final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 11

The comment states that Citizens for Castaic urges the County to maintain the Limited Secondary Highway designation for all of Sloan Canyon Road and to keep the existing alignment of Sloan Canyon Road in order to provide the community with the necessary north-south connection, in the most beneficial location, providing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and limiting urban sprawl. The commenter states that this is the result requested by the majority of the community.

The comment regarding greenhouse gas emissions addresses general subject areas, which received extensive analysis in the Section 3.4, Global Climate Change, of the Revised Draft EIR. The comment does not raise any specific issue regarding that analysis and, therefore, no more specific response can be provided or is required. However, the comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

The remainder of the comment is oriented to the proposed Area Plan, not the Revised Draft EIR, and only expresses the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required. Nonetheless, the following information is provided. The commenter does not provide specifics as to how the designation of Sloan Canyon Road would preclude a north-south connection in this area or as to how the designation of Sloan Canyon Road would limit urban sprawl. If the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway were to be removed, Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway would be considered a local street. The proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element describes local streets as follows: "streets designed for full access and limited mobility, and may include residential streets, private streets, service roads, and public alleys. For the purposes of circulation planning at the General Plan level, local streets are not included on the adopted Highway Plan." Accordingly, if Sloan Canyon Road were to be considered a local street, it would continue to accommodate north-south access within the Castaic community. Removal of a Limited Secondary Highway designation does not impede or eliminate the ability of a local street to provide a connection. Furthermore, development within the Castaic community will be guided by the proposed Area Plan's Land Use Policy Map, which designates the Sloan Canyon area as Rural Land, which precludes development at urban densities.

Letter No. E11

KAMALA D. HARRIS
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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March 17, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Supervising Regional Planner
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Comments of the Attorney General on Recirculated DEIR
Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan, One Valley One Vision

Dear Mr. Glaser:

The Attorney General's Office provides these comments on the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report ("RDEIR") prepared by Los Angeles County on the draft Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan ("Plan").[1] The Plan was developed as part of the One Valley, One Vision ("OVOV") process as an amendment to the Los Angeles County General Plan, and the original DEIR was revised and recirculated in response to public comments, including comments by this office. 1

The RDEIR updates information and makes mandatory a number of policies that were not mandatory in the previous DEIR.[2] In addition, some new policies have been added. We fully appreciate the County's responsiveness to our concerns in making these changes. Unfortunately, even with these changes, the RDEIR does not comply with the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), as discussed below. It neither provides complete 2

[1] The Attorney General submits these comments pursuant to her independent power and duty to protect the environment and natural resources of the State from pollution, impairment, or destruction, and in furtherance of the public interest. (See Cal. Const., art. V, § 13; Gov. Code, §§ 12511, 12600-12612; *D'Amico v. Bd. of Medical Examiners* (1974) 11 Cal.3d 1, 14-15.) While this letter sets forth various areas of particular concern, it is not intended, and should not be construed, as an exhaustive discussion of the RDEIR's compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

[2] We attach our comments on the previous DEIR to this letter, and ask that they be included in the administrative record.

information about all significant environmental impacts, nor does it adequately describe feasible mitigation to lessen the harm to the environment caused by the OVOV Plan. 2

The RDEIR Concludes that the Plan Will Increase Air Pollutant Emissions, Worsening an Already Critical Public Health Threat, But Fails to Discuss and Analyze Feasible Mitigation 3

Perhaps the most important environmental impact resulting from the OVOV Plan is increased air pollution. Although the RDEIR discloses the significant health effects likely to result from implementation of the Plan, it fails to propose feasible mitigation to address those effects, as required by CEQA.

The RDEIR shows that a severe, health-threatening air pollution problem already exists in the Santa Clarita Valley ("Valley"). The Valley is part of the South Coast Air Basin, one of the most polluted in the nation, and one of only a handful classified as suffering from "extreme" ozone concentrations.[3] In 2008 (the last year for which the RDEIR presents data) the Santa Clarita/Placerita Monitoring Station located in the Valley showed ozone levels exceeding the health-based federal 8-hour standard on 60 days out of the year, and exceeding the more stringent California 8-hour standard for a total of 81 days. (RDEIR, p. 3.3-19.) As the RDEIR concedes, exposure to ozone can cause serious decrease in lung functions and increased risk of death from lung disease. (RDEIR at p. 3.3-13.) Children chronically exposed to ozone concentrations found in the South Coast Air Basin may suffer life-long damage to their lungs.[4] The chief contributors to ozone concentrations in the Valley are nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons emitted by cars and trucks. (RDEIR at p. 3.3-10.) As disclosed in the RDEIR, the build-out of the Plan will roughly double the emissions of both these pollutants[5] by greatly increasing the amount of driving in the Valley (RDEIR, pp. 3.3-48, 6.0-11), and as a result, will significantly worsen an already critical ozone pollution problem. 4

Likewise, the RDEIR concludes that adoption of the land use decisions proposed in the OVOV Plan will result in a doubling of particulate matter (commonly referred to as soot) emissions over existing levels. (RDEIR p. 3.3-48.) As the RDEIR acknowledges, the possible health effects of exposure to particulate matter include decline in lung function in children and increased risk of premature death from heart or lung disease in the elderly. As with ozone, cars and trucks are a significant source of these emissions and increased driving will make the existing problem even worse. (RDEIR, p. 3.3-11.) 5

While the RDEIR does not present Valley-specific data on toxic air contaminants, it does state that residents of the South Coast Air Basin as a whole are exposed to levels that pose a risk 6

[3] Ozone is the main component of what is commonly referred to as smog.
[4] New England Journal of Medicine, vol. 351, no. 11, pages 1057-1068 (2004).
[5] The RDEIR shows that the summertime emissions of hydrocarbons will increase by 104 percent, and summertime emissions of nitrogen oxides by 102 percent. (RDEIR, pp. 3.3-48, 6.0-11.)

of causing cancer in 12 of every 10,000 persons exposed. (RDEIR, p. 3.3-16.) Several of these toxic air contaminants, including diesel particulates, benzene, and 1,3-butadiene, are also "generated mainly from vehicles" (*Id*), adding yet another health risk exacerbated by increased driving in the Valley. These facts demonstrate there is an existing need to *reduce* exposure to ozone, airborne particulates, and air toxics that result from car and truck emissions. 6 7

The RDEIR recognizes that "local governments are responsible for the mitigation of emissions resulting from land use decisions. . . ." (RDEIR, p. 3.3-33.) Yet, rather than proposing land use changes that reduce the need to drive in the Valley, the OVOV Plan will result in a 120 percent *increase* in existing driving trips, with a total projected increase of 1,800,382 trip ends over what was driven in 2004 (the year for which the RDEIR makes the comparison). (RDEIR, Appen.3.2, p. B-38.) This 120 percent increase in driving will far outstrip the 75 percent increase in population expected during the years covered by the Plan. (RDEIR, pp. 3.3-48-49.) Under the Plan, a total of over three million additional miles would be traveled in the Valley as a whole. (RDEIR, p. 6.0-23.) The RDEIR correctly concludes that this increase in driving and its resulting air pollutant emissions "would result in a significant cumulative air quality impact." (RDEIR, p. 3.3-49.) 8

When an EIR makes a finding of significant environmental harm from a project, as it does here, CEQA requires the public agency carrying out the project to adopt all feasible mitigation measures to lessen that harm, or to adopt a feasible alternative that will do less environmental damage. (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21002, 21081 and 21081.5.) If the public agency rejects a mitigation measure or alternative as infeasible, the agency must make specific findings, supported by substantial evidence, that a mitigation measure or alternative is not feasible. (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21081 and 21081.5.) Here, the RDEIR does not provide substantial evidence that all feasible mitigation has been proposed. For example, the RDEIR relies on a number of measures and policies that it states will reduce air pollution, including air pollution from cars and trucks, resulting from the OVOV Plan.[6] However, most of the measures and policies identified are unenforceable or vague, directing the County only to "promote," "encourage," "support," or "investigate" various methods to reduce driving, or committing the County to use the measures only "where feasible" or "where appropriate," without providing any criteria for the circumstances under which a measure will be considered "feasible" or "appropriate." It is not clear, and the RDEIR does not specify, whether a measure is being rejected on the basis of technical or economic infeasibility, or both. 9 10

Similarly, many measures require only that the County "work with" agencies that do or may provide transit options, or to "seek" funding or other assistance to provide transportation options. While many of the listed measures appear well intentioned and might be effective if

[6] See, e.g., proposed mitigation measures from the OVOV Land Use Element numbered 1.1.3, 1.2.13, 4.4.3, 4.5.4, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, and 5.2.5; mitigation measures from the Transportation and Circulation Element numbered 1.1.4, 1.1.12, 1.1.2, 1.2.4, 1.2.9, 1.2.11, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.1.5, 3.1.6, 3.1.7, 3.2.4, 4.2.1, 5.2.5, 5.4.3, 6.2.3, 7.1.6, and 7.1.9; and mitigation measures from the Conservation and Open Space Element numbered 1.5.7, 7.1.2, and 7.1.3

carried out, the RDEIR provides no substantial evidence – often no evidence at all – that they will be implemented or, if implemented, whether they will be effective at reducing vehicle miles traveled .[7] The RDEIR also fails to provide substantial evidence that it is infeasible to make these non-enforceable measures binding and enforceable.[8] As it concedes, even if all the mitigation in the RDEIR is adopted, increases in air pollution from the OVOV Plan will remain significant. 10

Faced with the conclusion that the serious public health threat from air pollution in the Valley will be exacerbated under the OVOV Plan, and with the finding that the mitigation proposed will not reduce impacts to insignificant levels, the County is obliged under CEQA to adopt additional measures that are enforceable or, alternatively, to provide substantial evidence that additional measures are infeasible. The RDEIR does neither. 11

While the OVOV Plan Substantially Increases Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the RDEIR Defers Mitigation of this Impact to a Future, Undefined Climate Action Plan

Although the RDEIR estimates that GHG emissions will increase over existing emissions in the OVOV Plan area by 1,848,400 metric tons per year at full build out of the Plan, (RDEIR, p. 3.4-45), the RDEIR contains no overall plan to reduce GHG emissions. Because the RDEIR finds the GHG impacts of the OVOV Plan to be "potentially significant" (RDEIR, p. 3.4-139), the County is obligated to provide mitigation. Instead, the RDEIR – just like the DEIR it revises – chiefly promises that the County will have a Climate Action Plan ("CAP") in place 18 months from whatever date the OVOV Plan is adopted. Rather than giving a detailed outline of what the CAP will contain, however, the RDEIR only provides a half-page description of the very general areas the CAP will address. (RDEIR, p. 3.3-70.) Most importantly, the RDEIR provides no binding emissions reduction targets or other performance criteria that the CAP must meet. Providing such reduction goals and performance criteria, depending on their level of detail, could sufficiently satisfy the County's duty to mitigate the increase in GHG emissions from the OVOV Plan (*Sacramento Old City Ass'n v. City Council* (1991) 229 Cal.App.3d 1011, 1020-1021), but the RDEIR lacks either a CAP itself or any binding criteria or goals that the CAP is required to meet. Accordingly, the RDEIR lacks adequate mitigation to satisfy CEQA. 12

While the County's Green Building Program is a positive accomplishment, and presumably contributes to the lowered estimate of GHG emissions in the RDEIR over the original DEIR, the RDEIR still shows a significant increase in such emissions at a time when they must be reduced to meet California's emission reduction and climate change objectives. CEQA requires that the County adopt all feasible mitigation measures for GHG emissions. It has not yet done so. 13

[7] For example, CalTrans has made clear that some of the freeway improvements that the Traffic Study relies on in its analysis are not funded and that there is no assurance that they will be funded. (CalTrans response to Notice of [EIR] Preparation, dated September 15, 2008; see, also, RDEIR at Appen, 3.2, p. 4-35.)

