# Unit-Based Pricing for Trash in the Northeast Kingdom



Jennifer Griffith

Northeast Waste Management Officials'
Association (NEWMOA)

June 26, 2014 in Lunenburg, Vermont

#### What is NEWMOA?

- ▶ Non-profit, non-partisan interstate association
- Solid waste, hazardous waste, waste site cleanup, & pollution prevention programs
- ► CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, RI, & VT
- ► Formally recognized by EPA in 1986
- ▶ More information at: www.newmoa.org



NEWMOA is an equal opportunity provider & employer

WY WAY

Trash

Talk

#### Project Promoting Unit-based Pricing (UBP)

- Vermont:
  - Northeast Kingdom Waste Management District
  - Windham Solid Waste Management District
  - Department of Environmental Conservation
- ▶ New Hampshire:
  - o Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission
  - Department of Environmental Services
- ► Contacted over 15 small communities that have UBP in some form or another developed case studies
- ► Can help towns investigate & design their UBP system

# What is Unit-Based Pricing?

- ► A system that saves \$\$\$ in town budgets
  - NOT an added cost just changes the way waste management is paid for







## **Unit-Based Pricing - How?**

- Residents pay according to the amount of trash they generate for disposal
  - generate less = pay less



generate more



= pay more

- Flexible towns can design their system
  - residents pay per bag, container, or weight
  - fees set to cover some, most, or all costs
- ►Why?

## Why Unit-Based Pricing?

- Removes costs from the town budget
  - how much depends on the rates the town decides on:
    - ofees can cover all costs associated with trash & recycling
    - Act 148 requires that fees cover (at least) hauling & disposal costs
      - (including district surcharge & state franchise fee)



# Why Unit-Based Pricing?

- Fair for residents
  - pay only for what you use
  - those producing less trash aren't subsidizing those that produce more
  - can choose to lower your cost by:
    - smart purchasing choices (i.e., buy products in less packaging)
    - orecycling / reusing
    - o composting kitchen scraps & leaf/yard



## Why Unit-Based Pricing?

- More reasons:
  - some towns turn to UBP to stop influx of trash from non-residents
  - reduces the amount of trash managed
    - o reduces hauling frequency/costs
    - o reduces disposal fees
    - o increases recycling & composting

Bottom line: UBP is the law...



## What is NOT Unit-Based Pricing?

- ► Transfer station sticker on vehicle
- ▶ Punch-card that is canceled per-trip
- Fixed monthly fee for curbside pickup



Bottom line: the amount paid must vary with the amount thrown away

#### **UBP** @ Transfer Stations

- Special bags (or stickers or punch-cards)
  - financial control issues
  - requires convenient sale locations
  - some administrative costs to manage
  - possible to implement without using them
- ► Typical charge that covers all costs: \$3 per 32 gallons
  - many communities have 2 or 3 sizes (15, 32 & "contractor") & fees





#### **UBP & Curbside Pickup**

- ► Special bags (or stickers) easiest option
  - requires convenient sale locations & some administrative costs
  - can put bags in containers if problems with animals
- Containers
  - different fees for different sizes
    - o 32 gallon base size (or smaller) 2X base fee for larger size
  - administrative costs to bill monthly/quarterly & collect
  - requires trash collectors to keep track of extra trash so additional fee can be charged
  - or require special bags/stickers for "extra" trash
- ► Trash collectors must leave all improper trash at the curb



#### Other Considerations

- ► Act 148 allows an "Hybrid" approach
  - base level of service paid by town
    - o maximum 32 gallon bag/container per week
  - UBP fee for all trash above base amount
    - o fee must cover at least its hauling & disposal cost
- ▶ Need easy recycling without a separate fee
  - Act 148 requires parallel recycling
  - Can add the cost of recycling services into UBP fee
- ► UBP communities also charge fees for other wastes (e.g. C&D, bulky, & tires)
- Another option: end town-provided service altogether

# Curbside Pick-Up: Plainfield, NH

- ▶ Population: 2,241
- ►UBP since 1991
- ▶50/50 Split: UBP fees & Town budget
- ▶\$2 sticker per 30 pounds
- ► Stickers sold at several local stores





# Curbside Pick-Up: Hinsdale, NH

- ▶ Population: 1,548
- ►UBP since late 1990's
- ► Fees paying off landfill closure costs
- ► Special bags
  - \$1 / 15 gallon
  - \$2 / 30 gallon





#### **Transfer Station:**

- ► Concord, VT Population 1,297
  - UBP since mid-1990's
  - fees cover all costs
    - o \$1 / small "kitchen" white bags
    - $_{\circ}$  \$2.50 / "regular" black bags
    - \$5 / "contractor" size
  - TS Operator collects fees (computerized cash register)
- ▶ Waterford, VT Population 1,280
  - UBP since 1992
  - fees cover <u>all</u> costs (+ extra into equip. fund)
    - \$3 / 30 gallon
  - TS Operator collects fees (discretion on charges)



### Transfer Station: Newark, VT

- ▶ Population: 581
- ▶ Removed all costs from Town budget
- ► Contractor operates paid by fees only
  - \$2 / 15 gallon
  - \$3 / 30 gallon
  - \$4 / "contractor"





# Transfer Station: Canaan, VT

- ▶ Population: 972
- ▶ 50/50 split: fees & Town budget
- ► Require special bags
  - \$1.70 / 30 gallon
  - sold in packs of 10 at town offices & local stores
- ► Costs: \$114,000/yr. to \$57,000/yr. (of which 40% covered by bag sales)
  - Disposal: 535 tons/yr. to 258 tons/yr. (households & businesses (H&B))
  - Hauling: 9.5 tons/week (H&B) to 12.5 tons/month (H)

# **Next Steps for Communities**

- ▶ Determine type of system
  - bags vs. containers
  - 1 size vs. multiple sizes
- ▶ Determine how much want fees to cover
  - all trash & recycling costs
  - most costs
  - just hauling & disposal
  - capital expenses
  - hybrid



#### More Next Steps

- ▶ Determine fee structure
  - assess current costs: labor, hauling, disposal, recycling & capital expenses
  - estimate post-UBP trash & recycling quantities
     & costs (include UBP administration)
  - determine UBP rate(s)
    - o evaluate feasibility & modify as necessary
  - best to set similar/higher that nearby towns



#### Final Steps

- ▶ Plan for logistics
  - if bags/stickers/punch-cards, where will they be sold?
  - if containers, will they be provided?
  - how will fees be collected & managed?
- ► Submit plan to Paul at NEKWMD
- ▶ Publicize new system to residents
  - alert those with commercial dumpsters to restrict access
- ▶ Implement by July 1, 2015

