

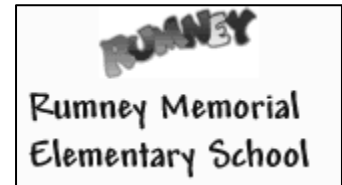
Chapter 9: Community Facilities & Services

Education

This section discusses the Town's public schooling, including the quality and cost of educating our students. It also recognizes opportunities for continued learning and community interaction with and for all residents.

Rumney School

Most kindergarten through sixth grade students attended Rumney School in Shady Rill. Seventh through twelfth graders attend U-32 High School in Ease Montpelier. Some Middlesex students attend private schools or are home schooled. Total Enrollment at Rumney was 152 (including 9 home study students) in 2002-03 and is 149 (including 12 home study students) in 2005-06. Total enrollment at U-32 for the five towns it serves was 824 (including 7 home study students) and is 890 (including 5 home study students) in 2005-06.



Budget

Through a series of public board meetings starting in late November the School Board and the Principal develop a budget for the following school year. The budget is designed to address of the academic, social, and functional needs of Middlesex students in a cost efficient manner. Once approved by the Board, the budget is presented for voter approval by Australian Ballot at Town Meeting Day. For the 2007-2008 school year Rumney's budget was 1.6 million dollars. The U-32 budget was 8.7 million dollars in 2001 and has increased to approximately 9 million in 2005.

Facility & Instructional Staff

Rumney School is a single-story structure with 29,000 square feet. Rumney employs approximately ten classroom teachers, depending upon student enrollment and needs. Other teachers and instructional aides are employed to provide services, the number of which fluctuates depending upon student enrollment and need. Rumney provides special education services through employees and contracted services with Washington Central Supervisory Union. Student assessments are conducted annually.

U-32 High School

Union High School 32 in East Montpelier is the designated high school of Middlesex, Berlin, Calais, East Montpelier, and Worcester.



Facility & Instructional Staff

U-32 School is a two-story structure that underwent a significant expansion and renovation which was completed by the 2002-3 school year. In 2005-06, U-32 staff consists of 60 classroom teachers and 28 other teachers and instructional aides. At U-32, student assessment is conducted annually. Aggregate test results generally are reported to school boards

and are available to the public. Existing student performance measurements focus mainly on academic areas. There is relatively little formal assessment of school performance in other life skills areas such as personal, family, and group skills, or in employment and business skills.

The Middlesex School Board is primarily responsible for developing policies and budgets designed to achieve the Town's educational goals of providing a challenging, quality education for each student in a safe, respectful, and caring environment. The School Board's mission is to meet its obligations to Middlesex students and community members through periodic reassessment its goals and policies in light of qualitative and quantifiable results.

Education Goals, Objectives, and Implementation Strategies

Education Goals:

Students who graduate from the public schools of Middlesex should have the following six attributes:

1. **Basic Academic Skills** - Students should reach their full potential in reading, writing, and mathematics. Their skills should be comparable to skills of students in other towns, states and countries, and are appropriate for later employment or education.
2. **Citizenship** - Students should be intellectually prepared and motivated to participate actively and intelligently in the democratic process at the local, state and national level. Students intending higher education in the social sciences should be suitably qualified. Students should be prepared to participate as community members in energy conservation, preservation of the environment, and the preservation of community history.
3. **Knowledge of the Physical World** - Students should understand and be capable of interacting creatively with their physical surroundings. Suitable to their ability, they have a basic understanding of the natural, physical, and chemical processes that surround them, and of how natural laws limit human activities. Students intending higher education in science should be suitably qualified.
4. **Personal, Family and Group Skills** - Students are prepared to lead safe, healthy and productive lives as individuals, as members of social groups, and as principle partners in new family units.
5. **Creativity** - Students should have knowledge and skills that permit them to express their creative impulses in socially useful and personally rewarding ways. Students intending higher education in creative activities, including creative writing, performing arts, and visual arts, are suitably qualified.
6. **Transition to Work** - Students are prepared to enter skilled employment with career opportunities, undertake a business occupation, or enter an institution of higher education. Special needs students are prepared to enter an employment, educational, or home setting that allows them to develop to their full potential.

