

REPORT TO COUNCIL

City of Sacramento

915 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-2604
www. CityofSacramento.org

Workshop
July 17, 2007

**Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council**

Title: Illegal Dumping

Location/Council District: Citywide

Recommendation: Receive and file.

Contact: Edison Hicks, Integrated Waste General Manager 808-4932
William Skinner, Integrated Waste Collections Superintendent 808-4932

Presenters: Edison Hicks, Integrated Waste General Manager
William Skinner, Integrated Waste Collections Superintendent

Department: Department of Utilities

Division: Solid Waste Services

Organization No: 3361

Description/Analysis

Issue: Illegal dumping in the City of Sacramento has been a pervasive problem for many years. Without prompt removal of the trash and other items, the volume often increases as other offenders add to the existing piles. The Solid Waste Division presently is committed to picking up all reported dumped materials within 72 hours. However, the division feels a comprehensive program approach is the best way to reduce illegal dumping. This program would include close coordination with multiple City departments, as well as Sacramento County, public education, and a greater emphasis on enforcement, prevention and response.

Policy Considerations: Policy considerations are as follows:

1. City Code changes will be necessary to allow City staff greater leeway in dealing with illegal dumpers. Changes in the code could include the following:
 - a. Add a business licensing fee for small haulers
 - b. Allow free monthly dump at the transfer station for all city residents

- c. Change the Reward for Illegal Dumping program to encourage more citizens to come forth with information

Other recommended changes would be to authorize staff to move forward with deployment of portable surveillance cameras in known 'hot spot' areas within the city and organize a Dumping Response Team that would focus solely on illegal dumping, and utilizing multiple city departments to combat the dumping issue.

Environmental Considerations: All proposed changes to the Solid Waste practices are found to be categorically exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), according to Section's 15061(b)(1) and 15378(b)(3) of the CEQA guidelines.

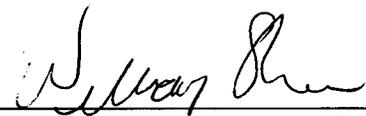
Commission/Committee Action: None

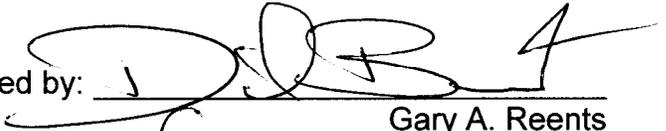
Rationale for Recommendation: Implementation of any or all of the recommended changes in the City Code, (Title 13, Chapter 13.10, et al.) would give City staff greater ability to enforce and regulate small haulers within our community which staff feels is largely responsible for the illegal dumping that occurs in our community. These actions support the City Council's policy to have sustainable neighborhoods.

Financial Considerations: At present, the Solid Waste Division's Operating Budget allocates approximately \$800,000 for illegal dumping activities. Funding options for the programs outlined could be covered in one of two ways; either an increase in Solid Waste rates or by funding from the Solid Waste Franchise Fees received by the City. A breakdown of the proposed additional program costs are as follows:

- Business Licensing – (.5 FTE, phones computers, office supplies) \$40,000 annually
- Free Monthly Dump - \$125,000 annually
- Changes in Reward Program –\$10,000 (est. legal fees)
- Educational Program – Media printing, mailings, etc. \$75,000 annually
- Surveillance cameras – \$75,000 one time costs (1 camera system)
- Vehicle Impoundment – Not recommended by staff
- Vacant Lot Fencing – Not recommended by staff

Emerging Small Business Development (ESBD): Not applicable.

Respectfully Submitted by:  ^{FOR} EDISON HICKS
Edison Hicks
Integrated Waste General Manager

Approved by: 
Gary A. Reents
Director, Dept. of Utilities

Recommendation Approved:

for 
Ray Kerridge
City Manager

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BACKGROUND**ATTACHMENT 1****INTRODUCTION:**

In November 2001, the City Council established an Illegal Dumping Adhoc Committee consisting of Councilmember's Lauren Hammond, Sandy Sheedy, Bonnie Pannell, and Dave Jones to address the issue of illegal dumping in specific areas of the City of Sacramento. One of staff's recommendations to reduce illegal dumping and to maximize existing resources was to implement an Appointment Based Neighborhood Clean Up (ABNCU) program. Solid Waste Division staff is please to report that as of June 2007, all city neighborhoods (with the exceptions of downtown and midtown) are now in the ABNCU program with notifications continuing thru the summer. This has been one step of many in working to curb the illegal dumping that happens in our community. Today we present a more comprehensive program approach that aims to further reduce illegal dumping in our community.

Sacramento vs. Other City's

It is important to note that what our city is experiencing is not unique. The League of California Cities and the Integrated Waste Management Board recently conducted a survey to further examine the problem of illegal dumping statewide (Attachment 2). Cities across the state are spending thousands of dollars every month to combat this very issue. The City of Elk Grove for example, reports to spend over \$710,000 annually on illegal dumping. The City of Sacramento in comparison spends approximately \$800,000 annually cleaning up illegally discarded material. County jurisdictions statewide are also in the same predicament. In a similar survey, (Attachment 3) many counties report to spending in excess of \$1,000,000 annually to combat and clean up illegal dumping in their communities.

These surveys are also an excellent source of programs that have been successful in solving the problem. Participants in the surveys discussed what the most commonly discarded items (furniture and appliances top the list), most common areas where illegal dumping occurs (alleys, vacant lots, city streets), and what programs they deemed to be most cost effective (free bulky item pick-ups, education and enforcement). The survey also discusses current programs, funding sources, barriers to successful programs, and solutions to those barriers.

Current Programs

Solid Waste has been tracking specific areas in the city where dumping occurs. Attachment 4 shows areas that have been serviced in the past ten months; over 7,500 locations within our city limits. These calls for service have resulted in over 1,800 tons of collected materials and over 2,500 appliances removed from our streets.

