

NON-APPLICANT

Date April 24, 2017

Zoning Section
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Room 383, Kenneth Hahn
Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

PROJECT

NO./CUP NO.: R 2004-00559-(5), CUP 2004 00042 OTP 201500007

APPLICANT: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, LLC

LOCATION: 209201 Henry Mayo Dr Castaic CA 91384

CAPN 3271-002-011, -013, -019, -0036, -039 & 3271-005-034

Zoned
District

Related zoning matters:

CUP(s) or VARIANCE No. CUP 2004 00042, OTP 201500007

Change of Zone Case No. _____

Other _____

This is an appeal on the decision of the Regional Planning Commission in the subject case. This form is to be presented in person with a check or money order made payable to the "Board of Supervisors" (check or money order must be presented with personal identification), during regular business hours 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. prior to the appeal deadline at the above address. Contact the Zoning Section of the Board of Supervisors for information: (213) 974-1426.

This is to appeal: (Check one)


_____ The cost of Denial of this request: \$883.00*

X The cost of Approval of this request: \$883.00*

*Except for Subdivision appeals: \$130.00 of this appeal amount is allocated to the Board of Supervisors' Hearing

Briefly, explain the reason for the appeal (attach additional information if necessary):

1. See attached reasons for Appeal
2. We appeal this approval based on failure to comply with the promises in conditions #44 and #46 of the 1997 Conditions of approval stating the Permittee shall comply with the Statements of Agreements made with the community and the landfill shall be closed when it reaches 23 million tons.

x Santa Clarita Organization for Planning
the Environment by Lynne Plambeck, President
(Signed)  Appellant

Lynne Plambeck
Print Name

and 29 individuals
PO Box 1182

Address

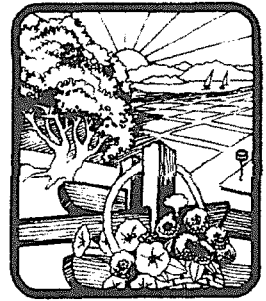
Canyon Country CA. 91386
City/Zip

661 255-6899

Day Time Telephone Number

Lynne@Scope.org,
E-mail Address

SCOPE
Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment
TO PROMOTE, PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY
AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
POST OFFICE BOX 1182, SANTA CLARITA, CA 91386
www.scope.org



SCOPE's Landfill Expansion Appeal Points

We appeal the certification of the EIR for this project approval based on

1. the inadequacy of the air quality monitoring data taken at locations too remote to give accurate information
2. the inaccurate and understated evaluation of methane gas release
3. No data was collected for Hydrogen Sulfide and Vinyl Chloride along with several other pollutants known to be present in landfill gas.
4. Failure to provide mitigation to reduce the health effects of nearby sensitive receptors, i.e., schools and school children
5. The over-riding considerations are not sufficient to outweigh the health impacts of this project
6. Findings regarding health issues in the community are inaccurate
7. We include by reference all other issues brought before the Commission in comment letters and public hearings during the review period as to the inadequacy of the EIR.

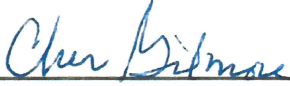

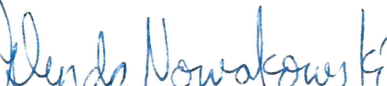
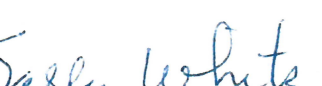

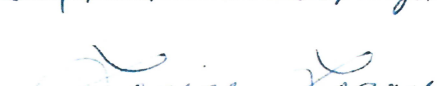
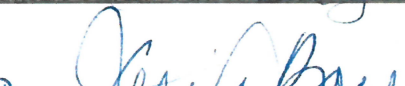


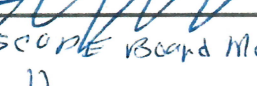
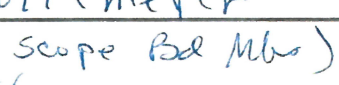

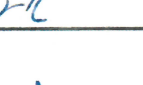

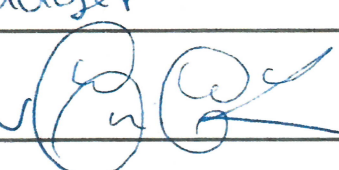
We appeal the CUP for the following reasons:

1. Additional conditions need to be added to ensure adequate air and water monitoring.
2. Fines need to be meaningful and enforceable
3. If the landfill is to continue to operate, daily trash loads should be reduced
4. The burden of proof is inadequate to support approval of this CUP. A detailed comment letter will be provided.
5. We do not appeal and DO support the conditions imposed by the County regarding disposal fees.

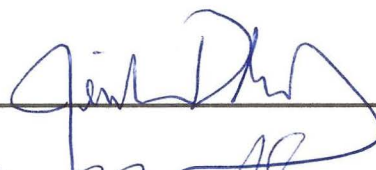

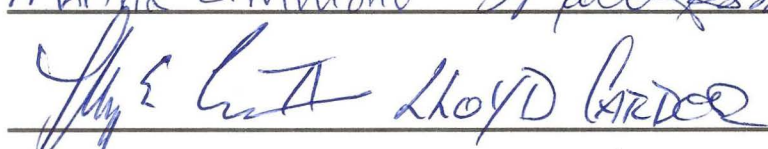
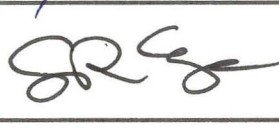

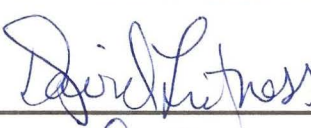
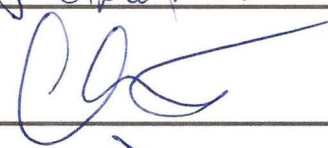
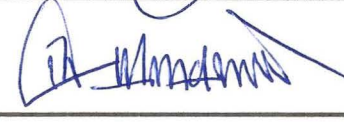
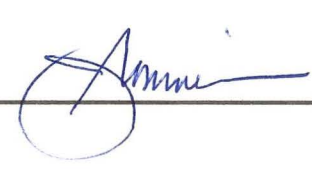
We appeal the oak tree permit based on:

1. Oak removals should be avoided
2. Replacement ratio should be higher
3. Monitoring and replacement should be required for a five year period to ensure viability.


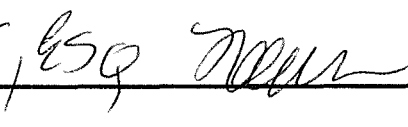
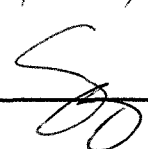
I object to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion approved by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission on April 19th, 2017 and wish to join SCOPE's appeal as an individual:

Name	Signature	Address
1. Cher Gilmore		18911 Circle of Friends Newhall, CA 91321
2. Susie Evans		29830 Lincoln Ave Val Verde, CA 91384
3. Glenda Nowakowski		27602 W. Mariposa Lane Castaic, CA 91384
4. Sally White		26242 Park View Rd Valencia CA 91355
5. Rebecca Greenough		27900 Honeycomb Dr Saugus, CA 91350
6. Louise Logan		27152 Sidwell Lane Valencia, CA 91354
7. JERI A. BOYD		24756 QUIGLEY CANYON NEW HALL CA 91321
8. DAVID BARLAUS		25060 AVE STANFORD AVE #235, VAL CA 91355
9. LOGAN SMITH	 SCOPE Board Member	23548 VALE CT. VALENCIA - CA 91354
10. Carmillis Nolteneier		25936 Sardinia Ct Valencia CA 91355
11. Carole Luthers	 + Dave (SCOPE Bd Mbr)	25439 VIA Macarena Valencia, 91355
12. Darrell Park		2546 Highland Ave Altadena, CA 91001
13. Shawnee Badger		
14. ERICA LARSEN		30651 Arlington St Val Verde, CA 91384

I object to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion approved by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission on April 19th, 2017 and wish to join SCOPE's appeal as an individual:

Name	Signature	Address
1. JEREMIAH DOCKRAY		30651 ARLINGTON ST. VAL VERDE, CA 91384
2. Martha Simmond		30244 Jostamere Ave Castaic, CA 91384
3. Lloyd Gardner		30530 Fernway CASTAIC 91384
4. Sara Sage		29069 Kennington Rd. Val Verde, CA
5. Barbara Cogswell		29648 Wisteria 91384 Valley Rd Santa Clarita, CA 91384
6. Marden Porter		29816 Central Ave. Val Verde 91384
7. David Lutness		25432 1/2 Moorpark Valencia 91355
8. Christina Surette		26306 Ivrea Place Valencia, CA 91355
9. ROBIN WENDEN HALL		26133 CARROLL LN STEVENSON RANCH 91381
10. JULIE SOMMERS		26133 CARROLL LN. Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		

I object to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion approved by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission on April 19th, 2017 and wish to join SCOPE's appeal as an individual:

Name	Signature	Address
1. <u>Stuart Greenberg</u>		<u>25948 V. Hove Pl.</u> <u>24200 Cheryl Kellon Pl.</u> <u>Newhall 91321</u>
2. <u>CARL BOYER</u>	<u>Carl Boyer</u>	<u>Newhall 91321</u>
3. <u>Nancy Oliver, Esq</u>		<u>27384 Brighton Ln</u> <u>Valencia 91354</u>
4. <u>SALLY WONG</u>		<u>25948 V. Hove Pl.</u> <u>Stev. Ranch</u>
5. <u>GENE DORIO</u>		<u>21717 W. Hwy Dr.</u> <u>Santa Ana 91350</u>
6.		
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14.		

NON-APPLICANT

Date May 1, 2017

Zoning Section
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Room 383, Kenneth Hahn
Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

PROJECT NO./CUP NO.: Project No. R2004-00559-(5) / Conditional Use Permit 2004-00042 / Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision 1 071

APPLICANT: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, LLC

LOCATION: 29201 Henry Mayo Drive, Castaic, CA 91384

(APN 3271-002-011, -013,019,-0036,-039 & 3271-005-054)

**Zoned
District**

Related zoning matters:

CUP(s) or VARIANCE No. CUP 2004 00042, OTP 20150007

Change of Zone Case No.

Other

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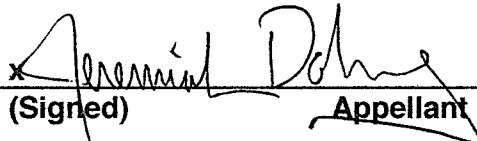
Briefly, explain the reason for the appeal (attach additional information if necessary):

Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance is writing to oppose the County of Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission's decision to approve Project No. R2004-00559-(5), the expansion and extension of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Approval of this project will have detrimental effects to adjacent communities and to the region. Many of our members have written to the Department of Regional Planning throughout the CEQA process, citing concerns over air and water pollution, traffic, odors, environmental justice and quality of life, none of which have been adequately addressed by the county.

On behalf of our members and the greater community, we are appealing the Regional Planning Commission's decision. We believe the Department of Regional Planning has not satisfied its obligation to research, identify, and mitigate conditions resulting from the continued operation of Chiquita Canyon Landfill, nor been an effective oversight partner to protect its citizens.