Implementation Strategies:

- The School Board should establish expectations for each goal and reasonable and measurable performance expectations based on student outcomes.
- The School Board should revise student assessment. The superintendent and principal should develop and submit to the School Board methods of measuring attainment of the goals.
- In cooperation with Town committees, the School Board should develop appropriate learning materials that cover energy conservation, fire prevention and response and personal health and safety.
- In cooperation with the Planning Commission, the School Board should develop a plan for the future that will serve as a basis for determination of demand for land for school facilities over the coming two decades.
- The Board should explore means of reducing its budgetary expenditures based on decreasing student enrollment. These means should include reducing the number of instructional staff and consolidation of the school with schools from nearby towns.

Policy:

- It is the policy of the Rumney School Board that the Rumney School should be viewed as a community resource. It is a goal of the School Board to maximize the use of the facilities, including the library, the gym, and the grounds by Town residents, consistent with meeting the educational goals identified above.

Emergency Services

This section deals with the evolution of our present Fire Department and Fast Squad into a Fire and Emergency Department that will be able to handle the increased demand on its services as Middlesex grows and provide continued protection for all Middlesex residents, businesses, and travelers on our highways.



The Middlesex Volunteer Fire Department (MVFD) is a private, non-profit corporation providing fire and initial emergency medical service to the residents and community of Middlesex with mutual aid to and from the neighboring towns. The MVFD operates from two stations, the three-bay main headquarters located in the village and a two-bay substation located on Shady Rill between the Rumney Elementary School and the Town shed. The stations and vehicles are owned by the Town.

Equipment includes one engine, one tanker and one rescue vehicle at the main station and one engine and one four-wheel drive Jeep at the substation. The MVFD has approximately 30 members, 12 of who are active fire fighters. There are 10 members of the FAST squad. The membership is from Middlesex and adjoining towns.

The MVFD is a member of the Capital Fire Mutual Aid System serving other towns in Central Vermont. The Mutual Aid System works through a pre-planned arrangement between and among neighboring towns. The active members of the Fire Department have received a basic level of training regarding response to hazardous materials. This training prepares the fire fighter to keep people away from the scene, to stay away themselves, and to contact the proper state authorities who are trained and equipped to deal directly with such situations.

Police coverage is supplied by the Vermont State Police and Ambulance coverage is purchased from the Montpelier Fire Department.

Funding for the Department includes both an annual appropriation and debt service by the Town, private donations, and fund raisers. An annual coin drop is one way the Fire Department supplements the Town appropriated funds.

Emergency Service Goals, Objectives, and Implementation Strategies

Emergency Service Goal:

- 1. We should have adequate fire protection and emergency medical service for our community and its residents.**

Objective 1: Fire Service and prevention: Recognizing that many properties in town are rated as a high risk by insurance companies, and that we all bear this cost. The Department should strive to conform to the National Fire Fighting Code and should expand its services if growth in demand dictates. This expansion would include items such as:

- adequate fire station facilities.
- adequate mobile equipment and personal gear.
- accessible water sources within one mile of all buildings, if possible, and including dry hydrants.
- on-site water storage for industrial sites not on a public water line.
- adequate staff training in the use of up-to-date equipment.
- up-to-date communications technology.

Implementation Strategies:

- The Fire Department should obtain approval by the Select Board of a 5-year capital budget and coordinated development plan for the Fire Department including; staffing, training, acquisition of equipment and gear, development of fire ponds, dry hydrants, and fire house maintenance and improvement.
- Work with the Selectboard and the Planning Commission to develop a procedure for review of industrial processing, building safety relating to fire and other emergencies, and a procedure for approval of planned access to new buildings to assure access by the Fire Department.
- Performance standards should be developed by the Fire Department and data should continue to be collected on all Department activities.

Policy:

- The Department should be primarily publicly financed based on its needs as approved by the voters. The Town should minimize risk by working toward the goal of being able to reach every building in Middlesex within 20 minutes of a call for assistance.

Objective 2: Medical/Emergency Services (Fast Squad): The Fast Squad should have facilities and equipment coordinated with the Fire Department, and primarily should receive public financing based on the needs of the fast squad as approved by the voters.

Implementation Strategies:

- Performance standards should be developed by the Fast Squad and data should continue to be collected on all services and activities.
- The Fast Squad shall prepare and present to the Select Board a 5-year capital budget and coordinated development plan for the Medical/ Emergency Services Department including: staffing, training, and acquisition of equipment and gear.
- The Fast Squad should seek other sources of funds and reimbursement for services provided when ever possible.

Policies:

- There should be continuous staff training and certification.

- The Select Board and the Fire Department should ensure that the Town is adequately served by a cost effective medical emergency service.