Solid Waste is the primary contact for all illegal dumping issues in the city. It is our Division that responds to all calls, sending out crews and equipment to pick up illegally dumped items. Currently, Solid Waste has two crews (one crew = one rear loader truck & driver and one claw loader & driver) dedicated to north the river and south the river.

This has proven to be efficient in terms of responding to dumping issues, but as earlier discussed, just cleaning up the dumping does nothing for prevention.

Additionally, Solid Waste has two Code Enforcement Officers that work hand in hand with staff. The officers respond to Council complaints, citizen complaints, as well as those noted by Solid Waste staff. They also keep tabs on our ABNCU areas to ensure extra dumping does not occur, or that citizens are putting out discarded material earlier than the program allows.

Solid Waste, in conjunction with the Streets Department has also placed numerous signs around the city in areas known for illegal dumping. However, we have found that criminals often do not take the time to read the signs.

The Division has also experimented with the use of hidden cameras. We have learned through the process that camera placement is critical, as is the quality and resolution of the cameras. For an effective video surveillance system to be put in place, this will require additional resources for the Division.

Proposed Programs

As we have learned from our own experiences, and those of other cities and counties combating similar problems, there are steps that we can take to help reduce the occurrences of illegal dumping. These additional steps could include programs such as rubbish hauler licensing, free monthly dumps for residents, a comprehensive education program, surveillance cameras, greater organization between city departments, vehicle impoundment and vacant lot fencing. Details for each program are outlined below:

- **Hauler/Business Licensing**

Hauler licensing, which has been adopted by Sacramento County, would require all rubbish haulers within the City of Sacramento to obtain a permit. Currently, the City has no such requirements. This would require a change in City Code, but it would arm staff with enforcement measures they presently don't have. These would include being able to identify a licensed hauler by window stickers or placards, allow for records inspections to verify dump fees/locations, and ensure accountability of the haulers thru records inspections. Additionally, public relations campaigns would be utilized to drive home the message to citizens that they should only use licensed haulers for rubbish hauling. Staff recommends this option.

- **Free Monthly Dump**

The City's ABNCU has been a successful program; however what we are learning is that once a year pick-up may not be frequent enough for some citizens. Many other cities offer two or three bulky item pick-ups per year, or offer to the citizens (with proper documentation) a free monthly dump at the local transfer station or landfill. The free monthly dump has proven to be a successful program with other cities and counties and only adds in the cost of tip fees, not additional staff or equipment. Staff recommends this option.

- Education and Rewards

Nearly every county and city has indicated that education of the public is a key component in reducing illegal dumping. Staff is proposing a comprehensive education program, which would include direct mailers, radio spots, development of a television commercial(s) (possibly in conjunction with Sacramento County), billboards, and solid waste refuse truck signs. The community's involvement in the process is critical to its success. Staff recommends moving forward with the development of a public education campaign as well as examining ways to make the reward requirements less onerous for those reporting illegal dumping.

- Surveillance Cameras

As mentioned earlier, Solid Waste has learned that surveillance cameras can indeed be useful in the apprehension of illegal dumpers. San Francisco has successfully used cameras in the apprehension of one individual who was caught dumping 18 different times. Staff recommends that we continue pursuing this option, whether separately or in conjunction with the current surveillance camera exercise that is presently ongoing with several city departments.

- Dumping Response Team

Solid Waste is also exploring the usefulness of creating a Dumping Response Team. This team would include various department representation, including but not limited to Solid Waste, Neighborhood Services, Code Enforcement, City Attorney's Office, Public Information Officers, Police, Utilities Customer Service, Transportation, Council member Assistants, and Business Licensing. Presently, Sacramento County has a similar team that works together to combat the ongoing problem of illegal dumping. Solid Waste feels a similar group working in the City will indeed benefit the cause. Staff also sees at some point where the City and County work together to eradicate the problem, and not just chase it to another area.

- Vehicle Impoundment

Other cities and counties, Riverside County most notably, have augmented their city code to allow for the impoundment and possible sale of vehicles caught in the act of illegal dumping. This would require a change to our current City Code. However, local courts have addressed this very issue as it pertains to other nuisance crimes, and have ruled against vehicle impoundment.

- Vacant Lot Fencing

At present, the City of Sacramento has approximately 6,640 vacant lots around the city, which translate to about 300 miles of total frontage. Staff has examined the cost (\$20 per linear foot for cyclone fencing) and after discussions with Sacramento Police Department and Code Enforcement feel this is not an option to consider. Cost alone, which would be born by the property owners, could run well over \$30 million, with no proven benefit. Additionally, it would bring on new problems with continual upkeep, weed control, access, and visibility into these areas should an owner put up fencing that could not be seen through, the latter being of concern from the Police Department.

Through the combination of these programs, staff feels strongly that we can change the culture with the citizens of Sacramento (and surrounding areas).

2006 Illegal Dumping Survey- City Responses Local Cost Estimates & Programs

A survey prepared for the State-Local Illegal Dumping Enforcement Task Force
Formed by the Integrated Waste Management Board, the League of California Cities
And the California State Association of Counties

