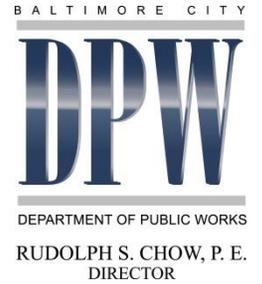




Catherine E. Pugh
Mayor



BALTIMORE CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIONS TAKEN TO REMEDiate ILLEGAL DUMPING IN BALTIMORE CITY FY 2017

December 2017

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Introduction

In accordance with House Bill 670 of 2016, the purpose of this report to the Baltimore City Delegation to the General Assembly is to describe actions taken by Baltimore City to remediate illegal dumping. This report covers Fiscal Year 2017. It is the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to investigate and issue citations for the offense of illegal dumping. Once DHCD has investigated an illegal dumping location, either through a citizen complaint or by proactively discovering an illegal dumping site, the matter is referred to the Department of Public Works (DPW) to remove the illegally dumped debris. The Department of Public Works offers many services and programs to allow residents and businesses to properly dispose of waste (refer to Appendix A). In the past year, it has further augmented its services, as described in this annual report. Critical to combating illegal dumping in Baltimore City is a comprehensive educational outreach program and intensive sanitation enforcement. The DPW Office of Communications and Community Affairs provides educational outreach to engage residents in preventing and reporting illegal dumping (refer to Appendix B).

Overview of Illegal Dumping in Baltimore

Illegally dumped waste is a persistent issue in Baltimore City with an estimated 10,000 tons of waste illegally dumped annually. This leads to many negative impacts on the environment and the health of the community. In addition to its potential to contaminate the soil, surface water and groundwater, illegal dumping creates many health hazards to residents living in close proximity to dump sites. Examples include increased injury and damage from sharp objects, breeding grounds for mosquitos that lead to the spread of diseases, and attracting rats and other pests. Dumping sites also have an adverse effect on the surrounding neighborhood property values and can adversely impact the local tax base. Dumping areas are unattractive to commercial and residential developers and can deter investment.

Legally, the disposal of any waste in an area not designated for such disposal is considered “illegal dumping.” This includes dumping at corner cans, in parks, in alleys, in yards of homes, in lots of buildings, etc. It is considered illegal dumping every time a resident or business owner dumps a bag of trash at a corner can, drops off tires in an alley, dumps construction debris in a park, or disposes trash in the yard of a vacant property. From a 311 Request System standpoint, however, the 311 Service Request (SR) category of “illegal dumping” captures only a portion of illegal dumping occurrences. Depending on how the complainant views the issue, illegal dumping could be reported to 311 in a variety of ways. There are several SR categories that may involve some degree of illegal dumping, including: sanitation, corner can collection, property management cleaning, bag pickup, dirty alley, dirty street, illegal dumping, park cleaning, water way cleaning, and SIU clean up (refer to Table 2). Depending on how the issue is reported, it may be referred directly to DPW to be cleaned without an investigation by HCD. While this allows the expedient trash removal and cleaning of the area, it generally does not allow for the opportunity to issue a citation.

Traditionally, illegal dumping is considered the dumping of large quantities of material ranging from large bags to building materials and bulky items. It is difficult to profile a typical illegal dumper, however, offenders can include construction companies, landscapers, scrap collectors, unpermitted small haulers, and local residents. Illegal dumping generally takes place in more secluded locations, on vacant lots or homes, back alleys, and wooded areas. It is more common in areas with a high number of vacant homes or areas with transient populations that may not be familiar with their trash collection schedules or other services.

The City expends many resources to prevent and respond to all types of illegal dumping. This report outlines the functions of the Department of Public Works and of the Department of Housing and Community Development as they relate to illegal dumping.

