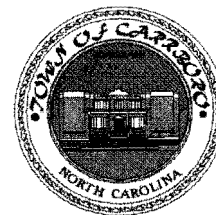


**A RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY
BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SOLID WASTE**

Draft Resolution No. 33/2012-13

BE IT RESOLVED that the Carrboro Board of Aldermen hereby accepts the report on the Environmental Advisory Board Recommendations regarding solid waste.

TOWN OF CARRBORO ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD – SUMMARY



Meeting on October 4, 2012 at 7:00 pm, Town Hall Room 100

Board Members		Guests	Staff
Geoff Gisler (chair)	Michelle Johnson	Blair Pollock (Orange County)	Randy Dodd
Matthew Arnsberger (vice chair)	Bruce Sinclair		George Seiz (Public Works)
Nina Butler	Rob Crook (absent)		
Ian Morse (absent)	Dustin Chicarel-Bayard		

Call to Order, Administrative Matters

Geoff called the meeting to order at 7:04 pm. The August 16 minutes were approved unanimously. The EAB discussed but did not reach a conclusion on a new chair. The EAB decided not to sponsor a public presentation by Dr. David McNelis in collaboration with the UNC Institute for the Environment.

Orange County Solid Waste Discussion

George Seiz and Blair Pollock provided input into EAB deliberations regarding solid waste. George provided a separate memo summarizing previous Town deliberations. The EAB finalized two recommendations to the Board of Aldermen for further consideration of improvements in solid waste management. The first recommendation (motion by Matthew, seconded by Dustin) addressed waste reduction through encouraging more residents to establish backyard composting, reduce junk mail, increase the practice of reuse, and recycle emerging recyclable streams. The recommendation also endorsed strong coordination and communication channels and a proactive approach to handle waste most responsibly and ultimately seize economic/job creation opportunities through more local and sustainable resource management. The second recommendation (motion by Dustin, seconded by Nina) addressed continued collaboration by Orange County jurisdictions.

Other Business

The next meeting date was set for November 1st.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:58 pm.

EAB RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

The Orange County landfill will close June 30, 2013 and waste from the County and likely other municipalities is destined for the ~20-mile trip to the Durham Transfer Station in fuel inefficient garbage trucks from where it will travel over 100 miles to a remote private landfill. The long journey will generate significantly more carbon emissions and the Town has already done calculations of how much more diesel fuel its trucks expect to consume. Diverting recyclable materials to make new goods will further reduce the overall carbon footprint from waste. In addition to avoiding greenhouse gas emissions, another important reason to reduce waste from Carrboro, is that each ton not shipped to a landfill saves the Town all the tipping fee plus a portion of the hauling costs. As diesel fuel costs have risen lately and are likely to continue to do so, the cost savings from avoided waste will likely increase.

While the County and towns have set a goal of 61% waste reduction per capita and have achieved a 56% waste reduction rate, the highest in North Carolina, much remains to be done. The Town still landfills about 6,700 tons waste per year that will now have to be shipped out. About 20% of waste coming from Carrboro is still clean paper, cartons, cans and bottles that are readily recyclable at the curb, in apartment programs, or drop off sites. Waste reduction may be achieved through encouraging more residents to establish backyard composting, reduce junk mail, increase the practice of reuse (e.g., shopping bags, water bottles, take out containers, etc.), recycle emerging recyclable streams (e.g., non bottle rigid #2,4,5 plastics such as yogurt containers can be recycled at convenience centers and plastic bags and wraps such as dry cleaning bags, bathroom tissue wrap, etc. can be recycled through participating store bag collection programs).

Waste reduction goals are best achieved through strong coordination between the County and Towns as well as through relevant advisory boards. We recommend the Board prioritize efforts to build strong communication channels to maximize opportunities and continue to work with Orange County to effectively manage and reduce waste using current programs and possible expansion of these efforts in coming years.

To continue leading our state and achieve our overall goals of reducing GHG emissions and achieving zero waste, we support a proactive approach to identifying forward thinking opportunities to handle our waste most responsibly and ultimately seize economic/job creation opportunities through more local and sustainable resource management.

This recommendation was passed unanimously by Carrboro's Environmental Advisory Board on Thursday, October 4, 2012.