Annual Jurisdiction Costs

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff Costs</u>	<u>Disposal Costs</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>
Apple Valley	Jurisdiction Wide	40,500.00	5,250.00	45,750.00
Arcadia	Jurisdiction Wide			10,000.00
Anaheim	Solid Waste	89,000.00	28,800.00	118,700.00
Brea	Jurisdiction Wide	13,814.00		13,814.00
Brentwood	Jurisdiction Wide	23,210.00	6,744.00	29,954.00
	Building/ Code Enforcement	1,200.00		1,200.00
	Public Works	12,810.00	2,000.00	14,810.00
	Police	2,000.00		2,000.00
	Solid Waste	5,200.00	4,244.00	9,444.00
	Parks and Recreation	2,000.00	500.00	2,500.00
Campbell	Jurisdiction Wide	84,094.00	27,000.00	111,094.00
	Building/ Code Enforcement	10,094.00	12,000.00	22,094.00
	Environmental Health/Hazardous	32,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00
	Public Works	30,000.00	5,000.00	35,000.00
	Police	12,000.00		12,000.00
Clayton	Jurisdiction wide	1,000.00		1,000.00
Colusa	Jurisdiction wide		25,000.00	25,000.00
Concord	Jurisdiction Wide			33,073.00
	Public Works	23,623.00		23,623.00
	Debris Tech Contract			9,450.00
Clovis	Jurisdiction wide			8,800.00
Costa Mesa	Jurisdiction wide	21,899.96		851,899.96
	City Manager	100.00		100.00
	Building Code Enforcement	21,799.96		21,799.96
	Public Works			830,000.00
Costa Mesa Sanitary District	Jurisdiction Wide	240.00		525,000.00
Daly City	Jurisdiction wide	150,500.00	52,000.00	202,500.00
	City manager	2,000.00		2,500.00
	Building/Code Enforcement	5,000.00		5,000.00
	Public Works	130,500.00	52,000.00	182,500.00
	Police	1,000.00		1,000.00
	Solid Waste	10,500.00		10,500.00
	Clean Community	1,000.00		1,000.00
Del Rey Oaks	Jurisdiction Wide	500.00		500.00
Elk Grove	Jurisdiction wide	474,100.00	240,000.00	714,100.00
	City manager	300.00		300.00

	Building/Code Enforcement	2,800.00		2,800.00
	Environmental Health/Hazardous Material	20,000.00	33,000.00	53,000.00
	Public Works	25,000.00	7,000.00	32,000.00
	Police	6,000.00		6,000.00
	Solid Waste	120,000.00		120,000.00
	Franchised Hauler	300,000.00	140,000+60,000 equipment	500,000.00
Fairfield	Public Works	51,104.23	19,593.38	70,697.00
Fontana	Jurisdiction Wide	39,768.00	28,776.00	68,544.00
	Building Enforcement Code	6,360.00		6,360.00
	Environmental Health/Hazardous Materials	14,400.00		14,400.00
	Public Works	19,008.00	21,576.00	40,584.00
	Police	600.00		600.00
Fortuna	Jurisdiction Wide	5,712.00		5,712.00
Foster City	Police Department Only department info available	630.00		630.00
Glendale	Jurisdiction Wide			350,000.00
La Habra Heights	Jurisdiction wide			10,000.00
La Palma	Jurisdiction wide	700.00	100.00	800.00
	Building/Code Enforcement	400.00		400.00
Livermore	Public Works	44,234.00		44,234.00
Los Angeles	Jurisdiction Wide			10,000,000.00
Madera	Jurisdiction Wide	194,988.75	12,350.00	207,388.75
	Building/Code Enforcement	194,638.75	12,000.00	206,638.75
	Police	350.00		350.00
Monterey Park	Jurisdiction wide	85,000.00	Included in city refuse collection contract	85,000.00
Monrovia	Jurisdiction Wide	1,000.00	Included in city refuse contract	1,000.00
Norwalk	Jurisdiction wide	106,600.00	166,200.00	272,800.00
	Building/Code Enforcement	6,600.00		6,600.00
	Environmental Health		16,000.00	16,000.00
	Public Works	43,000.00	47,000.00	90,000.00
	Police	52,000.00		52,000.00
	Solid Waste	5,000.00	103,200-300,000	108,200-305,000
Ontario	Jurisdiction Wide	491,300.00	327,000.00	961,000.00
	Building/Code Enforcement			10,000.00
	Environmental Health/Hazardous Waste	26,000.00	17,000.00	43,000.00
	Public Works	423,000.00	310,000.00	733,000.00
Pomona	Jurisdiction Wide			350,000.00
	Solid Waste	5,000.00	103,200.00-	108,200.00-

			300,000.00	305,000.00
Rancho Santa Margarita	Jurisdiction Wide	52,500.00		52,500.00
	Building/Code Enforcement	500.00		500.00
	Public Works	52,000.00		52,000.00
Sand City	Jurisdiction Wide	97,810.00	1,500.00	99,310.00
	Hope Services (City Contract)	82,000.00		82,000.00
	Public Works	13,000.00	1,500.00	14,500.00
San Bruno	Jurisdiction Wide	10,850.00	7,350.00	18,200.00
	Building/Code Enforcement	5,500.00	2,000.00	7,500.00
	Public Works	1,350.00	1,350.00	7,500.00
	Parks Division	4,000.00		4,000.00
San Leandro	Jurisdiction Wide	21,000.00	3,000.00	24,000.00
	Environmental/Hazardous Waste	2,000.00		2,000.00
	Public Works	19,000.00	3,000.00	21,000.00
Santa Maria	Jurisdiction Wide	62,842.00	293,065.00	358,407.00
	Building/Code Enforcement	55,000.00		55,000.00
	Fire Department			2,500.00
	Public Works		5,000.00	5,000.00
	Solid Waste	unknown	286,265.00	286,265.00
	Recreation and Parks	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
	Streets Maintenance	6,842.00	800.00	7,642.00
Selma	Jurisdiction Wide	14,500.00	1000.00	15,500.00
Sunnyvale	Public Works	28,488.00	93.00	28,581.00
	Police	1,300.00	1,500.00	2,800.00
Grand Total				15,718,288.71

**Local Programs, Funding Sources
and Ways to Improve**

Extended Responses

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A. What is your city currently doing to combat littering and illegal dumping?

Anaheim: 3 free bulky item pickups annually (must be fewer than 20 items per pickup)

Arcadia: public education, website information, encouraging citizens to report illegal dumping activities, quick cleanup of sited litter.

Apple Valley: mandatory trash collection and residential recycling, free hazardous waste drop off 2x month, free bulky item pick up 2x annually, tire amnesty days, free mattress pick-up, 3 annual community cleanup days, occasional "blight projects" to target neighborhoods, \$500 reward to report info leading to the arrest of an illegal dumper, 30 day impounding of vehicles used for illegal dumping.