DPW's Initiatives and Advancements - Fiscal Year 2017

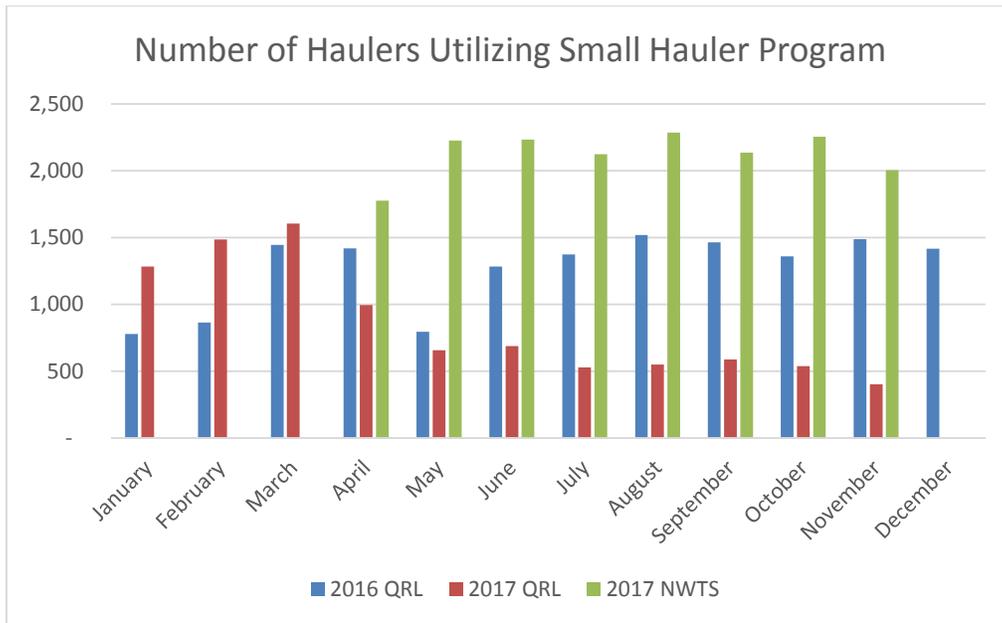
Small Haulers Program

There are many active small commercial waste haulers in Baltimore City. These haulers provide an important service to residents wishing to clear their homes of unwanted items, including old furniture, appliances, or other items that are too bulky for regular trash disposal or too numerous for the City's bulk trash service. A small hauler is considered a vehicle with a weight under 7,000 lbs. and must be permitted by the Baltimore City Health Department.

In the past, the only drop-off location for small haulers was the Quarantine Road Landfill (QRL). This caused many small haulers to drive miles out of their way and at times to wait in long lines. Worse, unlicensed haulers have been known to avoid the drive and the modest fee to use the landfill by illegally dumping loads of trash in secluded locations.

On April 1, 2017, DPW's Bureau of Solid Waste opened the Northwest Transfer Station (NWTs) to permitted small commercial waste haulers, making it easier and more efficient for these drivers to drop off a load and get back to work. Simplifying the process for small haulers to properly dispose of trash should reduce instances of illegal dumping and help keep Baltimore cleaner and healthier. Area residents, sometimes more than 100 of them in a day, continue to use Northwest Transfer Station to dispose of their own bulk trash. The facility is free for residents, and \$20 per load for small haulers with a valid permit. Permits are issued by the Baltimore City Health Department.

The program has been very successful in its first six months (April-October 2017), with 17,044 visits from small haulers utilizing the facility, disposing of over 8,000 tons of waste. The number of small haulers using the drop-off center at the landfill has decreased since the implementation of the Small Hauler Program at NWTs, indicating that small haulers prefer to use the NWTs. There has also been an increase in the number of haulers who have applied for and received a permit, which can be attributed in part to the information campaign that accompanied the opening of the center (refer Appendix E for an example of outreach materials to small haulers).



Solid Waste Quadrants

In Spring of 2017, as part of a comprehensive effort to improve the cleanliness of the City, the Bureau of Solid Waste reorganized its divisions to be focused geographically. In the past, divisions were organized by function - Routine Services, Special Services and Property Management Services. Now, divisions are organized based on quadrants of the city - Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast. Each division has a Quadrant Chief who, along with their staff, are responsible for delivering solid waste services within the assigned quadrant. Under this organization, crews get to know neighborhoods and the range of challenges within a community and are responsible for all solid waste services within their quadrant.

The main goals of this re-organization were to: foster better cooperation between Solid Waste forces and the communities they serve, and to increase accountability and efficiency in the delivery of solid waste services.

Under this community-based model, Quadrant Division Chief and Solid Waste employees take ownership of and establish relationships with the residents, communities and City Council representatives within the quadrant. In addition, crews will become familiar with and attuned to neighborhoods and the range of challenges within a community. These improvements help crews become familiar with dumping hotspots and the relationships with the community help to educate residents about DPW services and the importance of reporting illegal dumping.

Operations are more efficient under the new organization as there is now less travel time across the city for crews and supervisors. A Quadrant Division Chief now has access to a range of

resources to respond to sanitation problems involving multiple issues, decreasing the need to wait for a specialized crew to become available to clean dumping sites.

The quadrant organization has been working well, resulting in enhanced communication with community leaders and elected officials; better collaboration between Quadrant Teams and the communities they serve; greater worker satisfaction; improvements in crew performance; and better integration of the work force into the wider goals of the Bureau and more cross-training of employees.

Transformation Zones

As part of the Mayor's plan to reduce violent crime, in early 2017 the City implemented four (4) Transformation Zones that would require a coordinated, multi-agency effort to address community factors that contribute to violent crime. Employing place-based coordinated violence reduction strategies have been shown to be an effective means for real solutions to combat violent crime. The zones are: Monument Street, Tri-District, Park Heights, and Penn/North Zones (refer to Maps 4-7).

The Department of Public Works is providing these zones with expedited response times for service requests, including the cleaning and boarding of vacant properties, cleaning of dirty streets and alleys, cutting of high grass and weeds, proactive rat abatement services, and graffiti removal of gang-related tagging. Between January 1st and December 1st of 2017, the Department has closed 15,485 Service Requests (SRs) generated in the four Transformation Zones. The average response time for all SRs in the four zones is 4.15 days and the overdue percentage (based on the expedited response times) is 0.04%.