[8] Our office has previously provided the County with multiple examples of feasible mitigation measures, and of general plans, such as the Yolo County plan, that use such measures to reduce vehicle miles traveled.

The RDEIR Is Not an Adequate Environmental Disclosure Document, Because it Fails to Provide Full Information about Housing, Particularly Affordable Housing

CEQA requires transparency as to governmental decisions that can harm the environment. As the California Supreme Court held in *Laurel Heights Improvement Ass'n v. Regents of the University of California* (1989) 47 Cal.3d 376, 392, "the EIR . . . is a document of accountability" for the public officials who certify it. It must make full disclosure of all significant environmental harm that may result from the project being considered. Despite the revisions, the RDEIR still does not comply with this bedrock requirement of CEQA with respect to the impacts of new housing and suburban sprawl. 14

To attempt to curb sprawl and reduce air pollution and GHG emissions in the OVOV area, the RDEIR identifies various "smart growth" strategies and requirements to be applied to new housing developments. The RDEIR, however, fails to provide sufficient information to allow the public to assess the potential effectiveness of these measures. For example, the RDEIR does not tell the public or the decision makers how many new dwelling units remain to be built within the land use projections in the OVOV Plan, and how many already have their planning approvals. Instead, the RDEIR shows that of the 84,000 total dwelling units that the OVOV Plan allows in the unincorporated County portion of the Valley at full build out, 56,500 either are already built, or have already received their permits but are not yet built. This leaves a total of 27,500 units still allowable. Of those remaining allowable units, the RDEIR says that "several thousand dwelling units were the subject of pending land use applications" in 2008, when preparation of the EIR began. (RDEIR, p. 3.19-2.) Despite having revised the DEIR, and therefore having the opportunity to update it, the County has not provided an estimate of how many of these "several thousand" additional dwelling units have been entitled since 2008, specified where those entitled units are located, or identified how many units remain within the OVOV allowable total to which the "smart growth" mitigation may be applied. This is crucial information that would allow the public and the Board of Supervisors to understand how much or how little flexibility there is to apply smart growth techniques to new housing developments, and to use such techniques to attempt to curb low-density sprawl and increased driving in the County's portion of the Valley. This failure to fully describe the significant environmental impacts severely undercuts the RDEIR's ability to provide adequate mitigation for those impacts, as required by CEQA. 15

Another example of the lack of adequate information in the RDEIR concerns affordable housing and commuting patterns. Policies that promote the location of affordable housing near jobs and other destinations can significantly affect the environment and public health. While, the RDEIR discloses that about half the employed people in the Valley commute *out* of the Valley to their jobs (RDEIR, p. 3.19-2), it fails to provide the same information as to the number of people who live outside the Valley but commute *into* the Valley to work there. It also does not perform an analysis to determine whether increasing the amount of affordable housing in the 16 17

Valley might allow more commuters to both live and work in the Valley, and thus drive less.[9] 17
The RDEIR does set out the number of units of moderate, low and very low income housing that the County must provide *County-wide* to meet its Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), but it does not provide an estimate of the percentage of the RHNA the County plans to meet in the Valley, or how it plans to meet it. This information is crucial to determining whether all feasible mitigation has been adopted for the air pollution and greenhouse gas impacts from the OVOV Plan, and should be provided to ensure CEQA compliance. 18

We understand that significant effort has gone into the development of the RDEIR and we appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments. To discuss further, please contact the undersigned. 19

Sincerely,

SUSAN L. DURBIN
Deputy Attorney General

For KAMALA D. HARRIS
Attorney General

Enc.

[9] See, for example, the recently issued report from the Non-Profit Housing Association of Northern California, *Miles From Home*, as an example of an analysis of the association between provision of adequate affordable housing and increased driving.

Letter No. E11 **Letter from State of California, Department of Justice: Attorney General, March 17, 2011**

Response 1

This comment is an introduction to comments that follow. No further response is required.

Response 2

The comment states that while the County has revised and added additional policies that reflect the Department of Justice's (DOJ) previously submitted comment, the revisions do not comply with CEQA (as discussed in forthcoming comments), nor does the Revised Draft EIR describe meaningful mitigation measures.

The comment is prefatory and provides no specific details regarding alleged noncompliance with CEQA, only expressing general opinions of the commenter regarding adequacy of the Revised Draft EIR. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 3

The comment states that while Revised Draft EIR discloses the significant health effects likely to result from implementation of the proposed Area Plan, it fails to propose feasible mitigation to address those effects. Section 3.3, Air Quality of the Revised Draft EIR includes a mitigation framework that would require the implementation of mitigation measures during construction and operation of development project implemented under the proposed Area Plan. The mitigation framework is provided on pages 3.3-82 through 3.3-86.

In November 2004, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) prepared a subregional analysis for the Santa Clarita Valley (Valley), which includes areas within the City of Santa Clarita and areas within unincorporated Los Angeles County.[34] (See **Appendix F3.3**) The subregional analysis indicated that the Valley's air quality is more greatly influenced by pollutant emissions transported into the Valley from areas to the south than by pollutant emissions generated in the Valley itself. The overwhelming contribution of pollution transport to the Valley comes from the San Fernando Valley and metropolitan Los Angeles. The major daytime wind vectors are from the south and upwind emission source areas. Additionally, field studies have confirmed the prevalent transport route through the Newhall Pass by tracing the northward movement of inert tracer gases released in the Metropolitan Los Angeles areas. As an example, the City of Santa Clarita is a relatively small contributor to the total

[34] South Coast Air Basin, *Santa Clarita Subregional Analysis*, (2004).

emissions of the key pollutants in both Los Angeles County and the South Coast Air Basin as a whole. The report indicates that across the board, the emissions are typically less than 3 percent of the County total and 2 percent of the South Coast Air Basin total.

Despite the fact that the SCAQMD has determined that the Santa Clarita Valley's air quality is more greatly influenced by pollutant emissions transported into the Valley, the Revised Draft EIR and the Revised Final EIR requires that all implementing projects under the proposed Area Plan mitigate construction-related emissions, particularly fugitive dust and diesel emissions, the latter of which generally has the greatest adverse impact on human health during construction. The Revised Draft EIR and the Revised Final EIR requires that projects develop a Construction Traffic Emission Management Plan to minimize emissions from motor vehicles including, but not limited to, scheduling truck deliveries to avoid peak hour traffic conditions, consolidating truck deliveries, and prohibiting truck idling in excess of 5 minutes. The Revised Draft EIR and the Revised Final EIR also requires that implementing projects develop a Construction Emission Management Plan to minimize construction-related emissions from heavy-duty equipment and construction activities. The Construction Emission Management Plan requires measures recommended by the SCAQMD that would control fugitive dust and reduce combustion emissions, especially from diesel-fueled equipment. In particular, the Plan requires that off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment comply with increasingly stringent emission standards that have been adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and emission control devices, such as CARB-verified diesel particulate filters.

With regards to operation, the Revised Draft EIR and the Revised Final EIR requires that implementing projects mitigate operational-related emissions by meeting specified building standards and that implementing projects undergo specific project-level environmental review if certain land use planning considerations are met based on the recommendations in CARB's guidance document, *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (April, 2005). The mitigation measures would require that all implementing residential and commercial projects under the proposed Area Plan meet the standard set in the County of Los Angeles Green Building Program. With regards to the recommendations in CARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook*, the Revised Draft EIR and the Revised Final EIR requires that implementing projects where sensitive receptors are located within specified screening distances conduct a project-level health risk assessment. The screening distances are recommended by CARB and serve as a general guideline, not a regulatory requirement, for lead agencies. The proposed Area Plan itself serves as a guideline for future development in the region and does not request approval to develop or construct specific projects. However, future projects of a certain type that may be proposed for implementation within the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley would be required by the Revised Draft EIR and the Revised Final EIR to consider and evaluate the potential health effects

on sensitive receptors located within the screening distances. It should be noted that additional mitigation measures with regards to land use planning considerations have been included in 3.3, Air Quality revisions, in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**, per **Comment Letter C4** from the SCAQMD, as follows:

3.3-10 Prior to implementing project approval, tract maps and other sensitive uses located within 1,000 feet of a distribution center (that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating transport refrigeration units [TRUs] per day, or where TRU unit operations exceed 300 hours per week) shall be required to conduct a health risk assessment.

3.3-11 Prior to implementing project approval, tract maps and other sensitive uses located within 1,000 feet of a chrome plater shall be required to conduct a health risk assessment.

3.3-12 Prior to implementing project approval, tract maps and other sensitive uses located within 300 feet of any dry cleaning operation shall be required to conduct a health risk assessment.

3.3-13 Prior to implementing project approval, tract maps and other sensitive uses located within 300 feet of a large gas station (defined as a facility with a throughput of 3.6 million gallons per year or greater) shall be required to conduct a health risk assessment.

3.3-14 Prior to implementing project approval, tract maps, and other sensitive uses located immediately downwind of petroleum refineries shall be required to conduct a health risk assessment.

These additional mitigation measures included in the Revised Final EIR were added to incorporate all applicable CARB recommendations in its *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook*. Also, see **Responses 4** and **8** below for a further explanation of how the proposed Area Plan may increase the jobs/housing balance, which in turn reduces vehicle miles traveled by approximately 12 percent. The increase in average daily trips by 120 percent would indicate a greater number of much shorter trips.

Response 4

In reference to various portions of the Revised Draft EIR, the commenter states that build out of the proposed Area Plan will result in a roughly doubling of emissions of two significant pollutants by greatly increasing the amount of driving in the Santa Clarita Valley, and as a result, will significantly worsen an already critical ozone pollution problem. The comment expresses the interpretations and opinions of the commenter.

The commenter should note that the portions of the Revised Draft EIR cited do not factor in all relevant mitigation measures of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan (both of which were developed through the joint OVOV planning effort), nor do they include air quality improvements from mandated energy reduction requirements of an updated Title 24, which was adopted after the Revised Draft EIR analysis was prepared. The summary of average daily trip generation totals by land use found on page 38 of the OVOV Traffic Study (Appendix B of the Revised Draft EIR) informs this response further as it suggests an improved jobs/housing balance in the Santa Clarita Valley as a result of build out of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan. The increase demonstrated in retail, office, and industrial average daily trips may explain the 120 percent increase in trip ends compared to a 75 percent increase in estimated population growth. For additional information, see **Response 8** below.

Historical ozone concentrations in the South Coast Air Basin have declined substantially according to data provided by the SCAQMD. In 1990, the maximum 1-hour ozone level was 0.33 and the maximum 8-hour ozone level was 0.194, and the number of days with health advisories and Stage 1 episode smog alerts was 107 and 41 days, respectively. In 2010, the maximum 1-hour ozone level was 0.143 and the maximum 8-hour ozone level was 0.123. There were no days with health advisories or Stage 1 episode smog alerts anywhere in the South Coast Air Basin in 2010 (the first time this has happened since ozone records are available from 1976).[35] Based on the historical data presented above, it is reasonable to consider that future growth does not necessarily result in more severe health impacts from air pollution and that implementation of policies that manage and reduce air pollution, such as policies developed by the SCAQMD and policies in the proposed Area Plan, can be effective at minimizing and reducing air quality health impacts.

Response 5

The comment states that the Revised Draft EIR concludes that adoption of the land use decisions proposed in the proposed Area Plan would result in particulate matter and ozone emissions that exceed existing amounts. The comment also states that the Revised Draft EIR acknowledges the possible health effects of exposure to particulate matter.