Brentwood: Annual city-wide clean up events, signage, mandatory collection, code enforcement

Brea: Mandatory Collection, website link, code information

Carmel: mandatory collection.

Costa Mesa: "No Dumping" signs posted in alleyways, garbage cans by bus stops and on sidewalks; Costa Mesa sanitary district offers large item collection; one day electronic waste collection day, annual used tire collection, curbside pickup service for used motor oil and other household hazardous waste. An environmental services company was contracted for hazardous waste cleanup and education for the public/school children.

Clayton: illegal dumping is not a major issue here, the city provide education and city trash cans in the downtown area.

Clovis: mandatory collection service, biannual free debris collection, reduced cost special pick up service, waste tire amnesty days

Colusa: annual citizens clean up day annually in spring

Costa Mesa Sanitary District: newsletters, free bulk item pickup 2x annually, furnishes standardized containers, used tire roundup, electronics waste event

Campbell: signage in problem areas, annual community cleanup, education, website information (storm water pollution prevention, business generated wastes, household hazardous waste, recycling and proper disposal of various debris), Police enforcement, agency coordination to clean up homeless encampments, mandatory collection, educational campaigns, kindergarten 4th and 5th grade presentations.

Daly City: increased fines, mandatory collection, education

Del Rey Oaks: enforcement, signage

Elk Grove: education, contracted city garbage collector is required to pick up illegally dumped items; public works staff collects smaller litter items.

Fontana: the city has an illegal dumping hotline, a City Code that allows a vehicle to be seized if caught illegally dumping. The city also offers two free clean up day events a year and two free bulky item pick-ups a year. All of the information regarding these programs is posted on the city's website, printed in the Public Works guide and given out during events.

Fortuna: regular outreach efforts to stress recycling and waste reduction to the business community and the general public; city ordinances against illegal dumping at thrift stores, etc; trash cans on city streets and parks.

Fairfield: enforcement, mandatory collection

Foster City: police patrols in repeat dumping locations

Glendale: education campaign, free bulky item pickup, Adopt a Block Programs, public ash trays in downtown area.

Gilroy: Keep Gilroy Clean campaign

Livermore: one staff person dedicated to collecting litter from main thoroughfares, public works staff, contracted garbage collector collects illegally dumped items and provides bulky item pickup, mandatory residential and commercial collection, informational letters sent to vehicular litterbugs, green waste collection, targeted cleanup in areas of frequent dumping.

La Habra Heights: Enforcement and signage

La Palma: mandatory use of city rubbish contractor, semi annual bulky item collection

Livermore: one staff person dedicated to collecting litter from main thoroughfares, public works staff, contracted garbage collector collects illegally dumped items and provides bulky item pickup, mandatory residential and commercial collection, informational letters sent to vehicular litterbugs, green waste collection, targeted cleanup in areas of frequent dumping.

La Habra Heights: Enforcement and signage

La Palma: mandatory use of city rubbish contractor, semi annual bulky item collection

Monrovia: Mandatory residential and commercial Waste collection, 2 free bulky item pick-ups annually, neighborhood services/code enforcement, anti-litter campaigns, public refuse cans throughout downtown and bus stops, and weekly street-cleaning.

Monterey Park: education and enforcement, mandatory collection, hold property owners responsible for maintaining their park and alleyways

Madera: Alley cleanup effort, surveillance cameras, surveillance by city staff, code enforcement, curb side cleanup

Marina: enforcement, cleanup, fencing, etc.

Norwalk: education, letting people know of available collection services

Ontario: Education, bulky item pickup, debris cleanup, neighborhood cleanup services, code enforcement.

Pasadena: staff targets known illegal dumping sites, 2 free bulky item pickups per year.

Pomona: mandatory residential collection, bulky item collection.

Roseville: local government channel advertising, signs to call and report illegal dumping, quick cleanup of waste to prevent more

Sand City: actively citing individuals caught littering, enforcing camping laws, and the Public Works keeps problem areas clean of brush that is visible to the public which deters dumping.

Seaside: Mandatory collection, county-wide education campaign.

San Bruno: signage, code enforcement, asking landlords to police their vacating residents.

San Leandro: enforcement, monitoring encampments, trying to find those responsible for dumping.

Santa Maria: Mandatory service, no charge landfill to residents 2x a year, monitoring of target code enforcement, Public Works street maintenance, recreation and parks daily rounds, SWAP non violent offender community service, fire department responds to about 10 calls annually for illegal oil dumping/spills.

Selma: mandatory collection, biannual city wide cleanups

Sunnyvale: Public Safety inspects for hazardous wastes/waste tire. Mandatory refuse collection, city-wide cleanups 2x a year, city offers 4 extra dump weekends, transfer station contract responsible for cleaning up litter along the three main roads leading to the station. Public Works educates residents and businesses on prevention of illegal storm drain and sewer dumping.

Upland: garbage cans in heavily used public areas, education

B. What is the item most commonly illegally dumped?

Anaheim: Mattresses, bed frames, couches, chairs, e-waste and appliances.

Arcadia: Furniture, mattresses.

Apple Valley: household refuse, tires, furniture

Brentwood: furniture, appliance, gravel, concrete, household garbage, boxes of junk disguised as cardboard

Brea: Appliances and furniture

Campbell: mattresses, household refuse, appliances, paint, oil.

Carmel: gravel, gasoline, radiator coolant, restaurant grease and residue.

Clayton: yard waste, but this issue has been resolved

Costa Mesa Sanitary District: household furniture/appliances, e-waste, landscape contractor refuse, construction/demolition materials

Clovis: Furniture

Colusa: e-waste items, televisions, computers, tires, vehicles

Costa Mesa: furniture (mattresses couches), appliances, televisions, water heaters, refrigerators, abandoned vehicles in alleys.