Objective 3: Regional Emergency Management Agency: The Middlesex Fire and Emergency Department will cooperate with a Regional Emergency Management Agency. Our staff should be trained with other members of the Agency. Funding will be provided by the state and other sources.

Implementation Strategies:

- Middlesex should actively participate in the operation of the Regional Emergency Management Agency.
- Middlesex should develop emergency plans for Middlesex including transportation of toxic wastes and hazardous materials on the interstate.

Recreation

Outdoor recreation opportunities provide some of the greatest benefits of living in Middlesex. From the spine of Vermont's Green Mountains to the waters of Vermont largest river, Middlesex has something for everyone. The ability to enjoy the natural beauty of Vermont within walking distance of one's home is one of the aspects of a rural life style that Middlesex residents highly value. In the 2006 town wide survey, 89% of Middlesex residents feel that a rural lifestyle is either important or highly important and close proximity to outdoor recreation is a manifestation of this lifestyle.



Top of Hunger Mountain. Photo by Janet McKinstry.

Middlesex Recreation Resources

State Lands

The Middlesex Grand List shows that there are a total of 2,544 acres of State owned public lands in town. The Putnam State Forest is made up of two parcels on opposite corners of the town: 127 acres on Lower Sunny Brook road and 329 acres that can be accessed from North Bear Swamp Road.

The next largest parcels of land include the Wrightsville reservoir and surrounding lands. There is conflicting information on the size of the reservoir. The Grand list indicates it at 241 acres of water and 547 acres surrounding. The Water Resources Board states that there are 150 acres of surface water. Regardless, the reservoir is a great outdoor recreational asset to the town. There are miles of trails surrounding the reservoir and a public beach. Wrightsville Beach is managed by the four member municipalities of the Wrightsville Beach Recreation District Board (Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier and Worcester). The Water Resources Board rules allow personal watercraft, motorboats, and airplanes to use the water body. An area north of the narrows is a no wake zone; motor crafts are required to maintain a speed of less than 5 mph. The Shady Rill Picnic Area is also part of this property and is located off Shady Rill Road along Martin's Brook. It has a picnic area and shelter. Use of these facilities is on a first-come, first-served basis at a cost.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife owns and manages 600 acres of lands available for hunting, trapping, wildlife watching, fishing and hiking. Motorized vehicles are not allowed.

The town may have a few acres of land available for recreation as well. Middlesex owns a total of 102 acres; however most of that is used for school use or municipal department use. There are two landlocked parcels of 21 and 11 acres each which may serve a valuable purpose in

connecting trails or for use during negotiations for trail easements. Further investigation on the value of these parcels is needed.

Owner	Description	Location	Acres
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE	600.5 ACRES	TH 32 D'ANNA RD	600.50
(owner not listed)	76 ACRES LANDLOCKED	TH 32 D'ANNA RD	76.00
AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	127 ACRES PUTNAM STATE FOREST	US 2	127.00
AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	125.8 ACRES	TH 32	125.80
AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	329 ACRES PUTNAM STATE FOREST	TR 41	329.00
AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	547.1 ACRES WRIGHTSVILLE	VT 12	547.10
AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	241 ACRES	VT 12	241.00
DEPT OF FORESTS PARKS & REC	496.7 ACRES	TR 41	496.70
DEPT OF FOREST PARKS & REC	1 ACRE	TR 41	1.00
Total			2544.10

Owner	Description	Description	Location	Acres
MIDDLESEX		.23 ACRES	TH 2 BROOK ROAD	0.23
MIDDLESEX	school use (tennis)	14.75 ACRES & BOR & GARAGES	TH 2 SHADY RILL ROAD	14.75
MIDDLESEX	Landlocked	21 ACRES CHANDLER LOT	TH 32 D'ANNA ROAD (Notch Rd)	21.00
MIDDLESEX	Landlocked	11 ACRES VAUGHN PITCH LOT	TH 32 D'ANNA ROAD (Notch Rd)	11.00
MIDDLESEX	active	30.2 ACRES GRAVEL PIT	TH 33 NOTCH ROAD	30.20
MIDDLESEX		0.7 ACRES VILLAGE CEMETERY	TH 34 GALLAGHER ROAD	0.70
MIDDLESEX		.6 ACRES & TOWN HALL & FIRE STATION	RT 100 B	0.60
MIDDLESEX		1.6 ACRES	US 2	1.60
MIDDLESEX		.7 ACRES VILLAGE CEMETERY	US 2	0.70
MIDDLESEX SCHOOL DISTRICT	school	20.08 ACRES & SCHOOL	TH 2 SHADY RILL ROAD	20.08
MIDDLESEX		1.52 ACRES	US 2	1.52
Total				102

River enthusiasts can access the Winooski River from a small town owned parcel next to the Verizon garage. Anglers and boaters can launch from here but the area is undeveloped. Opportunities exist to improve this parcel.