As indicated in **Response 4**, the emissions presented in the Revised Draft EIR do not factor in all relevant mitigation measures of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed Area Plan (both of which were developed through the joint OVOV planning effort), nor do they include air quality improvements from mandated energy reduction requirements of an updated Title 24, which was adopted

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35 South Coast Air Quality Management District, "Historical Ozone Air Quality Trends: Ozone, 1976-2010," http://www.aqmd.gov/smog/o3trend.html. 2011.

after the Revised Draft EIR analysis was prepared. Also as indicated in **Response 4**, ozone levels have substantially declined in the South Coast Air Basin and that future growth does not necessarily result in more severe health impacts from air pollution. In fact, historical data from the SCAQMD shows that ozone levels have steadily declined such that there were no days with health advisories or Stage 1 smog alerts in 2010, the first time this has happened since ozone records are available from 1976. Historical data also indicates that particulate matter levels have declined from 93 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) in the Santa Clarita Valley in 1990 to 40 $\mu g/m^3$ in 2010.[36] Therefore, while air pollution in Santa Clarita Valley is an important health concern, growth does not necessarily result in more severe health impacts from air pollution and implementation of policies that manage and reduce air pollution, such as policies developed by the SCAQMD and policies in the proposed Area Plan, can be effective at minimizing and reducing air quality health impacts.

Response 6

The comment states that while the Revised Draft EIR does not present data concerning toxic air contaminants (TACs) that is specific to the Santa Clarita Valley (Valley), it does state that the residents of the South Coast Air Basin as a whole are exposed to levels that pose a risk of causing cancer in 12 of every 10,000 persons exposed (1,200 in 1 million). The comment also states that several of these TACs are generated mainly from vehicles, adding yet another health risk exacerbated by increased driving in the Valley.

As indicated in **Response 3**, the SCAQMD determined that the overwhelming contribution of pollution transport to the Santa Clarita Valley comes from the San Fernando Valley and metropolitan Los Angeles and that emissions in the Santa Clarita Valley are typically less than 3 percent of the County total and 2 percent of the South Coast Air Basin total. See **Response 3** for a discussion of the 2004 SCAQMD Santa Clarita Valley subregional analysis and **Appendix F3.3**.

While air pollution in Santa Clarita Valley is an important health concern, data from the SCAQMD indicates that TAC concentrations are generally lower in the Santa Clarita Valley than in the South Coast Air Basin at large. Based on data from the SCAQMD Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study III (MATES III), model estimated carcinogenic risk in the OVOV Planning Area (which includes the City of Santa Clarita as well as the unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley) ranges from a high of about 620 in 1 million near the intersection of Interstate 5 and State Route 14 to less than 100 in 1 million near the Ventura County border (refer to the SCAQMD website: http://www2.aqmd.gov/webappl/matesiii/). Therefore, the carcinogenic risk in the Santa Clarita Valley is lower than the risk in the South Coast Air Basin as a whole. Consequently, the proposed Area Plan's increase in local business, office, and industrial

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36 California Air Resources Board, "iADAM Air Quality Data Statistics," http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/. 2011.

uses will enable greater numbers of Santa Clarita Valley residents to commute less to the more distant and heavily polluted areas of the South Coast Basin and will retain business and employment opportunities within the less polluted Santa Clarita Valley.

Response 7

The comment states that the increase in emissions associated with buildout of the proposed Area Plan demonstrates there is an existing need to reduce exposure to ozone, airborne particulates, and air toxics that result from car and truck emissions.

As indicated in **Response 3**, the SCAQMD determined that the overwhelming contribution of pollution transport to the Santa Clarita Valley comes from the San Fernando Valley and metropolitan Los Angeles and that emissions in the Santa Clarita Valley are typically less than 3 percent of the County total and 2 percent of the South Coast Air Basin total. See **Response 3** for a discussion of the 2004 SCAQMD Santa Clarita Valley subregional analysis. Nonetheless, air pollution remains a concern in the Santa Clarita Valley. Therefore, the proposed Area Plan contains goals, objectives, and policies that would reduce criteria pollutant emissions and reduce exposure to ozone, airborne particulates, and air toxics that result from car and truck emissions. The SCAQMD provides a list of suggested General Plan policies that would reduce air quality impacts. These suggested policies are provided in the SCAQMD's *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning* (May 2005). According to the SCAQMD's guidance document, "[t]he suggested policies and strategies are intended to guide land use planners in developing approaches tailored to their community that reduce exposure to source-specific air pollution and lower the health risk associated with cumulative air pollution impacts." The following table lists the suggested SCAQMD policies in the left-hand column. The right hand column provides a list of key policies in the proposed Area Plan that are similar or would achieve similar benefits as the SCAQMD suggested policies.

Table 4
List of SCAQMD Suggested General Plan Policies and Related OVOV Proposed Area Plan Policies

