<div align="center">

Minutes
CALRECYCLE
ILLEGAL DUMPING TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
Tuesday, December 4, 2018
At the Technical Training Series (TTS), Monterey, CA Hyatt Regency Monterey
1 Old Golf Course Rd, Monterey, CA, US, 93940

</div>

I.   Call to Order

Chairman Larry Sweetser called the meeting to order at 1:10 pm

II.   Introduction of Members and Guests

Members Attending	Members Absent
Larry Sweetser, ESJPA	Matt Carr, CDAA
Etienne Ozorak, Sac Regional WMA (conf call)	Frank Chin, CEAC/LA Co
Veronica Prado, CRRC	Nick Cronenwett, CSAC
Cookie Robles-Wong, City Oakland PW	Maria Ferdin, Monterey Co IDTAC
Russell Joyce, City San Jose CE	Gary Harris, City LA Code Enf
Frank Foster, City Oakland PW (conf call)	Harriet Hill, Public Member
Christine Flowers, KCB (conf call)	Rob Hutsel, SDRPF
Avneet Mahil, SWANA/Stanislaus Co	Trent Manning, Cal Trans
Grant Eisen, CHMIA/Nevada Co	Larry Notheis, CCC
Mark de Bie, CalRecycle	Jason Rhine, League of CA Cities
	Dave Sikich, Waste Mgt Ind./Atlas
Others Attending	Terri Williams, CCDEH/LA Co
Sharon Anderson, CalRecycle	Nick Lapis, Californians Against Waste
Claire Chappel, Nevada Co EH	Doug Kobold/Heidi Sanborn, CPSC
Robb Simas, Stanislaus Co DER	Eva Mann/Kevin Tisdell, City Richmond CE
Claudia Garcia, City of Oakland PW	
Michelle Burns-Lusich, Kern Co PW	Others Attending
Chris Lehon, Sac Regional WMA (conf call)	Mattress Recycling Council reps (MRC):
Stephanie Becker, CalRecycle	Justine Fallon, Liz Wagner, Tyler Douthitt
Steve Santa Croce, CalRecycle	Michael LaRussa, Mark Patti, Joy Broussard

III.   Minutes

The minutes of the April 19, 2018 meeting in Sacramento were approved as circulated.

IV.   Old Business/Updates

A. Legislative and Regulation Updates
Larry Sweetser cued up legislative and regulatory activities that could present impacts that might increase illegal dumping.
- Draft legislation AB 3112 – butane canisters

<div align="center">1</div>

- Draft legislation SB 212 – proposal for product stewardship and reporting programs for sharps and pharmaceuticals – the concern with additional reporting and documentation could mean fewer disposal options due to costs which might result in increased illegal disposal/dumping
- Regulatory development for AB 901 – the concern with additional disposal reporting requirements could result in perceived stringency, fear of enforcement, fewer lawful participants, and increased illegal disposal.
- Regulatory development for SB 1383 – increased regulation and costs sometimes results in illegal dumping.

B. Recap by Sacramento Waste Authority of their Area-Wide Illegal Dumping Analysis
 AREA-WIDE ILLEGAL DUMPING ANALYSIS
Etienne Ozorak, Program Manager, Sacramento Regional Waste Authority (SWA) and Chris Lehon, County of Sacramento Recycling Coordinator reviewed the recommendations of the study linked above. Overall the report pointed out successful actions of increased pickup frequency of illegal dumping, the awareness campaign for using 311 to report illegal dumping, rewards advertised on trucks and billboards, free dumping coupon for 100,000 county residents at Waste Management Inc. facilities, and their tracking mechanisms. The overall costs of the illegal dumping programs run $300,000 per year.

The IDTAC participants raised questions regarding limits on and type of material for cleanup, the reward system, and follow up efforts.