Daly City: household furniture, appliances, mattresses, televisions, computer parts, any items the disposal facilities charge a premium to discard.

Del Rey Oaks: tires, household refuse, newspapers

Elk Grove: appliances, trailers, boats, automotive batteries, computers, and televisions.

Fontana: tires, furniture and appliances

Fortuna: household waste dumped in city dumpsters; TVs, tires, mattresses and old couches dumped in vacant lots.

Fairfield: furniture, appliances

Gilroy: household refuse, appliances, furniture

Glendale: furniture, abandoned appliances, hazardous waste.

Livermore: furniture, household appliances, tires, shopping carts, and construction debris

La Habra Heights: gravel, dirt, building materials, tires, hazardous waste, household refuse, furniture.

La Palma: Appliances, Furniture, e-waste, construction waste

Marina: Appliances, mattresses

Monrovia: Large furniture items, mattresses, e-waste.

Monterey Parks: furniture, household refuse

Madera: household refuse, tires, appliances

Norwalk: Furniture/other household items

Ontario: Appliances, tires, furniture, and shopping carts

Pasadena: Furniture

Pomona: mattresses, couches, appliances, green waste, construction/demolition from roofing/remodeling (contractors), tires; hazardous or bio waste is rare but expensive.

Roseville: Furniture and some HHW

Sand City: waste paper, household items from homeless camps, shopping carts, tires and cars.

Seaside: Furniture

San Bruno: Household refuse, appliances, tires, and furniture

San Leandro: gravel, furniture, e-waste, tires, batteries.

Santa Maria: tires, x-mas trees, food wrappers, car parts, tires, old furniture and mattresses

Selma: appliances, tires, furniture

Sunnyvale: furniture, shopping carts and household garbage. Hazardous and bio-waste is rarely dumped.

Upland: concrete, sand gravel, paint, oil and hazardous waste

C. What is the most common area where illegal dumping occurs in your jurisdiction?

Anaheim: Alleys and roads.

Arcadia: City streets, alleyways

Apple Valley: rural, undeveloped areas

Brentwood: Brentwood Café, behind Centro mart and other strip malls, walking trails, and creek

Brea: alleyways

Campbell: private and commercial properties, alleys, city streets, some waterways and remote areas

Carmel: private property, government property, city streets.

Clayton: open spaces maybe 2x a year

Costa Mesa Sanitary District: parkways and alleyways

Clovis: Public streets and alley ways

Colusa: Alleys, and streets

Costa Mesa: city streets, alleyways especially those next high density apartments.

Daly City: high density population areas, freeway overpasses, dead end streets

Del Rey Oaks: rural roadways,

Elk Grove: remote areas, city streets, alleys; often in the area of our neighborhood pick up program.

Fairfield: remote areas, open fields, alleys

Fontana: privately owned fields, unoccupied property and open fields.

Foster City: private property, private dumpsters

Fortuna: private property, city streets and parks.

Glendale: streets and alleys, occasionally dumping occurs in parkways in front residential properties.

Gilroy: Alleys and roadsides

Jackson: most occurs in the rural unincorporated surrounding county

Livermore: railroad properties, alleys, remote areas, and vacant lots

La Habra Heights: remote areas, rural roads, government and private property, vacant parcels, flood control channels.

La Palma: Private and commercial alleyways, loading dock areas

Marina: Remote areas, government property

Monrovia: Alley ways, dead end roads, and enclosures are the most common areas

Monterey Park: city streets, alleys, private property

Madera: alleys and empty lots

Norwalk: alleys, private business areas

Ontario: Roadsides, city streets, alleys, and refuse bin enclosures

Pasadena: high density, multi-unit complexes and alleys

Pomona: alleyways, remote areas and rural roadsides.

Roseville: most illegal dumping happens at recycling sites

San Bruno: Access roads that dead end into parks, remote areas, city streets and transportation easements.

Sand City: the beach, railroad right of way, remote areas, and city streets

San Leandro: remote areas, dead ends, industrial areas, and underpasses.

Santa Maria: remote locations, the road on the way to the landfill, areas of blight, alleyways, parking lots, rural roads maintained by the county

Selma: Alleys

Seaside: city alleyways

Sunnyvale: hazardous waste/tire dumping occurs on vacant industrial/commercial land; shopping carts are often dumped near bus stops and apartment buildings; most illegal dumping occurs throughout the city on streets and in vacant lots.

Upland: Remote areas, alleys, private property, and city streets.

D. What programs that you are currently doing have you found to be the most cost effective?

Anaheim: Bulky Item pick-up program

Arcadia: packaging illegal dumping education with environmental protection education, residents respond better to this kind of holistic approach.

Apple Valley: free drop off programs provided by the Town collect tons of materials and prevent city officials from having to pick up those items in the desert

Brea: free bulky pickup 3x year, plenty of garbage receptacles at large events.

Brentwood: annual city wide clean up events, mandatory subscription, creek cleanup events

Carmel: code enforcement by police dept, planning and building officials

Daly City: concentration of Public Works, Code Enforcement and Police in a city block area (a kind of test case); there was reduction in dumping, but it was not completely eliminated.

Elk Grove: neighborhood cleanup program- monthly cleanup of specific city regions

Fortuna: locking city dumpsters.

Fontana: Most cost effective are the bulky item pick-up, cleanup day events, and advertising programs in the Public Works guide.

Glendale: Adopt a Block Program; 49 active volunteer groups help keep 22 linear miles of streets and alleyways litter free.

Gilroy: Keep Gilroy beautiful campaign, incorporating some pickup requirements in garbage haulers contract. Fenced off an area that was frequently used for dumping

Livermore: increased public education, article in the city newsletter, and neighborhood meetings.

La Habra Heights: Code enforcement and signage

La Palma: rapid removal of dumped waste, "no dumping" signs, and outdoor security cameras (real

and fake).