Present: Gisler, Chicurel-Bayard, Arnsberger, Butler, Sinclair
Absent: Morse, Crook

RECOMMENDATION TO CONTINUE PARTICIPATION IN THE RECYCLING CONSORTIUM

The Environmental Advisory Board recommends to the Board of Aldermen that the town of Carrboro maintain participation in the recycling consortium with Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, and Orange County.

In order to maintain the decades long partnership, we recommend that the Board of Aldermen consider this recommendation and encourage the other entities involved to continue their participation, as well.

This recommendation was passed unanimously by Carrboro's Environmental Advisory Board on Thursday, October 4, 2012.

Present: Gisler, Chicurel-Bayard, Arnsberger, Butler, Sinclair

Absent: Morse, Crook



Town of Carrboro
Public Works Department

Memorandum

To: David Andrews, Town Manager

From: George Seiz, Director of Public Works

Cc:

Re: Solid Waste Update – information for
Environmental Advisory Board

Date: October 1, 2012

The Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) has recently discussed various solid waste and recycling issues and are possibly considering sending some recommendations to the Board of Aldermen with regards to this subject matter. The purpose of this memo is to provide an update on recent solid waste issues as well as some history with regards to waste reduction efforts. The following reports are attached electronically with this memo:

1. June 12, 2012 Abstract – Update on Proposed Changes to Solid Waste Collection Operations
2. June 12, 2012 Power point presentation
3. June 12, 2007 Abstract – A report on alternative waste reduction and recycling strategies
4. February 6th, 2007 Abstract - A preliminary report on the possibilities and implications of implementing pay-as-you-throw

The Orange County Municipal Solid Waste Landfill will close June 30, 2013. Town staff has been anticipating the closure for several years. A plan for changes to the Town's solid waste operation in response to the landfill closure was presented to the BOA on June 12, 2012 and is in the process of being implemented. The report discusses operation changes for Multi Family/Commercial Dumpster Service and change for Single Family Residential Collection. An implementation schedule is included. A summary of the changes and time line is shown on page 3 of the report under letter C. During the presentation board members briefly discussed pay-as you-throw and also touched on the subject of collecting compostable wastes.

The concept of pay-as-you-throw as a waste reduction strategy has been discussed many times over the years by the BOA. Town staff was asked back in 2007 to review the concept again (had been previously reviewed in 2003) as well as look at some other possible waste reduction and recycling strategies. The reports from and June of 2007 touch on pay-as-you-throw, junk mail, aluminum cans, plastic bags and food waste. As a result of the discussion the BOA directed staff to provide junk mail packet information to citizens, place updated stickers on roll-out cars regarding the disposal of aluminum cans, and pursue a grant for composting bins. The junk mail packet and aluminum can stickers were both implemented. The Town was unsuccessful in obtaining the grant for composting bins.

Orange County currently provides for the collection and disposal of various recyclable materials with a curbside collection program as well as drop-off sites. Some of the more recent recycling activities include:

1. Change to single stream collection - started July of 2012. Efficiencies gained and future plans to go to 95 gallon carts will allow for additional new materials as well as relaxing the quantity and size restrictions that now existing for cardboard.
2. Effective July 1, 2011 - discarded computer equipment and televisions were prohibited from disposal in landfills. Town ordinances were updated to reflect the state statute change. Electronic collection and disposal was already provided prior to the state statute. Town code was



Town of Carrboro
Public Works Department

Memorandum

also updated to reflect prohibition of recyclable rigid plastic containers, wooden pallets, whole scrape tires, and oyster shells.

3. November 2008 – Orange County Solid Waste began a residential curbside cardboard collection service. Previously the landfill had banned corrugated cardboard from commercial dumpsters but was accepting it from residential garbage. With the implementation of the new service a ban was placed on residential cardboard as well. Town ordinances were updated to reflect the change.
4. Sometime in 2007. Mixed paper was accepted curbside.

Town staff will continue to work with other local agencies on solid waste and recycling issues. I will gladly attend the EAQB meeting this Thursday, October 4 to answer questions about solid waste issues.