Please See Attached


(Signed) Appellant

Jeremiah Dockray -
Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance Representative
Print Name

30651 Arlington Street

Address

Val Verde, CA 91384

City/Zip

661.670.8663

Day Time Telephone Number

c4cclc@gmail.com

E-mail Address



Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance

C4CCLC@GMAIL.COM

WWW.C4CCLC.COM

WE APPEAL THE CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT BASED ON BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. Communities surrounding the Chiquita Canyon Landfill do not have ambient air-quality monitoring. In addition, the Environmental Impact Report does not include data from air monitoring stations located within a reasonable proximity of the landfill site, therefore the basis of the approval of this project is flawed.
2. We believe the Department of Public Works did not sufficiently investigate project alternatives, including the Mesquite Regional Landfill.
3. Proposed closure processes filed with Los Angeles County lack clarity and, as with the current CUP, may further obstruct the permanent closure of the landfill under the approved CUP.
4. Due to geological factors such as the location of fault lines and landslides, there is considerable concern regarding the siting of a Household Hazardous Waste Facility and conversion technology facility at the proposed location.
5. Lack of clear protocols/processes of recourse for odor pollution mitigation are unacceptable and should be clarified and amended to provide a more effective channel for residents and employees to protect their health, homes and families from pollution and nuisance.
6. Violations of sludge intake and repeated violation of the viewshed are not addressed nor thoroughly mitigated. The communities of Val Verde, Castaic and Santa Clarita are troubled by evidence that the landfill has regularly accepted sludge. Please note the landfill received a Notice of Violation in 2012 from the County of Los Angeles for accepting sludge from the City of Santa Barbara.
7. There is also lack of data for water, soil, and air contaminants in the direct vicinity of the project site.
8. The AQMD complaint process is onerous and inefficient. Community concerns about this process were not sufficiently discussed in the Regional Planning Commission hearing or environmental review process.
9. The new regulations of the CAC need to be refined and improved to ensure that past abuses of the CAC are not repeated and that the board operates independently and in the best interests of the health and welfare of the surrounding communities.
10. The Environmental Impact Report does not concede that nearby communities will experience severe, adverse impacts when numerous studies have shown that communities sited near landfills are heavily impacted.
11. We are gravely concerned about the potential for increased particulate matter, VOCs, hydrogen sulfide, methane, and other airborne pollutants from the continued operation of Chiquita Canyon Landfill, including contaminants resulting from the transportation of waste to and from the site location.
12. We are concerned by the county's conflicts of interest between dependence on landfill funds and the well-being of County residents impacted by the project.
13. The attainment status for several *criteria pollutants* in the Santa Clarita Valley, and the proposed project is *non-attainment*. We feel that this fact warrants serious examination.
14. We believe the County of Los Angeles has a duty to ascertain and compare the impacts of other alternatives listed in the Environmental Impact Report, in order to determine the true economic and environmental costs of expanding, and using, Chiquita Canyon Landfill.
15. Traffic impacts and estimates were insufficient in the environmental impact report and should be reevaluated to determine impacts to the City of Santa Clarita and other impacted communities.
16. We believe the landfill's spokespersons misrepresented facts and/or lied under oath regarding the role and past correspondence with the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee. We are requesting these statements be corrected or clarified under oath.



Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance

C4CCLC@GMAIL.COM

WWW.C4CCLC.COM

WE APPEAL THE CERTIFICATION OF THE EIR FOR THIS PROJECT APPROVAL BASED ON, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

PROPER RECOURSE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Including but not limited to: 47, 71, 72, 73, 79

1. We believe the mitigation measures fall short of adequately protecting residents from adverse conditions regarding air quality, odors, nuisance and quality of life. The affected communities should have clear protocol for monitoring and reporting hazards, violations and adverse effects during landfill operations.
1. We understand the landfill's economic model is not sustainable as a local intake facility and regional fees accumulated for Chiquita Canyon landfill will be eventually passed onto the consumer. High consumer costs to operate alternative sites, including the Mesquite Regional Landfill, have been continuously used as an arguments against such alternative sites.
2. Project mitigation measures largely consist of oversight techniques, which do not offer legitimate protocol or steps to enforce, withhold or revoke the permit if violations occur during the continued operations. Proposed mitigation measures do not equally mitigate the surrounding communities including Val Verde, Live Oak, Hasley Hills, The Valencia Commerce Center - as well as the City of Santa Clarita, which will be affected by increased truck traffic.
3. Mitigation measures have been structured to reduce fees based on facility growth, while not accounting for potential larger impacts to the surrounding communities.

LACK OF SCOPE

Including but not limited to: 32, 41, 46, 49, 50, 56, 69, 78

4. Overall, the Final Environmental Impact Report fails to provide substantial evidence that continued operations of Chiquita Canyon Landfill will not affect the health and well-being of nearby residents, employees, and school children. The numerous studies this project is based upon do not reflect the current situation, either in research which is outdated, misaligned or nonexistent. Data collected for the EIR was insufficient to fully identify potential adverse impacts to the environment and in turn did not address substantial air, soil, and water pollutants.
5. The landfill gas-to-energy facility does not mention current practice of selling energy to the cities of Burbank and Pasadena which we disagree are not "local grids".
6. The Commissioners' basis for additional landfill space conflicts with reports of an existing surplus of landfill space for the County of Los Angeles, and enumerated in the Annual Report prepared by Cal Recycle.
7. We feel multiple agencies made compelling critical comments to the Department of Regional Planning which were not addressed in the permittee responses.
8. The traffic study in the findings does not adequately analyze the traffic arising from the construction of the new entrance at the site, the 126, and the Interstate 5.
9. In our opinion, the Commissioners appeared to be ill-prepared regarding the scope and the alternatives of the project. The RPC appeared that they did not investigate or research the waste-by-rail project alternative, nor knew basic information about this alternative or other alternatives to the project at hand.

COMMUNITY AGREEMENT TO CLOSE

10. The Board of Supervisors approved the CUP 89-081, on May 20, 1997. In the Rebuttal Response to the Community Agreement, Chiquita Canyon Landfill did not provide the CUP from 1997 but instead used an earlier agreement from 1996 which did not contain Condition #44, which was added after the community agreement had amended the CUP. Condition #44 is pivotal to County involvement with the community agreement and regulation of the permit.



Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance

C4CCLC@GMAIL.COM

WWW.C4CCLC.COM

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Findings including but not limited to: 1, 11, 21, 22, 27, 31, 51, 54, 55, 66, 68, 76 and conclusion B

11. CEQA processes were undermined due to public hearings held outside of the directly-impacted communities, and closer to many of the supporters of the project. Nor was proper review time given to citizens who may not be familiar with an already dense scientific report. The Environmental Justice and Socioeconomic chapter of the Environmental Impact Report should have been rewritten after a Section 11135 complaint was filed with CalEPA and the Attorney General of the State of California.
12. The method to assess *disparate impact* in the Environmental Impact Report was flawed. The Environmental Impact Report only mentions that the percentage of the Hispanic population in the area surrounding the landfill is similar to the County's demographics, in general. Environmental justice/injustice should be analyzed according to the health and safety hazards that one population sustains, while other areas do not.
13. Residents are already impacted by the landfill and will suffer *cumulative impacts* should the landfill be allowed to continue their operations.
14. The approved CUP continually denies the potential for adverse impact, while residences and federal office buildings are located within 500 feet of the project site.
15. Approved project conditions put the health and safety of the public in continued jeopardy. We are concerned that the impacts of continued operations at Chiquita Canyon Landfill have not been sufficiently investigated. Though Chiquita Canyon Landfill takes in a significant amount of County waste, it is not an optimal location because it is sited adjacent to residential, commercial, and school areas. In addition, the legality of expanding the site is in dispute as it was set to close as a condition in the previous conditional use permit, per an agreement it entered with the Val Verde Civic Association.
16. Providing free clean-up days for residents of Val Verde is a mitigation measure and not a charitable act, as it is presented in the approval. It is inaccurate to generalize community health impacts as mere concerns when residents have testified under oath at public hearings of having and witnessing symptoms associated with airborne chemical exposure, including methane and hydrogen sulfide.
17. Testimony from nearby residents, future residents, and nearby employees to the project have time and again revealed adverse effects on their health, peace, quality of life and welfare. To ignore the amount of testimony in opposition, and the reasonings behind this opposition, is tantamount to revoking the rights of those who will be endangered by this project.

PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

18. The Clean Hands Waiver and its issuance has created various issues surrounding the proper use of such a waiver. It also questions the unfair advantage it has given the landfill to accept more tonnage than allowed in both the CUP and the Community Agreement.
19. Proposed lower tonnage limits intended to alter the project to the betterment of the community do not impact the working face growth toward the lowest eastern ridgeline, increasing proximity to businesses, residential areas, and schools.

NON-APPLICANT

Date May 1, 2017

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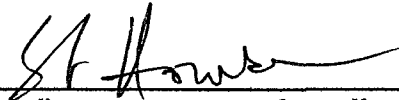
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Briefly, explain the reason for the appeal (attach additional information if necessary):

Please see attached.

x

(Signed)



Appellant

Steven Howse - President, Val Verde Civic Association

Print Name

28517 Lincoln Avenue

Address

Val Verde, CA 91384

City/Zip

661-714-1884

Day Time Telephone Number

vvcivic@gmail.com

E-mail Address



VAL VERDE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

VAL VERDE, CA | VVCIVIC@GMAIL.COM | WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/VVCIVIC

We wish to appeal the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission's decision to approve Conditional Use Permit 2004-00042 based on but not limited to the following grounds:

1. It appears the Regional Planning Commissioners did not review or access information regarding the 1997 community agreement between the landfill and the Val Verde Civic Association. This document is an integral part of the landfill's current CUP with Los Angeles County and should have been reviewed early on, during the Notice of Preparation.

Condition #44 of the CUP was not resolved in the April public hearing. It is our position that the landfill's contract with the Val Verde Civic Association in 1997 prevents the landfill and their successors from receiving a new permit. Our board submitted comments to the Department of Regional Planning on December 27, 2016 during the CEQA process, noting:

- a. The county approved a CUP with conflicting clauses in 1997.
 - b. Condition #44 directly recognizes the VVCA agreement and enforcement if the permit is breached. On multiple occasions it has been publicly verified that Chiquita Canyon Landfill has exceeded its permitted 23 million ton capacity.
 - c. The recent rebuttal by Chiquita Canyon Landfill to the 1997 Community Agreement used a CUP from 1996, which did not disclose Condition #44, misleading the Commissioners.
2. Based on numerous grievances the VVCA has received in the form of community comment, correspondence, public votes, et cetera, we are immensely concerned that the project will violate Conclusion B of the 1997 Conditional Use Permit:
 - a. *"The requested use will not adversely affect the health, peace, comfort or welfare of persons residing or working in the surrounding area and will not be materially detrimental to the use, enjoyment, or valuation of property of other persons located in the vicinity of the site and will not jeopardize, endanger or otherwise constitute a menace to the public health, safety or general welfare."*
3. We believe many of the concerns during the comment period were not adequately addressed. Multiple comments seeking further information and data for the Draft Environmental Impact Report, which will greatly impact the health and wellbeing of local residents, schools, and workplaces were left unaddressed.
4. We are troubled that public commentaries critical of the project were not included in the Draft CUP, including letters of concern/opposition from environmental regulatory agencies, public agencies, community representatives, school boards, and residents. It is our opinion that the county has a responsibility to ensure the project does not adversely affect the community, region and and environment.
 - a. On the other hand, the Draft CUP included "letters of support" from Val Verde residents. The choice to include these signature cards of "support" is especially objectionable, as community members have claimed they were obtained under false pretenses at a "Free Dump Day." Including these cards in the Draft CUP creates a skewed representation of

how the proposed project has been received by the Val Verde community.