The 311-reporting system includes a reward of $1,000 per conviction with a commitment to testify. Expenditures of rewards range from $3,000 to $5,000. The 311 system has received 9-10K reports of illegal dumping per year. Some keys for program effectiveness include citizen engagement at clean up events and integrating various other programs. This includes holding bi-monthly trash summits with approximately 12 other agencies including solid waste, water, and code enforcement, and has interest from the parks department. Other key partners include the local Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) which are areas identified for improvement and additional services. The BID members cover costs for the improvements and services within their districts. There is an effort to increase collection of bulky materials from multi-family dwellings and develop a module for the Rental Housing Inspection training program.

The SWA started an illegal dumping resource web page with links and hopes to create a dashboard for decision making in the future. http://www.swa.saccounty.net/Pages/Illegal-Dumping-Mitigation-Efforts.aspx The SWA acknowledged the Portland Metro dashboard for data – items collected, sources, time to respond, clean up status, and map. The SWA is trying to replicate that system but data collection is difficult. Christine Flowers/KAB is working on development of dashboards for universities that could be scalable for local government. The City of San Jose has a similar app that has data for staff but is not available externally.

C. Cleanup Grants – Steve Santa Croce/Stephanie Becker
Steve Santa Croce presented information on the disposal site grants
Illegal disposal site abatement grants - $1 million was available for FY 2018/19, and
applicants from public agencies have applied.
Legacy disposal site abatement partial grant program – $1.5 million was available for FY
2018/19, and applicants have applied.
Both grants opened early November and scoring commenced in December. Award in early
2019. These grants also added points for disadvantaged community consideration.
Eligibility – public agency, city, county, Joint Powers Authorities, Resource Conservation
Districts, drainage districts. There is interest from non-profits, but they must go through
agencies. Tribes are not eligible for these grants.
Mark de Bie mentioned the importance of implementing post clean up mitigation measures.

Farm and Ranch Cleanup and abatement program – Stephanie Becker is the grants manager.
Eligibility - city, county, Resource Conservation Districts, and federally recognized tribes.
Property owners could apply in the past but now must work with a local agency to sponsor
the grant.
$200,000 per applicant limits, $50,000 per site.
Applications due February 7, 2019 for Cycle 66
Eligible costs are disposal, personnel, equipment, materials, vegetation, administration, and
prevention measures. No matching funds needed. Multiple sites allowed per application
Reimbursement occurs when grantee submits paperwork for spent costs. Cycle 64 just
awarded $64K
The IDTAC identified this grant as a potential source of data for items illegally disposed.

D. Illegal Dumping Toolbox Modifications—Sharon Anderson
Ms. Anderson requested all members and public to review website and suggest additional
links. The Committee agreed to allow Ms. Anderson to post additional resources and
content such as jurisdictional illegal dumping resource links and links to Local Conservation
Corps. Cookie Robles-Wong indicated a link to social equity is helpful. Mark de Bie asked for
ideas on how to make the program more visible.

V.   Presentation/Discussions

A. Presentation by Mattress Recycling Council – Mark Patti
(PowerPoint presentation available)
Mr. Patti provided an overview of the MRC and how it was established as a non-profit in
California, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. CalRecycle provides oversight for our State.
The primary objectives of the MRC include: create a statewide network of no-cost collection
sites, increase number of mattresses collected and maximize recycling of material,
proactively address illegal mattress dumping (initiative launched March of 2016), develop
the "brand" and diverse communications strategy (byebyemattress.com), minimize
consumer recycling fee (currently $10.50).

He then described the MRC communication framework. For industry the resource page is
www.mattressrecyclingcouncil.org . It provides links to laws, plans, registration as well as
information on running programs for retailer education and print media. MRC also provides
a monthly update to stakeholders. The consumer resource page is
www.ByeByeMattress.com where consumers can locate sites, and other resources such as
bi-lingual receipt attachments, and outreach material.

