PAYT has removed the cost of trash management from Vernon’s budget and we’ve added single-stream recycling at no added cost to the Town. The transition has gone smoothly and results have exceeded our expectations.”
Mike Courtemanche, Chair, Vernon Recycling Committee

A family that generated 3 bags of trash a week found they could easily recycle a lot of what they buy and now have only 1 bag of trash a week.

“Seventeen of Franklin County’s (MA) twenty-three towns with trash service have implemented PAYT. The towns with PAYT all have a higher recycling rate and have reduced their municipal budgets by tens of thousands of dollars. PAYT is a winning program for communities and tax-payers.”
Jan Ameen, Executive Director, Franklin County Solid Waste Management District

Vermont’s Universal Recycling Law (Act 148) requires that all municipalities and private trash haulers implement a “variable rate pricing system” by July 1, 2015 that applies to the collection of municipal solid waste (MSW) from all residences in Vermont. Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) is another name for a variable rate pricing system. This document describes how PAYT works and the experiences of local communities that have already adopted it.

Many towns use property taxes and/or a flat fee to fund the management of waste generated by their residents. PAYT programs are different; they charge residents for waste services based on the amount they throw away. PAYT is a system that is:

- Fair: residents pay only for as much trash service as they need, and those that produce less are not subsidizing those that produce more.
- Economical: communities can structure the program to be cost-neutral, with revenues offsetting costs, so trash services are no longer a cost in a town’s budget.
- Incentive-based: towns maximize waste reduction and increase recycling by the most effective means available.

PAYT ALSO:

- Holds the line on tax increases: eliminates or significantly reduces the cost of waste services in a town’s budget, enabling them to reduce their tax rate or allocate the savings to other areas.
- Removes free-riders: eliminates the incentive for non-residents to “smuggle” their trash into town to take advantage of “free” disposal so residents no longer pay to manage trash from non-residents.
- Provides freedom of choice: no one has to change their waste habits, but many people may decide they would rather recycle than pay for disposal.
- Gives residents control over their costs: disposal costs can be reduced by:
  - Reusing and recycling as much as possible,
  - Composting kitchen scraps and yard waste, and
  - Purchasing goods in recyclable packaging.
- Improves the environment and public health: less waste goes to landfills and valuable resources are conserved through reuse, recycling, and composting.

If you would like assistance implementing a PAYT system, contact:

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Project Partners include:

- Northeast Kingdom Waste Management District (NEKWMD) - Vermont
- Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning District (UVLSRPC) - New Hampshire
- Windham Solid Waste Management District (WSWMD) - Vermont
- New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES)
- Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC)

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How Does PAYT Work?

PAYT is flexible, with many variations implemented by communities around the US. Towns can design a system that works best for their situation. Overall, there are two main ways to implement PAYT:

- **Special bags or stickers** that households must purchase and use for all their trash. Some considerations with this approach include:
  - Works with both transfer station and curbside pick-up systems
  - Requires convenient locations to purchase bags/stickers
  - Involves some administrative costs and oversight to manage the bags/stickers.

- **Containers** that residents use for trash disposal. Under this option, each household is allowed to put out one container per week of a certain size at a base price and pay more for larger or additional containers. Some considerations with this approach include:
  - Can eliminate the need for transfer station personnel to handle cash.
  - Stickers allow residents to use their own disposable bags, but do not always adhere well, particularly in very hot, cold, or wet weather, and some residents can abuse a sticker system more easily than a special bag system.
  - Curbside pick-up staff can be reluctant to leave trash without the proper bag/sticker at the curb given the pressure to do a good job and leave the pick-up route clean. An educational handout left with the improper trash is helpful.

Vernon, Vermont
Population 2,206

The Town of Vernon implemented PAYT for its residential curbside trash pickup service July 1, 2014. Residents must purchase special bags that are sold at the Town offices and a local store. Fees were designed to cover all the costs associated with trash and recycling and are $2.00 for 15-gallon bags and $3.00 for 30-gallon bags. When PAYT for trash began, Vernon added single stream curbside pickup of recyclables. Prior to PAYT, Vernon residents used drop-off bins located at the Town garage for source separated recyclables and organics. Both of these options remain available.

Results:

- The amount of trash disposed was cut by more than half: from approximately 195 tons for the 3rd Quarter of 2013 to 86 tons for the 3rd Quarter of 2014
- The amount of recyclables collected doubled: from approximately 28 tons in the 3rd Quarter of 2013 to 57 tons for the 3rd Quarter of 2014
- The cost of contracting for trash, recycling, and organics services is offset by bag sales that generated over $27,000 in the 3rd Quarter of 2014

Town leaders are very satisfied with the new system and report it is working well. They have not experienced an increase in illegal dumping.

Advice from Experienced Communities

Communities that have implemented PAYT suggest the following to municipalities that are new to the program:

- Try to avoid collection of cash by transfer station attendants unless there is a mechanism to ensure that all fees are collected properly and equitably, and turned into the town. This could include using a computerized cash register that provides receipts. Or towns can contract out operation of the transfer station with the collected fees as the only payment (including managing recycling and disposal).
- Set fees to enable the town to save for future capital expenses, such as a compactor or curbside pick-up vehicle.
- Advise businesses and others with commercial dumpsters to restrict access to minimize potential abuse.
- Set fees to be comparable with (or higher than) neighboring towns to remove the incentive to “smuggle” in trash. If fees are set to cover all of the costs, then it will not matter if a town receives some trash from neighboring towns.
- The typical special bag size is 30 gallons, and a fee of $3-4 per bag should cover all transfer station costs (including labor, recycling, hauling, and disposal).

Northfield, Massachusetts
Population 3,032

Northfield implemented PAYT at its transfer station in October 2005 to reduce solid waste management costs for the town, reduce the volume of materials entering the waste stream, and increase recycling rates. The Town decided to design their system so that bag sales cover disposal costs, and the Town’s budget pays for operating the transfer station and hauling the trash to the landfill. When PAYT was adopted, approximately 70 percent of Northfield’s households used the transfer station. Today, almost 80 percent of households bring their trash and sorted recyclables to the transfer station where recycling is free, and the fee for trash is $0.75 for a 15 gallon bag and $1.50 for a 33 gallon bag. Northfield requires that residents use bags purchased by the Town and sold to residents at the Town offices and at local merchants.

Results:

- The amount of trash disposed of was reduced by over 40 percent – from 795 tons in 2004 to 460 tons in 2006.
- Disposal costs for the six month period of January to June were reduced from $2,800 in 2005 to $14,533 in 2006.
- The number of times trash needed to be hauled to the landfill was cut almost in half, along with the cost to the Town from $7716 for the period of January to June 2005 to $3,872 for the same period in 2006.

Northfield did not notice an increase in illegal disposal.

Hinsdale, New Hampshire
Population 1,548

When Hinsdale’s landfill needed to be closed in the late 1990s, the Town adopted a “Pay-per-Bag” system to pay for the closure costs. Hinsdale operates a transfer station and provides curbside pickup for residents and decided that all residents must use special blue bags for their trash. The bags are sold at the transfer station, the Town offices, and several local stores. Recycling drop-off at the transfer station and curbside pick-up of recycling are free for residents. Current fees are $1.00 for 15 gallon bags and $2.00 for 30 gallon bags, which generates over $85,000 per year in revenue. Once the cost of closing the landfill is paid off, the Town plans to use the fee revenue to offset the cost of operating the transfer station and curbside service.