Solar Compacting Litter Cans

Corner cans are located throughout the city to provide citizens and visitors a means to correctly dispose of litter, such as food wrappings, convenience store bags, packaging, bottles and cans. The Bureau of Solid Waste firmly believes that a crucial step in preventing litter is to allow pedestrians the opportunity to dispose of unwanted litter. Unfortunately, the placement of corner cans often causes more problems than it solves when residents and/or businesses abuse the cans, utilizing them for personal trash disposal. There is a persistent issue with the dumping of entire bags of trash in or around the corner cans rather than proper disposal at the home or business. This activity is prohibited by the Baltimore City Code and is considered illegal dumping. Corner cans are litter receptacles designed to contain incidental waste, not household or commercial-generated mixed refuse.

Over the last year, the Bureau of Solid Waste has been investigating options to purchase solar-compacting corner cans. These cans use solar power to mechanically compact trash, allowing greater quantities of trash (3-5 times as much as a traditional can) to fit in the can before it needs to be emptied. In addition, these cans are completely enclosed; trash is deposited through a door that is manually opened. The size of the opening prevents overstuffing of commercial and

household trash, reserving the container for its purpose as a receptacle for litter only. The enclosed design of these containers discourages the illegal dumping that occurs at traditional corner cans. It is more difficult to pile bags of trash or other materials on top of the compaction can and the can's restricted chutes are not large enough to fit large bags of trash. Replacing traditional corner cans with solar compacting cans should deter illegal dumping of household and business trash at the can locations.

In addition, the solar compacting cans are visually pleasing, as the trash is hidden from sight and the cans themselves can be produced with custom wraps and graphics, such as art, neighborhood names, or other positive messaging. These benefits in turn should increase general pride in the neighborhood, encouraging residents and businesses to maintain its cleanliness. Since 2011 a limited number of these cans have been in service in the downtown and Inner Harbor areas of the city.

The Maryland Port Administration (MPA) is entering a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DPW for the MPA to provide around \$910,000 to purchase solar cans which will be purchased and serviced by DPW. The MPA is providing this funding for the cans as part of their mitigation efforts under the Masonville Dredging facility development required obligations. The cans will be placed in the Masonville Cove community. In addition, funding will be available through the Local Impact Grant ("LIG") funds in the City of Baltimore's Casino Impact Area ("CIA"), also known as the "South Baltimore Gateway" to purchase and place solar cans in that Area. The schedule calls for the cans to be placed in early 2018, which is subject to change.

Municipal Trash Cans

In 2016 the Bureau of Solid Waste implemented the Municipal Trash Can program city-wide, based on the success of a pilot program and broad community support. Cans were distributed to approximately 200,000 households and some small businesses. In the past, the lack of proper trash storage led to trash spillage, illegal dumping, increased rodent populations, and the overall perception of a dirty city.

By distributing 65-gallon and 35-gallon trash cans with attached lids to virtually every single-family residence in the city, the Bureau gave residents an easy means to keep their trash secure. A main goal of this program is to encourage residents to engage in proper solid waste management and to understand the importance of good sanitation habits for their properties. Keeping alleys free of loose bags of trash can also help deter illegal dumping. In the first full year of the program there have been positive results. Residents are utilizing the cans and keeping alleys cleaner than in the past.

Department of Housing and Community Development Code Enforcement

While proactive cleaning, education, and communication are key to a clean city, enforcement is needed where these efforts fail. The responsibility to investigate and enforce illegal dumping

complaints falls under Department of Housing and Community (DHCD). The Code Enforcement team of DHCD will issue citations for sanitation issues, such as properties that do not have trash contained in a proper container or properties with trash and debris. The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) of DHCD will investigate more serious illegal dumping complaints, such as large amounts of bagged trash, dumped bulk items, construction debris, etc. These investigators utilize any evidence available, including eyewitness accounts, security cameras, and any receipts or identifying information found on site. The DHCD team can issue citations for illegal dumping and can also pursue cases through legal means. In Fiscal Year 2017, DHCD issued 1,130 citations for illegal dumping activities (refer to Table 1). Currently the fines for illegal dumping can be \$50 -\$30,000 and in some cases can include imprisonment.

The investigation of illegal dumping requires coordination between the Bureau of Solid Waste and DHCD. DHCD owns, operates, and rotates the location of 90 cameras designed to catch illegal dumping. DHCD currently proactively inspects over 100 “hot-spots” multiple times a week for evidence of illegal dumping. The Bureau of Solid Waste continues to work with DHCD to identify new hotspot locations for enhanced sanitation enforcement. SIU has completed many successful investigations of illegal dumping occurrences. If bags of trash are present, SIU will open the bags and search them for any identifying evidence. The investigators also use evidence gathered by witnesses, such as descriptions of individuals and vehicles, including license plate numbers. After DHCD finishes its initial investigation of an illegal dumping complaint, it will refer the location to DPW for cleaning.

Conclusion

The City continues to make great strides in addressing the sanitation challenges in Baltimore City. While we are extremely proud of what we have been able to accomplish, we know that we have a long way to go in order to make Baltimore a cleaner city. Behavior change is essential in our efforts, which can be accomplished through a combination of education and enforcement. The Department of Public Works will continue to investigate methods of remediating illegal dumping.

Table 1
DHCD Citations for Illegal Dumping FY 2017

Legislative District	Number of Citations for Illegal Dumping
District 40	266
District 41	112
District 43	172
District 44A	93
District 45	254
District 46	233
Total	1130

These citations include a range of dumping related citations, including for trash dumped on lots, next to corner cans, in the right of way, etc. It also includes citations for illegal discharge which is the dumping of grease, oil, mortar, or other liquids.