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
Minimize exposure of sensitive receptors and sites to health risks related to air pollution.	
AQ 1.1.1: Develop mapping and inventory resources to identify sensitive receptors and sources of air pollution.	**Policy LU 1.1.1:** Where appropriate, protect mountains and foothills surrounding the Valley floor from urban development by designating these areas as Open Space or Rural Land on the Land Use Map. **Policy LU 1.1.6:** Preserve the rural lifestyle in canyons and low-density, outlying areas of the Santa Clarita Valley, through designating these areas as Rural Land on the Land Use Map where appropriate. **Policy LU 1.1.7:** Preserve and protect important agricultural resources, including farmland and grazing land, through designating these areas as Rural Land on the Land Use Map where appropriate. **Policy LU 2.1.2:** On the Land Use Map, integrate land use designations in a manner that promotes healthy, walkable communities, by providing an appropriate mix of residential and service uses in proximity to one another. **Policy LU 2.1.4:** Adopt a compatible set of land use designations between the County and City of Santa Clarita for land in the Santa Clarita Valley, to be implemented through standards and zones applied by each agency to ensure compatibility with the character of each area and with the goals of the County's Area Plan and the City's General Plan. **Policy LU 7.7.1:** Maintain a suitable distance and/or provide buffering to separate aggregate mining and processing activities from nearby residential uses and other uses with sensitive receptors to noise and airborne emissions. **Policy CO 1.6.2:** Use Geographic Information Systems, modeling, and other tools to indicate the locations of natural systems, such as floodplain and floodway areas, oak tree woodlands, Significant Ecological Areas, and plant and animal species habitat. **Objective CO 7.2:** Apply guidelines to protect sensitive receptors from sources of air pollution as developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), where appropriate.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 1.1.2: Consider environmental justice issues as they are related to potential health impacts associated with air pollution and ensure that all land use decisions, including enforcement actions, are made in an equitable fashion to protect residents, regardless of age, culture, ethnicity, gender, race, socioeconomic status, or geographic location from the health effects of air pollution.	**Policy LU 3.1.1:** On the Land Use Map, designate adequate land for residential use at various densities to provide a mix of housing opportunities for all segments of the population, including attached, detached, senior, and mixed-use housing types, which are consistent with community character and meet the region's housing goals. **Policy LU 8.1.2:** Implement a master plan for trails throughout the Santa Clarita Valley to serve all residents. **Policy LU 8.1.3:** Implement a master plan for parks, with special focus on provision of additional playfields for youth sports in locations accessible to underserved neighborhoods. **Policy LU 8.1.4:** Ensure that an adequate and diverse supply of child care facilities and services is available to parents who live and/or work in the Santa Clarita Valley, by promoting child care facilities in commercial and residential areas subject to the provisions of the County Zoning Ordinance.
AQ 1.1.3: Encourage site plan designs to provide the appropriate setbacks and/or design features that reduce TAC at the source.	**Objective CO 7.2:** Apply guidelines to protect sensitive receptors from sources of air pollution as developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), where appropriate. **Policy CO 7.2.1:** Ensure adequate spacing of sensitive land uses from the following sources of air pollution: high traffic freeways and roads; distribution centers; truck stops; chrome plating facilities; dry cleaners using perchloroethylene; and large gas stations, as recommended by CARB. **Policy C 2.4.2:** Establish adequate setbacks from major and secondary highways for sensitive receptors and sensitive uses, so as to minimize adverse impacts on these individuals and uses from noise and air pollution caused by truck traffic.
AQ 1.1.4: Encourage the applicants for sensitive land uses (e.g., residences, schools, daycare centers, playgrounds and medical facilities) to incorporate design features (e.g., pollution prevention, pollution reduction, barriers, landscaping, ventilation systems, or other measures) in the planning process to minimize the potential impacts of air pollution on sensitive receptors.	**Policy LU 7.7.1:** Maintain a suitable distance and/or provide buffering to separate aggregate mining and processing activities from nearby residential uses and other uses with sensitive receptors to noise and airborne emissions. **Policy CO 1.4.1:** In cooperation with other appropriate agencies, identify pollution sources and adopt strategies to reduce emissions into air and water bodies. **Objective CO 7.2:** Apply guidelines to protect sensitive receptors from sources of air pollution as developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), where appropriate. **Policy CO 7.2.1:** Ensure adequate spacing of sensitive land uses from the following sources of air pollution: high traffic freeways and roads; distribution centers; truck stops; chrome plating facilities; dry cleaners using perchloroethylene; and large gas stations, as recommended by CARB. **Policy C 2.4.2:** Establish adequate setbacks from major and secondary highways for sensitive receptors and sensitive uses, so as to minimize adverse impacts on these individuals and uses from noise and air pollution caused by truck traffic.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 1.1.5: Promote and support mixed-use land patterns that allow the integration of retail, office, institutional and residential uses. Consult with the AQMD when siting new facilities with dust, odors, or TAC emissions to avoid siting those facilities near sensitive receptors and avoid siting sensitive receptors near sources of air pollution.	**Policy LU 1.1.5:** Increase infill development and re-use of underutilized sites within and adjacent to developed urban areas to achieve maximum benefit from existing infrastructure and minimize loss of open space, through redesignation of vacant sites for higher density and mixed use~~, where appropriate~~. **Policy LU 1.2.13:** Encourage use of the Specific Plan process to plan for cohesive, vibrant, pedestrian-oriented communities with mixed uses, access to public transit, and opportunities for living and working within the same community. **Policy LU 7.7.1:** Maintain a suitable distance and/or provide buffering to separate aggregate mining and processing activities from nearby residential uses and other uses with sensitive receptors to noise and airborne emissions. **Objective CO 7.2:** Apply guidelines to protect sensitive receptors from sources of air pollution as developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), where appropriate. **Policy CO 7.2.1:** Ensure adequate spacing of sensitive land uses from the following sources of air pollution: high traffic freeways and roads; distribution centers; truck stops; chrome plating facilities; dry cleaners using perchloroethylene; and large gas stations, as recommended by CARB.
AQ 1.1.6: Consider cumulative air quality impacts from both existing and new projects when making siting decisions.	**Policy C 1.3.2:** Through trip reduction strategies and emphasis on multi-modal transportation options, contribute to achieving the air quality goals of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Air Quality Management Plan. **Policy CO 7.3.1:** Coordinate with local, regional, state, and federal agencies to develop and implement regional air quality policies and programs.
AQ 1.1.7: Facilitate communication among residents, businesses and the AQMD to quickly resolve air pollution nuisance complaints. Distribute information to advise residents on how to register a complaint with AQMD (AQMD's "Cut Smog" program).	No related policy in the proposed Area Plan policy. However, the Los Angeles County website (Residents portal, Environment section) provides a link to the SCAQMD website.
AQ 1.1.8: The owners of new developments that have the potential to emit air pollutants that would impact sensitive receptors are required, during the early stages of the business license, development or conditional use permit processes, to notify residents and businesses adjacent to the proposed site prior to starting construction. However, potential business and resident occupants newly locating near sites that may impact sensitive receptors should be encouraged to inquire through their local government or the AQMD about the air quality emissions from such sites.	The Revised Draft EIR contains mitigation measures that would require, prior to implementing project approval, that applicants conduct a localized significance thresholds analysis as part of a public environmental review process. Refer to 3.3, Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**, for a full list of the mitigation measures.
AQ 1.1.9: Consider all feasible alternatives to minimize emissions from diesel equipment (e.g., trucks, construction equipment, and generators).	No related policy in the proposed Area Plan. However, the Revised Draft EIR contains mitigation measures that would require construction equipment to meet stringent emissions standards including the use of diesel particulate filters that meet CARB's Level 2 or 3 verification standards. Refer to 3.3, Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages,** for a full list of the mitigation measures.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 1.1.10: Actively participate in decisions on the siting or expansion of facilities or land uses (e.g., freeway expansions), to ensure the inclusion of air quality mitigation measures.	**Policy CO 1.4.1:** In cooperation with other appropriate agencies, identify pollution sources and adopt strategies to reduce emissions into air and water bodies. **Policy C 3.1.1:** In evaluating new development projects, require trip reduction measures as feasible to relieve congestion and reduce air pollution from vehicle emissions.
AQ 1.1.11: Where decisions on land use may result in emissions of air contaminants that pose significant health risks, consider options, including possible relocation, recycling, redevelopment, rezoning, process changes, incentive programs, and other types of measures.	**Policy LU 2.1.2:** On the Land Use Map, integrate land use designations in a manner that promotes healthy, walkable communities, by providing an appropriate mix of residential and service uses in proximity to one another. **Policy LU 2.1.4:** Adopt a compatible set of land use designations between the County and City of Santa Clarita for land in the Santa Clarita Valley, to be implemented through standards and zones applied by each agency to ensure compatibility with the character of each area and with the goals of the County's Area Plan and the City's General Plan. **Policy LU 7.7.1:** Maintain a suitable distance and/or provide buffering to separate aggregate mining and processing activities from nearby residential uses and other uses with sensitive receptors to noise and airborne emissions. **Objective CO 7.2:** Apply guidelines to protect sensitive receptors from sources of air pollution as developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), where appropriate. **Policy CO 7.2.1:** Ensure adequate spacing of sensitive land uses from the following sources of air pollution: high traffic freeways and roads; distribution centers; truck stops; chrome plating facilities; dry cleaners using perchloroethylene; and large gas stations, as recommended by CARB. **Policy C 2.4.2:** Establish adequate setbacks from major and secondary highways for sensitive receptors and sensitive uses, so as to minimize adverse impacts on these individuals and uses from noise and air pollution caused by truck traffic.
Reduce vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled associated with land use patterns.	
AQ 1.2.1: For planned high density and mixed-use developments, project proponents should consult with the local transit agency and incorporate all appropriate and feasible transit amenities into the plans.	**Policy LU 1.2.13:** Encourage use of the Specific Plan process to plan for cohesive, vibrant, pedestrian-oriented communities with mixed uses, access to public transit, and opportunities for living and working within the same community. **Policy LU 5.1.3:** Ensure that adequate bus turnouts, served by walkways and comfortable, safe, and convenient waiting facilities, are provided for transit users within residential, shopping, and business developments. **Policy C 1.2.3:** Require that new commercial and industrial development provide walkway connections to public sidewalks and transit stops~~, where available~~. **Policy C 3.3.4:** Within transit-oriented development projects, provide incentives such as higher floor area ratio and/or lower parking requirements for commercial development that provides transit and ride-share programs.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 1.2.2: Establish a Mixed-Use Zoning District that offers incentives to mixed-use developments.	**Policy LU 1.1.5:** Increase infill development and re-use of underutilized sites within and adjacent to developed urban areas to achieve maximum benefit from existing infrastructure and minimize loss of open space, through redesignation of vacant sites for higher density and mixed use~~, where appropriate~~. **Policy LU 1.2.13:** Encourage use of the Specific Plan process to plan for cohesive, vibrant, pedestrian-oriented communities with mixed uses, access to public transit, and opportunities for living and working within the same community. **Policy C 1.2.6:** Provide flexible standards for parking and roadway design in transit-oriented development areas to promote transit use~~, where appropriate~~. **Policy C 3.3.4:** Within transit-oriented development projects, provide incentives such as higher floor area ratio and/or lower parking requirements for commercial development that provides transit and ride-share programs. Part 18 of Chapter 22.52.of the County of Los Angeles Zoning Code facilitates the establishment of, and ensures the compatibility of, residential and commercial uses within vertical mixed-use developments by allowing such uses in certain commercial zones with appropriate development limitations and standards, and to streamline the permitting procedure for such uses. Joint live and work units may occupy portions of buildings designed for mixed-use developments.
AQ 1.2.3: Encourage through the land use entitlement process or business regulation, design of commercial and residential areas to foster pedestrian circulation.	**Policy LU 1.2.13:** Encourage use of the Specific Plan process to plan for cohesive, vibrant, pedestrian-oriented communities with mixed uses, access to public transit, and opportunities for living and working within the same community. **Policy LU 2.3.5:** Mixed-use developments shall be designed to create a pedestrian-scale environment through appropriate street and sidewalk widths, block lengths, relationship of buildings to streets, and use of public spaces. **Policy LU 3.2.2:** In planning residential neighborhoods, include pedestrian linkages, landscaped parkways with sidewalks, and separated trails for pedestrians and bicycles~~, where appropriate and feasible~~. **Policy LU 5.1.2:** Require connectivity between walkways and bikeways serving neighborhoods and nearby commercial areas, schools, parks, and other supporting services and facilities. **Policy LU 5.1.3:** Ensure that adequate bus turnouts, served by walkways and comfortable, safe, and convenient waiting facilities, are provided for transit users within residential, shopping, and business developments. **Policy LU 5.2.2:** Provide for location of neighborhood commercial uses in proximity to the neighborhoods they serve, to encourage cycling and walking to local stores. **Policy C 1.2.5:** In mixed-use projects, require compact development and a mix of land uses to locate housing, workplaces, and services within walking or bicycling distance of each other. **Policy C 1.2.7:** In pedestrian-oriented areas, provide a highly connected circulation grid with relatively small blocks to encourage walking.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 1.2.4: Adopt and implement zoning codes that encourage community centers, telecommuting programs, and home-based businesses.	**Policy LU 3.1.3:** Promote opportunities for live-work units to accommodate residents with home-based businesses. **Policy LU 4.5.3:** Promote the inclusion of state-of-the-art technology within business complexes for telecommunications, heating and cooling, water and energy conservation, and other similar design features. **Policy LU 4.5.4:** Encourage the provision of support services for employees within business park areas, such as dining and personal services where appropriate, to reduce vehicle trips and promote pedestrian-friendly work environments. **Policy C 3.1.2:** Promote home-based businesses and live-work units as a means of reducing home-to-work trips. **Policy C 3.1.3:** Promote the use of flexible work schedules and telecommuting to reduce home to work trips.
AQ 1.2.5: Create opportunities to receive State transportation funds by adopting incentives (e.g., an expedited review process) for planning and implementing infill development projects within urbanized areas that include job centers and clean transportation nodes (e.g., preparation of "transit village" plans).	**Policy LU 1.1.5:** Increase infill development and re-use of underutilized sites within and adjacent to developed urban areas to achieve maximum benefit from existing infrastructure and minimize loss of open space, through redesignation of vacant sites for higher density and mixed use~~, where appropriate~~. **Policy LU 1.2.13:** Encourage use of the Specific Plan process to plan for cohesive, vibrant, pedestrian-oriented communities with mixed uses, access to public transit, and opportunities for living and working within the same community. **Policy C 1.2.6:** Provide flexible standards for parking and roadway design in transit-oriented development areas to promote transit use~~, where appropriate~~. **Policy C 3.3.4:** Within transit-oriented development projects, provide incentives such as higher floor area ratio and/or lower parking requirements for commercial development that provides transit and ride-share programs.
AQ 1.2.6: Collaborate with local, regional, state, and federal agencies to create incentives for "job/housing opportunity zones," to promote housing in job-rich areas and jobs in housing-rich areas.	**Policy LU 4.2.1:** Pursue business attraction and expansion programs for clean industries that provide job opportunities for local residents, particularly in the areas of film/entertainment, biotechnology, aerospace, and technology. **Policy LU 4.2.2:** Achieve a balanced ratio of jobs to housing through business expansion and economic development programs, with a goal of at least 1.5 jobs per household.
AQ 1.2.7: Design safe and efficient vehicle access to commercial land uses from arterial streets to ensure efficient vehicular ingress and egress.	**Policy C 1.1.3:** Work with local and regional agencies and employers to promote an integrated, seamless transportation system that meets access needs, including local and regional bus service, dial-a-ride, taxis, rail, van pools, car pools, bus pools, bicycling, walking, and automobiles. **Policy C 2.5.2:** Ensure that new development is provided with adequate emergency and/or secondary access for purposes of evacuation and emergency response; require two points of ingress and egress for every subdivision or phase thereof, except as otherwise approved for small subdivisions where physical constraints preclude a second access point. **Policy C 5.1.2:** For private gated communities, require the developer to accommodate bus access through the entry gate, or provide bus waiting facilities at the project entry with pedestrian connections to residential streets, where appropriate.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 1.2.8: Locate public facilities and services so that they further enhance job creation opportunities.	**Policy LU 4.2.1:** Pursue business attraction and expansion programs for clean industries that provide job opportunities for local residents, particularly in the areas of film/entertainment, biotechnology, aerospace, and technology. **Policy LU 4.2.2:** Achieve a balanced ratio of jobs to housing through business expansion and economic development programs, with a goal of at least 1.5 jobs per household.
AQ 1.2.9: Ensure that development projects and zoning codes create the maximum opportunity for the use of bicycles as an alternative work transportation mode.	**Policy C 5.2.5:** Complementary transportation modes should be interconnected at intermodal transit centers, including provisions for bicycles on buses, bicycle parking at transit centers, and park-and-ride at transit stops. **Policy C 6.2.1:** Require bicycle parking, which can include bicycle lockers and sheltered areas at commercial sites and multi-family housing complexes for use by employees and residents, as well as customers and visitors. **Policy C 6.2.2:** Provide bicycle racks on transit vehicles to give bike-and-ride commuters the ability to transport their bicycles. **Policy C 6.2.3:** Promote the inclusion of services for bicycle commuters, such as showers and changing rooms, as part of the development review process for new development or substantial alterations of existing commercial or industrial uses, where appropriate.
AQ 1.2.10: Encourage "walkable neighborhoods" by siting parks and community centers near residential areas.	**Policy LU 2.1.2:** On the Land Use Map, integrate land use designations in a manner that promotes healthy, walkable communities, by providing an appropriate mix of residential and service uses in proximity to one another. **Policy LU 3.2.1:** Require provision of adequate walkways in urban residential neighborhoods that provide safe and accessible connections to destinations such as schools, parks, and neighborhood commercial centers. **Policy LU 3.4.1:** Promote the inclusion of green spaces, neighborhood parks, and other gathering places that allow neighbors to meet one another and encourage "eyes on the street" for safety purposes. **Policy LU 5.1.2:** Require connectivity between walkways and bikeways serving neighborhoods and nearby commercial areas, schools, parks, and other supporting services and facilities. **Policy LU 8.1.3:** Implement a master plan for parks, with special focus on provision of additional playfields for youth sports in locations accessible to underserved neighborhoods. **Policy C 1.2.2:** Create walkable communities, with paseos and walkways connecting residential neighborhoods to multi-modal transportation services such as bus stops and rail stations.
Reduce mobile source emissions by increasing population densities within 0.5 mile of clean transit nodes.	
AQ 1.3.1: Increase residential and commercial densities around clean rail and bus transit stations and corridors. Clean rail and bus transit nodes and corridors are those that are served by rail and buses that are powered by electricity, alternative fuels (i.e., CNG and LNG), or that meet or exceed SULEV emission standards.	**Policy LU 5.2.1:** Designate higher-density residential uses in areas served by public transit and a full range of support services. **Policy C 1.2.1:** Develop coordinated plans for land use, circulation, and transit to promote transit-oriented development that concentrates higher density housing, employment, and commercial areas in proximity to transit corridors.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 1.3.2: Sponsor paratransit transportation systems, such as neighborhood electric vehicle "station cars" or jitneys for short trips to and from transit nodes.	**Policy C 1.1.3:** Work with local and regional agencies and employers to promote an integrated, seamless transportation system that meets access needs, including local and regional bus service, dial-a-ride, taxis, rail, van pools, car pools, bus pools, bicycling, walking, and automobiles. **Policy C 3.1.5:** Promote the use of van pools, car pools, and shuttles to encourage trip reduction. **Policy C 3.1.8:** Encourage special event center operators to advertise and offer discount on-site parking incentives to carpooling patrons with four or more persons per vehicle.
Reduce motor vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled	