BOARD OF ALDERMENITEM NO. (3)**AGENDA ITEM ABSTRACT****MEETING DATE: June 12, 2007****SUBJECT: A REPORT ON ALTERNATIVE WASTE REDUCTION AND
RECYCLING STRATEGIES**

DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.	PUBLIC HEARING: NO
ATTACHMENTS: A. Resolution B. Revenue Table C. PAYT Revenues and expenditures D. 2005 Orange County Waste Sort-Town E. 2005 Orange County Waste Sort-Residential	FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: George Seiz 918-7427 Antonio J. Baxter 918-7426

PURPOSE

The purpose of this agenda item is to provide the Board of Aldermen with the information requested as a result of the Pay-As-You-Throw presentation on February 6th, 2007.

INFORMATION

This report presents information on the following:

1. Information comparing revenues with municipalities that use PAYT system.
2. Strategies/educational outreach to reduce waste and increase recycling.

In addition, the report describes the reduction/recycling programs and educational outreach currently provided by Orange County Solid Waste.

Revenue Comparison

The North Carolina municipalities of Eden, Havelock, and New Bern have populations that range from 16,000-24,000. Their solid waste operations are currently under the PAYT system. The attachment displays the percentage breakdown of each municipality's revenue stream in comparison with the Town of Carrboro. All three of the municipalities have an active billing system in place because they provide utilities such as electricity, sewer, water, etc. The fees associated with PAYT programs of these municipalities do not cover the entire cost of the solid waste operation (see attachment).

Current Recycling, Waste Reduction, and Education Efforts-Orange County Solid Waste

In 1997, Orange County and its municipalities adopted a solid waste management plan with a goal (target year-2006) of reducing total waste disposed per person by 61% when compared to a

baseline year of 1991-92. The governments reaffirmed this goal in 2000. The baseline disposal per capita in 1991-92 was 1.36 tons. The goal is 0.53 tons. As of 2000-01, Orange County had reduced its waste per person by 36% to 0.87 tons per person. The most recent calculation completed in May 2007, shows that Orange County's waste reduction rate for 2005-06 was 43%, consistently amongst the highest in the state having ranged from 44% to 46% in previous years.

Recycling is provided throughout the three municipal communities as well as the unincorporated parts of the county. Multi-family sites, rural curbsides, and urban curbsides are amongst the services that are provided by Orange County Solid Waste. There are also six unstaffed recycling drop-off sites as well as the five county solid waste convenience centers.

In addition to recycling, other programs utilized for waste reduction are hazardous household waste collection and commercial food waste recycling. Hazardous household waste collection keeps hazardous and potentially polluting materials out of the landfill. These items include antifreeze, batteries, paint, household chemicals, florescent lamps, motor oil, and oil filters. Commercial food waste recycling is provided (a private contractor is utilized) to collect restaurants' and supermarkets, kitchen prep waste for composting. Currently, there are twenty-five commercial customers receiving this service.

Education and outreach is provided throughout the community to increase participation in the recycling program. Orange County Solid Waste offers educational outreach to schools, businesses, not-for-profits, faith-based organizations, civic groups, governmental organizations, and the public. Services include landfill tours, composting education and compost bin sales, waste assessments, information and display at special events, an annual newsletter, and regular columns in local media. They also provide a webpage and printed outreach materials that describe their programs and services throughout the community, including multi-family (apartment) units. Orange County Solid Waste also holds an annual one-day outdoor compost bin sale event to increase awareness about composting. (www.co.orange.nc.us/recycling/edu.asp)

Waste Reduction and Recycling Strategies

According to Orange County Solid Waste landfill collection data for 2005-06, the Town of Carrboro delivered 7,838 tons of solid waste (comprised of residential, multi-family, construction and demolition, commercial, and yard waste) to the landfill. Paper and organics comprised over half of this amount. Paper includes newspapers, magazines, phone books, junk mail, etc. Organics includes food waste, textiles/leather, diapers, etc. Food waste itself was 22 percent of the waste sent to the landfill. Plastics, which include plastic bottles and film, were 15 percent. Although aluminum cans are less than one percent of the total, these items should not be in the landfill because state law makes it illegal to dispose of aluminum cans in the garbage.

Junk Mail

The average American adult is on several mailing lists. This leads to an endless cycle of junk mail being sent out. The county began addressing this problem in November 2006 by adding mixed paper (office paper, **junk mail**, cereal boxes, paper bags, etc.) to the list of curbside recyclable items; previously mixed paper, including junk mail was recyclable only at drop off sites. Educating citizens on how to eliminate receiving junk-mail could possibly reduce junk

mail placed in the landfill. This information would contain information on how to get off marketing mailing lists and other promotional advertising lists. Town residents could receive this attached information along with the solid waste brochure that is annually distributed by Public Works. The cost to supply residential customers with this additional information would increase printing cost by \$400.