- b. In the April 19, 2017 public hearing, Regional Planning Commissioners presented a lack of understanding of the critical community regulatory structures and groups including:
 - c. The steps involved with community recourse, including: the process of issuing notices of violation; past grievances with county appointees being denied; existing issues surrounding permittees' lack of attention and candor regarding community concerns.
 - d. The structures for public involvement surrounding the Community Advisory Committee and its ability to function properly as a regulatory agency.
 - e. A former CAC officer sent supporting documents to the Commissioners regarding the difficulties they experienced in fulfilling its duties, due to actions by Chiquita Canyon. We believe the Commissioners did not review these documents and correspondences before approving this permit.
5. Residents have complained multiple times at WVCA public board meetings regarding impediments at the WVCAC including how the control of board member appointment is exclusively exercised by one person, the 5th District Field Deputy.
 6. The approved CUP does not fully address necessary enforcement measures, including adequate fines, allotted violations before major recourse is instigated, and protection of the surrounding communities from repeated exposure to landfill off-gassing.
 7. The approved CUP does not define the necessary steps for odor nuisance measures.
 8. Complaints and concerns surrounding the odor-reporting processes with SCAQMD were left unaddressed by the Regional Planning Commission.
 9. The Clean Hands Waiver issued by the Director of Regional Planning was inappropriate for a project of this magnitude and undermined the Community Advisory Committee as well as the community concern and participation as it is protected under the California Environmental Quality Act
 10. In the public hearing presentations, the landfill reported that their current gross daily intake is *over 15,000 tons which is greater than the 12,000 tons they are seeking*. This far exceeds their current permit levels and those agreed upon in the WVCA agreement. We believe this is a major abuse of the waiver, the permit and the community agreement.
 11. Multiple requests for accurate air-quality reports within reasonable proximity of the site have been unanswered. Currently, the closest monitor used to assess the project's impacts is located 7 miles from the project site. It samples minimal chemicals, while monitors collecting major chemical levels are over 17 miles away from the site. No data is collected from any of these monitors for Hydrogen Sulfide and Vinyl Chloride. Residents have testified to having symptoms of Hydrogen Sulfide exposure/poisoning and we are concerned that this has not been addressed.
 12. The Department of Regional Planning did not confer with Public Works to prepare an in-depth comparison of the financial and environmental impacts of the Mesquite Regional Landfill waste-by-rail option (owned and operated by the County of Los Angeles), versus the continued use of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.
 13. The proposed CUP does not adequately identify mitigation funds for communities directly impacted by the project, including Val Verde and Live Oak, which are both identified in the DEIR as cancer risk sites.

14. There is a lack of clarification of the maximum allowed tonnage limits in Condition 21, as "average" tons per day. This condition needs to be clarified, in order to accurately assess the environmental and economic impacts for the lifetime of this project.
15. The Department of Regional Planning allowed the landfill to distort their own DEIR information during the Regional Planning Commission hearing. Specifically *Figure 11.5-Maximum Health Impact Locations from Proposed Project Construction and Operation* identifying nearby residential, work, and school sites as cancer risk sites which landfill representatives claimed as false information in their testimony.
16. We find it alarming that the studies include projections only to 2020, while the permit itself allows operations well beyond 2020. This is a far-reaching concern for the future of our community and for the County. We believe the review periods should correspond with the collection and review of environmental data (air, water, soil, etc). Action should be taken during the review period if data show that environmental standards are not met.
17. If compared to the Sunshine Canyon Landfill and its effects on the community of Granada Hills which sits farther from the landfill site than Chiquita Canyon Landfill to Val Verde, there is no denying this project has the potential to harm the already impacted lives of those living closest to the landfill, and may have a major negative impact on those within two miles of the site, or individuals in the path of the prevailing winds over the eastern ridge of the site.
18. We believe the approval of this project violates the California Environmental Quality Act - California Public Resources Code Sections 21000-21004, which states that no project should be approved which would cause significant environmental effects, if there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that would lessen those effects, including the identification of all significant effects, alternatives, and potential mitigation measures.

NON-APPLICANT

Date May 2, 2017

Zoning Section
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Room 383, Kenneth Hahn
Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

FILED

2017 MAY -3 PM 4:51

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

PROJECT
NO./CUP NO.: 2004-00042

APPLICANT: Sierra Club, Santa Clarita Group, (jointly with) CA25UP

LOCATION: Santa Clarita, California

21648 Oak Orchard Rd, Santa Clarita, CA 91321

Zoned
District

Related zoning matters:

CUP(s) or VARIANCE No.

Change of Zone Case No.

Other

This is an appeal on the decision of the Regional Planning Commission in the subject case. This form is to be presented in person with a check or money order made payable to the "Board of Supervisors" (check or money order must be presented with personal identification), during regular business hours 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. prior to the appeal deadline at the above address. Contact the Zoning Section of the Board of Supervisors for information: (213) 974-1426.

This is to appeal: (Check one)

 The cost of Denial of this request: \$883.00*

 X The cost of Approval of this request: \$883.00*

*Except for Subdivision appeals: \$130.00 of this appeal amount is allocated to the Board of Supervisors' Hearing

Briefly, explain the reason for the appeal (attach additional information if necessary):

see attached

<u>x </u>	<u></u>
(Signed)	Appellant
<u>Sandra Cattell</u>	<u>Philip Germain (CA25UP)</u>
Print Name	
<u>21648 Oak Orchard Rd</u>	<u>14749 Calla Lily Ct.</u>
Address	
<u>Santa Clarita, CA 91321</u>	<u>Santa Clarita, CA 91387</u>
City/Zip	
<u>661-714-2850</u>	<u>661-877-0396</u>
Day Time Telephone Number	
<u>sumcatt@yahoo.com</u>	<u>contact@ca25up.org</u>
E-mail Address	



Sierra Club and CA25 United for Progress hereby appeal the County of Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission's decision to approve Conditional Use Permit 2004-00042.

Our organizations are concerned about the long-term and wide-ranging health, safety and environmental effects that will result from approval of this project. The project does not comply with CEQA requirements, violates State and Federal law, and endangers the lives of the surrounding residents, businesses and educational public school community.

We specifically disagree with the hearing conclusion that "The interim continuation of CCL operations is consistent with General Plan Policy PS/F 5.1 because it maintains an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public."

It is our opinion that the Department of Regional Planning and the Regional Planning Commission did not properly address the lack of CEQA compliance and lifetime implications of this project during the CEQA process or planning proceedings, and we respectfully disagree with the County of Los Angeles' decision to allow continued operations of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The expansion project violates state and federal laws.

We are appealing based on, but not limited to, the following concerns:

Project Scope

With the recent closure of Puente Hills Landfill, and closure of Sunshine Canyon Landfill approaching, the permit requests that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill become the primary repository of waste for Los Angeles County. The prior permit had been granted for a limited time and capacity, and that time period has ended and the capacity has been exceeded. The expansion permit seeks to expand the volume of refuse deposited far beyond its originally engineered capacity. Additionally, although the prior permit was limited in time, the expansion permit seeks a 30-year additional time frame. These are discussed in greater detail in the letter from researchers at UC Irvine and New York University, set forth below.

Historic intake reports show that Chiquita Canyon Landfill regularly accepts out-of-county waste, with a sizeable percentage of waste originating from areas as far as San Diego County. Despite the fact that closer, local waste disposal sites were readily accessible throughout the region including (but not limited to), Sunshine Canyon, Scholl Canyon, Puente Hills (these three slated for closure based on conditions similar to the current conditions for Chiquita), Lancaster, Palmdale, Fillmore, Simi Valley, Moorpark, Phelan, Whittier and Mesquite.

The current and proposed expanded project uses outdated technology and does not utilize modern green technology. Hundreds of trash vehicles will criss-cross through Los Angeles County, ferrying a large



percentage of Southern California waste on a daily basis, and will adversely contribute to the air quality of the region.

The Landfill currently sits in Val Verde, bordered by residents, schools, businesses, and day care centers, close by and in neighboring areas.

Project Approval Does Not Comply with CEQA

Due to the potential for serious harm to adjacent communities and the wider region, this project fails to meet assurances enumerated in CEQA Guidelines, that significant impacts resulting from this project will be avoided or mitigated. The Chiquita Landfill site is not seismically stable, which is a requirement that cannot be met. The subject landfill experienced significant seismic activity during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, resulting in damage to the liner of the landfill, risking the health and safety of surrounding residents. Because this area is not seismically stable, it cannot meet CEQA requirements.

The engineering of the landfill and liner was designed for the smaller capacity use. By increasing the capacity of waste to be deposited into the landfill, and increasing the use to 30 years, the original infrastructure will fail and will not support the additional use without causing significant harm to the environment and the lives of the community members.

Project Approval Will Adversely Affect the Santa Clara River

The Santa Clara River is a critical and dynamic river system in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties that warrants protection. There is no evidence that surface and subsurface water drainage studies have been conducted, as required. Due to the close proximity of Chiquita to the Santa Clara River, our organizations are concerned about the possibility for runoff from Chiquita to enter the river and its watershed.

Project Approval Places Biota at Risk

This project places native biota at risk, including oaks and federally-endangered species. Additionally, the mitigation standard for oak-tree removal is 10 to 1, and higher for heritage oaks.

Fine Particulate Matter Levels Were Not Adequately Investigated

Particulate matter monitoring cannot be appropriately commented or mitigated by the County, since local ambient air assessment for particulate matter has not been performed continuously at multiple monitoring stations in close proximity to the active cells on the site. The closest monitoring station that measures PM 2.5 to FEM standards (Federal Equivalent Method) is located in Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 25 miles from the project site. This is not sufficient to give accurate readings and data.

Common Landfill Gases and Criteria Pollutants Were Not Assessed. Air-Monitoring Network is Insufficient

The Environmental Impact Report relies on data from a Burbank South Coast Air Quality Management District station which was closed in June of 2014. With the recent closure of the Burbank AQMD monitoring station, there are less air-quality monitoring stations to monitor ambient air quality of the region.



The Newhall monitoring station measures carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone and PM10 only, and is located approximately 7.5 miles from the site entrance. It should be noted that airborne pollutants associated with landfill fugitive gases, such as hydrogen sulfide, benzene, toluene and vinyl chlorides are not measured as part of SCAQMD's monitoring system and need to be monitored independently to protect the health of surrounding communities.

To ensure human health and that environmental regulations are effective, continuous environmental monitoring should be implemented/undertaken, both at the project site, as well as in surrounding communities. The County of Los Angeles has a duty to safeguard the health and well-being of local populations. This monitoring requirement has not been met, and its absence endangers the lives of the community.

Please see attached monitoring network maps published by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Lack of Sufficient Hydrogeology and Groundwater Quality Assurances

The Conditional Use Permit approved on April 19, 2017 does not do enough to ensure that an aquifer underlying landfill areas will be protected from leachate pollution. There is added concern regarding liner failure, as the Environmental Protection Agency maintains that all landfill liners eventually leak. Additionally, the lack of seismic stability of the landfill will endanger the aquifer, as mentioned above. The proposed expansion will add substantial stress on the infrastructure which was engineered for a much smaller landfill.

Increased Traffic Burden to Residents of the City of Santa Clarita

As tonnage limits are increased, the amount of truck traffic, and therefore emissions, will rise. It was self-reported at the March 1, 2017 Regional Planning Commission hearing that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill exceeded its allowable tonnage limits on many occasions. This makes it difficult to extrapolate the quantity of existing emissions and the projected increase of emissions.

Project Proximity Endangers School Children and Violates State Education Laws

One of the more disturbing aspects of the proposed project is its potential to harm children while they are attending school. This violates the purpose of California Education Code which requires students to be in an environmentally safe area, free from toxins. This will violate students' rights to be educated in a safe environment. The Environmental Impact Report identifies nearby *sensitive receptors*, with little-to-no mitigations or assurances that school children will be protected from the harmful impacts throughout the lifetime of the project.

Approximately 15,000 students will attend school within 5 miles of the project site. The closest school is 0.8 miles away from the project and there is an approved elementary school for the Newhall Ranch Project that is sited approximately 2,000 feet from the landfill's queueing and weigh stations.



The affected schools from the Castaic Union School District- Castaic Elementary, Castaic Middle School, Live Oak Elementary, Northlake Hills Elementary. The affected school from the Newhall School District is Oak Hills Elementary. The affected schools from the Saugus Union School District are Bridgeport Elementary, Charles Helmers Elementary, Tesoro del Valle Elementary, and West Creek Academy. The affected schools in the William S. Hart Union School District are Valencia High School, West Ranch High School, Rancho Pico Junior High, and Rio Norte Junior High.