Table 2

Service Request Categories of Illegal Dumping

These Service Requests (SRs) may be created due to illegal dumping but do not necessarily mean that illegal dumping was involved in the complaint. The complaints can also be due to loose litter, overflowing trash cans, or other non-dumping issues. Solid Waste responds to each of these SRs for cleaning.

311 SR Category	Possible Type of Illegal Dumping	Number of SRs Reported in FY 17	Photo Example
Illegal Dumping (HCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulk Items* or Bags of Trash in Alleys - Bulk Items or Bags of Trash in Parks, Vacant Lots or Yards - Bags of Trash in Corner Litter Cans 	5, 810	
Dirty Alley (SW)	- Bulk Items or Bags of Trash in Alleys	23,714	
Dirty Street (SW)	- Bulk Items or Bags of Trash on the Street or Sidewalk	16,119	
Park Cleaning (SW)	- Bulk Items or Bags of Trash in Parks	773	

Water Way Cleaning (SW)	- Bulk Items or Bags of Trash in Streams	28	
Corner Can Collection (SW)	-Bags of Trash in Corner Cans -Bulk Items around Corner Cans	1,508	
SIU Clean Up (HCD)	-The Cleaning of Illegal Dumping Sites after DHCD's SIU has investigated	352	

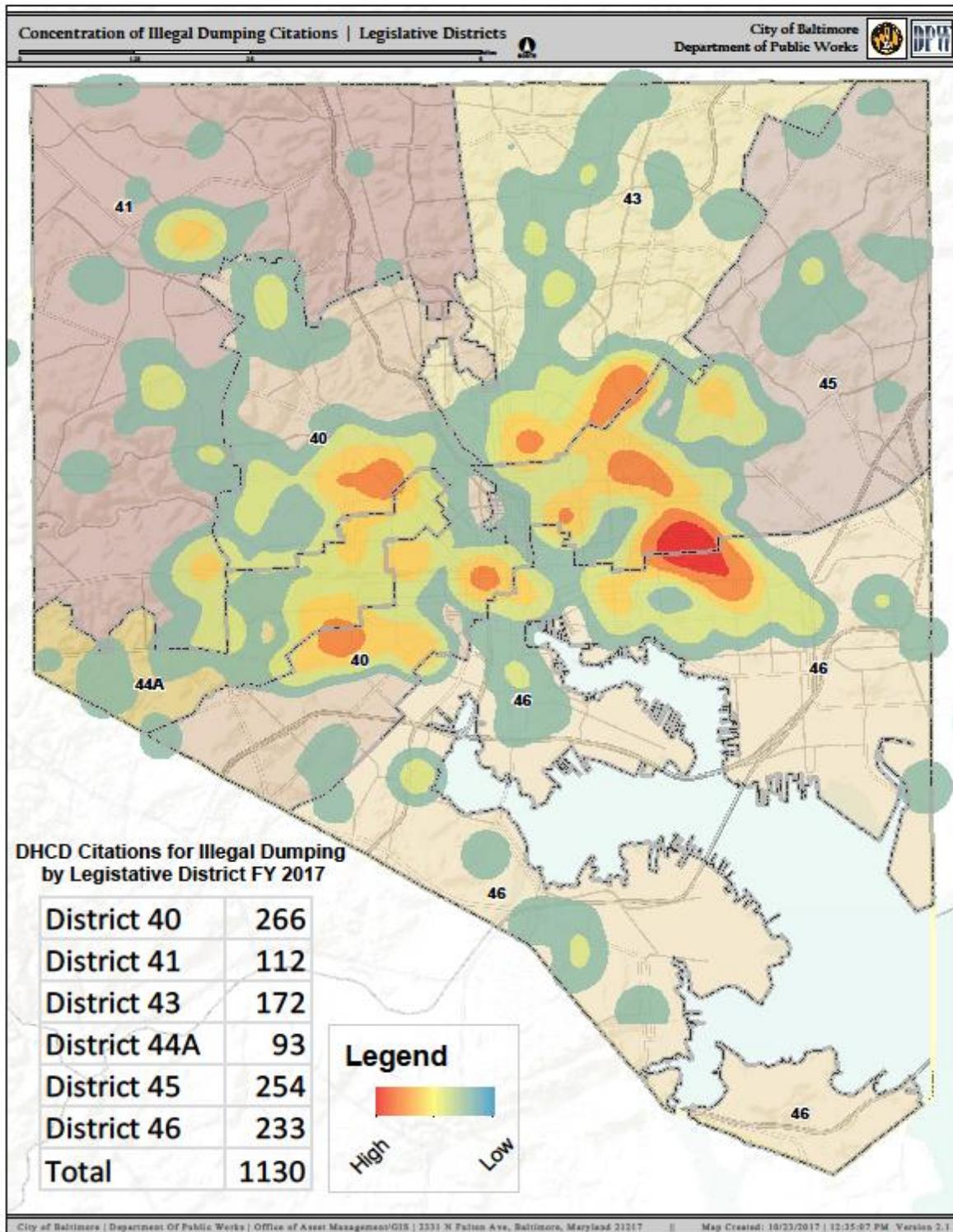
*"Bulk Items" can include any large item including mattresses, furniture, tires, and construction debris.