Aluminum Cans

Even though state law prohibits disposing of aluminum cans in landfills, they make up about forty-eight tons of Carrboro's solid waste. Providing more public education about the state ban of aluminum may aid in potentially increasing recycling and reducing aluminum cans from the landfill. Placing a sticker on residential roll-out carts to inform residents about the ban on aluminum cans provides awareness about the ban. Orange County currently has weather resistant stickers which display "No Aluminum Cans". The sticker also displays the North Carolina general statute that prohibits aluminum cans from landfills.

The Town could possibly place the stickers on residential roll-out carts simultaneously with the holiday refuse collection schedule sticker. The cost of producing enough stickers for residential roll-out carts would be about \$1,000.

Plastic Bags

There is not a public program for recycling plastic bags; however, some local stores such as Food Lion, Harris Teeter, and Weaver Street Market provide drop-off collection points for the plastic bags they distribute. All other plastics, other than bottles, constitute almost 12 percent of the Town's waste. Providing more education regarding grocery store plastic bag recycling may aid in reducing plastic bags in the waste.

Food Waste

Currently, Carrboro generates an average of 2,486 tons of residential trash per year (three year average). In the last waste sort data provided by Orange County (2005), 22 percent of residential trash (single family homes) was food waste (547 tons). There are about 3,700 residential collection points. Thus the average annual food waste generation is 296 lbs per collection point. According to Orange County Solid Waste, only 50-75 percent of food waste is readily recyclable in backyard composting bins. If an additional ten percent of residential collections points actively utilized compost bins over and above those now composting food waste, residential food waste could possibly be reduced in between a range of 27 to 41 tons. That would mean a possible annual tip fee savings within the range of \$1,269 to \$1,927. Providing 370 compost bins would cost about \$14,800. Much of this cost may be offset by acquiring grant funding. The Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance administer the Community Waste Reduction and Recycling Grants through the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund. The purpose of the grants is to assist local governments and not-for-profit agencies in expanding, improving and implementing waste reduction programs in North Carolina.

There also may be an opportunity to further reduce commercial food waste. As stated earlier, Orange County Solid Waste also offers commercial food waste collection. Orange County has

identified potential new commercial customers to participate in this program and they are willing to work with Town staff to expand this program to other businesses.

SUMMARY

The Town is currently recycling at a good percentage when compared to other Orange County communities (see attachment); however, there is still room for improvement in order to help reach the goal of 61 percent waste reduction goal. Focusing on the four areas of junk mail, aluminum cans, plastic bags, and food waste may reduce waste in an economical way. Supplying the junk mail information and aluminum can stickers to rollout carts would cost about \$1,400. If the public education campaign reduces junk mail and aluminum by a modest five percent (8.4 tons junk mail/2.4 tons aluminum cans), that would reduce the landfill tipping fees by \$508.

Providing information on the solid waste brochure about grocery store plastic bag recycling will not add any additional costs. This information could be placed in the solid waste brochure.

Food waste potentially provides the best opportunity to have significant waste reduction. It may also be possible to bring about this reduction with a minimal amount of budgetary expenditure if the Town were to apply for and receive a grant to offset the purchase of composting bins.

Fiscal Impact

Junk Mail Post Cards, Alum. Can Stickers		Food Waste-Composting Carts	
Aluminum Can Stickers*	\$1,000	Compost Bins (370)	\$14,800
Junk Mail Informational	\$ 400	NC DENR Grant	-\$13,320
(07-08) FY	\$1,400	Town's Match for Grant* (07-08) FY	\$ 1,480
Annual Increase in Program Costs	\$400	Annual Increase in Program Costs	\$0
Reduction in Tip Fees*	(\$508)	Reduction in Tip Fees**	(\$1,269-\$1,927)

*One-time costs

^Represents five percent reduction in Junk mail and aluminum cans
(8.4 Tons and 2.4 Tons)=10.8 tons
10.8 tons X \$47 per ton=\$508

**Assumes 148-222 lbs potentially diverted per home.

148 lbs X 370=54,760 lbs (27 tons)
222 lbs X 370=82,140 lbs (41 tons)
27 tons X \$47 per ton=\$1,269
41 tons X \$47 per ton=\$1,927

One time added costs of \$1,000. Annual costs added to program \$400. Possible landfill tipping cost reduced by \$508.