Marina: posting, signing, fencing

Monrovia: Free bulky items, public education and street sweeping

Monterey Park: property owner parkway/alley maintenance enforcement program.

Madera: alley cleanups and staff surveillance

Norwalk: pro active and reactive enforcement, clean up events, newsletters

Ontario: timely bulky item pick-up, debris removal and cleanup, regular maintenance of right of ways, parks and public areas; visible education programs

Pasadena: we incorporate coverage of illegal dumping sites into regularly scheduled bulky item pick-up routes

Pomona: Residential bulk item collection, community cleanup, periodic "hot spot" collection.

Sand City: vehicle abatement and city awareness

Seaside: educational program (television, print media)

San Bruno: Photograph and document info, send to police, exclude areas from public access.

San Leandro: Use sweeper operators and other maintenance staff always in the field to report immediately "potential activity"

Santa Maria: SWAP program, mandatory collection service, extra pickups, citations and fines to offset costs, charging the dumper when that person can identify.

Sunnyvale: WPCP programs have been successful; Neighborhood Preservation responds to incidents illegal dumping and enforces the municipal code.

Upland: school assemblies, bus stop trash cans.

E. What funding sources do you utilize to cover the costs of these programs?

Anaheim: Sanitation Fund

Arcadia: General Fund, Department of Conservation Cans and Bottles Grant.

Apple Valley: general fund

Brentwood: City's solid waste division, Community Development funds staff and postage

Brea: general fund

Campbell: general fund moneys, CDBG funds, Department of Conservation Grant Monies to fund annual cleanup

Carmel: general fund

Clayton: general fund, storm water utility fund

Costa Mesa Sanitary District: the revenue stream is based on trash collection rates charged on property taxes

Colusa: Monthly rates

Costa Mesa: State funds are used for the used oil and household hazardous waste pickup

Clovis: Refuse Enterprise Fund-refuse user fees.

Daly City: Gas Tax funding.

Del Rey Oaks: general fund

Elk Grove: Franchise Fees from commercial and residential sectors, and city fee imposed on developers.

Fontana: Police funds, street funds, gas tax and solid waste funds.

Fortuna: monies are used from Parks and Public Works budgets.

Glendale: Community Development block grant funds are the primary source. Funds are also raised through corporate and individual donors.

Gilroy: general fund, the garbage company under contract provides services.

Livermore: general fund, garbage rate payers, \$50,000 appropriated from the general fund to abate public nuisances.

La Habra Heights: General Fund.

La Palma: General Fund.

Marina: Existing budget

Monrovia: AB 939 fees/Franchise Fees.

Monterey Park: city's refuse fund.

Madera: general fund, CIWMB for tire cleanup efforts, RDA funding for enforcement purposes.

Norwalk: General Fund, used oil grant money.

Ontario: General fund, solid waste utility service rates, Grant programs CDBG, San Bernardino County, State Grant opportunities.

Pasadena: gas tax fund.

Pomona: Refuse fund, general fund; revenue is generated from residential trash fees and solid waste commercial franchise fees.

Sand City: vehicle abatement fees for illegally dumped vehicle, and the annual city budget

San Bruno: General Fund.

San Leandro: Street Cleaning Funds.

Santa Maria: Utilities/Solid Waste budgets, general fund, Gas tax, Measure D,

Seaside: contributory funding from all municipalities in MRWMD and State funding.

Sunnyvale: general fund, solid waste Enterprise fund, wastewater enterprise fund.

Upland: San Bernardino County Co-Permit NPDES Permit Program Fees

F. What barriers have you encountered in your city's work to combat littering and illegal dumping?

Anaheim: Accessibility to alleys, roadsides for others outside the city to illegally dump items.

Arcadia: Due to the nature of the activity, it is extremely difficult to identify the particular demographics, if any, illegally and litter more frequently than others. Lacking this information, public education campaigns can't be targeted at groups where they would be most effective.

Apple Valley: public's unwillingness to report illegal dumping as it occurs

Campbell: limited resources for enforcement and monitoring, difficulty in identifying appropriate agencies responsible for the property; budget in general is a problem. Cities are asked to keep highway medians and freeway on and off ramps clean, but those areas are under separate jurisdiction. More partnering and communication with these agencies is needed.

Clayton: "none, it is not a problem in our community- our problem is trying to convince regulators that it is not a problem in our community

Costa Mesa Sanitary District: non-English speaking customers

Clovis: regardless of city offered alternatives a small percentage of the population continues to dump illegally

Colusa: Funding for special events such as clean up day, vehicle abatement

Costa Mesa: language barriers, inability to communicate with multi family property owners who

reside out of state/country who do not provide property management staff, Public Services Department does not have the personnel to stay atop of the problem.

Daly City: The dumping is a direct result of the high cost of properly dumping at a refuse facility, to prosecute illegal dumping you must catch someone in the act.

Del Rey Oaks: people don't care; they simply want to get rid of things.

Elk Grove: Private property is more difficult to arrange for a cleanup

Fontana: not enough information on people who illegally dump, residents not reporting illegal dumping, open spaces and lack of anti-dumping signage.

Fortuna: Some folks don't seem to think that illegal dumping is wrong.

Glendale: Glendale is an ethnically diverse community. Different cultures have different attitudes in regard to litter. The "Don't Trash Glendale" campaign utilizes multilingual outreach materials to address this issue. Law enforcement personnel do not issue citations for littering.

Gilroy: cost of disposal at the local dump has increased resulting in a higher rate of dumping, Alleys area huge problem, and not enough code enforcement

Livermore: lack of cooperation from railroad companies, and the need for additional assistance from Caltrans at maintaining freeway on and off ramps.

La Habra Heights: High Cost disposal and distance to approved dump sites

La Palma: residents who dump items in front of their home and call the city to report it as illegally dumped, absentee property owners

Marina: Assistance, patrolling, police department(s)

Monrovia: People don't want to wait until their regular trash pick-up day for bulky item pick-up, so they just throw it out on the parkway. People don't want to call for bulky item pick-up. People are unaware of bulky item pick-up services.