SW = Solid Waste: These requests are referred to DPW's Bureau of Solid Waste, which responds by cleaning/collecting. These are not investigated by HCD or recorded as illegal dumping unless there is strong evidence of dumping which then prompts SW to contact HCD.

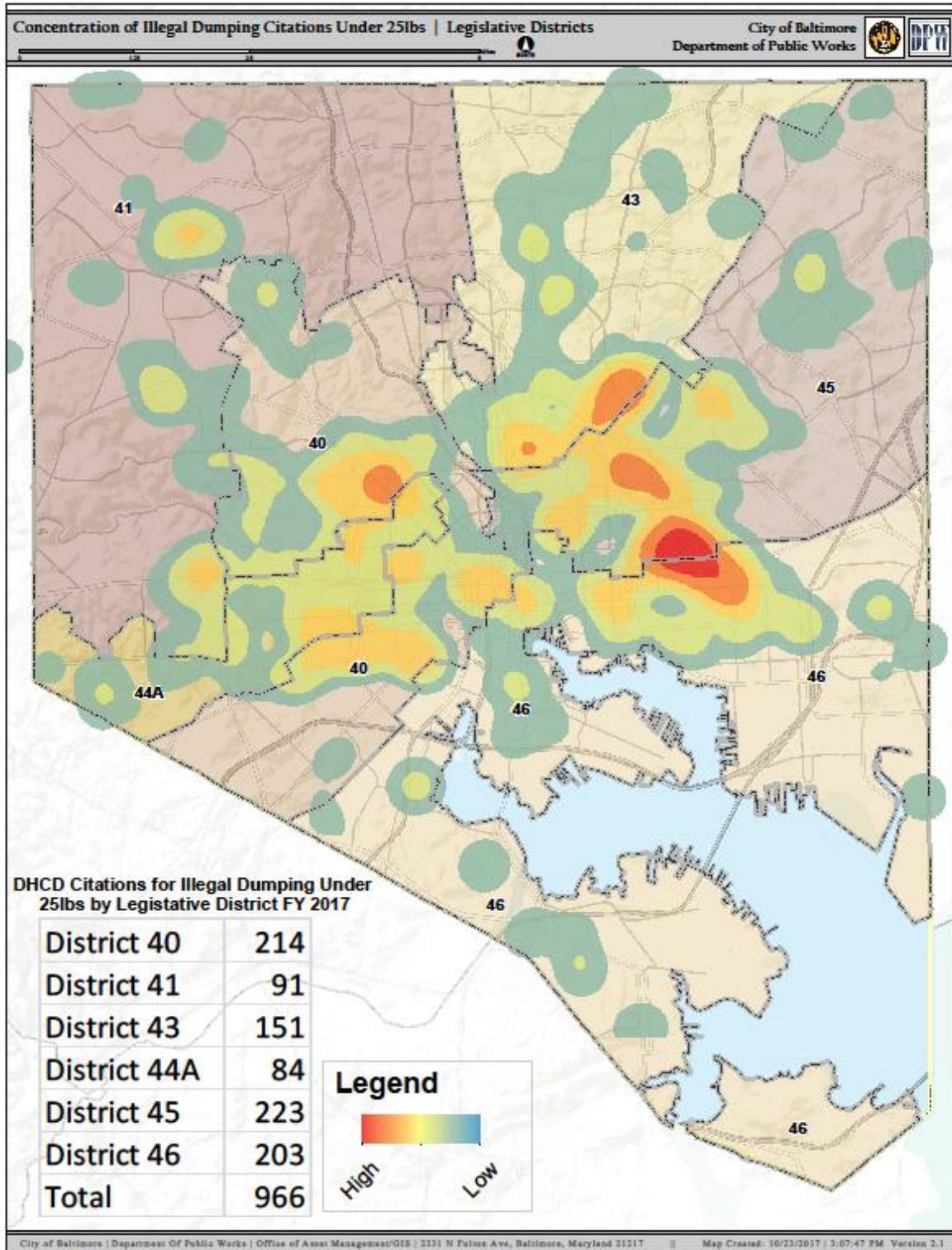
HCD = Housing and Community Development: These requests are referred to HCD's enforcement unit to investigate and are then referred to Solid Waste to clean.