One time added costs of \$1,480 in match for grant funds. No annual costs added. Possible landfill tipping cost reduced by a range of \$1,269-\$1,927.

The \$1,400 for the junk mail postcards/aluminum cans stickers and the \$1,480 for the grant match was not included in the proposed 07/08 Budget.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Aldermen accept the report and consider implementing these strategies.

Previous Agenda Item

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

ITEM NO. D(1)

AGENDA ITEM ABSTRACT
MEETING DATE: February 6, 2007

**SUBJECT: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE POSSIBILITIES AND
IMPLICATIONS OF IMPLEMENTING PAY-AS-YOU-THROW**

DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.	PUBLIC HEARING: No
ATTACHMENTS: A. Resolution B. Orange County Waste Sort C. Comments from Blair Pollock D. Letter from Devan Clark	FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: George Seiz 918-7427 Antonio Baxter 918-7426

Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to provide the Board of Aldermen with a preliminary report on the possibilities and implications of implementing a Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) program for single family residential waste collection in the Town of Carrboro.

Information

PAYT systems can take several forms: pay-by-the pound, pay-by-the varying cart size, or pay-by-the bag/tag (sticker). The Solid Waste Division of the Public Works Department currently uses fully automated trucks to pick up garbage. The term "fully automated" comes from the truck's ability to mechanically pick up and empty garbage carts via a mechanical arm which is guided by the truck's operator. Only one person is required to operate fully automated trucks and that person never has to leave the truck to load garbage. This type of vehicle and method of collection has proven to be very practical and efficient for the Town. A PAYT system must be compatible with fully automated collection.

On-board truck scales are not effective for curbside residential scale PAYT systems. They are used on some larger commercial front loading trucks, but the technical problems around accuracy of weighing and tracking individual carts have not been satisfactorily solved. Pay-by-the pound systems are relegated to stationary applications at solid waste convenience centers. The other two approaches to PAYT- modified bag/tags (stickers) or volume/variable sized carts are the most widely used and are both potentially compatible with fully automated trucking.

PAYT Cart System

In some cart PAYT systems (City of Eden), residents maintain a standard cart and are assessed a fee for the volume of waste disposed. The residents cart is marked with a color coded sticker to indicate level of service chosen. Staff is assigned to monitor and check carts volumes. Implementing this type of cart PAYT will complicate enforcement for the Town. Staff will have

to be assigned to inspecting residents carts to ensure that they are compliant with their chosen volume. Inspecting carts for subjective volume compliance will likely draw resident dissatisfaction and disagreement. In the variable cart system, residents select the appropriate size cart (30, gallon, 60 gallon, or 95 gallon) for their disposal amount. Enforcement is simplified because residents are using a standardized container; however, the logistics of implementing a system of this type becomes very complicated (and perhaps costly) because of the need to purchase, store, delivery/re-delivery, and estimate the number of various size carts for residents. A billing system needs to be implemented to accommodate both these options. Experience in other communities such as the City of Eden shows that the cart PAYT is a better fit for communities that already had a billing system in place prior to implementation.

PAYT Bag Sticker System

A sticker/tag PAYT system is normally used with a manual collection system whereby stickers are placed on the bags at the curb and then solid waste personnel pick up the individual bags. As stated earlier, in a fully automated system, the operator does not leave the truck to pick up garbage. While not compatible with a fully automated system a sticker/tag PAYT could possibly be modified, but has significant drawbacks. No billing system is required, but enforcement will be impractical. Staff will have to be assigned to inspect carts to ensure residents are placing stickers on their bags. The possible re-handling while doing inspection reduces efficiency and increases potential hazard exposure, which the carts and fully automated trucking were designed to decrease. Currently residents are encouraged to bag all solid waste they put in carts, but for a sticker system it would be mandatory. The production of stickers and additional labor for administration and enforcement will add cost to the solid waste program and minimize financial savings. Stickers would be sold at Town Hall, grocery stores, convenience stores, and other community locations. Town staff is not aware of any municipalities using such a modified sticker/tag PAYT.