General data of the program, Public Resources Code includes a provision 42987.1(k)
"Establishment of a financial incentive to encourage parties to collect for recycling used
mattresses discarded or illegally dumped in the state." The allocation for 2018 was
$1,000,000. Eligible costs pay up to $15 per unit on a sliding scale determined by number of
units. 188 take-back locations including solid waste facilities, non-profit entities, recycling
centers, retailers, CRV. The MRC also sponsored over 100 collection events. The MRC annual
reports indicated the following through December 3, 2018:

	2016 AR	2017 AR	Cumulative to Date
Units Collected	955,059	1,286,757	3.37 million
Permanent Locations	122	165	188
Collection Events	50	74	181
Illegally Dumped Units Collected	29,794	42,016	102,787
Counties Serviced	49	53	56

Challenges for the MRC include: incentivizing collection of local data; general lack of interest
for participation so MRC can understand the extent of the problem; how to tackle long-term
upstream diversion; of the 450 municipalities in CA, 119 registered for the program, but only
47 provided data for 2018, with many units still landfilled.

Some next steps identified for MRC:
- CalRecycle collecting statewide solid waste data
- Promote and publicize retailer take back requirement
- Studying how CA municipalities address illegal dumping
- Add participants to illegal dump program; need more data
- MRC targeting units from upstream sources

Feedback from IDTAC about MRC's program:

Oakland conducted four drop-offs and handed out magnets.
Items not included in the program: waterbeds, futon, sofa beds, certain prison mattresses
Mark de Bie suggested adding nexus with existing illegal dumping programs including irrigation districts.

B. IDTAC Work Plan--Prioritize and Assign
   Sweetser/Anderson Suggested Issues--Develop additional issues as IDTAC determines

   Mr. Sweetser provided an overview of the workplan and the committee discussed broad topics of concern. Sacramento SWA wants to include businesses in their solid waste network. Mark de Bie indicated a need to focus on other furniture types that end up illegally dumped. There was general concern about lack of enforcement follow up regarding residential refuse haulers that illegally dump.

   The committee then discussed the specific topics on the list below, and expanded detail follows. Prioritizing and assigning issues will be next step.
   - Integrate Environmental Justice in illegal dumping program activities.
   - Conduct outreach/training sessions in Illegal Dumping program management.
   - Update Local Government Illegal Dumping Cost Surveys, and Waste Composition Data.
   - Integrate other strategies such as Ocean Litter Prevention, KCB.
   - Gather data/solutions regarding marijuana farming and illegal dumping.
   - Identify standards for cleanup/enforcement at encampments.
   - Residential Refuse Service Providers.

   Task: Develop problem statement(s) for each issue, and describe possible outcomes to aid with prioritizing, work with IDTAC to determine priority and how outcomes could be fulfilled.

   - Integrate Environmental Justice in illegal dumping program activities
       a. Problem: Illegal dumping occurs at a higher rate in already impacted communities. Cal/EPA's initiatives with environmental justice (EJ) continue to include illegal dumping as an ongoing issue.
          + Illegal dumping compounds other issues such as food deserts, lack of transportation, watershed cleanup, and hauling of illegal dumping delays.

       b. Desired outcome: Identify best practices to increase awareness of environmental justice as related to illegal dumping programs, and include those practices in guidance for impacted communities to help shape decisions with equal access to positive solutions.
          Help jurisdictions collaborate and establish outreach programs or ambassador programs that include input from local community members on how best to solve illegal dumping in impacted communities.

5

+ Include a definition of EJ in the toolbox, possibly use Enviro-scan tool.
+ Restore illegal dumping enforcement programs in impacted communities as needed
+ Increase staffing in EJ communities to improve response
+ Have information available (311) for communities with focus on renters
+ Improve response times for pickup
+ Develop template for franchise agreements to include illegal dumping events and cleanup

- Conduct collaboration/workshops and/or awareness training sessions in Illegal Dumping program management
    a. Problem: Staff turnover in jurisdictions and organizations has occurred and new staff need comprehensive education and problem solving on illegal dumping issues and methods.
    + There are safety and health issues at clean up events, and volunteers often lack adequate training
    + Clean up events are often not tracked or recorded (including waste data)
    + There appears to be lack of communication across affected agencies such as water, waste and others
    b. Desired outcome: Establish periodic collaboration meetings statewide as needed on illegal dumping so new staff and local officials understand resources, costs, problems, education. Conduct outreach.
    Establish a webpage in the ToolBox that includes links to all jurisdictional illegal dumping programs for easier access to resources. This will elevate knowledge of local programs.
    + Develop sample site assessment guidance and/or safety guidelines for volunteers or non-profits conducting cleanups or collection events
    + Conduct summits, webinars, and other collaborative sessions on illegal dumping that also include water agencies