Map 1

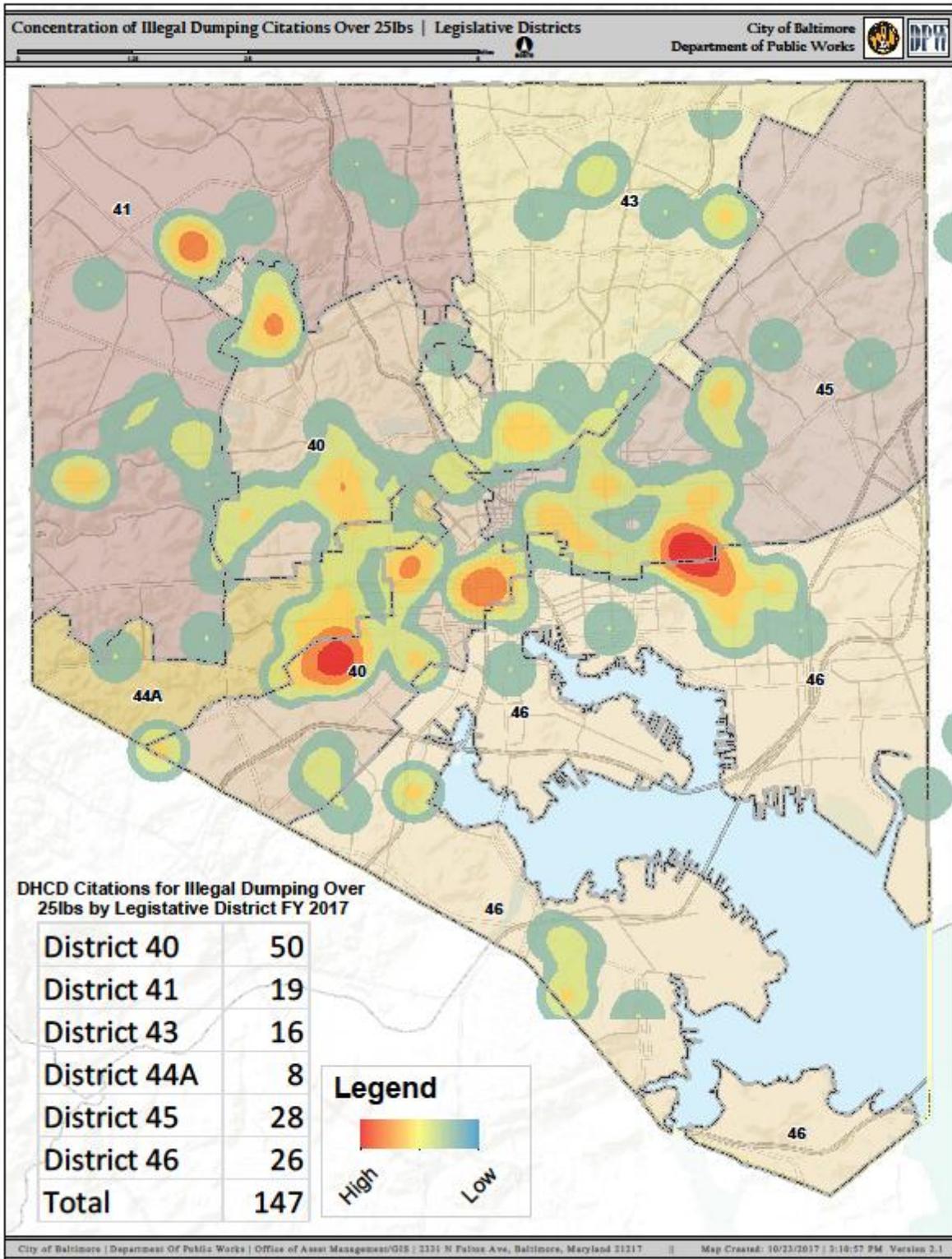
Total Number of Citations for Illegal Dumping by Legislative District



Map 2 Citations for Illegal Dumping Under 25lbs by Legislative District



Map 3 Citations for Illegal Dumping *Over 25lbs* by Legislative District



Map 4 Monument Street Transformation Zone

Citywide Transformation Zones



Map 5 Tri-District Transformation Zone

Citywide Transformation Zones



Map 6 Park Heights Transformation Zone

Citywide Transformation Zones



Appendix A

Services Provided by The Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works, Bureau of Solid Waste is responsible for the curbside collection of solid waste and recycling from approximately 200,000 households and small businesses¹ each week. In early 2016, DPW began city-wide distribution of municipal trash cans to single family homes and small businesses. These sturdy cans with attached lids make it possible for residents to conveniently and securely store their trash.

In addition to curbside collection, DPW offers several free and convenient services for residents to dispose larger bulk items, larger quantities of materials, and household hazardous waste. DPW's Bureau of Solid Waste operates bulk trash collection, which provides residents with the opportunity to place up to three (3) bulk trash items for collection, free of charge. Furniture and White Goods are items commonly collected through bulk trash service. The Bureau of Solid Waste operates five (5) citizen convenience centers throughout the city that allow residents to dispose of their trash, recycling, yard waste and bulk items (refer to Appendix D). Seasonal collection of household hazardous waste is offered at the Northwest Citizen Convenience Center, allowing residents to responsibly dispose of hazardous materials that should not go out with mixed refuse. Permitted small haulers² are able to dump refuse at the Quarantine Road Landfill and at the Northwest Transfer Station for a nominal fee.

The Bureau of Solid Waste proactively cleans city gateways, services corner litter cans, performs park cleaning, responds to dirty alley and street complaints, performs waterway cleaning, and performs rat eradication, among other responsibilities. The switch to a four-day collection week, under the One Plus One effort, freed up crews and equipment, allowing for the creation of dedicated Alley and Lot Cleaning Crews. The Bureau of Solid Waste addresses alley and lot cleaning on an assigned and proactive schedule. Dedicated alley and lot cleaning crews have been able to address illegal dumping "hot spots" without having to rely solely on citizen complaints. The City's cyclical response to illegal dumping problem is a costly endeavor. In FY 2017, the Department spent \$21,164,771 on right of way cleaning services, which includes street and alley cleaning, mechanical street sweeping, marine operations, and cleaning of business districts.

