plan on reaching out to collectors to determine cost opportunities for the district.

- **Concrete/Asphalt Recycling Program** – This program began in 1996-97 on private property adjacent to the MRF. Concrete and asphalt from various road and construction projects were brought into the storage area at a cost of \$17 a ton in 2003. The material would be crushed between ¾ inch and 1 1/2-inch material and resold. In the fall of 2003, due to logistical problems associated with the initial set up of the program, the District stopped accepting concrete and asphalt. The District decided that it would discontinue the program and clean up the existing site as per an original agreement with the property owner and schedule to be off the site by November 2005. During 2005, the District spent over \$62,000 for the cleanup of the existing property and brought the property back to a useable grade level. The District completed this work and discontinued the use of the property in November as promised. WILK Paving bought the property next to the MRF and has turned that into a recycling center for asphalt and concrete in 2016. The District did offer a monetary amount for settlement for this program with the property owner.

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 will be expensive.

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 \$2,102,645 --- \$173,882 more than anticipated. Total expenses from the general fund were \$1,984,640 --- \$55,877 more 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 2020 the revenue for the pre-paid lease agreement was \$52,375. The Operating Expenses of depreciation, amortization, insurance and misc. equated to \$85,747 for an operating loss of

(\$33,372). Once the transfer from the general fund of \$17,151 occurred a net loss of \$16,219 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 (\$52,838). The net result amounts to a decrease in accumulated the net assets from \$1,461,280 to \$1,408,442.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

- The District's outlook for 2022 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.
- The District mitigated issues with wetlands at the transfer station this year. Next year we plan on working on stormwater runoff, and several other delayed maintenance items at the transfer station.
- Due to the labor extensiveness of issuing permits on many staff, the district will work on efficiencies on the online permit process it implemented last year.
- The district will continue to 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)
- Banning Food Waste (Act 148) - In July 2012, the Vermont Legislature passed Act 148. This legislation put forth a gradual process to improve the recycling rates statewide. The State originally had a goal of reaching a 50% recycling rate statewide by 2005. However, the actual recycling rate has remained at approximately 32% to 36% for over the past ten years. Act 148 will make recycling mandatory starting in 2015; bans yard waste from landfills in 2016 and eventually all food waste by 2020. 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. Food waste was banned from landfills as of July 1, 2020.
- District Surcharge - In 2015, the District raised its' surcharge rate by \$1/ton to \$17.97. This was the first change since 1999. Review of the rates and other charges and fees will be an ongoing process with the anticipation of less revenue from trash tonnage if the new ACT 148 programs work. In 2017 in anticipation of loss revenue with the food waste program the rate was raised by \$2/ton to \$19.97. This will need to be reviewed in each budget cycle.
- Capital Improvement Plan at the Transfer Station – The District has set aside funds to replace a 26-foot box truck. A state grant will also be applied for to assist in its purchases.
- Capital Improvement Plan 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

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mitigate and assist in navigating the new rules. The District has set funds in the Capital Improvement Plan in preparation of this multi-year project. Other capital assets with a life time of greater than five years and \$10,000 will part of capital improvement planning each year.

- 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.
- To assist the District comply with its SWIP, with the assistance of a new website, which is budgeted. This will allow for an enhanced capacity for educational opportunities and outreach. It will project a more professional appearance and functionality.

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash	Note 2	\$ 545,395	\$ 570	\$ 545,965
Accounts Receivable		162,463	201	162,664
Grants Receivable		22,812	-	22,812
Prepaid Expense		2,750	-	2,750
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	Note 4	260,548	1,434,949	1,695,497
Total Assets		<u>\$ 993,968</u>	<u>\$ 1,435,720</u>	<u>\$ 2,429,688</u>
<u>Liabilities and Net Assets</u>				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable		\$ 40,237	\$ 398	\$ 40,635
Accrued Employee Pension Plan		7,415	-	7,415
Accrued Expenses		211,230	-	211,230
Accrued PTO		35,881	-	35,881
Accrued Remediation	Note 13	111,867	-	111,867
Deferred Revenue	Note 6	68,798	-	68,798
Prepaid MRF Lease	Note 3	-	26,880	26,880
Total Liabilities		<u>475,428</u>	<u>27,278</u>	<u>502,706</u>
Net Position:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		260,548	674,353	934,901
Restricted	Note 5	72,000	760,596	832,596
Unrestricted		<u>185,992</u>	<u>(26,507)</u>	<u>159,485</u>
Total Net Position		<u>518,540</u>	<u>1,408,442</u>	<u>1,926,982</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position		<u>\$ 993,968</u>	<u>\$ 1,435,720</u>	<u>\$ 2,429,688</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, 2020