AQ 2.1.1: Seek new cooperative relationships between employers and employees to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT).	**Policy LU 4.5.4:** Encourage the provision of support services for employees within business park areas, such as dining and personal services where appropriate, to reduce vehicle trips and promote pedestrian-friendly work environments. **Policy C 3.1.3:** Promote the use of flexible work schedules and telecommuting to reduce home to work trips. **Policy C 3.1.4:** Promote the use of employee incentives to encourage alternative travel modes to work. **Policy C 3.1.6:** Promote the provision of showers and lockers within businesses and employment centers, in order to encourage opportunities for employees to bicycle to work. **Policy C 6.2.1:** Require bicycle parking, which can include bicycle lockers and sheltered areas at commercial sites and multi-family housing complexes for use by employees and residents, as well as customers and visitors. **Policy C 6.2.3:** Promote the inclusion of services for bicycle commuters, such as showers and changing rooms, as part of the development review process for new development or substantial alterations of existing commercial or industrial uses, where appropriate.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 2.1.2: Work with large employers and commercial/industrial complexes to create Transportation Management Associations and to implement trip/VMT reduction strategies. (For additional information please refer to AQMD's Rule 2202 Employee Commute Reduction Program Guidelines.)	**Policy LU 2.3.2:** Either vertical or horizontal integration of uses shall be allowed in a mixed-use development, with an emphasis on tying together the uses with appropriate pedestrian linkages. **Policy LU 2.3.4:** Adequate public spaces and amenities shall be provided in a mixed-use development to support both commercial and residential uses, including but not limited to plazas, landscaped walkways, village greens, and greenbelts. **Policy LU 2.3.5:** Mixed-use developments shall be designed to create a pedestrian-scale environment through appropriate street and sidewalk widths, block lengths, relationship of buildings to streets, and use of public spaces. **Policy LU 4.5.4:** Encourage the provision of support services for employees within business park areas, such as dining and personal services where appropriate, to reduce vehicle trips and promote pedestrian-friendly work environments. **Policy LU 5.1.1:** Require safe, secure, clearly delineated, adequately illuminated walkways and bicycle facilities in all commercial and business centers. **Policy LU 5.1.3:** Ensure that adequate bus turnouts, served by walkways and comfortable, safe, and convenient waiting facilities, are provided for transit users within residential, shopping, and business developments. **Policy CO 8.2.13:** Support trip reduction strategies for employees as described in the Circulation Element. **Policy C 1.2.3:** Require that new commercial and industrial development provide walkway connections to public sidewalks and transit stops~~, where available~~. **Policy C 3.1.3:** Promote the use of flexible work schedules and telecommuting to reduce home to work trips. **Policy C 3.1.4:** Promote the use of employee incentives to encourage alternative travel modes to work. **Policy C 3.1.6:** Promote the provision of showers and lockers within businesses and employment centers, in order to encourage opportunities for employees to bicycle to work. **Policy C 6.2.1:** Require bicycle parking, which can include bicycle lockers and sheltered areas at commercial sites and multi-family housing complexes for use by employees and residents, as well as customers and visitors. **Policy C 6.2.3:** Promote the inclusion of services for bicycle commuters, such as showers and changing rooms, as part of the development review process for new development or substantial alterations of existing commercial or industrial uses, where appropriate.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 2.1.3: Cooperate with surrounding jurisdictions to provide incentives, adopt regulations, and develop transportation demand management programs that reduce and eliminate vehicle trips and VMT.	**Policy C 1.3.1:** Continue coordinating with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA or Metro) to implement the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP) for designated CMP roadways. **Policy C 1.3.3:** Coordinate circulation planning with the Regional Transportation Plan prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), to ensure consistency of planned improvements with regional needs. **Policy C 1.3.4:** Continue coordination with Caltrans on circulation and land use decisions that may affect Interstate 5, State Route 14, and State Route 126, and support programs to increase capacity and improve operations on these highways. **Policy C 4.1.1:** Develop permanent Metrolink facilities with an expanded bus transfer station and additional park-and-ride spaces at the Via Princessa station, or other alternative location as deemed appropriate to meet the travel needs of residents on the Valley's east side. **Policy C 4.1.2:** Coordinate with other agencies to facilitate extension of a passenger rail line from the Santa Clarita Station to Ventura County, which may be used for Metrolink service. **Policy C 4.1.5:** Work with other agencies to increase rail efficiency and public safety through street and track improvements, and grade separations, where needs are identified. **Policy C 4.1.7:** Facilitate coordination of planning for any future high speed regional rail systems in the Valley with Metrolink services. **Policy C 4.2.1:** Continue to work with the Orange Line Development Authority (OLDA) to plan for development of an environmentally sensitive, high-speed transportation system with a route through the Santa Clarita Valley, including a regional transit hub with associated infrastructure that would provide connections to the Los Angeles Basin, Palmdale Regional Airport, and other destinations. **Policy C 4.2.2:** Coordinate with other agencies as needed to facilitate planning for other high-speed rail alternatives in the Santa Clarita Valley.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 2.1.4: Collaborate with local transit agencies to: • develop programs and educate employers about employee rideshare and transit; • establish mass transit mechanisms for the reduction of work-related and non-work related vehicle trips; • promote mass transit ridership through careful planning of routes, headways, origins and destinations, and types of vehicles.	**Policy C 1.3.1:** Continue coordinating with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA or Metro) to implement the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP) for designated CMP roadways. **Policy C 1.3.3:** Coordinate circulation planning with the Regional Transportation Plan prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), to ensure consistency of planned improvements with regional needs. **Policy C 1.3.4:** Continue coordination with Caltrans on circulation and land use decisions that may affect Interstate 5, State Route 14, and State Route 126, and support programs to increase capacity and improve operations on these highways. **Policy C 4.1.1:** Develop permanent Metrolink facilities with an expanded bus transfer station and additional park-and-ride spaces at the Via Princessa station, or other alternative location as deemed appropriate to meet the travel needs of residents on the Valley's east side. **Policy C 4.1.2:** Coordinate with other agencies to facilitate extension of a passenger rail line from the Santa Clarita Station to Ventura County, which may be used for Metrolink service. **Policy C 4.1.5:** Work with other agencies to increase rail efficiency and public safety through street and track improvements, and grade separations, where needs are identified. **Policy C 4.1.7:** Facilitate coordination of planning for any future high speed regional rail systems in the Valley with Metrolink services. **Policy C 4.2.1:** Continue to work with the Orange Line Development Authority (OLDA) to plan for development of an environmentally sensitive, high-speed transportation system with a route through the Santa Clarita Valley, including a regional transit hub with associated infrastructure that would provide connections to the Los Angeles Basin, Palmdale Regional Airport, and other destinations. **Policy C 4.2.2:** Coordinate with other agencies as needed to facilitate planning for other high-speed rail alternatives in the Santa Clarita Valley.
AQ 2.1.5: Identify and develop non-motorized transportation corridors (e.g., bicycling & walking trails).	**Policy LU 3.2.2:** In planning residential neighborhoods, include pedestrian linkages, landscaped parkways with sidewalks, and separated trails for pedestrians and bicycles~~, where appropriate and feasible~~. **Policy C 7.1.10:** Continue to expand and improve the Valley's multi-use trail system to provide additional routes for pedestrian travel.
AQ 2.1.6: Provide merchants with fliers/posters that publicize public mass transit schedules to encourage their customers to use mass transit.	**Policy CO 8.1.4:** Provide information and education to the public about energy conservation and local strategies to address climate change.
AQ 2.1.7: Outline a plan of mobile source enforcement methods such as periodic mobile source (e.g., trucks and buses) checkpoints throughout the City to enforce opacity regulations. Technical assistance can be sought from by CARB and the California Highway Patrol (CHP) on enforcement issues.	No related policy in the proposed Area Plan. Motor vehicles are already subject to existing regulations regarding periodic smog inspections.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 2.1.8: Provide incentives such as preferential parking for alternative-fuel vehicles (e.g., CNG or hydrogen).	**Policy C 3.2.4:** The City and County will encourage new commercial and retail developments to provide prioritized parking for electric vehicles and vehicles using alternative fuels.
Establish necessary policies and requirements to reduce indirect source emissions.	
AQ 2.2.1: Establish requirements for special event centers to provide off-site parking and park-n-ride facilities at remote locations. Remote parking should be as close as practicable to the event site and the operator should operate or provide alternative-fuel vehicles for shuttles.	**Policy C 3.1.7:** Encourage special event center operators to advertise and offer discounted transit passes with event tickets. **Policy C 3.2.4:** The City and County will encourage new commercial and retail developments to provide prioritized parking for electric vehicles and vehicles using alternative fuels. **Policy C 4.1.3:** Continue to expand and improve commuter services, including park-and-ride lots, bicycle parking and storage, and waiting facilities, at all Metrolink stations.
AQ 2.2.2: Promote peripheral parking by increasing on-site parking rates and reduced peripheral parking rates.	**Policy C 3.3.6:** In the development review process, prioritize direct pedestrian access between building entrances, sidewalks and transit stops, by placing parking behind buildings where possible, to the sides of buildings when necessary, and always away from street intersections. **Policy C 3.3.7:** Create parking benefit districts which invest meter revenues in pedestrian infrastructure and other public amenities wherever feasible.
AQ 2.2.3: Encourage special event center operators to provide discounted transit passes with event tickets or offer discounted on-site parking for carpooling patrons (four or more persons per vehicle).	**Policy C 3.1.7:** Encourage special event center operators to advertise and offer discounted transit passes with event tickets.
Reduce mobile source emissions through efficient management of transportation facilities and system infrastructure using cost-effective management and innovative demand-management techniques.	
AQ 2.3.1: Synchronize traffic signals throughout the City and with adjoining cities and counties while allowing free flow of mass transit systems.	**Policy C 2.1.3:** Protect and enhance the capacity of the roadway system by upgrading intersections to meet level of service standards, widening and/or restriping for additional lanes, synchronizing traffic signals, and other means ~~as appropriate~~. **Policy C 3.2.2:** Continue to enhance signal timing and synchronization to allow for free traffic flow, minimizing idling and vehicle emissions. **Policy C 5.1.6:** Evaluate the feasibility of giving buses priority at signalized intersections to maintain transit service level standards, where appropriate.
AQ 2.3.2: Construct and improve traffic signals with Automated Traffic Surveillance and Control systems at appropriate intersections.	**Policy C 2.1.3:** Protect and enhance the capacity of the roadway system by upgrading intersections to meet level of service standards, widening and/or restriping for additional lanes, synchronizing traffic signals, and other means ~~as appropriate~~. **Policy C 3.2.2:** Continue to enhance signal timing and synchronization to allow for free traffic flow, minimizing idling and vehicle emissions. **Policy C 5.1.6:** Evaluate the feasibility of giving buses priority at signalized intersections to maintain transit service level standards, where appropriate.
AQ 2.3.3: Reduce traffic delays through highway maintenance, rapid emergency response, debris removal, and elimination of at-grade railroad crossings.	**Policy C 7.1.8:** Upgrade streets that are not pedestrian-friendly due to lack of sidewalk connections, safe street crossing points, vehicle sight distance, or other design deficiencies.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 2.3.4: Encourage businesses to schedule deliveries at off-peak traffic periods through the land use entitlement or business regulation process.	**Policy C 1.2.12:** Balance the anticipated volume of people and goods movement with the need to maintain a walkable and bicycle friendly environment. Mitigation Measure 3.4-12: Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant shall provide evidence of consistency with "smart growth" principles to reduce GHG emissions (i.e., ensure mixed use, infill and higher density projects provide alternatives to individual vehicle travel and promote efficient delivery of goods and services). (See http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/index.htm)
AQ 2.3.5: Encourage the construction of HOV lanes whenever necessary to relieve congestion and reduce air pollution. Emphasize the use of HOV lanes, as well as light rail and bus routes, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities to improve mobility and air quality.	**Policy C 1.3.1:** Continue coordinating with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA or Metro) to implement the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP) for designated CMP roadways. **Policy C 1.3.3:** Coordinate circulation planning with the Regional Transportation Plan prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), to ensure consistency of planned improvements with regional needs. **Policy C 1.3.4:** Continue coordination with Caltrans on circulation and land use decisions that may affect Interstate 5, State Route 14, and State Route 126, and support programs to increase capacity and improve operations on these highways. **Policy C 4.1.1:** Develop permanent Metrolink facilities with an expanded bus transfer station and additional park-and-ride spaces at the Via Princessa station, or other alternative location as deemed appropriate to meet the travel needs of residents on the Valley's east side. **Policy C 4.1.2:** Coordinate with other agencies to facilitate extension of a passenger rail line from the Santa Clarita Station to Ventura County, which may be used for Metrolink service. **Policy C 4.1.5:** Work with other agencies to increase rail efficiency and public safety through street and track improvements, and grade separations, where needs are identified. **Policy C 4.1.7:** Facilitate coordination of planning for any future high speed regional rail systems in the Valley with Metrolink services. **Policy C 4.2.1:** Continue to work with the Orange Line Development Authority (OLDA) to plan for development of an environmentally sensitive, high-speed transportation system with a route through the Santa Clarita Valley, including a regional transit hub with associated infrastructure that would provide connections to the Los Angeles Basin, Palmdale Regional Airport, and other destinations. **Policy C 4.2.2:** Coordinate with other agencies as needed to facilitate planning for other high-speed rail alternatives in the Santa Clarita Valley. **Policy C 6.1.1:** For recreational riders, continue to develop Class 1 bike paths, separated from the right-of-way, linking neighborhoods to open space and activity areas.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
	Policy C 6.1.2: For long-distance riders and those who bicycle to work or services, provide striped Class 2 bike lanes within the right-of-way, with adequate delineation and signage, where feasible and appropriate. **Policy C 6.1.3:** Continue to acquire or reserve right-of-way and/or easements needed to complete the bicycle circulation system as development occurs. **Policy C 6.1.4:** Where inadequate right-of-way exists for Class 1 or 2 bikeways, provide signage for Class 3 bike routes or designate alternative routes as appropriate. **Policy C 6.1.5:** Plan for continuous bikeways to serve major destinations, including but not limited to regional shopping areas, college campuses, public buildings, parks, and employment centers.
AQ 2.3.6: Monitor traffic and congestion to determine when and where the City needs new transportation facilities to achieve increased mobility efficiency.	**Policy C 2.1.5:** Periodically monitor levels of service, traffic accident patterns, and physical conditions of the existing street system, and upgrade roadways as needed through the Capital Improvement Program. **Policy C 5.4.1:** Establish transit impact fee rates that are based on the actual impacts of new development on the transit system, and regularly monitor and adjust these fees as needed to ensure adequate mitigation.
AQ 2.3.7: Work with local transit providers to incorporate best design practices for transit into new development projects.	**Policy C 1.2.3:** Require that new commercial and industrial development provide walkway connections to public sidewalks and transit stops~~, where available~~. **Policy C 1.2.4:** Consider location, availability, and accessibility of transit in evaluating new development plans. **Policy C 4.1.1:** Develop permanent Metrolink facilities with an expanded bus transfer station and additional park-and-ride spaces at the Via Princessa station, or other alternative location as deemed appropriate to meet the travel needs of residents on the Valley's east side.
AQ 2.3.8: Adopt a Trip Reduction Ordinance that is equivalent to or more stringent than the requirements of AQMD Rule 2202.	**Policy C 1.1.3:** Work with local and regional agencies and employers to promote an integrated, seamless transportation system that meets access needs, including local and regional bus service, dial-a-ride, taxis, rail, van pools, car pools, bus pools, bicycling, walking, and automobiles.
AQ 2.3.9: Implement the required components of the Congestion Management Plan (CMP), and continue to work with (applicable body/organization) on annual updates to the CMP.	**Policy C 1.3.1:** Continue coordinating with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA or Metro) to implement the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP) for designated CMP roadways.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 2.3.10: Support SCAG's Regional Growth Management Plan by developing intergovernmental agreements with appropriate governmental entities such as the (Council of Government), sanitation districts, water districts, and those sub-regional entities identified in the Regional Growth Management Plan.	**Policy CO 4.1.4:** Provide informational materials to applicants and contractors on the Castaic Lake Water Agency's Landscape Education Programs, and/or other information on xeriscape, native California plants, and water-conserving irrigation techniques as materials become available. **Policy CO 4.2.1:** In cooperation with the Sanitation District and other affected agencies, expand opportunities for use of recycled water for the purposes of landscape maintenance, construction, water recharge, and other uses as appropriate. **Policy CO 4.2.5:** Participate and cooperate with other agencies to complete, adopt, and implement an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan to build a diversified portfolio of water supply, water quality, and resource stewardship priorities for the Santa Clarita Valley. **Policy C 1.3.3:** Coordinate circulation planning with the Regional Transportation Plan prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), to ensure consistency of planned improvements with regional needs.
AQ 2.3.11: Replace existing vehicles in the city fleet with the cleanest vehicles commercially available.	**Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 3.2.1:** Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets.
Secure all available funding from local, state, and federal sources to improve transportation system management cost effectiveness.	
AQ 2.4.1: Develop and coordinate a plan with local agencies for cost-effective use of AB 2766 funds so that revenue is used for projects and programs identified in the AQMP.	The County of Los Angeles is a recipient of AB 2766 funding from the SCAQMD. The proposed Area Plan contains policies that would require the County to coordinate plans with other local agencies and regional agencies. **Policy C 1.3.1:** Continue coordinating with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA or Metro) to implement the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP) for designated CMP roadways. **Policy C 1.3.3:** Coordinate circulation planning with the Regional Transportation Plan prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), to ensure consistency of planned improvements with regional needs. **Policy C 1.3.4:** Continue coordination with Caltrans on circulation and land use decisions that may affect Interstate 5, State Route 14, and State Route 126, and support programs to increase capacity and improve operations on these highways. **Policy C 4.1.1:** Develop permanent Metrolink facilities with an expanded bus transfer station and additional park-and-ride spaces at the Via Princessa station, or other alternative location as deemed appropriate to meet the travel needs of residents on the Valley's east side. **Policy C 4.1.2:** Coordinate with other agencies to facilitate extension of a passenger rail line from the Santa Clarita Station to Ventura County, which may be used for Metrolink service. **Policy C 4.1.5:** Work with other agencies to increase rail efficiency and public safety through street and track improvements, and grade separations, where needs are identified.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
	Policy C 4.1.7: Facilitate coordination of planning for any future high speed regional rail systems in the Valley with Metrolink services. **Policy C 4.2.1:** Continue to work with the Orange Line Development Authority (OLDA) to plan for development of an environmentally sensitive, high-speed transportation system with a route through the Santa Clarita Valley, including a regional transit hub with associated infrastructure that would provide connections to the Los Angeles Basin, Palmdale Regional Airport, and other destinations. **Policy C 4.2.2:** Coordinate with other agencies as needed to facilitate planning for other high-speed rail alternatives in the Santa Clarita Valley. **Policy C 6.1.3:** Continue to acquire or reserve right-of-way and/or easements needed to complete the bicycle circulation system as development occurs.
AQ 2.4.2: Develop and adopt a policy to utilize federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) funds in coordination with regional agencies in a manner consistent with projects approved in the AQMP.	See proposed Area Plan policies listed under **AQ 2.4.1**.
AQ 2.4.3: Apply annually to the AQMD Mobile Source Reduction Committee (MSRC) for AB 2766 "Local Government Match Program" grants for projects that reduce mobile source emissions (e.g., purchases of alternative-fueled vehicles).	The County of Los Angeles is a recipient of AB 2766 funding from the SCAQMD. In addition, the proposed Area Plan contains policies that would require the lead agency to coordinate plans with other local agencies and regional agencies (see policies listed under **AQ 2.4.1**) in addition to the following policies for alternative fueled-vehicles. **Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 3.2.1:** Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets. **Policy C 3.2.4:** The City and County will encourage new commercial and retail developments to provide prioritized parking for electric vehicles and vehicles using alternative fuels.
AQ 2.4.4: Seek opportunities to pool AB 2766 revenue with neighboring cities to fund programs that will reduce mobile source emissions (e.g., traffic synchronization, fueling station infrastructure, teleconferencing facilities).	See proposed Area Plan policies listed under **AQ 2.4.1**.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
Advocate for stricter regulations on mobile source emissions.	
AQ 2.5.1: Cooperate with federal and state agencies and the AQMD in their efforts to reduce exposure from railroad, truck, and ship emissions.	**Objective CO 7.2:** Apply guidelines to protect sensitive receptors from sources of air pollution as developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), where appropriate. **Policy CO 7.2.1:** Ensure adequate spacing of sensitive land uses from the following sources of air pollution: high traffic freeways and roads; distribution centers; truck stops; chrome plating facilities; dry cleaners using perchloroethylene; and large gas stations, as recommended by CARB. **Policy C 2.4.2:** Establish adequate setbacks from major and secondary highways for sensitive receptors and sensitive uses, so as to minimize adverse impacts on these individuals and uses from noise and air pollution caused by truck traffic. The project would be in compliance with current state law, which restricts diesel truck idling to 5 minutes or less.
AQ 2.5.2: Collaborate with the USEPA, CARB, AQMD, and warehouse owners to create programs and ordinances to minimize the amount of diesel emissions related to warehousing operations.	The project would be in compliance with current state law, which restricts diesel truck idling to 5 minutes or less.