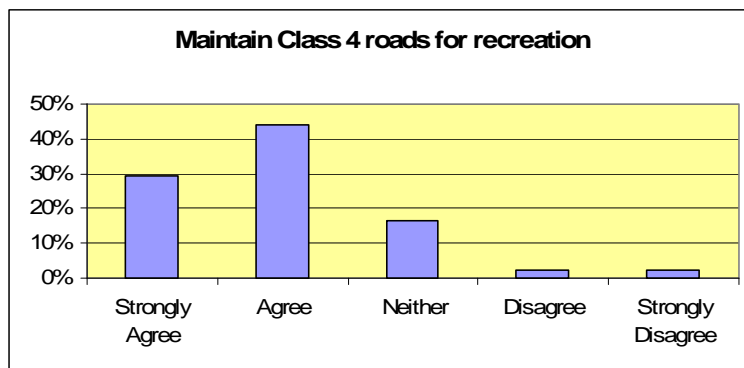
Each year the Town provides financial support for the Learn to Swim program. Children from ages 4 to 12 have access to lessons.

Opportunities for field and court sports are found at the Rumney Memorial School. The school owns 20 acres and the town owns 14 acres adjoining it. School recreation facilities include a basketball gymnasium, a playground, an outdoor skating rink (subject to availability of a volunteer to maintain it) and a nature trail. The outdoor basketball court, two outdoor tennis courts, and baseball/soccer field are owned by the Town and maintained by the Middlesex Recreation Committee. Priority is given to school activities but the facilities are available for all town residents. Use of the indoor facilities is based on availability and the Principal's approval. There may be a fee charged if the activity will result in work for the custodial staff. The playground and nature trail can be used by town residents at any time.

Class 4 Roads and Legal Trails

Middlesex has 11.8 miles of Class 4 roads and approximately 3 miles of legal trails. The roads and trails are a valuable resource to the town. Class 4 roads are legal rights of ways. They are often part of the town's transportation history, having served as main travel routes prior to the construction of railroads, state highways and federal interstates. Over the years they have been downgraded from primary travel routes to Class 4, the lowest tier of road in the road classification system. Legal trails are the next and last tier down. Class 4 roads and legal trails are not eligible for state highway funding. Middlesex currently maintains 8.1 miles of Class 4 roads for summer use. The remaining 3.7 miles are not maintained. None of the roads are maintained for winter travel.

It is rare to see a municipality create a new Class 4 road, although they have the right to do so. New development requiring new roads are created at the Class 3 level or higher, since it is in the town's best interest due to state highway funding criteria. Class 4 roads and legal trails are therefore rare resources which become more vulnerable as development increases. The Selectboard has ultimate authority over the management and classification of Class 3 & 4 roads and legal trails. The Selectboard may elect to reclassify a Class 4 road to Class 3 or a legal trail or they may choose to discontinue the road and forfeit all public rights of way. The Selectboard



can choose to maintain a Class 4 road for winter travel or maintain it for recreation purposes or choose to do nothing.

Vermont statutes state that all highways including Class 4 roads: "... shall be three rods wide (49.5') unless otherwise properly recorded. Any highway which had been designated as a trail prior to July 1,

1967 and later becomes a trail shall retain the same width of right-of-way as a trail as it had as a highway, but not exceeding three rods."