	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	\$ 665,248	\$ 863,240	\$ 34,054	\$ 232,046	\$ -	\$ 232,046
Transfer Station	942,919	989,365	-	46,446	-	46,446
Hazardous Household Waste	103,229	27,901	47,634	(27,694)	-	(27,694)
Recycling	236,779	114,040	-	(122,739)	-	(122,739)
Construction and Demolition Debris	19,607	26,411	-	6,804	-	6,804
Food Waste	30,096	-	-	(30,096)	-	(30,096)
Depreciation	46,412	-	-	(46,412)	-	(46,412)
	<u>2,044,290</u>	<u>2,020,957</u>	<u>81,688</u>	<u>58,355</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,355</u>
Business-Type Activities:						
Material Recovery Facility	85,747	52,375	-	-	(33,372)	(33,372)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 2,130,037</u>	<u>\$ 2,073,332</u>	<u>\$ 81,688</u>	<u>58,355</u>	<u>(33,372)</u>	<u>24,983</u>
General Revenues and Expenses:						
Interest Income				-	2	2
Violation and Mitigation Payout				(72,000)	-	(72,000)
Depreciation on Fixed Assets						
Acquired by Government Grants				-	(36,619)	(36,619)
Transfers - Note 10				<u>(17,151)</u>	<u>17,151</u>	<u>-</u>
Total General Revenues and Transfers				<u>(89,151)</u>	<u>(19,466)</u>	<u>(108,617)</u>
Change in Net Position				(30,796)	(52,838)	(83,634)
Net Position, January 1, 2020				<u>549,336</u>	<u>1,461,280</u>	<u>2,010,616</u>
Net Position, December 31, 2020				<u>\$ 518,540</u>	<u>\$ 1,408,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,926,982</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

		<u>Governmental Fund Types</u>
		<u>General Fund</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash	Note 2	\$ 545,395
Accounts Receivable		162,463
Prepaid Expenses		2,750
Grants Receivable		<u>22,812</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>\$ 733,420</u></u>
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balances</u>		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		\$ 40,237
Accrued Employee Pension Plan		7,415
Accrued Expenses		211,230
Accrued Remediation		111,867
Deferred Revenue	Note 6	<u>68,798</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>439,547</u>
Fund Balances:		
Fund Balance - Unassigned		<u>293,873</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances		<u><u>\$ 733,420</u></u>
Reconciliation of Fund Balance to Net Position of:		
Fund Balance for Governmental Funds		\$ 293,873
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		260,548
Accrued vacation is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, it is not reported in the funds.		<u>(35,881)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ 518,540</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, 2020

	General Fund		Variance
	Budget	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:			
Transfer Station Fees	\$ 808,000	\$ 986,346	\$ 178,346
Surcharge - Waste Haulers	838,740	821,296	(17,444)
Miscellaneous	33,100	41,944	8,844
Compost	48,223	67,118	18,895
Construction and Demolition Debris Fees	37,000	26,411	(10,589)
Sales of Recycling Materials	50,200	46,922	(3,278)
Hazardous Household Waste	35,000	27,901	(7,099)
Grants	73,500	81,688	8,188
Municipal Transfer Station	5,000	3,019	(1,981)
Total Revenues	1,928,763	2,102,645	173,882
Expenses:			
District Transfer Station	839,852	942,919	(103,067)
General, Administrative, and Central Office	725,931	645,338	80,593
Hazardous Household Waste	179,371	103,229	76,142
Recycling	52,743	176,587	(123,844)
Construction and Demolition Debris	29,847	19,607	10,240
Food Waste	5,519	30,096	(24,577)
Compost	60,000	36,153	23,847
Town Services	25,000	24,039	961
Enforcement	10,500	6,672	3,828
Total Expenses	1,928,763	1,984,640	(55,877)
Net Change in Fund Balances Before Other Financing Uses	-	118,005	118,005
Other Financing Uses:			
State Violation Expense	Note 13 -	(37,000)	(37,000)
Storm Water Mitigation	Note 13 -	(35,000)	(35,000)
Fund Transfer to Proprietary Fund	-	(17,151)	(17,151)
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ -	28,854	\$ 28,854
Fund Balance, January 1, 2020		265,019	
Fund Balance, December 31, 2020		\$ 293,873	

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, 2020

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)	\$ 28,854
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.	-
Depreciation expense deducted on the Statement of Activities, but not from Governmental Funds.	(46,412)
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>(13,238)</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit B)	<u><u>\$ (30,796)</u></u>