These Districts were not given proper notice, and significantly, the California Department of Education was not notified about this project, and did not have the opportunity to let their legal counsel review the dangers and comment and file objections to this project. This violates State law.

The University of California, Irvine, and New York University, Steinhardt Professors Cite Ample Scientific Evidence of an Established Excess Cancer Risk Not Addressed in the FEIR. Additionally, the 1997 Agreement Signed by the Community is Being Violated.

Professors Lejano and Stokols wrote an April 12, 2017 letter to Supervisors Barger, Hahn, Kuehl, Ridley-Thomas and Solis, with a copy to LA County Dept of Regional Planning, and CalEPA, discussing their scientific epidemiological evidence finding that the project currently poses an excess cancer risk to the exposed individuals in Val Verde and the surrounding area due to the continued operation of the landfill in its present. (This letter was cited by several community members who testified on the second day of hearing.) The cancer risk is determined to be excess at its current rate of 420 in a million to the maximum exposed individual. The expansion would cause an additional cancer risk by 100 in a million or more. Their letter explained increased injuries caused to individuals would result from air toxins and particulates, through airborne and waterborne routes of exposure. This leads to higher cancer rates, hospitalizations, and respiratory illness.

Their data is based on municipal landfills studied that were within 5 kilometers of the individuals. Additional studies, which they referenced in their letter, included congenital malformation. Neither the DEIR, the FEIR, or the testimony of the project manager addressed any of the health risks. The closest residents live within 0.2 miles of the landfill border, known as the most-exposed residents. However, the data the agency relied on was collected at least 7 miles away, including Burbank, Reseda, and Santa Clarita. None of the samples were drawn from the location itself.

"The EPA's one-in-a-million criterion and the SCAQMD ten-in-one-million criterion focus on cancer risk alone, and do not take into account the links between air, water, and soil contaminants on other health problems such as asthma, ENT irritation/inflammation, respiratory infections, reactive airway disease, and the emotional and physiological impacts of chronic psychological distress."

They also cite the FEIR as not addressing the comments on the flawed Environmental Justice analysis found in the DEIR. The lower socioeconomic citizens of Val Verde are disproportionately bearing the brunt of the



solid waste. Eighty percent of the trash disposed of at Chiquita Landfill comes from outside the Santa Clarita Valley. This violates CalEPA standards for environmental justice and was not sufficiently addressed.

"The community signed an agreement with the landfill owner in 1997 that the landfill would be closed after exceeding 23 million tons of trash (which was surpassed in July 2016) or by Nov. 2019, whichever came first". This agreement is referenced in the current Conditional Use Permit as Condition 44 (attached). In fact, the proposed landfill would extend the life of the landfill through 2037, expand its waste disposal footprint from 257 to 400 acres, and grow from a maximum of 30K tons of trash per week to 60K tons - more than are processed by the Apex landfill in Las Vegas, currently the largest operating waste site in the U.S. The proposed project violates the trust and good faith of the residents."

Since the landfill was expanded in 1998, new residences, schools, neighborhoods and childcare facilities have been constructed within 1-2 miles of the expanded landfill perimeter. This means there are more sensitive land uses near Val Verde than 20 years earlier.

Professors Lejano and Stokols conclude that the FEIR should be retracted and the expansion permit denied. They urged the Supervisors to protect the health and well-being of the residents in the 5th District, deny the permit and initiate closure of the Chiquita Landfill. Because they are Professors of Environmental Science and Social Ecology from the two most prominent public universities in the world, their scientific expert opinion should be followed.

Cancer Victims Whom Lived in the Val Verde Community Testified About Their Health Problems Caused by the Landfill

At the two-day hearing, several residents living in Val Verde near the perimeter testified about their cancer and health problems. Several community members had already died from cancer and health problems believed to be caused by exposure to the landfill. The Commissioners did not take their testimony into account when they granted the expansion permit. The fact that they ignored critical evidence of the health and death of community members is grounds for denying the expansion permit.

Ongoing Environmental Justice Concerns

The closest community to Chiquita Canyon Landfill is Val Verde, a historic environmental justice community with a disproportionate population of Hispanic and Latino residents. Residents of the community of Val Verde filed a civil rights complaint in 2015, citing concerns over language notification, disparate impact and cumulative impacts throughout the lifetime of the proposed project. Scholl Canyon and Sunshine Canyon Landfills have generated the same community concerns as Chiquita Canyon Landfill and we suspect that concerns from other communities are being taken more seriously due to the proximity of wealthier communities, such as Glendale and North Hills.



Approval of Project Conflicts with Community Standards District (CSD) Guidelines

Continued earth-moving activities at Chiquita Canyon will compromise the surrounding hillsides. Areas of Chiquita Canyon Landfill will be visible from the 126/15 interchange and Copper Hill. In general, zoning of a heavy-industrial site near trails and residential areas does not conform to the CSD.

Ongoing Compliance Concerns

Current and ongoing violations at Chiquita Canyon Landfill have not been adequately addressed by the County's Lead Enforcement Agency, nor the Department of Regional Planning. There should be heavy fines for noncompliance, and the facility should be closed down for a period of time commensurate with the violation. Of course, that would require continuous testing and monitoring.

More Research Needed for Project Alternatives

We object to the preference of Chiquita Canyon Landfill to Mesquite (or other sites). The waste-by-rail project was initiated by Supervisor Solis as a better alternative in transporting waste, especially from the areas in the south, which are closer to the rail yard. We believe that testimony from the Department of Public Works indicated that sufficient research was not concluded.

On the second day of the hearing, the commissioners asked the project manager about what research he had done to develop a green sustainable model, such as utilized in Sweden. The project manager squirmed and ignored the question. His lack of research is not an excuse to push this project through. California has strict environmental protections for a reason - it is to protect lives and the environment. It is time to push forward and require green, state-of-the-art facilities which successfully and safely operate in other parts of the state, country and the world.

Additionally, on the second day of hearing, when the commissioners asked the project manager about other available sites, he gave a non-responsive answer indicating that the business people who would be profiting from the landfill did not want those sites to be considered. The landfills which are currently available to use, that have the proper CEQA compliance are the Calabasas landfill; Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility in Palmdale; Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center; Santa Clara Organics in Fillmore; Peach Hill in Moorpark; in addition to others in Simi Valley, Whittier and Phelan.

Concerns Regarding Use of Mitigation Funds

Provisions to ensure that financial mitigations will go toward increased air, water and soil monitoring or oversight are not outlined in the Conditional Use Permit or planning documents. We believe that the County has a duty to detail and specify the role, duties and limitations of the CAC/TAC in the final permit.

Incompatible Surrounding Land Use

Chiquita Canyon Landfill is sited adjacent to multiple approved, residential areas that have not been built, most notably, the Newhall Ranch Project and is also adjacent to a commercial center. When factoring the



planned land use, the County of Los Angeles has a duty to identify and mitigate for populations for the lifetime of the project.

Seismic and Liquefaction Hazards

There are liquefaction zones within and adjacent to Chiquita Canyon Landfill, which put the health and safety of nearby communities at risk due to the nature of landfilling activity. Throughout Chiquita Canyon Landfill's operational history, there have been multiple instances of landslide activity, in which soil and waste materials breached natural and manmade barriers.

Chiquita Canyon is located very close to the Holser Fault as well as other significant fault systems, and it sustained significant damage to its liners during the Northridge Earthquake of 1994. We are concerned about the risks that seismic activity poses to the groundwater and nearby communities, and to the Santa Clara River. The fact that the landfill project is not seismically stable means the expansion permit should be denied because it violates CalEPA and US EPA requirements.

Public Comment from Regulatory Agencies Not Adequately Addressed

Our organizations are gravely concerned that public comment from organizations such as California Air Resources Board and CalEPA were not adequately addressed during the CEQA process. It is imperative that the Department of Public Works and the Department of Regional Planning mitigate their concerns.

Protection of Local Agriculture Not Adequately Addressed

Without ongoing water monitoring surrounding the landfill site, it is impossible to detect, much less ameliorate, water contamination. This would result in failure to protect the local food supply and Heritage Valley farmers downstream of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Conditions of Clean Hands Waiver

The waiver granted should not allow higher than previously-allowed tonnage while these issues are under appeal.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Appeal of the expansion Permit should be denied and the closure of the Chiquita Landfill should be initiated.

We would like to thank the Department of Regional Planning and the Board of Supervisors for the timely processing of this appeal, submitted by the *Sierra Club* and *CA25 United for Progress*.

Sandra Cattell
Chair, Santa Clarita Group
Sierra Club

Philip Germain
Chair
CA25 United for Progress

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8-22-16

Supervisor Hilda Solis,
Supervisor Sheila Kuehl
Supervisor Mark Ridley Thomas
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael Antonovich
Executive Office
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sent via email to: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Please copy all Supervisors

Re: Waiver of Condition 46 of the Conditional Use Approval for Chiquita Canyon Landfill and failure to provide a closure plan

Honorable Supervisors:

It has come to our attention that Richard Bruckner, Director of the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning took it upon himself, and without notifying the affected community or any other member of the public, granted the Chiquita Canyon Landfill operators a waiver of condition 46 of their 1997 expansion approval which states:

- 46. The maximum total capacity of the landfill shall be 23 million tons. Landfill closure shall occur when this capacity is reached or by November 24, 2019, whichever occurs first.**

Without public participation or notification and with inadequate environmental review for the enormity of the impact of this change, Mr. Bruckner granted the landfill operator permission to continue adding another 6 million tons of waste to this landfill, an increase of 25% of the amount which your Board permitted in 1997 after considerable negotiations with the community of Val Verde.

Further, it appears that certain staff at the planning department were well aware that the landfill was approaching its full capacity as far back as October of 2015. But instead of requiring a closure plan, the County staff chose to work with the landfill operator to change this important central condition of the 1997 approval and made sure the community would have no knowledge of the change by not circulating the inadequate environmental document or noticing any public hearing of this matter.

We believe that Mr. Bruckner's actions in this matter put into jeopardy the entire procedure of conditions of approval upon which communities and the public depend when participating in the County planning process and undermines the safeguards ensured by public review and the CEQA process.

We therefore ask that you 1) investigate this matter 2) hold a public hearing 3) direct that the landfill operator to provide a closure plan for this facility.

We have attached recent articles on this matter from Los Angeles Times, LA Daily News and a local news feed for your reference.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Steven Wicke
Conservation Chari,
Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club



April 12, 2017

Kathryn Barger, Fifth District Supervisor
Janice Hahn, Fourth District Supervisor
Sheila Kuehl, Third District Supervisor
Mark Ridley-Thomas, Second District Supervisor
Hilda L. Solis, First District Supervisor
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90082

Dear Supervisors Barger, Hahn, Kuehl, Ridley-Thomas, and Solis:

We wish to provide our input concerning the FEIR and environmental review of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, as part of the hearing on the FEIR scheduled for April 19, 2017. For the reasons we discuss below, our assessment of the project is that it will continue to injure, with significantly greater impact, the health and well-being of nearby residents, especially those residing in the town of Val Verde. We feel that the injustice is great enough to warrant retraction of the FEIR and denial of the expansion permit.

As importantly, the FEIR itself is inadequate. The FEIR itself did not specifically address issues raised by various parties, including one of the authors of this letter; it instead repeated text found in the DEIR. The purpose of the public review is to address and respond to these comments, which the FEIR did not do. Some of the major objections to the proposed expansion and the ILIR include the following:

1. As Dr. Raul Lejano discussed in his comments on the DEIR (August 23, 2014), the estimated excess cancer risk (i.e., the additional risk due to the landfill's emissions alone) to the maximum exposed individual (MEI) is around 420 in a million, well in excess of the significance threshold.¹ This was not specifically addressed in the FEIR. The latter only stated that risk analyses are conservative and, so, provide inflated risk estimates—a claim which is not responsible, given that there is no evidence showing that the DEIR's analysis is conservative or not. Moreover, such a statement would preclude conducting analysis altogether. The technical opinion offered by Dr. Lejano, an authority on risk assessment, is that the estimate of 420 in a million is not conservative and is indicative of the risk burden borne by residents of Val Verde due to the continued operation of the landfill. Expanding the landfill would increase cancer risk by 100 in a million or more. In addition, potential impacts on groundwater and surface water quality were not addressed.

