

Vermont's Residential Food Waste Ban



Vermont's Universal Recycling Law









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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's Universal Recycling Law

Pay as You Throw Required: 2015

Requirements to keep food scraps out of the landfill: 2014-2020

Landfill Ban: 2020

Transfer Station Collection Requirement: 2017

Curbside Collection Requirement: 2020

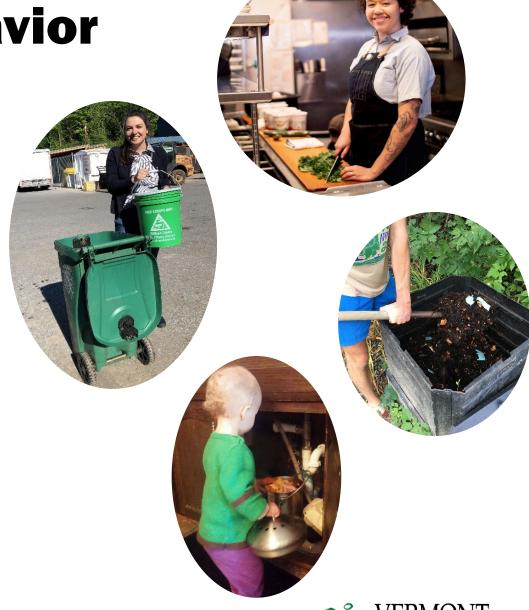


Implementation



Behavior

- Getting the word out
- Influencing
- Coaching





Systems and Infrastructure

- Composting capacity
 - Infrastructure
 - Knowledge







Media Campaigns



Paid Campaigns



Earned Media



Social Media



















Eat What You Buy. Compost the Scraps.

Home About Tips Scrapbook









Eat What You Buy. Compost the Scraps.

Home About Tips Clean Compost Scrap Food Waste Challenge Scrapbook

SCRAPBOOK

Real-Life Examples of the Various Ways Vermonters Manage Food Scraps

Businesses

Self-hauling to a Compost Facility - Willow's Bagels	0
Consolidate and Self-Haul to a Transfer Station - Mountainside Resort	0
Curbside Pickup (of Buckets) for the Office - Stone Environmental	0
Waste Less Food and Dumpster Pick-up for the Scraps - Brattleboro Food Co-op	0
Hauler Pick-Up - Lake Morey Resort	0



VTrecycles.com TVTrecycles TheVermontDEC













Stickers, Bin Signs, FAQs, and more





June 2022

Vermont Universal Recycling Law

For Residents & Small Businesses Managing Food Scraps FAQ

Vermont state law prohibits food scraps from being put in the trash (with a few exceptions*). Residents and small businesses have three options for managing their food scraps:

- 1) Hire a hauler to pick up food scraps. Many hauling companies collect food scraps, so ask your trash and recycling hauler if they offer this service. Or, find a food scrap hauler at VTrecycles.com. Haulers usually provide small buckets or rolling carts to pick up food scraps. Fees vary,
- 2) Drop off food scraps at a transfer station, fast trash/bag drop, or compost site. Contact your local waste management entity at 802recycles.com to learn more about drop-offs in your area. Fees vary.
- 3) Compost on-site. If your home or office has the space and someone is willing to actively manage the bin(s), on-site composting can be an easy option. Plastic tumblers or open-bottomed compost bins set on top of wire-mesh hardware cloth will deter most pests (learn more about composting in bear country in "The Dirt on Compost"). *State law allows residents who compost in their yard to dispose of meat and bones in the trash, so animals aren't attracted to the compost bin.

Food scraps are 1) parts of food that are typically discarded rather than eaten: peels, rinds, cores, eggshells, seeds, pits, bones, shells, coffee grounds and filters, loose-leaf tea, and fats/oils/grease and 2) food that was not finished: "plate scraps" or leftovers that went had. Any type of food can become food scraps—bread, pasta, soup, vegetables, fruit, sauces, meat, fish, dairy, sweets, etc.

What should I do with meat and bones?

*If you compost in your yard, you can put your meat and bones in the trash (the law allows this) or bring them to a food scrap drop-off, so they don't attract animals to your composting bin. If you get your food scraps picked up or bring them to a drop-off, collect your meat and bones with the rest of your food scraps.

Why did the state ban food scraps from landfills?

Food waste makes up about 20% of Vermont's trash at homes and businesses. Keeping food scraps out of the trash reduces greenhouse gas emissions and saves landfill space. Much wasted food is perfectly good (or would be good if eaten in time) and can be fed to people instead of going in the trash. Food scraps can also feed animals, create renewable energy, or produce compost, which restores soils.

Is anyone going to enforce the landfill bans?

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) has enforcement authority. ANR's outreach and compliance efforts





2021









FOOD WASTE



SCRAP FOOD WASTE











Coaching, Mentoring, Problem-Solving



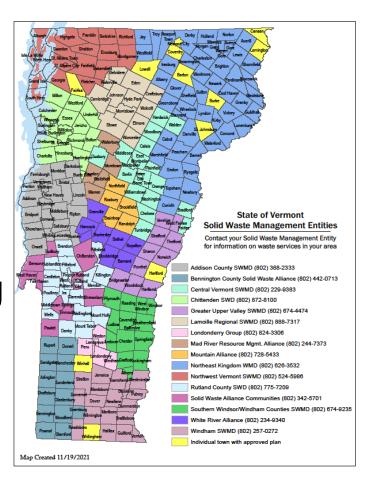






Solid Waste Management Entities

- Information
- Outreach
- Assistance
- Sell discounted composting bins
- Backyard composting workshops
- Grants
- Facilities





Master Composter Course

- 19 Years, >1,000 VT Student
- In 2021:
 - 95 volunteers
 - 26 reported
 - ~400 hours of service
 - reached >2,000 people







Composting Association of Vermont (CAV)

www.compostingvermont.org

- Vermont Organics Recycling Summit
- Community Composting
- On-Farm Food Scrap Composting
- Organics Diversion from Mixed-Use Buildings
- And much more





Increasing Composting Capacity



Compost Operator Training 10 courses since 2011









Compost Technical Assistance ~45 facilities since 2012







Grants: > \$1.5 million Awarded

20195 Projects



2021 11 Proiects





2023 2 Projects





Responding to Challenges



Bird seed, trash, food scraps, and bears, oh my!









Bear-resistant storage and composting containers











Signs of Success



Many hundreds of compost bins sold



Thousands of Master Composter and backyard composting workshop participants



> 100 food scrap drop-offs



3x as many food scrap haulers







Data:

Regulated Compost Facilities





Estimate:

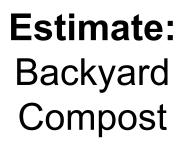
Backyard Compost



Data:

Regulated Compost Facilities

Regulated Drop-offs



Not Measured:



On-farm Composting

Animal Feeding



Other Compost Sites







2023 Waste Composition Study: Stay Tuned!