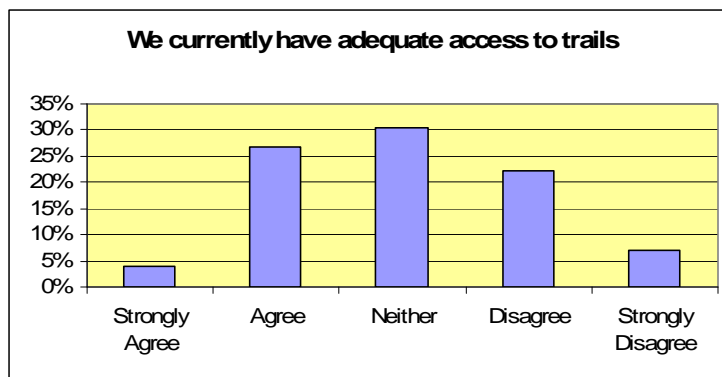
Keeping an accurate inventory of the Town's Class 4 roads and ensuring they are not lost or forgotten over the years is wise public policy. As growth increases and property is subdivided, Class 4 roads and legal trails become a valuable recreation resource. More people on smaller

house lots will demand more trail opportunities off of their property. Class 4 roads are currently town-owned assets that can meet this demand at little or no cost to the town other than ensuring they are not lost to development or simply forgotten. Class 4 roads are important in providing access to timber for harvesting and to agricultural fields. In that sense they are also important economic development assets. Continued maintenance of these roads is preferred by 72% of the town.

Ancient Roads

As a result of the recently passed State Statute the Select Board has established an Ancient Roads Committee to identify and recommend to the Select Board roads that should be added or deleted.

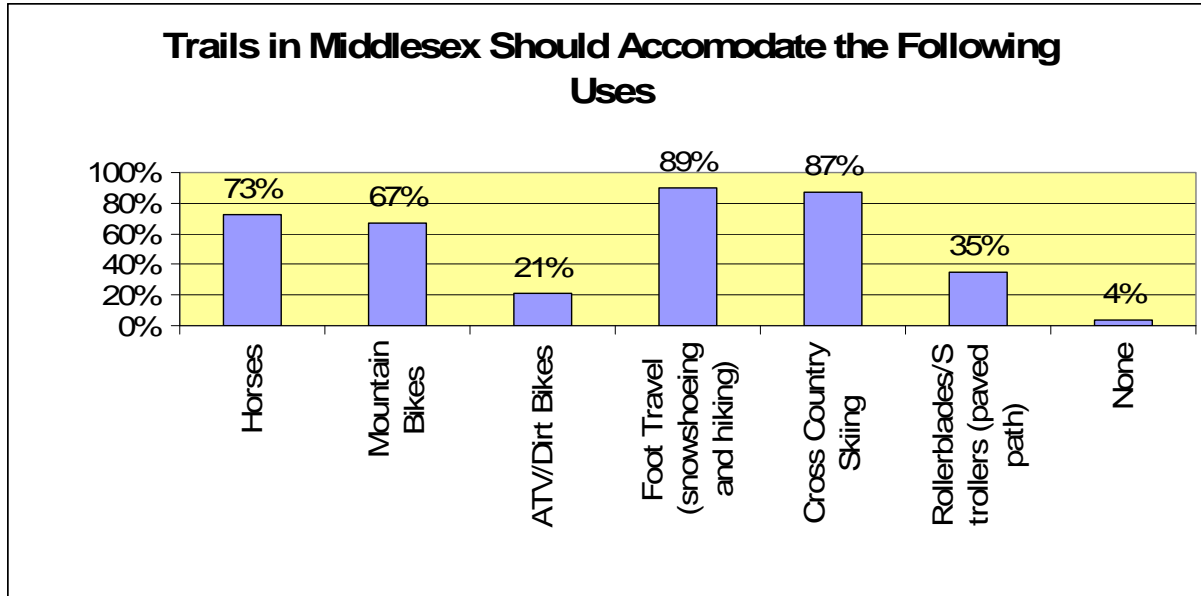
Every full time resident in Middlesex was sent a survey asking several questions about trail use in town and recreation in general. In addition, three focus groups were held to gain an understanding on specific issues facing trail users in Middlesex. This section summarizes the survey findings and focus groups.



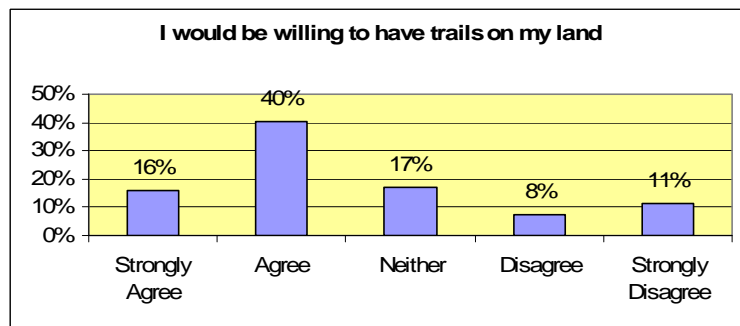
The survey revealed the survey respondents being divided as to whether there is a need for more trails. 31% thought there was an adequate supply of trails in town while 29% felt there should be more. The focus groups helped clarify this dichotomy: most people felt that there was enough supply of trails but that too many trails were dead ends. However, some residents, specifically

those seeking to use the trails for motorized sports, felt more trails would be appropriate.