2. There is considerable epidemiological evidence of injuries to residents around these types of landfills from exposure to air toxics and particulates through airborne and waterborne routes of exposure. Mataloni et al. (2016) found evidence of increased cancer mortality rates and higher hospitalization rates (due to respiratory illness) within 5 km of the municipal landfills studied.² Other studies also found serious health

¹ Lejano, R. Environmental analysis of the proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion. 2005. Department of Planning, Policy, and Design, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA.

² Mataloni, F. et al. (2016) "Morbidity and mortality of people who live close to municipal waste landfills: a multisite cohort study." *International journal of epidemiology* 45(3): 806-815.

^c <https://www.caspe.ac.uk/press-releases>





<https://www.ca.gov/press/pr010117>

5. We submit our own work as evidence of the continued adverse impact of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill on the health and well-being of the residents of Val Verde.⁵ This includes serious nuisance effects (noise, odor, litter) and psychological distress/trauma experienced by its residents. The IIR did not address these issues (which were also brought up in Lejano's comments on the IIR, mentioned above).

We add that such effects, which include significant impacts on property value, are not confined to Val Verde but also extend to communities in Valencia and Newhall and other parts of Santa Clarita. A review of property value impacts of landfills is found in Farber (1998) --e.g., Reichert et al. (1992) find property value reductions of 5.5-7.3% around landfills.⁶

6. Since the landfill was expanded in 1998, new residential neighborhoods, schools, and childcare facilities have been constructed within 1.2 miles of the proposed expanded landfill perimeter.⁷ So there are now many more sensitive land uses near Val Verde that are within a three-mile radius of the landfill than there were two decades ago. In light of existing epidemiological evidence of the health problems associated with living close to toxic waste sites, and notwithstanding Waste Connections' assurances of improved air filtration systems and improved liners/seals to be installed beneath the landfill, a cautious approach (closing vs. continuing and expanding the landfill) is strongly advised.

7. The community signed an agreement with the landfill owner in 1997 that the landfill would be closed after exceeding 23M tons of trash (which were surpassed in July 2016) or by Nov. 2019, whichever came first.⁸ In fact, the proposed expansion would extend the life of the landfill through 2037, expand its waste disposal footprint from 257 to 400 acres, and grow from a maximum of 30K tons of trash per week to 60K tons--more than are processed by the Apex Landfill in Las Vegas, currently the largest operating waste site in the U.S. The proposed project violates the trust and good faith of the residents.

It is our professional opinion that the injuries borne by the residents of Val Verde from the continued operation of the landfill are real and unjust and would be exacerbated further by its expansion. We urge you to protect the health and well-being of residents in the 5th District, deny the move to expand the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, and initiate closure of the same.

Sincerely,

Raul Lejano, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Environmental Education
Steinhardt School of Culture,
Education, and Human Development
New York University

Daniel Stokols, Ph.D.
Chancellor's Professor Emeritus
School of Social Ecology and
UCI College of Health Sciences
University of California, Irvine

⁵ Lejano, R., & Stokols, D. (2010). Understanding minority residents' perceptions of neighborhood risks and U.S. New modalities, findings, and policy implications. *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research*, 27(2), 107-123.

⁶ Farber, S. (1998). Undesirable facilities and property values: a summary of empirical studies. *Ecological Economics*, 24(1), 1-14.

⁷ Reichert, A., Small, M., & Mahanty, S. (1992). The impact of landfills on residential property values. *Journal of Real Estate Research*, 7(3), 297-314.

⁸ Williams, J. Board of Supervisors OKs expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. http://articles.latimes.com/1997-02-26/local-me-12666_1_chiquita-canyon-landfill, in Los Angeles Times, February 26, 1997. L.A. Times, Los Angeles, CA.

Verizon LTE

10:21 AM

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drive.google.com



cc Richard Claghorn
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1345
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W Temple St
Los Angeles CA 90012

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for Environmental Protection
Cal EPA
10911 Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-2815