Purchase and operate alternative fuel vehicles and encourage the greater use of alternative fuel vehicles.	
AQ 2.6.1: Support full compliance with the AQMD's and CARB's Fleet Rules.	**Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 3.2.1:** Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets.
AQ 2.6.2: Manage the City's transportation fleet fueling standards to achieve the greatest number of alternative fuel vehicles in the City fleet.	**Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 3.2.1:** Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets.
AQ 2.6.3: Encourage City contractors who operate vehicles within the City boundaries to operate alternative fuel vehicles.	**Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 3.2.1:** Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets.
AQ 2.6.4: Support the development of alternative fuel infrastructure that is publicly accessible.	**Policy CO 7.1.2:** Support the use of alternative fuel vehicles. **Policy CO 7.1.3:** Support alternative travel modes and new technologies, including infrastructure to support alternative fuel vehicles, as they become commercially available. **Policy C 3.2.3:** When available and feasible, provide opportunities and infrastructure to support use of alternative fuel vehicles and travel devices.
AQ 2.6.5: Establish programs for priority or free parking on City streets or in City parking lots for alternative fuel vehicles.	**Policy C 3.2.4:** The City and County will encourage new commercial and retail developments to provide prioritized parking for electric vehicles and vehicles using alternative fuels.
AQ 2.6.6: Join or continue current membership with a Clean Cities Coalition.	The County of Los Angeles and the City of Santa Clarita are members of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Clean Cities Coalition.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
Reduce emissions from idling vehicles.	
AQ 2.7.1: Enforce a statewide regulation that requires school buses and other heavy-duty vehicle operators to turn off their engines if they are idling within 100 feet of a school.	The project would not conflict with current state law with respect to idling near a school.
AQ 2.7.2: Adopt an ordinance that restricts vehicle engine idling for the purpose of controlling or mitigating vehicle emissions or abating a nuisance.	The project would be in compliance with current state law, which restricts diesel truck idling to 5 minutes or less.
AQ 2.7.3: Design traffic plans, including the development of suggested routes, to minimize diesel truck idling.	**Policy C 3.2.2:** Continue to enhance signal timing and synchronization to allow for free traffic flow, minimizing idling and vehicle emissions.
Reduce emissions from stationary sources.	
AQ 3.1.1: Assist small businesses by developing training programs related to clean, innovative technologies to reduce air pollution (e.g., wet cleaning or CO_2 cleaning in lieu of perchloroethylene), and provide incentives to those businesses that use clean air technologies.	**Policy LU 4.5.3:** Promote the inclusion of state-of-the-art technology within business complexes for telecommunications, heating and cooling, water and energy conservation, and other similar design features. **Policy CO 4.3.4:** Encourage and promote the use of new materials and technology for improved stormwater management, such as pervious paving, green roofs, rain gardens, and vegetated swales. **Policy CO 7.1.3:** Support alternative travel modes and new technologies, including infrastructure to support alternative fuel vehicles, as they become commercially available. **Policy CO 8.2.12:** Provide ongoing training to appropriate County employees on sustainable planning, building, and engineering practices. **Policy CO 8.3.10:** Provide incentives and technical assistance for installation of energy-efficient improvements in existing and new buildings. **Policy CO 8.4.8:** Take an active role in promoting, incubating, and encouraging businesses that would qualify under the Recycling Market Development Zone program or equivalent, including those that manufacture products made from recycled products, salvage, and resource recovery business parks.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 3.1.2: Encourage the use of building materials and methods that minimize air pollution.	**Policy LU 9.1.7:** Provide for location of additional waste transfer stations and other facilities to promote recycling and reuse of materials within Industrial designations on the Land Use Map, subject to the provisions of the County Zoning Ordinance. **Policy CO 1.3.1:** Explore, evaluate, and implement methods to shift from using non-renewable resources to use of renewable resources in all aspects of land use planning and development. **Policy CO 1.3.2:** Promote reducing, reusing, and recycling in all Land Use designations and cycles of development. **Policy CO 1.3.3:** Provide informational material to the public about programs to conserve non-renewable resources and recover materials from the waste stream. **Policy CO 3.1.5:** Promote the use of site-appropriate native or adapted plant materials, and prohibit use of invasive or noxious plant species in landscape designs. **Policy CO 3.1.11:** Promote use of pervious materials or porous concrete on sidewalks to allow for planted area infiltration, allow oxygen to reach tree roots (preventing sidewalk lift-up from roots seeking oxygen), and mitigate tree-sidewalk conflicts, in order to maintain a healthy mature urban forest. **Policy CO 8.3.6:** Require new development to use passive solar heating and cooling techniques in building design and construction, which may include but are not be limited to building orientation, clerestory windows, skylights, placement and type of windows, overhangs to shade doors and windows, and use of light colored roofs, shade trees, and paving materials.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 3.1.3: Support, through the use of development standards, the use of fuel-efficient heating equipment, and other appliances, such as water heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces, boiler units, and low or zero-emitting architectural coatings. Provide incentives to encourage the use of clean air technology beyond what is required by AQMD. For example, encourage the use of fuel and material substitution, cleaner fuel alternatives, product reformulation, change in work practices, and air pollution control measures identified in the latest AQMP.	**Policy LU 7.1.3:** Encourage development of energy-efficient buildings, and discourage construction of new buildings for which energy efficiency cannot be demonstrated. **Policy LU 7.1.4:** Support the establishment of energy-efficient industries in the Santa Clarita Valley. **Policy CO 8.2.1:** Ensure that all new County buildings, and all major renovations and additions, meet adopted green building standards, with a goal of achieving the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Silver rating or above, or equivalent where appropriate. **Policy CO 8.2.2:** Ensure energy efficiency of existing public buildings through energy audits and repairs, and retrofit buildings with energy efficient heating and air conditioning systems and lighting fixtures. **Policy CO 8.2.4:** Establish maximum lighting levels for public facilities, and encourage reduction of lighting levels to the level needed for security purposes after business hours, in addition to use of downward-directed lighting and use of low-reflective paving surfaces. **Policy CO 8.2.8:** Promote the purchase of energy-efficient and recycled products, and vendors and contractors who use energy-efficient vehicles and products, consistent with adopted purchasing policies. **Policy CO 8.2.10:** Support installation of energy-efficient traffic control devices, streetlights, and parking lot lights. **Policy C 3.1.1:** In evaluating new development projects, require trip reduction measures as feasible to relieve congestion and reduce air pollution from vehicle emissions.
AQ 3.1.4: Encourage pollution prevention and source emission reduction strategies through: • process change • best management practices • preventative inspection and maintenance programs • emergency response planning	**Policy CO 8.2.2:** Ensure energy efficiency of existing public buildings through energy audits and repairs, and retrofit buildings with energy efficient heating and air conditioning systems and lighting fixtures. **Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 2.5.2:** Ensure that new development is provided with adequate emergency and/or secondary access for purposes of evacuation and emergency response; require two points of ingress and egress for every subdivision or phase thereof, except as otherwise approved for small subdivisions where physical constraints preclude a second access point.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 3.1.5: Provide incentives to promote siting or use of clean air technologies (e.g., fuel cell technologies, renewable energy sources, UV coatings, hydrogen fuel).	**Policy CO 4.2.2:** Require new development to provide the infrastructure needed for delivery of recycled water to the property for use in irrigation, even if the recycled water main delivery lines have not yet reached the site, where deemed appropriate by the reviewing authority. **Policy CO 4.2.3:** Promote the installation of rainwater capture and gray water systems in new development for irrigation, where feasible and practicable. **Policy CO 7.1.3:** Support alternative travel modes and new technologies, including infrastructure to support alternative fuel vehicles, as they become commercially available. **Policy C 3.2.3:** When available and feasible, provide opportunities and infrastructure to support use of alternative fuel vehicles and travel devices. **Policy C 3.3.7:** Create parking benefit districts which invest meter revenues in pedestrian infrastructure and other public amenities wherever feasible.
AQ 3.1.6: Consider support of legislation which promotes clean industrial technologies, and more efficient stationary source combustion equipment and energy generation.	**Policy CO 8.1.3:** Implement the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program. **Policy CO 8.3.1:** Evaluate development proposals for consistency with the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program. **Policy CO 8.3.2:** Promote construction of energy efficient buildings through the certification requirements of the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program.
Reduce fugitive dust.	
AQ 4.1.1: Where fugitive dust is causing a chronic public nuisance or the air quality is in exceedance of the PM_{10} standards consider adopting a dust control policy that requires preparation and approval of a dust control plan.	**Mitigation Measure 3.3-2:** Prior to grading permit issuance, applicants shall develop a Construction Emission Management Plan to minimize construction-related emissions. The Construction Emission Management Plan shall require the use of Best Available Control Measures, as specified in Table 1 of SCAQMD's Rule 403. If potentially significant impacts are identified after the implementation of the SCAQMD recommended Best Available Control Measures, the Construction Emission Management Plan shall include the following additional elements: (See 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**, for a full list of dust control measures.)
AQ 4.1.2: Adopt by ordinance, a regulation, after considering small business impacts that controls the use of leaf blowers in areas with sensitive receptors.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.3: Encourage vegetative thinning or mowing for weed abatement activities to minimize wind-blown dust.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.4: Identify and create a control plan for areas within the jurisdiction that are prone to wind erosion of soil and take measures to prevent illegal off-highway vehicle (OHV) use.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.5: Require conditions in a zoning or conditional use permit to require fugitive dust controls and compliance mechanisms for stationary sources (landfills, composting facilities, aggregate facilities, etc.).	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 4.1.6: Ensure compliance with California Vehicle Code section 23113 provisions intended to prevent deposition and rapid removal of material from any highway or street.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.7: Adopt incentives, regulations, and/or procedures to reduce paved road dust emissions through targeted street sweeping of roads subject to high traffic levels and silt loadings.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.8: Pave currently unpaved roads and parking lots or establish and enforce 15 mile per hour speed limits on low-use unpaved roads as permitted under California Vehicle Code section 22365.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.9: Adopt incentives or procedures to limit dust from agricultural lands and operations.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.10: Consider the suspension of all grading operations, not including dust control actions, at construction projects when the source represents a public nuisance or potential safety hazard due to reduced visibility on streets surrounding the project.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.11: Cooperate with local, regional, state and federal jurisdictions to better control fugitive dust from stationary, mobile and area sources.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.12: Collaborate with the transportation agencies, utilities, railroads, etc., to minimize fugitive dust during construction and maintenance activities.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.13: Encourage, and support stricter state and federal legislation for vehicles that spill debris on roadways.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.14: Ensure that vehicles do not transport aggregate or similar material upon a highway unless the material is stabilized or covered, in accordance with state law and AQMD regulations.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.
AQ 4.1.15: Encourage vegetation or chemical stabilization for disturbed land for phased construction projects.	See **Mitigation Measure 3.3-2** in 3.3 Air Quality revisions in **Section 4.0, Revised Draft EIR Pages**.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
Increase energy efficiency.	
AQ 5.1.1: Utilize source reduction, recycling and other appropriate measures, to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills.	**Policy CO 1.3.1:** Explore, evaluate, and implement methods to shift from using nonrenewable resources to use of renewable resources in all aspects of land use planning and development. **Policy CO 1.3.2:** Promote reducing, reusing, and recycling in all Land Use designations and cycles of development. **Policy CO 1.3.3:** Provide informational material to the public about programs to conserve non-renewable resources and recover materials from the waste stream. **Policy CO 8.2.11:** Implement recycling in all public buildings, parks, and public facilities, including for special events. **Policy CO 8.4.1:** Encourage and promote the location of enclosed materials recovery facilities (MRF) within the Santa Clarita Valley. **Policy CO 8.4.2:** Adopt mandatory residential recycling programs for all residential units, including single-family and multi-family dwellings. **Policy CO 8.4.3:** Allow and encourage composting of greenwaste, where appropriate. **Policy CO 8.4.5:** Develop and implement standards for refuse and recycling receptacles and enclosures to accommodate recycling in all development. **Policy CO 8.4.6:** Introduce and assist with the placement of receptacles for recyclable products in public places, including at special events. **Policy CO 8.4.7:** Provide information to the public on recycling opportunities and facilities, and support various locations and events to promote public participation in recycling. **Policy CO 8.4.8:** Take an active role in promoting, incubating, and encouraging businesses that would qualify under the Recycling Market Development Zone program or equivalent, including those that manufacture products made from recycled products, salvage, and resource recovery business parks. **Policy LU 7.5.1:** Ensure that all new development provides adequate space for recycling receptacles and bins on site.
AQ 5.1.2: Develop incentives that encourage the use of energy conservation strategies by private and public developments.	**Policy CO 8.3.10:** Provide incentives and technical assistance for installation of energy-efficient improvements in existing and new buildings. **Policy CO 8.3.11:** Consider allowing carbon off-sets for large development projects, if appropriate, which may include funding off-site projects or purchase of credits for other forms of mitigation, provided that any such mitigation shall be measurable and enforceable.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 5.1.3: Promote energy-efficient design features, including appropriate site orientation, use of lighter color roofing and building materials, and use of deciduous shade trees and windbreak trees to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling.	**Policy LU 7.1.2:** Promote the use of solar panels and renewable energy sources in all projects. **Policy LU 7.1.3:** Encourage development of energy-efficient buildings, and discourage construction of new buildings for which energy efficiency cannot be demonstrated. **Policy CO 8.2.2:** Ensure energy efficiency of existing public buildings through energy audits and repairs, and retrofit buildings with energy efficient heating and air conditioning systems and lighting fixtures. **Policy CO 8.2.3:** Support purchase of renewable energy for public buildings, which may include installing solar photovoltaic systems to generate electricity for County buildings and operations and other methods as deemed appropriate and feasible, in concert with significant energy conservation efforts. **Policy CO 8.2.4:** Establish maximum lighting levels for public facilities, and encourage reduction of lighting levels to the level needed for security purposes after business hours, in addition to use of downward-directed lighting and use of low-reflective paving surfaces. **Policy CO 8.2.5:** Support installation of photovoltaic and other renewable energy equipment on public facilities, in concert with significant energy conservation efforts. **Policy CO 8.2.6:** Promote use of solar lighting in parks and along paseos and trails, where practical. **Policy CO 8.2.8:** Promote the purchase of energy-efficient and recycled products, and vendors and contractors who use energy-efficient vehicles and products, consistent with adopted purchasing policies. **Policy CO 8.2.9:** Reduce heat islands through installation of trees to shade parking lots and hardscapes, and use of light-colored reflective paving and roofing surfaces. **Policy CO 8.2.10:** Support installation of energy-efficient traffic control devices, street lights, and parking lot lights. **Policy CO 8.3.3:** Promote energy efficiency and water conservation upgrades to existing non-residential buildings at the time major remodel or additions. **Policy CO 8.3.4:** Encourage new residential development to include on-site solar photovoltaic systems, or pre-wiring, in at least 50% of the residential units, in concert with other significant energy conservation efforts. **Policy CO 8.3.5:** Encourage on-site solar generation of electricity in new retail and office commercial buildings and associated parking lots, carports, and garages, in concert with significant energy conservation efforts. **Policy CO 8.3.6:** Require new development to use passive solar heating and cooling techniques in building design and construction, which may include but are not be limited to building orientation, clerestory windows, skylights, placement and type of windows, overhangs to shade doors and windows, and use of light colored roofs, shade trees, and paving materials.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
	Policy CO 8.3.7: Encourage the use of trees and landscaping to reduce heating and cooling energy loads, through shading of buildings and parking lots. **Policy CO 8.3.8:** Encourage energy-conserving heating and cooling systems and appliances, and energy-efficiency in windows and insulation, in all new construction. **Policy CO 8.3.9:** Limit excessive lighting levels, and encourage a reduction of lighting when businesses are closed to a level required for security.
AQ 5.1.4: Promote or provide incentives for "Green Building" programs that go beyond the requirements of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code and encourage energy efficient design elements as appropriate to achieve "green building" status.	**Policy CO 8.1.3:** Implement the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program. **Policy CO 8.2.1:** Ensure that all new County buildings, and all major renovations and additions, meet adopted green building standards, with a goal of achieving the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Silver rating or above, or equivalent, where appropriate. **Policy CO 8.3.1:** Evaluate development proposals for consistency with the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program. **Policy CO 8.3.2:** Promote construction of energy efficient buildings through the certification requirements of the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program.
AQ 5.1.5: Promote the use of automated time clocks or occupant sensors to control central heating and air conditioning.	**Policy CO 8.3.6:** Require new development to use passive solar heating and cooling techniques in building design and construction, which may include but are not be limited to building orientation, clerestory windows, skylights, placement and type of windows, overhangs to shade doors and windows, and use of light colored roofs, shade trees, and paving materials. **Policy CO 8.3.8:** Encourage energy-conserving heating and cooling systems and appliances, and energy-efficiency in windows and insulation, in all new construction.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 5.1.6: Utilize all available renewable energy sources to reduce fuel consumption and demand on the power grid.	**Policy LU 7.1.2:** Promote the use of solar panels and renewable energy sources in all projects. **Policy CO 8.2.5:** Support installation of photovoltaic and other renewable energy equipment on public facilities, in concert with significant energy conservation efforts. **Policy CO 8.2.6:** Promote use of solar lighting in parks and along paseos and trails, where practical. **Policy CO 8.3.4:** Encourage new residential development to include on-site solar photovoltaic systems, or pre-wiring, in at least 50% of the residential units, in concert with other significant energy conservation efforts. **Policy CO 8.3.5:** Encourage on-site solar generation of electricity in new retail and office commercial buildings and associated parking lots, carports, and garages, in concert with significant energy conservation efforts. **Policy CO 8.3.6:** Require new development to use passive solar heating and cooling techniques in building design and construction, which may include but are not be limited to building orientation, clerestory windows, skylights, placement and type of windows, overhangs to shade doors and windows, and use of light colored roofs, shade trees, and paving materials.
AQ 5.1.7: Replace vehicles in the local government fleet with the most fuel-efficient vehicles that are commercially available.	**Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 3.2.1:** Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets.
Prioritize air quality education to protect public health and achieve state and federal clean air standards.	
AQ 6.1.1: Provide regional and local air quality information on City's website, including links to the AQMD, CARB, USEPA and other environmental-based internet sites.	No related policy in the proposed Area Plan policy. However, the Los Angeles County Department website (Residents portal, Environment section) provides a link to the SCAQMD website.
AQ 6.1.2: Organize city-sponsored events on topics that educate businesses and the public about compliance with air quality regulations (e.g., alternative fuels and low polluting clean household products).	No related policy in the proposed Area Plan policy. However, the Los Angeles County website (Residents portion) provides information on public transportation services in the County as well as community-based organizations for reducing energy use and environmental impacts.
AQ 6.1.3: Work with school districts to develop air quality curricula for students.	**Policy CO 1.3.3:** Provide informational material to the public about programs to conserve non-renewable resources and recover materials from the waste stream. **Policy CO 8.1.4:** Provide information and education to the public about energy conservation and local strategies to address climate change. **Policy CO 8.4.7:** Provide information to the public on recycling opportunities and facilities, and support various locations and events to promote public participation in recycling. The County of Los Angeles website (Residents portion, Environment section) provides links for teachers and students on relevant links and materials about reducing environmental impacts.
AQ 6.1.4: Encourage, publicly recognize, and reward innovative approaches that improve air quality.	No related policy in the proposed Area Plan, but it should be noted that the County encourages, publicly recognizes, and rewards innovation approaches that improve air quality.