- Update Local Government Illegal Dumping Cost Surveys, and Waste Composition Data
    a. Problem: As local governments develop budgets to combat illegal dumping and cleanup, current cost data is needed. Further, in order for partners to understand the nature of wastes being dumped (for example, to help others identify need for extended producer responsibility), waste composition data must be current.
    b. Desired outcome: Collect and publish current data on costs and waste composition from local associations and jurisdictions.
    + Develop guidance and templates for cost surveys

- Integrate other strategies such as Ocean Litter Prevention, KCB
    a. Problem: Many federal, state, and local agencies and NGO's participate in activities to reduce illegally dumped waste and litter.
    b. Desired outcome: Research and understand other programs and their goals, resources, data, and activities in order to maximize effectiveness and pool

resources as appropriate. Report and publish results in the Illegal Dumping Toolbox.

+ Develop a Geomap of regional illegal dumping resources across all participants, such as local governments, NGO's, state and federal resources (including data)

- Gather data/solutions regarding marijuana farming and illegal dumping
  a. Problem: An age-old illegal dumping problem exists with agricultural farming and growing of marijuana. With California's regulatory framework governing legal growing of the crop, there will always be those who seek an economic advantage by not following the law. Similar to any illegal operation, proper disposal of wastes doesn't occur and currently, we have anecdotal information from jurisdictions that remove wastes either dumped away from the grow, or recovered during a bust. https://ktla.com/2018/10/04/52-arrested-in-california-crackdown-on-illegal-marijuana-farming/

  b. Desired outcome: collect research from state and local jurisdictions on cleanups to pinpoint how best to develop preventive measures and piggyback on outreach. Identify costs of cleanups associated with illegal farming and dumping of hazardous and solid waste.

- Identify standards for cleanup/enforcement at encampments
  a. Problem: Due to the sensitive nature of homeless encampment and local methods to handle encampments and cleanup, it appears as though more case studies or local methods are needed.
     + Guide needs to include updated information.

  b. Desired outcome: Collect and publish additional local standards/methods in the Homeless Encampment Reference Guide
     + New and updated social information includes working with encampment leaders on how they view trash.
     + Include information that helps campers organize a waste management system

- Residential Refuse Service Providers
  a. Problem: Often illegal dumping occurs when smaller, residential haulers step in to help clean up a property or provide cleanup service and bins within neighborhoods. Typically the haulers advertise via word-of-mouth, local signs, neighborhood message boards, and social media. While many haulers manage waste correctly, this issue centers on the lack of dis-incentive for those who do not. It also focuses on those who hire inexpensive refuse service providers. Further, with no uniform vehicle code that penalizes or establishes deterrents, jurisdictions see no uniform method across jurisdictional boundaries to impound vehicles and bins, or take enforcement.

    b. Desired outcome: Develop best practices that local agencies and law enforcement can use to either conduct surveillance and enforcement and/or licensing/registration of all haulers and bins, and/or methods to require the public to use licensed/registered haulers and bins to prevent non-compliant haulers from participating locally.

        Utilize best practices to help modify the vehicle code (if determined to be acceptable method) to establish uniform methods to enforce against residential haulers that dump illegally.

        + Develop options that find the right combination of disincentives whether it's administrative enforcement, public shaming, environmental court, and so forth

VI.   New Business

A.   Additional Items/Updates
Topics for future discussion included: preventing illegal dumping from fire debris; discussion on whether to establish By Laws; Committee may explore quarterly meetings; the Committee discussed inclusion of other non-governmental organizations at meetings; and that meetings can be in-person or via conference call.

B.   Next Meeting
May 22, 2019, Southern California – Host San Diego River Park Foundation

Conference Call-In Number – 877-491-9413 Participant Code - 6571085