Monterey Park: language barriers, also the ability to witness illegal dumping as it occurs

Madera: ACLU would like to place a halt on surveillance using cameras

Norwalk: insufficient resources, lack of surveillance equipment

Ontario: Public knowledge, accessibility/convenience of programs and land fills, cost of land fill disposal for the public.

Pasadena: funding

Pomona: Residents perceive it not as a crime, but as a problem that cities should clean up, illegal dumping often goes unreported; police do not have enough staff to enforce illegal dumping codes.

San Bruno: Finding and notifying violating parties

Sand City: time required to complete tasks, lack of public interest

San Leandro: not a police priority, sometimes neighbors are reluctant to get involved

Seaside: lack of personnel to cover both law enforcement and cleanup needs from dumping.

Santa Maria: counter-fit Landfill Free Day Cards, residents have come to rely on "free" illegal dumping, difficulty in identifying the offender(s).

Selma: not being able to identify the dumpers

Sunnyvale: Educating multi family managers and tenants about proper disposal methods, identifying responsible parties, language barriers, inadequate city resources, and having different jurisdictions throughout the city.

Upland: Language Barrier and enforcement authority.

G. What changes would you like to see made to fix some of the barriers you've encountered?

Anaheim: Other cities should convenient bulky item pickup collection programs at no charge to their customers.

Arcadia: It is unlikely that either changes in regulations or legislation would overcome the obstacles presented in question F.

Apple Valley: more compliance with existing ordinances

Brentwood: we are moving the free drop off location and will be installing cameras at the site. Dumping is a relatively minor problem in Brentwood

Campbell: vehicular traffic causes much of the liter that can't be controlled, this issue may take legislation. More policing is needed to combat illegal dumping of yard waste, construction materials, and appliances. State funding is needed. NPDES Storm water Program can't raise rates without an election and 2/3 vote passage. Another issue is liter coming from schools and fast food restaurants, limiting the non-biodegradable waste could be helpful. A single point of contact for litter concerns to put the caller in contact with the appropriate agency in charge of maintaining the property.

Clayton: "We have not had any issues with illegal dumping due to the socio-economics and community location, our issue is that the state regional water board assumes that all communities have this problem and need to do something about (develop a program). They approach it as if all are guilty and you have to jump through hoops to show that it is not a problem in your city."

Costa Mesa: the current laws are sufficient; it is only a matter of changing the behavior of people who indiscriminately dump items.

Daly City: Charge a disposal fee at the time of a purchase of such items as mattresses, appliances, and other frequently dumped items

Elk Grove: no additional regulations, education is needed

Fontana: Stricter enforcement of the laws and regulations, more stringent consequences and advertising that promotes proper disposal.

Fortuna: A gradual move towards mandatory trash collection may alleviate some of these problems.

Glendale: We would like Law Enforcement Personnel to issue citations for littering. Aside from improving our environment, additional revenues could be brought to the City's General Fund.

Gilroy: one of the keys is controlling design of new development to eliminate "dead spaces" that are attractive to illegal dumpers

Livermore: require railroad companies to maintain their properties, increase penalties for illegal dumping, increase funding to local jurisdictions for refuse pickup and disposal.

La Habra Heights: more local roundups for hazardous materials and closer in town locations funded by the state

Marina: Unique to Government Property, funding for barriers, etc to prevent access into abandoned areas.

Monterey Park: funding available at the local level

Monrovia: Regulatory, unless there is new funding for state programs or city programs. State wide education is needed.

Norwalk: harsher punishment for offenders, government funding for surveillance equipment.

Pomona: Standardized policies throughout the state that would require mandatory trash collection and bulky item collection; Pomona experiences illegal dumping from surrounding municipalities.

San Bruno: There is a need for additional law and code enforcement; heavier fines, prosecution, and cost reimbursement.

Sand City: education higher fines, television, media sound bites

San Leandro: "Politically- if illegal dumping was made apriority- our job in Public Works might be easier"

Santa Maria: more monitoring of hot spots, increased fines for violators who are caught.

Seaside: Increased police enforcement and investigation of illegal dumping; regulatory changes

CSAC Illegal Dumping Survey
Conducted jointly with
the California Integrated Waste Management Board and
the League of California Cities
September 2006

Counties continue to grapple with the challenges created by illegal dumping behavior within their jurisdictions. The CIWMB/CSAC/LCC survey, completed in the summer of 2006, sheds light on both the success stories and barriers local governments encounter in their battle to combat illegal dumping.

Overview – County Results

Thirty-three of 58 counties responded to the survey, with many expressing support for sharing the findings and best practices of the completed survey.

According to the survey results, those 33 counties spend a combined **\$17,425,824 annually** to combat illegal dumping.

Note: Counties' illegal dumping expenditures will prove to be lower than cities', primarily due to the fact that most counties own landfills and therefore are able to waive disposal fees for collected waste.

Most commonly dumped items, in order of appearance:

Appliances, tires, household waste, furniture, vehicles, electronic waste, hazardous waste and constructions materials.

Common sites for illegal dumping:

Rural, unincorporated areas, such as in Amador, Butte and Calaveras Counties
Vacant lots and alleys, such as in Contra Costa and San Diego Counties
Rivers, streams, ditches and ravines, such as in Tulare, Madera and Santa Clara Counties
Unlocked dumpsters, such as in Orange and Placer Counties

Counties employ a number of programs to combat illegal dumping, including:

Enacting ordinances (Butte)
Creating illegal dumping hotlines (Tulare)
Stepping up enforcement efforts through remote surveillance (Sacramento, San Joaquin)
Creating new and specialized collection sites (Calaveras)
Conducting free community cleanup days (El Dorado, Placer, San Joaquin, Sonoma, Yolo)
Creating educational campaigns (Madera, Glenn, Orange, Placer, San Bernardino, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sutter, Yuba)

Many counties find that **free community cleanup or waste disposal amnesty days** prove to be cost effective methods to reduce illegal dumping, including in Madera, Tulare, Sonoma, Solano, San Bernardino and San Benito. Others found that **utilizing grant funding for specialized cleanup efforts** worked well, such as in Calaveras, San Joaquin and Tuolumne Counties. El Dorado, Nevada and Orange Counties offer **public education programs** as a cost-effective measure, and Los Angeles, Placer and Yolo Counties rely on **aggressive enforcement**.