SCAQMD Suggested Policy	Related Proposed Area Plan Policy
AQ 6.1.5: Encourage the participation of environmental groups, the business community, civic groups, special interest groups, and the general public in the formulation and implementation of programs that effectively reduce air pollution.	**Policy CO 4.1.1:** In coordination with applicable water suppliers, adopt and implement a water conservation strategy for public and private development. **Policy CO 8.1.1:** Create and adopt a Climate Action Plan (CAP) for all of the County's unincorporated areas within 18 months of the adoption date of the County's General Plan Update, which sets policy for all of the County's unincorporated areas, including those within the Santa Clarita Valley. The CAP shall be prepared and submitted for consideration and adoption by the Board of Supervisors as an amendment to the County's newly adopted General Plan to ensure that it receives public and agency input and environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to Board action. (See **Response 12** for the full text of this policy.) **Policy CO 8.1.5:** Coordinate various activities within the community and appropriate agencies related to GHG emissions reduction activities.
AQ 6.1.6: Encourage the purchase and use of low- or zero-emission vehicles, coordinate with AQMD and with local car dealerships and their associations to encourage and support the dealerships' participation in AQMD's "Clean Air Choice" vehicle information program.	**Policy CO 8.2.7:** Support the use of sustainable alternative fuel vehicles for machinery and fleets, where practical, by evaluating fuel sources, manufacturing processes, maintenance costs and vehicle lifetime use. **Policy C 3.2.1:** Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets.
AQ 6.1.7: Provide public education to encourage local consumers to choose the cleanest paints, consumer products, etc.	**Policy CO 1.3.3:** Provide informational material to the public about programs to conserve non-renewable resources and recover materials from the waste stream. **Policy CO 8.1.4:** Provide information and education to the public about energy conservation and local strategies to address climate change. **Policy CO 8.4.7:** Provide information to the public on recycling opportunities and facilities, and support various locations and events to promote public participation in recycling.
AQ 6.1.8: Publicize the AQMD's 1-800-CUT-SMOG number for the public to report air pollution complaints to the AQMD.	No related policy in the proposed Area Plan. However, the Los Angeles County website (Residents portal, Environment section) provides a link to the SCAQMD website.