This range of effort all works toward the goal of maintaining a clean and healthy city. The Bureau of Solid Waste makes it convenient for residents who wish to keep their properties clean to do so.

¹ According to the Article 23 of the Baltimore City Code, any location that generates over 96 gallons of solid waste per week must provide for their own waste removal. DPW will collect waste from businesses that generate under this amount.

² Small haulers are those engaged in the collection and disposal of solid waste in the city for pay using only one truck with a ¾ ton capacity or less and gross weight of 7,000lbs or less. The Baltimore City Health Department issues and administers the permits for small haulers. DHCD issues citations for unpermitted haulers.

Appendix B

DPW's Education and Communications Efforts

In addition to the numerous cleaning and collection services that DPW provides, it also attempts to remediate illegal dumping by educating the public on proper trash disposal. Prevention practices are non-structural practices focused on shifting the public's approach and attitude toward littering and illegal dumping. The Bureau of Solid Waste has many programs and services available to help engage communities.

The Community Pitch-In Program empowers residents to tackle the trash problems in their neighborhoods. Community associations can request up to four (4) roll-off dumpsters yearly to aid in cleanup efforts. The Mayor's Annual Spring and Fall Cleanups are multi-agency, city-wide events, spearheaded by the Bureau of Solid Waste, that encourage residents to clean up their communities. The Bureau offers bags, roll-off dumpsters, and same-day bag collection to participating community organizations and business organizations.

The DPW Office of Communications and Community Affairs educates residents and businesses on proper trash disposal and advertises DPW's services. This office provides useful information through the DPW website, social media, the annual DPW calendar, and informational brochures and flyers. In 2012, DPW created several community liaison positions to provide regular outreach to community groups and non-profits through educational presentations, participation in public meetings and cultural events, and working with local schools. Community Liaisons are assigned by City Council District so they get to know the community leaders, the residents, and the unique issues in the assigned area.

The Liaisons teach residents about the importance of proper trash disposal in municipal trash cans or sturdy, durable cans with tight-fitting lids and the importance of preventing and reporting illegal dumping. The Liaisons also provide information to residents about DPW services, including the citizen convenience drop-off sites, recycling, clean-up events, recycling bin sales, shredding events and household hazardous waste drop off days. In addition, Community Liaisons offer educational programs to public schools. These programs are important for educating the next generation of citizens on the importance of caring for their neighborhood and environment. Content includes information on trash reduction, recycling, litter prevention, and storm drains/stormwater management, as well as the connection between these efforts and the health of the harbor and the environment. In FY 2017, the liaisons attended 500 community meetings and facilitated thirty-six (36) presentations at seventeen (17) schools.

Appendix C **Bmore Beautiful**

In October 2015, a program called Clean Corps was introduced at the Mayor's Fall Cleanup. This program is a collaboration between the Mayor's Office, government agencies (Office of Sustainability, DPW, DHCD, and the Environmental Control Board), and nonprofit partners including Baltimore Green Works and the Waterfront Partnership.

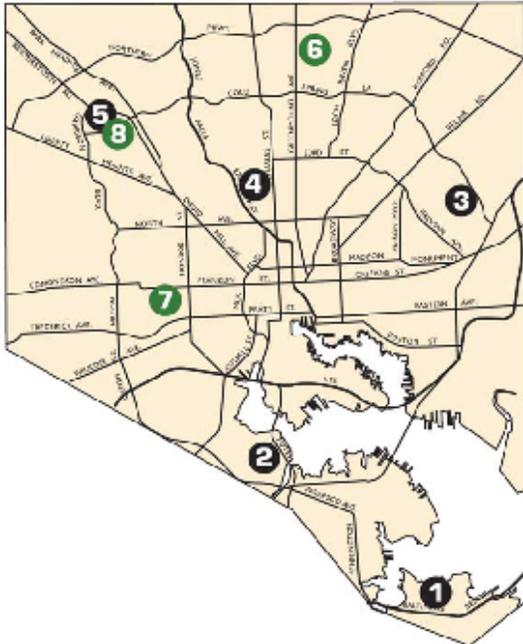
In April 2017, this program was revamped into Bmore Beautiful, a City-led, peer to peer beautification program. The goal is for residents to become directly involved in activities and projects to keep their neighborhoods clean. Initially, the program is being implemented in 23 diverse neighborhoods with the intent to learn best practices for expanding citywide in the future. Each pilot neighborhood has a volunteer resident block captain. Through this program, Solid Waste employees work with community leaders to support these efforts.