Recycling

Communities with PAYT in place have reported increased recycling, however, we need to be aware that Orange County has a mature recycling program. According to information provided by Orange County Solid Waste, the Town of Carrboro may only see a reduction of 150 to 225 tons of recyclables if a PAYT is implemented. Reducing recyclable waste by these amounts would reduce the landfill tipping fees by about \$6,900 and \$10,350. Some waste reduction may also be possible as a result of PAYT. Yard waste was eliminated years ago. It must be noted that the Town is currently recycling at a good percentage when compared to Orange County communities. (see attachment exhibit 3.9)

Summary

Implementation of a PAYT Program in our current fully automated collection system is limited to either pay-by-the volume/cart, or pay-by-the bag/tag (sticker). As shown in the table below, assuming collection costs remain consistent for the solid waste program, both forms of PAYT would add administrative costs to the solid waste program. The financial savings gained from lower tipping fees will be exceeded by these costs.

According to research conducted by Town staff in 2003, it will cost a minimum of \$2500 to hire MUNIS representatives to assess the adequacy of the existing billing system for a residential solid waste fee at this time. The report also noted that approximately one person per 3,150 household would be needed for performing billing and collections functions. Currently, there are about 3,700 residential collection points. An additional employee would be needed in either Management Services or Public Works to perform this billing and collection service. Approximately \$25,000 per year will be needed for operational costs (postage, paper, bill format).

A modified sticker PAYT will require production and distribution of garbage bag stickers. The annual cost for producing stickers will be approximately \$5,000. There will also be an estimated additional \$3000 added for the cost of administering and distributing the stickers. Enforcement will be needed to ensure compliance. Solid Waste would need to assign staff for inspecting residential trash for compliance. The cost for adding this enforcement duty to a current staff member would be approximately \$11,000 (1/4 FTE). As noted earlier, enforcement with this type of system is somewhat impractical and staff has concerns about implementation.

Enforcement of delinquent accounts or bags without stickers is an issue to be considered. Enforcement actions can include but is not limited to: charging penalties and interest, and cutting off services. The establishment of policies and procedures would need to be in place to ensure the uniform and equitable treatment of all customers. Handling customer complaints may involve request to adjust fees or services, and there would need to be clear policies and procedures for handling complaints.

Another important issue for consideration is how PAYT could affect neighboring jurisdictions. An additional 150 to 225 tons will be diverted to the recycling program. While saving the Town money in lower tipping fees, this will inadvertently pass on costs to the County's recycling program as trucks pack more frequently and more labor is required. Orange County solid waste staff also notes in previous research that there may be a shift of unrecyclable waste to the recycling bin, which causes a greater burden on recycling collectors to enforce proper recycling when people try to avoid some waste costs. Waste shifting to other types of customers or other jurisdictions could occur. With the high number of unlocked and unsecured waste containers throughout the community, the problem may become widespread and possibly adding additional costs for enforcement.

Cost Analysis

CART PAYT*	
MUNIS Consult**	\$2,500
Admin. Cost	\$25,000
New position (billing/collection)	\$49,300
Enforcement	\$11,000
	<u>\$87,800</u>
Increased Program	
Costs	\$87,800
Reduction in Tip Fees	<u>\$6,900-\$10,350</u>

STICKER PAYT*	
Stickers/Distribution	\$8,000
Enforcement	<u>\$11,000</u>
	<u>\$19,000</u>
Increased Program	
Costs	\$19,000
Reduction in Tip Fees	<u>\$6,900-\$10,350</u>

Net Annual Increase	\$77,450-\$80,900	Net Annual Increase	\$8,650 - \$12,100
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*Assumes solid waste collection costs remain consistent to current costs

**There may be a one-time software purchase, cost may be significant

Neither PAYT system discussed increases the level of solid waste collection service, and perhaps some citizens may consider the sticker PAYT a reduced level of service because of the need to put all trash in bags prior to placement in their cart and the need to purchase and place stickers on their bags.

Fiscal Impact

Added cost for the Cart PAYT range from \$77,450-\$80,900 per year.

Added costs for the Modified Sticker PAYT range from \$8,650-\$12,100 per year.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board of Aldermen accept the report.

Previous Agenda Item