APPENDIX A

SCAQMD Network Depictions

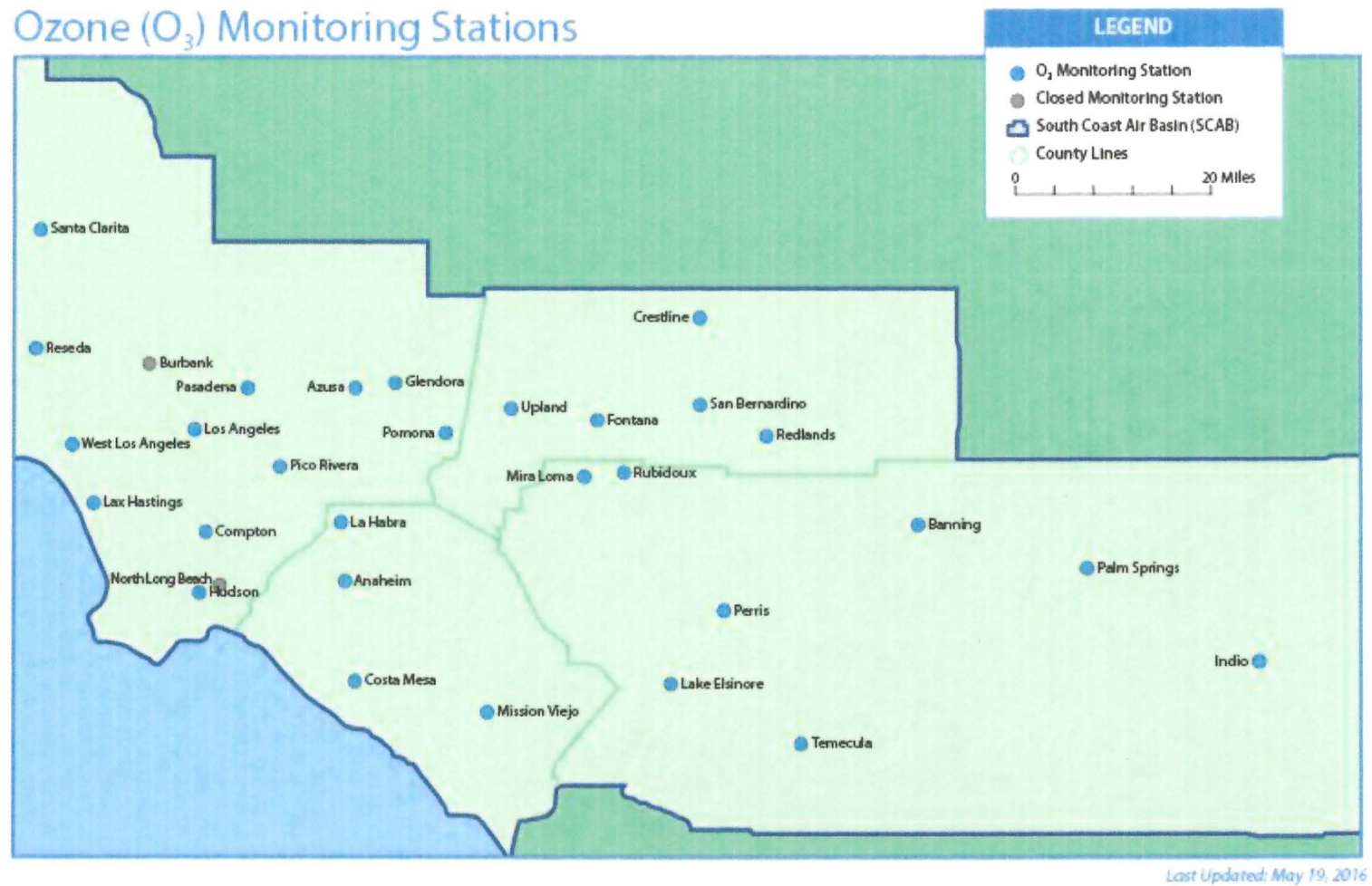


Figure 1 SCAQMD Ozone Monitoring Locations

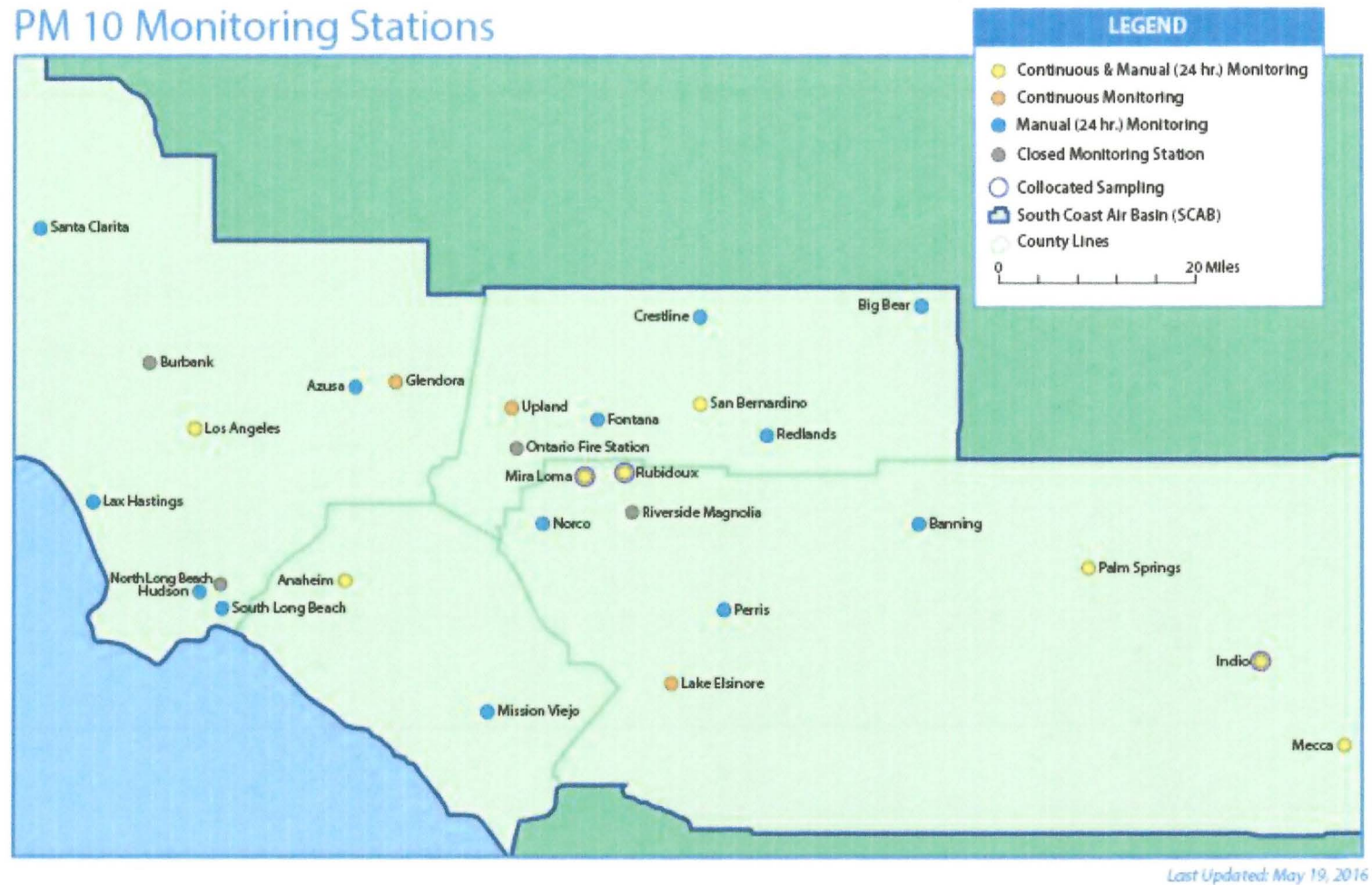


Figure 2 SCAQMD PM10 Monitoring Locations

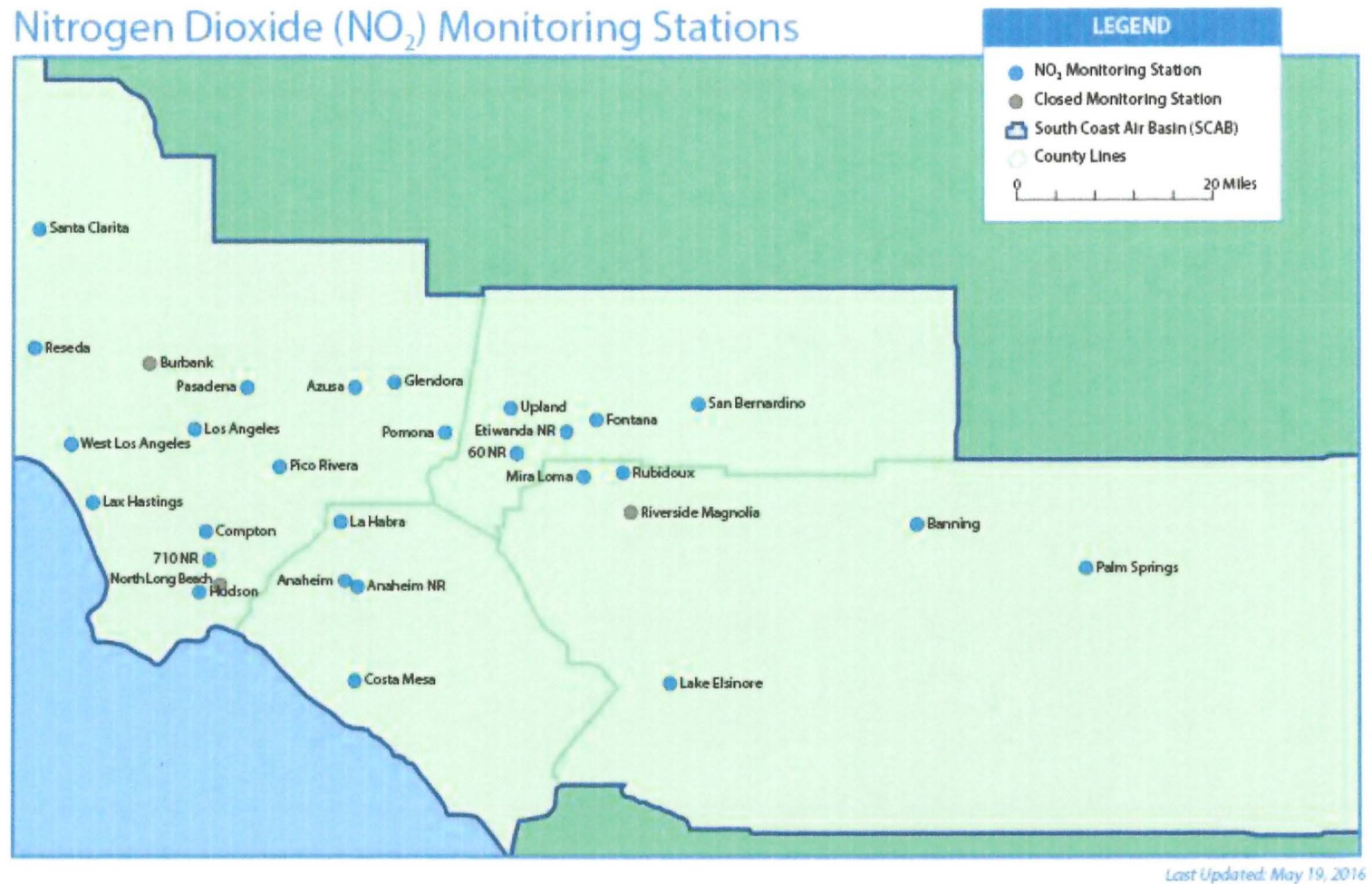


Figure 3 SCAQMD Monitoring Locations for Nitrogen Dioxide

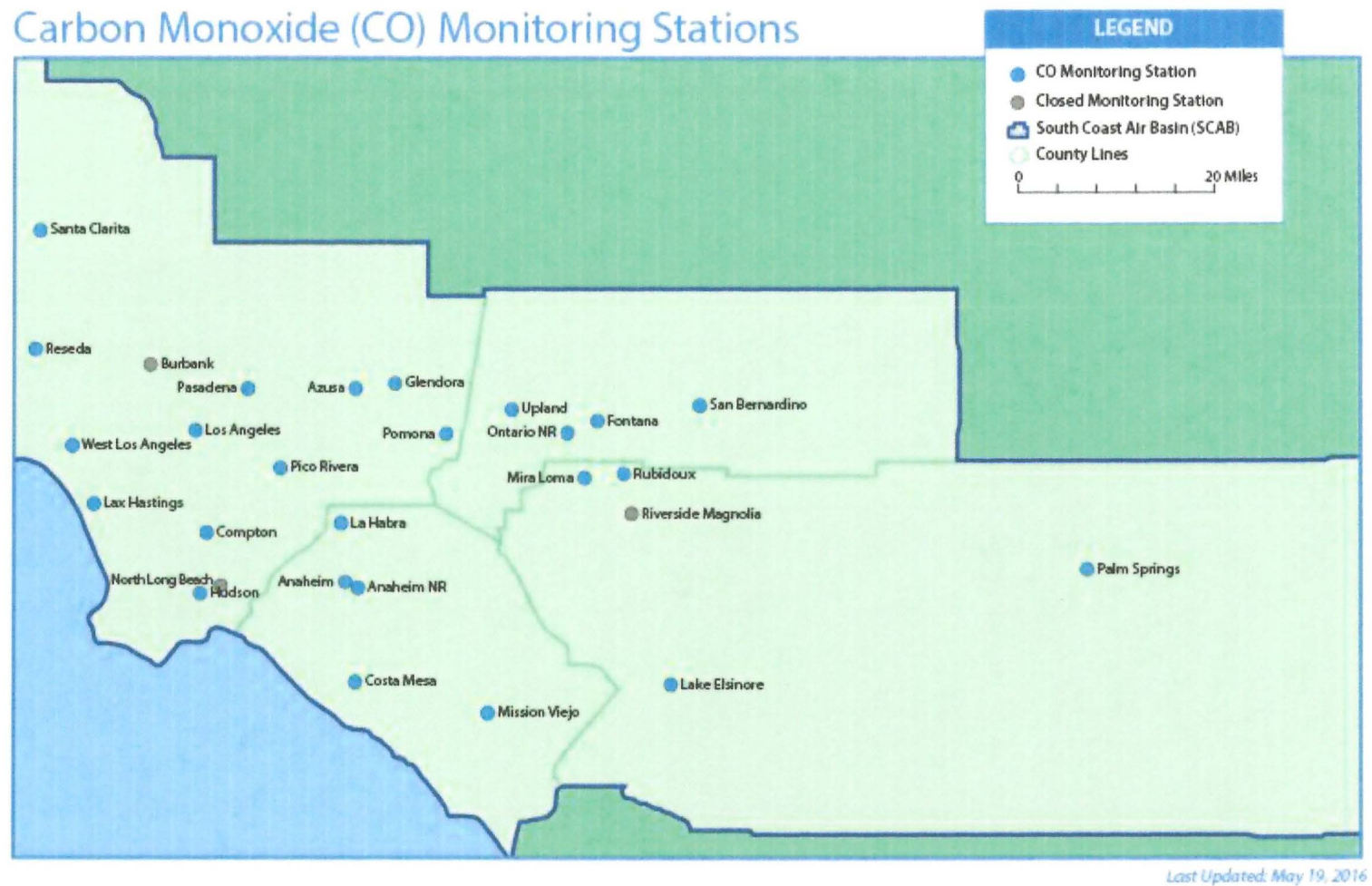


Figure 4 SCAQMD Monitoring Locations for Carbon Monoxide

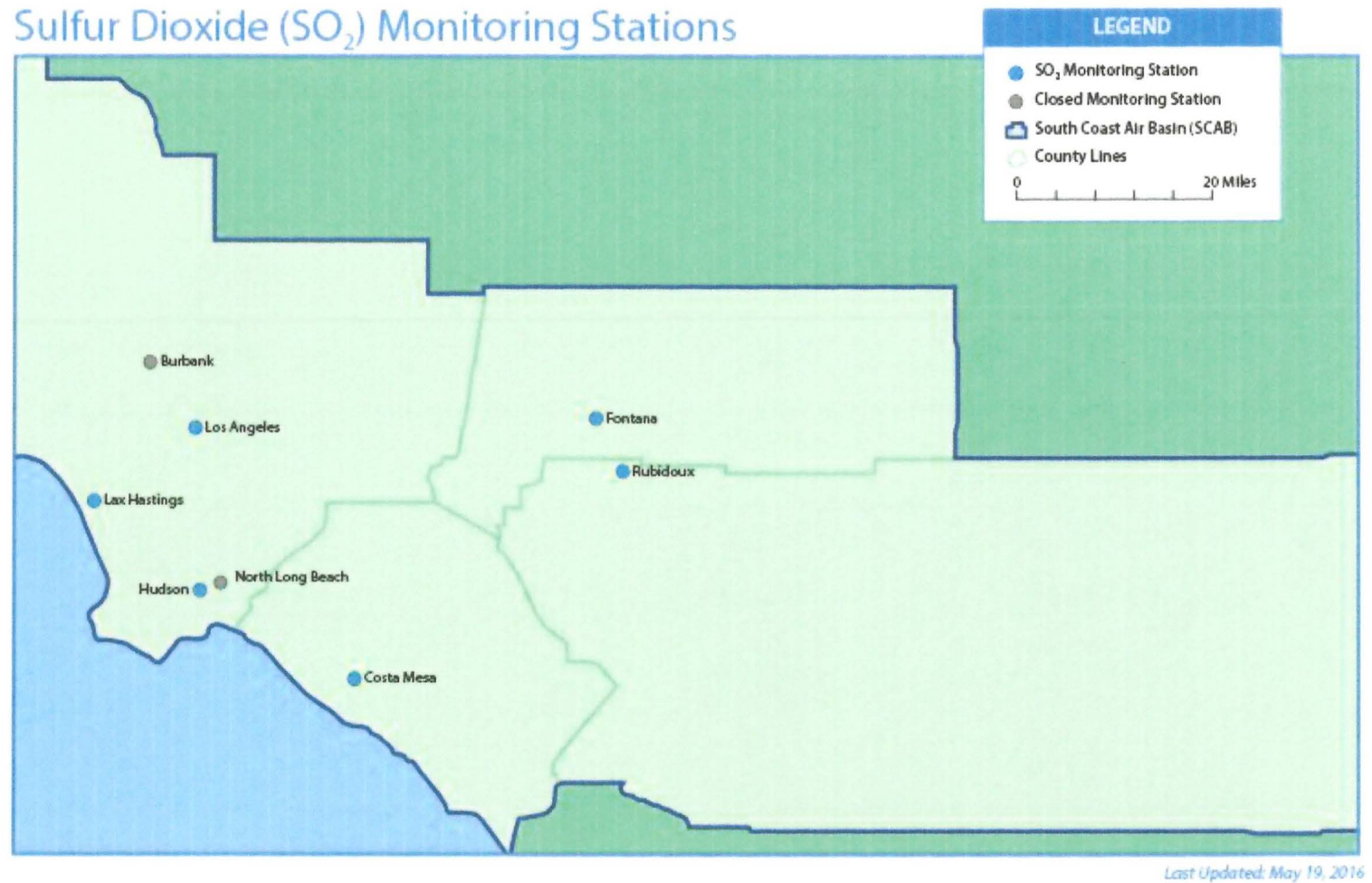


Figure 5 SCAQMD Monitoring Locations for Sulfur Dioxide

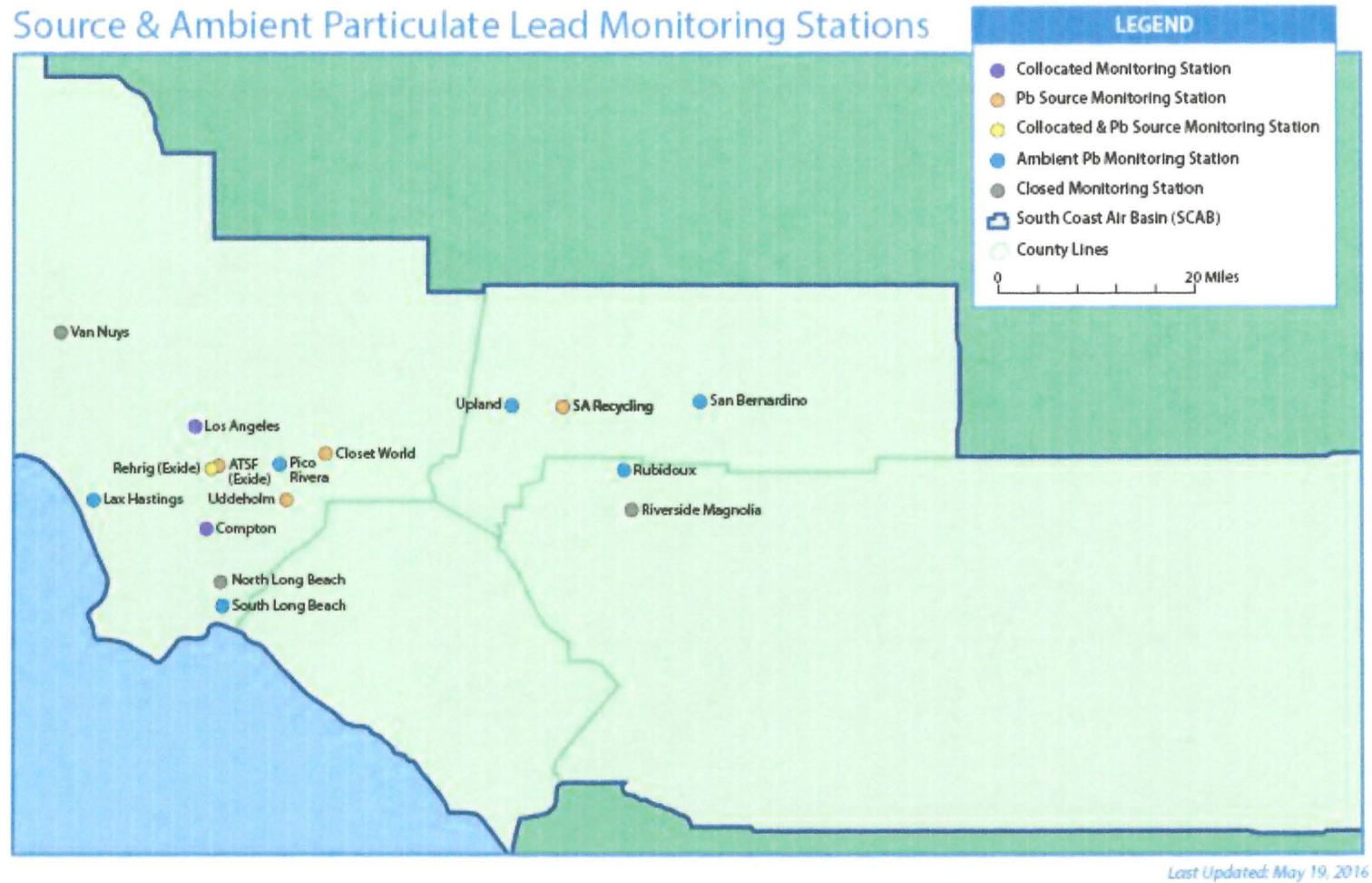


Figure 6 SCAQMD Source and Ambient Particulate Lead Monitoring Locations

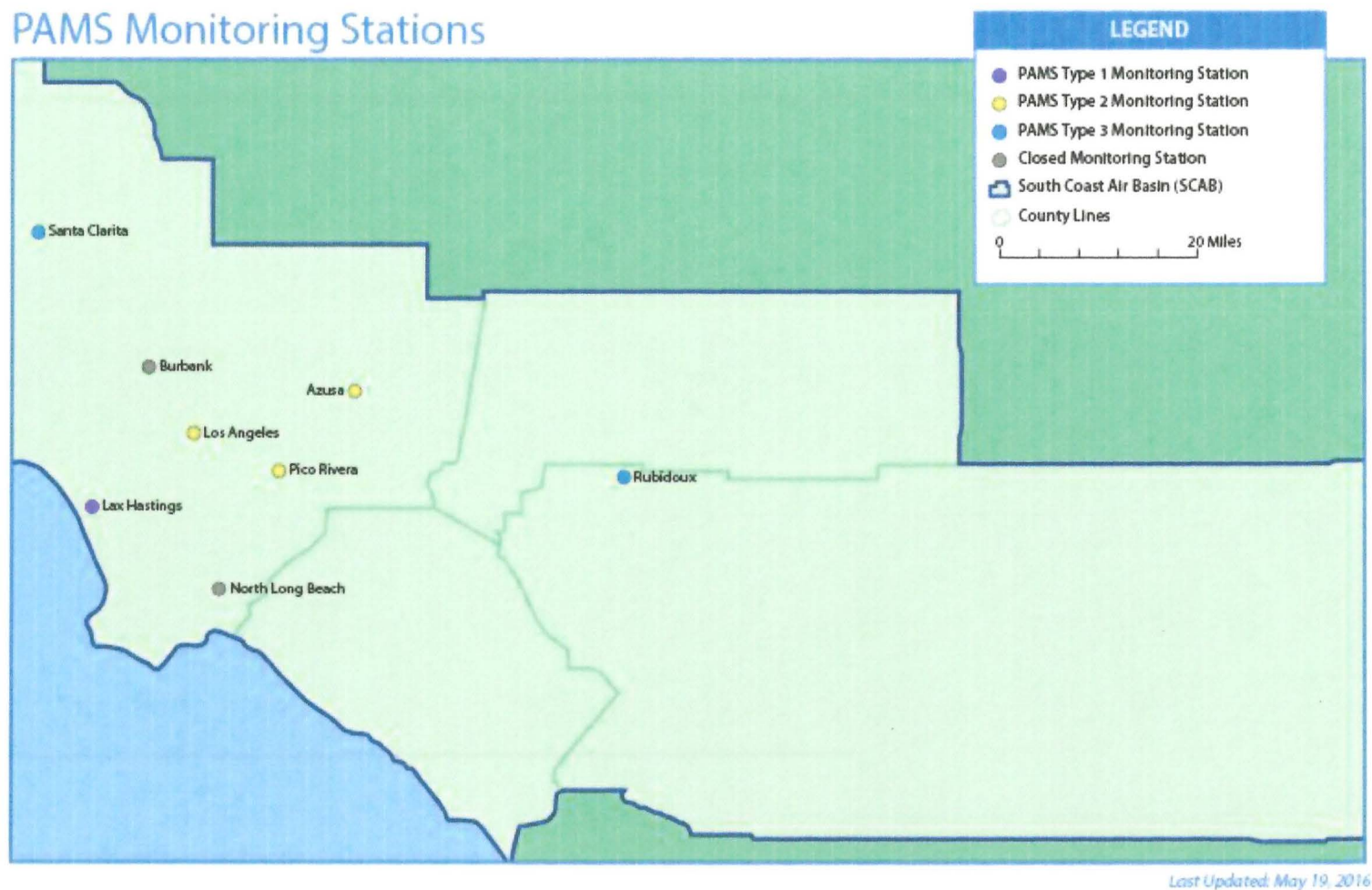


Figure 7 SCAQMD PAMS Monitoring Locations

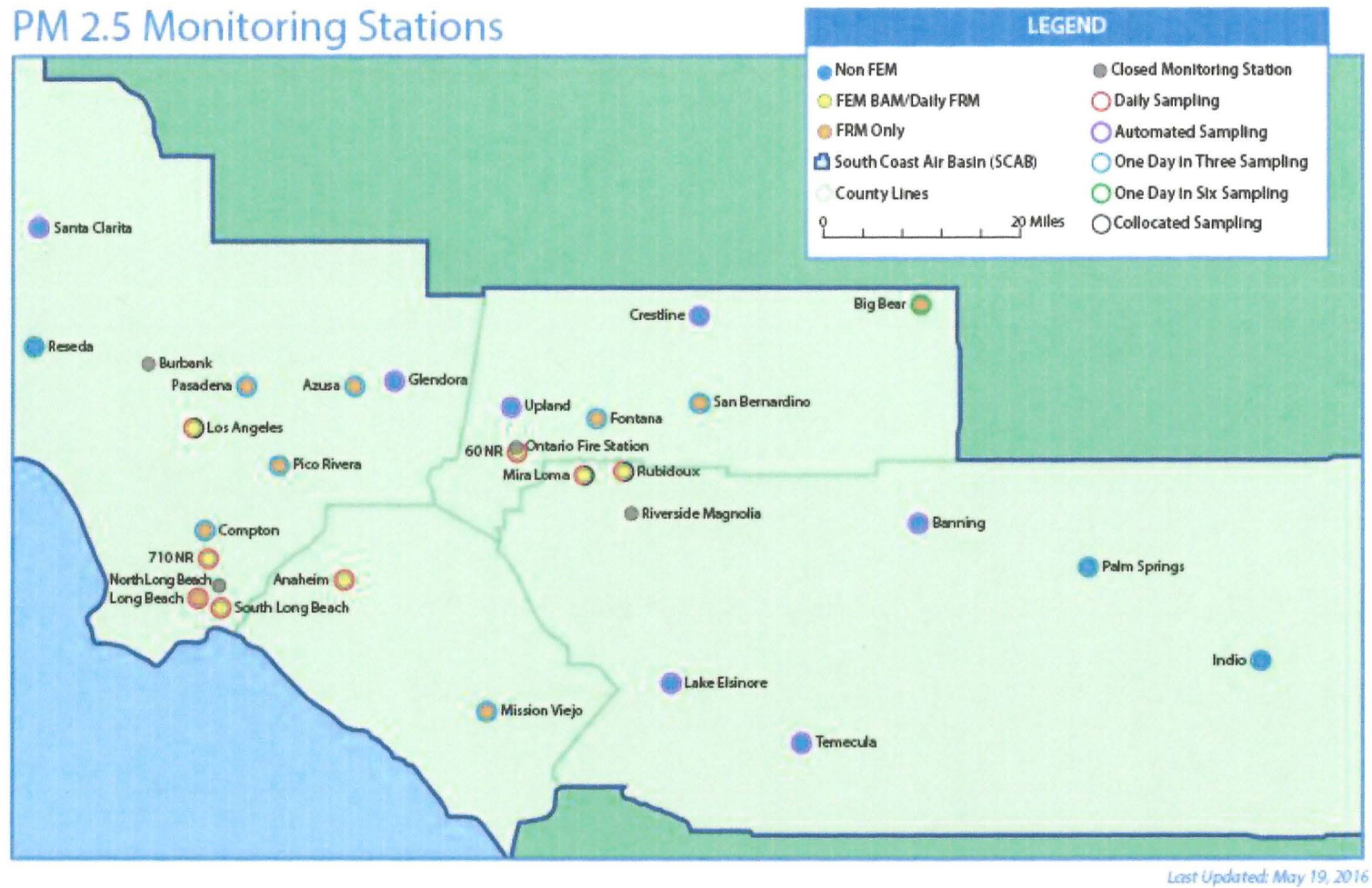


Figure 8 SCAQMD PM2.5 Monitoring Locations

2014 AIR QUALITY SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Source/Receptor Area No. Location		Station No.	Carbon Monoxide a)				Ozone				Nitrogen Dioxide b)				Sulfur Dioxide c)				
			Max Conc. in 1-hour Data	Max Conc. in 8-hour Data	No. Days of Data	Max Conc. in 1-hour Data	Fourth High Conc. 8-hour	Old Federal Standard > 0.134 1-hour	Current Standard > 0.073 8-hour	Current Standard > 0.09 1-hour	Current Standard > 0.03 8-hour	Max Conc. in 1-hour Data	No. Days of Data	98 th Percentile Conc. 1-hour	Annual Average Conc. ppb	Max. Conc. in 1-hour Data	No. Days of Data	99 th Percentile Conc. 1-hour	
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																			
1 Central LA	087	365	3	2.0	365	0.113	0.094	0.072	0	2	1	3	7	365	82.1	67.4	22.2	5.4	4.4
2 Northwest Coastal LA County	091	365	2	1.3	365	0.116	0.094	0.077	0	4	2	1	6	317	63.9	53.9	13.3	15.3	9.1
3 Southwest Coastal LA County	820	365	3	1.9	365	0.114	0.080	0.075	0	3	0	1	6	365	87.3	66.4	11.9	—	—
4 South Coastal LA County 1	072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 South Coastal LA County 2	072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 South Coastal LA County 3	033	345	4	2.6	351	0.087	0.072	0.061	0	0	0	0	1	340	135.9	84.8	20.7	14.7	10.1
6 West San Fernando Valley	074	365	4	3.0	365	0.116	0.092	0.083	0	11	2	6	31	327	58.9	52.4	11.7	—	—
7 East San Fernando Valley	069	158*	3	1.0	361*	0.091	0.079	0.069	0	1	0	0	2	150*	73.2	65.2	21.8	154*	4.5
8 West San Gabriel Valley	088	348	3	1.8	333	0.124	0.096	0.086	0	7	4	6	13	347	75.2	60.1	16.6	—	—
9 East San Gabriel Valley 1	060	365	2	1.9	365	0.123	0.092	0.081	0	11	3	11	20	361	70.2	60.6	17.8	—	—
9 East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	365	1	0.7	364	0.133	0.101	0.096	5	38	14	41	60	352	65.7	51.1	13.1	—	—
10 Pomona/Walnut Valley	075	365	2	1.6	358	0.123	0.099	0.090	0	33	9	22	56	365	88.9	63.8	22.1	—	—
11 South San Gabriel Valley	085	364	4	2.5	361	0.121	0.092	0.079	0	5	1	7	7	365	86.7	61.9	19.5	—	—
12 South Central LA County	112	356	6	3.8	355	0.094	0.081	0.073	0	2	0	0	4	350	68.2	59.2	15.6	—	—
13 Santa Clarita Valley	090	361	3	1.2	360	0.137	0.110	0.097	2	45	16	32	65	360	57.7	46.1	12.7	—	—
ORANGE COUNTY																			
16 North Orange County	3177	363	4	2.1	362	0.119	0.088	0.075	0	2	2	5	6	361	83.6	56.6	15.2	—	—
17 Central Orange County	3176	365	3	2.1	318	0.111	0.081	0.076	0	4	0	2	6	318	75.8	59.8	15.2	—	—
18 North Central Orange County	3195	365	3	1.9	364	0.096	0.079	0.076	0	4	0	1	6	365	69.6	53.7	10.8	3.7	3.7
19 Saddleback Valley	3812	365	1	0.7	365	0.115	0.088	0.078	0	5	2	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																			
22 Norco/Corona	4155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	365	2	1.9	365	0.141	0.104	0.091	1	41	12	29	69	362	59.9	53.2	15.1	365	3.5
23 Metropolitan Riverside County 2	4146	363	2	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	56.3	50.2	15.8	—	—
23 Mira Loma	4165	364	2	2.4	364	0.138	0.102	0.087	1	29	6	17	35	364	57.7	49.2	13.7	—	—
24 Perris Valley	4149	—	—	—	341	0.117	0.094	0.089	0	38	7	16	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Lake Elsinore	4158	355	2	1.4	354	0.104	0.086	0.079	0	6	1	4	13	334	45.3	39.6	8.2	—	—
26 Temecula	4031	—	—	—	345	0.119	0.100	0.077	0	4	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Banning Airport	4164	—	—	—	362	0.114	0.097	0.094	0	38	11	22	58	351	52.3	45.5	8.5	—	—