Appendix D

Citizen Convenience Centers Flyer



Debris, Bulk Trash, Recycling & eCycling Drop-off Locations:



- 1 Quarantine Rd. Sanitary Landfill- Convenient Citizen Drop-off**
 6100 Quarantine Road, 410-396-3772,
 Mon. – Sat., 9 am – 5 pm (Citizen Drop-off)
 Mon. – Sat., 8 am – 3:30 pm (Haulers/Landfill Use)
- 2 Western Sanitation Yard**
 701 Reedbird Avenue, 410-396-3367,
 Mon. – Sat., 9 am – 5 pm (Labor Day/Memorial Day)
 & 9 am – 7 pm (Memorial Day/Labor Day)
- 3 Eastern Sanitation Yard**
 6101 Bowleys Lane, 410-396-9950,
 Mon. – Sat., 9 am – 5 pm (Labor Day/Memorial Day) &
 9 am – 7 pm (Memorial Day/Labor Day)
- 4 NW Citizens Convenience Center**
 2840 Sisson Street, 410-396-7250,
 Mon. – Sat., 9 am – 5 pm (Labor Day/Memorial Day) &
 9 am – 7 pm (Memorial Day/Labor Day)
**AT THIS SITE ONLY, POLYSTYRENE AND
 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE. SEE THE
 DPW CALENDAR FOR SPECIFIC DATES.**
- 5 NW Transfer Station**
 5030 Reisterstown Road, 410-396-2706,
 Mon. – Sat., 7 am – 3 pm
- 6 York Road Substation**
 4325 York Road, 410-396-6551,
 Mon. – Sat., 9 am – 5 pm (Labor Day/Memorial Day) &
 9 am – 7 pm (Memorial Day/Labor Day)
(Recyclable Items Only)
- 7 Calverton Road Substation**
 239 N. Calverton Road, 410-396-0228,
 Mon. – Sat., 9 am – 5 pm (Labor Day/Memorial Day) &
 9 am – 7 pm (Memorial Day/Labor Day)
(Recyclable Items Only)
- 8 Lewin Substation**
 4410 Lewin Avenue, 410-396-0210,
 Mon. – Sat., 9 am – 5 pm (Labor Day/Memorial Day) &
 9 am – 7 pm (Memorial Day/Labor Day)
(Recyclable Items Only)

Acceptable Recycling Material:

- Clean paper - all colors and types. - This includes catalogs, magazines, junk mail, newspapers and non-metallic wrapping paper
- Cardboard and paperboard boxes (including cereal boxes without liners and frozen food packaging)
- Books (including paperbacks, textbooks and hardbacks)
- Aerosol Cans (empty)
- Glass containers such as jars and bottles
- Metal food and beverage containers
- Narrow-neck plastic containers (other than for motor oil) which carry codes ♻️ through ♻️ on the bottom.
- Wide-mouth plastic containers used for margarine, yogurt, cottage cheese, mayonnaise and sour cream. Empty prescription bottles (lids and caps **do not** need to be removed) and plastic drinking cups
- Aluminum foil and aluminum pie pans
- Clean milk and juice cartons
- Rigid plastics which include milk/soda crates, buckets, laundry baskets, lawn furniture, totes, plastic drums, coolers, flower pots, plastic 5-gallon water bottles, pallets, pet carriers, shelving, closet organizers, empty garbage/recycling bins. **(Locations 1 – 3 only)**
- **Electronics Recycling (eCycling):** computer monitors, televisions, central processing units, computer mice, keyboards, cell phones, printers, power supplies, laptop computers, scanners, computer cables and cords, miscellaneous circuit boards, chips and cards and other computer or electronic-related accessories. **(Locations 1 – 3 only)**
- **Oils:** Used motor oil **(Locations 1 – 3 only)**
- **White Goods** (e.g., stoves, refrigerators, washers, dryers, air conditioners) **(Locations 1 – 3 only)**
- **Tires:** (up to four per person per visit – without rims).

Appendix E Small Haulers Program Flyer

SMALL HAULERS PROGRAM *F.A.Q.*

The Small Hauler Program is an initiative of the Department of Public Works to provide unpermitted small haulers an opportunity to dispose of their waste and apply for a City permit.



HOW DO I APPLY?

Bring the registration form for each truck to Environmental Inspection Services at 1001 East Fayette Street, Baltimore MD 21202. Registration must include the weight of the vehicle.

Pay the required fee at our customer service counter: \$100 for each truck over 7000 lbs., \$35 for each truck 7000 lbs. and under. Office hours are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Ninety-day permits are also available for a pro-rated fee.

Haulers can learn more about permits at health.baltimorecity.gov/waste-hauler-license.

WHAT LOCATIONS ARE PART OF THE SMALL HAULER PROGRAM?

5030 Reisterstown Road, Monday through Saturday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

6100 Quarantine Road, Monday through Saturday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

WHY DO I NEED A PERMIT?

You need a waste hauler license if you contract with others for the collection, transportation, or disposal of solid waste; or engage in the collection, transportation, or disposal of solid waste. If someone pays you to collect, transport and dump their trash, you need a permit.

WHY SHOULD I GET A PERMIT?

By having a small hauler's permit, you will be allowed to use our locations at the Northwest Transfer Station and the Quarantine Road Landfill. The disposal fee is \$20 per load up to 7,000 lbs. For loads over 7,000 lbs., it is then \$3.38 per 100 lbs. over 7,000 lbs.

For more information on
Small Hauler Permits Call
410-396-4428



Catherine E. Pugh
Mayor