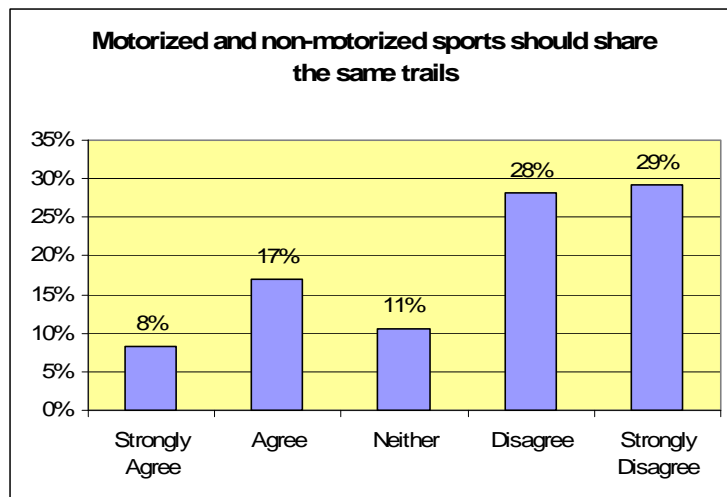
The survey asked residents the type of recreation uses the Town's trails should accommodate. The majority of town residents responding feel that the trails should accommodate pedestrian uses such as walking, snowshoeing, cross country skiing, and other forms of foot travel. In addition, 72% of respondents support equestrian uses and 66% of respondents support mountain bike usage on town trails. Motorized sports such as ATV's and dirt bike usage on town trails were supported by 21% of the respondents. Four percent did not want any trail use in town.



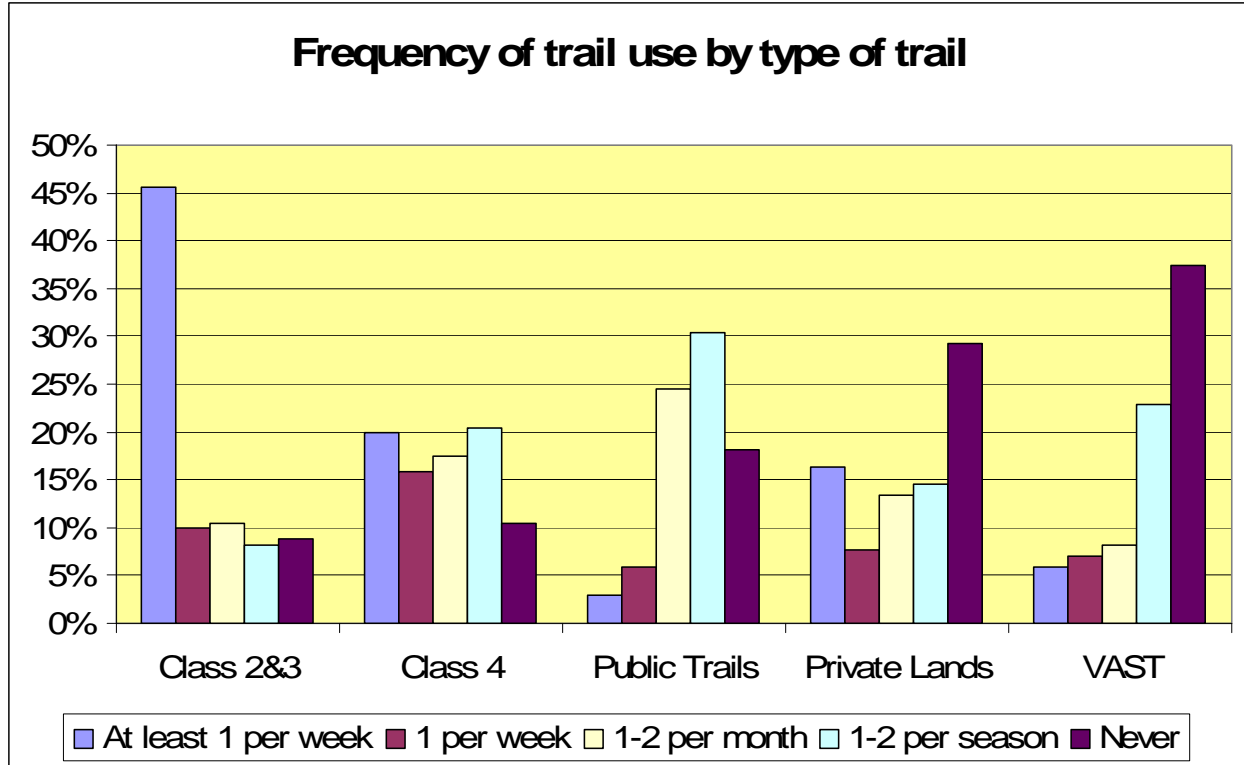
When asked if they would allow a trail on their private property for public use, the response mirrored the previous question above. Property owners responding would allow a trail on their property most commonly for pedestrian uses and then horses, followed by mountain bikes and finally motorized sports. In this question, snow machines were included as a choice in motorized sports and received twice as many positive responses as ATV's and dirt bikes. This may indicate that all motorized sports should not be grouped together when making recreation trail use decisions.