30 Coachella Valley 1**	4137	365	2	0.9	365	0.108	0.093	0.089	0	35	7	9	61	341	46.3	41.2	7.1	—	—
30 Coachella Valley 2**	4157	—	—	—	365	0.095	0.091	0.084	0	10	2	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																			
32 Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	361	3	1.2	361	0.126	0.101	0.093	1	42	15	34	60	357	74.1	56.7	16.6	—	—
33 Southwest San Bernardino Valley	5017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5177	331	3	1.2	310*	0.127	0.105	0.093	1	37	14	31	52	330	70.4	63.6	20.2	330	4.0
34 Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	360	4	2.4	365	0.121	0.099	0.095	0	51	21	38	76	365	72.6	56.1	18.0	—	—
35 East San Bernardino Valley	5204	—	—	—	365	0.128	0.104	0.099	2	55	27	47	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
37 Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	—	—	—	365	0.130	0.106	0.102	1	68	41	50	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
38 East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISTRICT MAXIMUM																			
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN																			
* Incomplete data																			
a) - Parts Per Million parts of air, by volume																			
b) - The federal 8-hour standard (8-hour average CO > 9 ppm) and state 8-hour standard (8-hour average CO > 9.0 ppm) were not exceeded.																			
c) - The federal 1-hour standard (15 ppm and 20 ppm) were not exceeded either																			
d) - The NO ₂ federal 1-hour standard is 100 ppb and the annual standard is annual arithmetic mean NO ₂ > 0.0534 ppm (53.4 ppb). The state 1-hour and annual standards are 0.18 ppm (180 ppb) and 0.050 ppm (50 ppb).																			

For information on the current standard levels and most recent revisions please refer to "Appendix II - Current Air Quality" of the "Final 2012 AQMP" which can be accessed at <http://www.aqmd.gov/2012-aqmp>. Maps showing the source/receptor area boundaries can be accessed via the Internet by entering your address in the AQMD Online Boundary Air Quality Map, accessed from <http://www2.aqmd.gov/boundary/2012-aqmp>. A map or copy of the AQMP Appendix II is also available free of charge from the AQMD Public Information Center at 1-800-CUT-SMOG.



Figure 9 SCAQMD 2014 Air Quality Data Summary

2014 AIR QUALITY SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT													
2014 Source/Receptor Area No. Location													
Suspended Particulates PM10 (d)													
No.	Station	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour	No. Exceeding Standards $> 150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour	Annual Average Conc. (AAM) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Max. Conc. in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour	98th Percentile Conc. in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour	No. (%) Samples Exceeding Federal Std. 24-hour	Annual Average Conc. (AAM) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Max. Monthly Average Conc. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-Monthly Rolling Average Conc. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour
LOS ANGELES COUNTY													
1	Central LA	58	66	0	30.6	59.9	34.5	6(1.6%)	12.36	0.013	0.01	57	11.0
2	Northwest Coastal LA County	091	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Southwest Coastal LA County	820	46	0	22.0	—	—	—	—	0.008	0.01	60	5.1
4	South Coastal LA County 1	072	—	—	—	51.5	31.3	20(6%)	11.42	—	—	—	—
5	South Coastal LA County 2	077	59	0	26.6	52.2	27.2	20(6%)	10.72	0.012	0.01	59	4.5
6	West San Fernando Valley	074	—	—	—	27.2	20.9	0(0%)	9.72	—	—	—	—
7	East San Fernando Valley	069	29	0	31.2	178*	64.6	29(0)	12.08	—	—	29*	4.0
8	West San Gabriel Valley	088	—	—	—	113	38.8	26(3)	11.29	—	—	—	—
9	East San Gabriel Valley 1	060	60	0	44.1	118	32.4	29(0)	11.63	—	—	59	14.3
10	East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Pomona/Walnut Valley	075	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	South San Gabriel Valley	085	—	—	—	116	35.1	30(1)	12.08	0.017	0.01	—	—