The bulk of the counties surveyed indicated that **funding for illegal dumping abatement programs comes primarily from landfill fees**. Many counties also **supplement such programs through their general fund** and most also **utilize grant funding** from local sources and CIWMB.

Some **barriers** discussed in the survey include a **lack of funding and staff resources**, but the majority of counties felt that **the existing suite of penalties and enforcement tools were not strong enough** to grab the public's attention and truly address the problem.

Many counties indicated that larger penalties, more grant funding, increased fees, retailer or manufacturer "take back" programs, a reversal in the burden of proof for illegal dumping and a statewide educational campaign would all help in the battle to curb illegal dumping.

**CSAC Illegal Dumping Survey Results
Local Cost Estimates with 33 Counties Participating**

Annual Jurisdiction Costs

Jurisdiction	Department	Staff Costs	Disposal Costs	Total Costs
Amador		13,500	16,300	29,800
	Building/Code Enforcement	5,000	14,300	19,300
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	1,500		1,500
	Solid Waste	7,000	2,000	9,000
Butte		141,650	8,500	150,150
	Public Works	66,650		66,650
	Solid Waste/Code Enforcement	75,000	8,500	83,500
Calaveras		58,500	142,000	200,500
	County Administrator	4,000		4,000
	Building/Code Enforcement	17,000	30,000	47,000
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	27,500	109,600	137,100
	Public Works	10,000	2,100	12,100
	Solid Waste		200	200
Contra Costa		1,841,086	100,100	1,941,186
	County Administrator	30,000		30,000
	Building/Code Enforcement	60,000	10,000	70,000
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	826,000	44,600	870,600
	General Services	109,000	11,000	120,000
	Public Works	577,000	34,500	611,500
	Sheriff	25,000		25,000
	Solid Waste	39,086		39,086
	Other Costs: Attorney	175,000		175,000
Del Norte		201,051	63,696	264,747
	Building/Code Enforcement	96,657	63,696	160,353
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials			10,856
	General Services	53,762		53,762
	Public Works	2,900		2,900
	Sheriff	20,000		20,000
	Solid Waste			14,875
	Other Costs: District Attorney	2,000		2,000
El Dorado		207,037	108,049	315,086

Fresno				700,000
Glenn		11,788		11,788
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	324		324
	Public Works	2,675		2,675
	Sheriff	832		832
	Solid Waste	4,824	750	5,574
	Other Costs: Air Pollution Control/CUPA	2,383		2,383
Kings		34,040	16,870	50,910
	County Administrator	1,500		1,500
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	4,928		4,928
	Public Works	23,025	6,139	29,164
	Sheriff	3,965		3,965
	Solid Waste	622	10,731	11,353
Lake		53,149	13,047	66,196
Los Angeles				2,000,000
Madera		161,128	7,120	168,248
	Building/Code Enforcement	2,628		2,628
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	6,000	4,000	10,000
	Public Works	152,180	2,985	155,166
	Solid Waste	320	135	355
Monterey		615,000	64,000	679,000
	County Administrator	1,000		1,000
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	150,000	10,000	160,000
	General Services	1,000	1,000	2,000
	Public Works	462,000	53,000	515,000
	Sheriff	1,000		1,000
Nevada		18,196	702	18,898
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	12,705		12,705
	Public Works	5,491	702	6,193
Orange		2,903,403	329,330	3,232,733
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	27,000		27,000
	Public Works	30,036	4,330	34,366
	Solid Waste	2,846,367	325,000	3,171,367
Placer		431,588	100,000	531,588
	Building/Code Enforcement	30,000		30,000
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	150,000		150,000
	Public Works	75,000	70,000	145,000

	Sheriff	28,800		
	Solid Waste	140,288	28,000	168,288
	Other: Parks	7,500	2,000	9,500
Sacramento				350,000
San Benito				63,500
San Bernardino		199,000	807,800	1,006,800
	Code Enforcement	93,000		93,000
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	17,300	37,800	55,100
	Sheriff	1,700		1,700
	Solid Waste	87,000	770,000	857,000
San Diego		658,934	449,184	1,108,118
	County Administrator	5,000		5,000
	Building/Code Enforcement	163,718	350,000	513,718
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	175,000	20,000	195,000
	General Services	2,500		2,500
	Public Works	265,712	79,184	344,896
	Sheriff	47,004		47,004
San Francisco				855,000
San Joaquin		892,716	150,000	1,042,716
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	10,000		10,000
	Public Works	800,000	125,000	925,000
	Sheriff	23,716	59,000	82,716
	Solid Waste		25,000	25,000
Santa Clara		193,489	105,578	299,067
	Public Works	118,849	30,578	149,427
	Sheriff	6,500		6,500
	Solid Waste	57,500	75,000	132,500
	Other: Integrated Waste Management	10,640		10,640
Santa Cruz				735,000
	Building/ Code Enforcement		70,000	70,000
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous Materials	50,000		50,000
	Public Works	315,000		315,000
	Sheriff	220,000		220,000
	Solid Waste	20,000	25,000	45,000
	Other: County Refuse Collection Franchise		35,000	35,000
Shasta		250,000	75,000	325,000
	Building/ Code Enforcement	150,000	70,000	220,000
	Environmental Health/ Hazardous	100,000	5,000	105,000