Fifty-six percent of those responding stated that they would be willing to have a public trail on their land under certain restrictions. Fifty-two percent said they would be willing to contribute time and resources toward a trail project. Twenty five percent of the population thought that trails could accommodate both motorized and non-motorized sports. Fifty-seven percent thought that the two uses were incompatible and should not share the same trail.



For many Middlesex residents class two or three roads are used as trails. Since the most common activity is hiking, it appears that most people are using these roads for strolling, walking, and hiking. The focus groups on pedestrian uses mentioned that because many of the Middlesex roads were dead ends without through traffic they were valuable as recreational assets.



Class 4 roads and legal trails are the second most popular choice for a trail, followed by private lands. Thirty seven percent of the respondents never used a VAST trail in Middlesex and 28 percent never used private lands for trail recreation.

The data indicates that many respondents feel that the trails in Middlesex should accommodate a variety of pedestrian uses and that cross-country skiing and hiking are the sports most commonly participated in on Middlesex trails.

Three quarters of the respondents believe that Middlesex trails should accommodate horses. However, over three quarters of the respondents never rode a horse. Only 3% of the respondents ride a horse at least once per week and 2% ride once or twice per season.

ATV's are ridden by 5% of the respondents at least once a week and 3% ride once or twice per season.

Future Recreation Use

The survey posed a series of questions regarding residents' future plans. Responses indicate that many residents plan on staying in Middlesex through their retirement years. National health

and recreation trends are showing that as people retire from work they are more active and healthier than ever before. For these two reasons, the use of and demand for Middlesex lands for recreation purposes will likely increase. This indicates that recreation planning in Middlesex should plan for the long term.

Recreation Goals, Objectives, and Implementation Strategies

Recreation Goals:

1. To protect and preserve the town's existing resources of Class 4 roads and legal trails.
2. To work with willing landowners in strategic locations to establish cooperative agreements leading toward sustained long-term use of trails.
3. To discuss the creation of the "Middlesex Loop Trail".

Implementation Strategies:

- The Conservation Commission, in conjunction with the ancient road study, will establish a trails sub-committee to implement the following actions:
 - Delineate Class 4 roads and legal trails on the ground in Middlesex;
 - Identify potential trails that will connect and form loops with existing Class 4 roads and legal trails;
 - Educate landowners regarding liability issues and the protections afforded them through the State of Vermont when permitting the public to traverse private property;
 - Work with and educate landowners with Class 4 roads and legal trails on their property that these are public resources and rights of way;
 - Explore the potential for creating additional trails on public lands or with willing private landowners;
 - Explore possible connections with trail systems in adjoining towns.

Water & Sewage

This section discusses plans for adequate supplies of safe drinking water, and for adequate systems for every building that generates waste to treat and dispose of domestic sewage and other wastewaters. We also recognize that water supplies are critical to fire protection services and to business and agriculture.



Domestic Water Supplies

Middlesex groundwater aquifers are being used as drinking water. Individual well systems and springs are being used with no filtration, with mechanical filtration systems, or chemical filtration and disinfection systems. It is not known to what extent these different treatment levels are being used. Little is known about the quality of the groundwater in Middlesex. Some wells in the Village on Route 2 are known to be contaminated from a petroleum leak. A pollution remediation plan is being implemented. Middlesex wastes, wastewater, and sewage are treated and disposed of with individual septic systems. The Middlesex digital mapping system shows the available data on groundwater yields throughout Town.