13	South Central LA County	112	—	—	—	113	35.8	30(0)	12.64	0.013	0.01	58	4.3
14	Santa Clarita Valley	090	59	0	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORANGE COUNTY													
16	North Orange County	3177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Central Orange County	3176	61	85	0	26.8	—	—	10.53	—	—	61	9.4
18	North Coastal Orange County	3195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Saddleback Valley	3812	60	41	0	20.2	25.5	21(6)	8.02	—	—	60	4.0
RIVERSIDE COUNTY													
22	Norco/Corona	4155	59	65	0	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	59	3.8
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	117	100	0	36.7	48.0	34(3)	12.48	0.011	0.01	170	4.1
24	Metropolitan Riverside County 2	4145	61	—	—	42.9	39.9	26(0)	10.42	0.010	0.01	61	4.2
25	Menifee Valley	4140	60	87	0	35.1	73.6	40(0)	14.48	—	—	60	3.5
26	Lake Elsinore	4158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Temecula	4031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Banning Airport	4164	58	45	0	20.7	—	—	—	—	—	58	2.7
29	Cucamonga Valley 1**	4137	54	57	0	22.2	15.5	14(5)	6.42	—	—	54	2.6
30	Cucamonga Valley 2**	4157	120*	121*	0	41.2	26.5	16(8)	8.32	—	—	180	3.2
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY													
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.009	0.01	—	—
33	Southwest San Bernardino Valley	5817	30	67	0	33.2	38.4	34(6)	12.96	—	—	58	3.9
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5177	58	68	0	33.7	78.9	34(5)	13.18	—	—	58	3.0
35	Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	60	136	0	33.9	73.9	28(1)	11.67	0.012	0.01	60	2.6
36	East San Bernardino Valley	5184	60	62	0	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	56	3.4
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	61	47	0	18.5	—	—	—	—	—	60	2.9
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	—	136	0	44.1	34.2	19(1)	7.03	—	—	—	—
DISTRICT MAXIMUM													
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN													
* Incomplete data. ** Salton Sea Air Basin													
d) - Federal Reference Method (FRM) PM10 samples were collected every 6 days at all sites except for Stations 4144 and 4157, where samples were collected every 3 days. PM10 statistics listed above are for the FRM data only. Federal equivalent													
Method (FPM) PM10 continuous monitoring instruments were operated at some of the above locations. Max. 24-hour average PM10 at sites with FPM monitoring was 152 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, at 1100.													
e) - State standard is annual average (AAM) $> 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Federal annual PM10 standard (AAM $> 50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) was revised in 2006.													
f) - High PM10 data sample (250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on August 18 at 1100) excluded due to the high wind in accordance with the EPA Exceptional Event Regulation. Also, multiple high PM10 FPM data recorded in Coachella Valley and the Basin were excluded.													
g) - PM2.5 samples were collected every 3 days at all sites except for station numbers 072, 077, 087, 3176, 4144 and 4165, where samples were taken daily, and station number 5818 where samples were taken every 6 days. PM2.5 statistics listed above are for the FRM data only. FPM PM2.5 continuous monitoring instruments were operated at some of the above locations for special purposes studies.													
h) - Both Federal and State standards are annual average (AAM) $> 12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.													
i) - Federal lead standard is 3-months rolling average $> 0.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, state standard is monthly average $> 2.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Lead standards were not exceeded.													
j) - State sulfate standard is 24-hour $> 2.25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. There is no federal standard for sulfate.													



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Figure 9 SCAQMD 2014 Air Quality Data Summary Continued