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2020

		<u>Material Recovery Facility</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Current Assets:		
Cash	Note 2	\$ 570
Accounts Receivable		<u>201</u>
Total Current Assets		771
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	Note 4	<u>1,434,949</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>\$ 1,435,720</u></u>
<u>Liabilities and Net Position</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		\$ 398
Prepaid MRF Lease - Note 3		<u>26,880</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>27,278</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>27,278</u>
Net Position:		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt:		
Unrestricted		674,353
Restricted	Note 5	760,596
Unrestricted		<u>(26,507)</u>
Total Net Position		<u>1,408,442</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position		<u><u>\$ 1,435,720</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 NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Material Recovery Facility</u>
Operating Revenues:	
Lease Income - Casella	<u>\$ 52,375</u>
Operating Expenses:	
Depreciation	62,868
Other	<u>22,879</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>85,747</u>
Operating Loss	(33,372)
Non-Operating Income and Expense:	
Interest Income	<u>2</u>
Loss Before Operating Transfers	(33,370)
Transfers from General Fund	<u>17,151</u>
Net Loss	(16,219)
Depreciation on Fixed Assets Acquired by Grants from Government Units	<u>(36,619)</u>
Decrease in Net Position	(52,838)
Net Position, January 1, 2020	<u>1,461,280</u>
Net Position, December 31, 2020	<u><u>\$ 1,408,442</u></u>

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, 2020

	Material Recovery Facility
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Cash Paid to Suppliers	\$ (23,367)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Interest Earned	2
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities:	
Transfers from Other Funds	17,151
Net Decrease in Cash and Equivalents	(6,214)
Cash and Equivalents, January 1, 2020	6,784
Cash and Equivalents, December 31, 2020	\$ 570
 Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	\$ (33,372)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net	
Cash Used by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation and Amortization	62,868
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(287)
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(201)
Decrease in Prepaid Lease	(52,375)
Total Adjustments	10,005
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$ (23,367)

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

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, 2020, 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.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of zero at December 31, 2020. 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	\$ 1,000
Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years	\$ 500

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.

Capitalization of Interest Costs

The District capitalizes interest costs incurred during construction. During 2020, no such interest costs were incurred.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

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 November 23, 2021 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, 2020, are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Bank Balance
General Funds Accounts	\$ 545,395	\$ 560,912
MRF Accounts	570	570
Total Cash	<u>\$ 545,965</u>	<u>\$ 561,482</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, 2020, the total amount uninsured was \$65,502.

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.

2021 (Prepaid) \$ 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, 2020</u>	<u>Net Additions/Disposals</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
<u>General Fund Fixed Assets:</u>			
Equipment	\$ 1,371,230	\$ -	\$ 1,371,230
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,064,270)</u>	<u>(46,412)</u>	<u>(1,110,682)</u>
Net	<u>\$ 306,960</u>	<u>\$ (46,412)</u>	<u>\$ 260,548</u>
<u>Proprietary Fund Fixed Assets:</u>			
Facility	\$ 3,794,946	\$ -	\$ 3,794,946
Equipment	183,550	-	183,550
Furniture and Fixtures	<u>8,700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,700</u>
	3,987,196	-	3,987,196
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,452,760)</u>	<u>(99,487)</u>	<u>(2,552,247)</u>
Net	<u>\$ 1,534,436</u>	<u>\$ (99,487)</u>	<u>\$ 1,434,949</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020, was \$46,412 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, 2020, is as follows:

Net Position - Restricted at January 1, 2020	\$ 797,215
Less: Depreciation on Items Purchased	
Net Position - Restricted	<u>(36,619)</u>
Net Position - Restricted at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 760,596</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 redistributed back to member towns in Fiscal Year 2020, proportionally consistent with the District's Charter. The contributed capital for the year ended December 31, 2020, is as follows:

Net Position - Restricted at January 1, 2020	\$ 150,000
Less: Member Town Payback	(150,000)
Plus: Violation and Mitigation payout	<u>72,000</u>
Net Position - Restricted at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 72,000</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 next five years and in the aggregate is:

2021	\$ 12,815
2022	13,271
2023	13,743
2024	14,232
2025	<u>14,737</u>
	<u>\$ 68,798</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 2020, the District's retirement expense under this plan was \$23,067, which includes administration fees. Total payroll for all employees for the year was \$529,969. The payroll eligible for the retirement plan was \$422,990. 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 Governmental Fund within the General Fund has an unrestricted fund balance of \$257,992 at December 31, 2020. The Proprietary Fund has a retained deficit of \$26,507 at December 31, 2020. The General Fund transferred \$17,151 in 2020 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	\$ 1,984,640
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.	-
Depreciation recognized in government-wide financial statements not included in the Budget and Actual Statement.	46,412
Vacation pay expensed as paid in government-wide financial statements, but expensed as accrued in the Statement of Activities.	<u>13,238</u>
Total Expenditures per Statement of Activities	<u><u>\$ 2,044,290</u></u>

Note 12 Deferred Compensation

During 2020, 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. At 12/31/20 the District has estimated total payouts related to a Stormwater issue at the MRF building to be \$111,867. Total payouts to remedy this situation are estimated to be over \$400,000 to be paid out over the next five years.

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
MRF Stormwater Mitigation Project	\$ 70,000	\$ 57,284	\$ 15,417	\$ 111,867
Total Current Portion of Liability				<u>\$ 111,867</u>