Community Water and Sewage Systems

Middlesex groundwater aquifers that could serve the needs of concentrated residential, commercial, or industrial development, including future Middlesex schools are most likely located along the Winooski River/Route 2 corridor. The soils, sands, and gravel deposits that, using existing technology, could serve the sewage disposal needs of concentrated residential, commercial, or industrial development and future Middlesex schools are mostly located in the same southern fringes of town.

Middlesex residents recognize that untreated or poorly treated wastewaters and sewage put at risk their own health, the health of their neighbors, the prosperity of agriculture, and the Town's ability to attract business. For these reasons, individual and community investments should be made to treat wastewater and sewage and properly dispose of these and other wastes to ensure that water supplies are ample and pure and that Middlesex natural resources are protected. These investments will be offset by savings in the costs required to treat polluted groundwater and surface waters at the levels safe for human consumption.

Water & Sewage Goals, Objectives, and Implementation Strategies

Water & Sewage Goals:

1. Wastes, wastewater, and sewage should be treated and disposed of in a manner that ensures the integrity of Middlesex natural resources and so that groundwater aquifers are protected for use as drinking water with no more than filtration treatment.

Implementation Strategies:

- Middlesex should inventory potential water supplies for municipal needs including fire fighting and the Village center.

Policies:

- The Town of Middlesex should have the water supplies needed to ensure the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. The Fire Department should have access to the quantities of water necessary to extinguish fires throughout the town. Other municipal water supply needs, such as for the school should be met.
- Groundwater aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, surface waters, and soils that have the potential to serve the water supply and sewage disposal needs of concentrated residential, commercial, or industrial development should, if needed, be identified, protected, and maintained.

Solid Waste

Solid waste is any material that is discarded after use by residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural generators. Middlesex currently relies on out-of-town landfills and a regional solid waste district for management of its solid waste. This section covers the cost of solid waste disposal, the environmental effects of its disposal, and the human activities that generate and manage solid waste in Middlesex.

People today are concerned with the cost of solid waste disposal and that solid waste is disposed of with care for the environment.

Residential - Many families practice recycling by bringing recyclable materials to drop-off centers in Montpelier, Worcester, or elsewhere. Recycling, in conjunction with trash pickup, is offered by some local haulers. Additional recycling and waste reduction is also accomplished by households that use backyard composting. Trash disposal is handled similarly to recycling: either by drop-off at a landfill, transfer station, or other drop-off location.

Commercial and Industrial - Commercial and industrial operations generally rely on commercial trash haulers for trash disposal and pick-up of conventional recyclables. Special wastes and recyclable materials require special attention by businesses.

Agricultural - Agricultural operations can offer a model for the rest of the Town. Vermont farms can be nearly zero-waste operations: manure is used as fertilizer, paper is used as bedding, cardboard is reused as package for saleable products, and food waste is often fed to livestock, farm-grown products require minimal or no packaging. The waste that farms do have is generally handled in the manners described for residential generators.

Central Vermont Solid Waste Management District - The CVSWMD was formed in the early 1980's to provide a cooperative negotiating entity with local private landfills serving the Barre-Montpelier area. In 1987, with the passage of a significant solid waste legislation, the district expanded its scope to encompass planning and development of solid waste facilities, and its membership rose to as much as 33 member communities. Since that time the District has

successfully developed some small recycling and trash transfer facilities, completed some educational programs, instituted some special waste programs, written and published a regional solid waste plan, and continues to negotiate with private facilities for recycling and disposal services. Middlesex relies on the CVSWMD despite high and increasing costs.

Solid Waste Goals, Objectives, and Implementation Strategies

Solid Waste Goals:

1. To reduce the total quantity of solid waste generated, encourage the integration of "reusable" into current practices, return material to source or other locations where it may be recycled into new materials or products.
2. Solid waste management in the Town of Middlesex should be accomplished where the benefits of reduced cost, sound environmental practices, and greatest efficiency can be obtained.

Implementation Strategies:

- The Selectboard should periodically review the solid waste management options of the Town.
- The Town should periodically reevaluate or reaffirm its decision to participate in the Central Vermont Solid Waste Management District (CVSWMD).