USER CHARGES



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1

Taxes vs. User Charges

- User Charges (User Fees): Prices charged by government for the provision of specific goods or services
- Utilized for private or quasi-private goods and services (excludable), thus directly linked to specific goods/services
- Purpose is to pay all or part of the costs of providing goods and services
- Taxes are compulsory; user charges are voluntary
- Taxes contribute to general revenue; user charges help with cost recovery objective
- Taxes based on ability to pay; user charges based on benefits received ("user pays principle"; "benefits tax")

Objectives Of User Charges

- Generate revenue:
 Full or partial cost recovery
- Encourage economic efficiency in the allocation of resources:
 Limit demand based on willingness to pay
- Promote social equity:
 Beneficiary (user) pays principle

3

Types Of User Charges

• Direct Charges:

Use of facilities or consumption of goods and services

• License Taxes/Fees:

Right to undertake an activity

Quasi Taxes

- Concept
 - Like a tax because a mandatory payment
 - Like a user charge because linked to a specific benefit
 - Sometimes considered an "earmarked tax"
 - Purpose to pay for specific services/infrastructure improvements
- Examples
 - Special Fees: additional international air ticket charges (customs user fee, immigration user fee, APHIS user fee, Sept. 11th security fee, tourism tax, departure tax, airport service charge, etc.)
 - Special Assessment: property tax surcharge based on property frontage to finance improvement of sidewalks and drainage; business improvement district
 - Tax Increment Financing (Value Capture): use future property tax increases from higher property values to debt finance current neighborhood improvements such as stadiums, shopping plazas
 - *Crowd Funding*: parks, pools, playgrounds ("Citizinvestor")₅

Structure Of User Charges

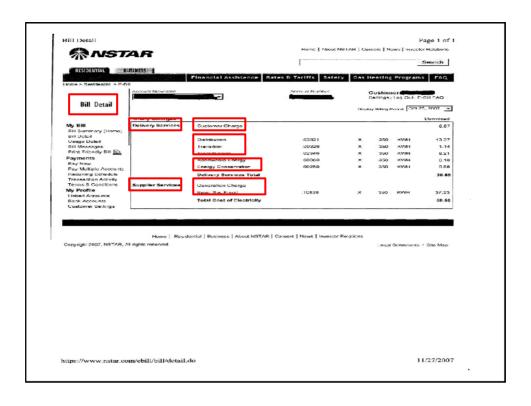
- Access Charge:
 Cover long-term capital costs
- Use Fee: Cover short-run operating costs
- Congestion charge:
 Cover costs imposed by an additional user on other users

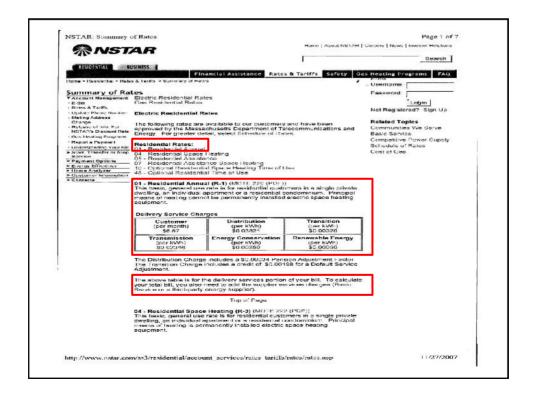
Utility Subsidies

- Promoted as a means to make utility service affordable for low-income households and a tool for income redistribution
- Based on the premise that utility subsidies are well-targeted at the poor, so low-income households therefore benefit disproportionately from the subsidies
- Most common form of subsidy, quantity based, is highly regressive because of coverage and metering constraints
- Geographically targeted or means-tested subsidies do somewhat better, but exclude many low-income households
- Connection subsidies are the most attractive alternative if utilities have the means and incentives to extend network access and low-income households choose to connect

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CASE STUDY: USER CHARGES IN PHILADELPHIA

- Does the distribution of the financing burdens among the three levels of government reflect the principle:
 - "The share of costs paid out of revenues collected at each level of government should coincide with the benefits received"
- Does the distribution of the ultimate burden of the local share of SEPTA's deficit reflect:
 - "User Pays Principle"
 - "Ability to Pay Principle"