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc.

As provided above, the proposed Area Plan contains goals, objectives, and policies that are generally consistent with the SCAQMD's suggested policies and would guide future development in the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley so as to reduce air pollutant emissions and reduce exposure to ozone, airborne particulates, and air toxics that result from car and truck emissions.

Response 8

The comment states that the proposed Area Plan will result in a 120 percent increase in existing driving trips that far outstrips the 75 percent increase in population expected during the years covered by the proposed Area Plan. The comment also states that the Revised Draft EIR correctly concludes that this

increase in driving and its resulting air pollutant emissions would result in a significant cumulative air quality impact. As a point of clarification, the 120 percent increase in existing driving trips does not result from buildout of the proposed Area Plan alone; instead, it results from buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and buildout of the City's proposed General Plan, which were both developed through the joint "One Valley One Vision" (OVOV) planning effort. The traffic report commissioned for the joint OVOV planning effort, which analyzed buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and buildout of the City's proposed General Plan, provides data on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) under 2004 conditions and at buildout of the OVOV Planning Area, which includes the City and the unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley (refer to Table 2-5 in the traffic report, provided in Appendix 3.2 of the Revised Draft EIR). According to the traffic report, the total VMT was estimated at 13,428,000 miles under year 2004 conditions and 21,532,000 miles at buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan. The total estimated population for the OVOV Planning Area is 252,000 in 2008 and 460,000 to 485,000 at buildout of the proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan. These numbers indicate that the rate of growth in VMT is approximately 60 percent while the rate of growth in population is approximately 83 percent. On a per capita basis, this results in per capita VMT of 53.3 miles per capita and 46.8 miles per capita, respectively, which indicates that the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan would reduce per capita VMT by approximately 12 percent. While the VMT data and the population data for existing conditions are taken from different years, the calculation actually results in a conservative comparison. The 2008 VMT would be higher than 13,428,000, which would result in an increase in the per capita VMT calculation under existing conditions. Therefore, while total VMT would increase under buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan, per capita VMT would be expected to decrease by at least 12 percent. Therefore, while the rate of growth in trips would exceed the rate of growth in population, the length of the trips would decrease due to an a higher proportion of residents commuting within the Santa Clarita Valley as opposed to commuting to destinations outside of the Santa Clarita Valley.

Response 9

The comment states that when an EIR makes a finding of significant environmental harm from a project, such as the proposed Area Plan, CEQA requires the public agency carrying out the project to adopt all feasible mitigation measures to lessen that harm or to adopt feasible alternatives that will do less environmental damage. The comment states that if the public agency rejects a mitigation measure or alternative as infeasible, the agency must make specific findings, supported by substantial evidence that a mitigation measure or alternative is not feasible.

With respect to mitigation measures, see **Response 3** above.

As to alternatives, Section 6.0, Alternatives, of the Revised Draft EIR provides an analysis of the identified project alternatives. Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the *State CEQA Guidelines* indicates that an analysis of alternatives to the proposed project shall identify one alternative as the environmentally superior alternative. Furthermore, if the environmentally superior alternative is the No Project/No Development Alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative from among the other alternatives. For the proposed Area Plan, based on the analysis included in the Revised Draft EIR, the Preservation Corridor Alternative would be considered environmentally superior to the proposed Area Plan because it would avoid and/or substantially reduce the severity of significant impacts associated with implementing the proposed Area Plan. However, as stated in the section, this alternative is rejected in favor of the proposed Area Plan because it does not meet as many of the objectives as the proposed Area Plan. For example, because this alternative would result in a reduced population and a decrease in the number of housing units, it would be less effective at achieving goals 14, 17, and 29 when compared to the proposed Area Plan.

For background purposes, Alternative 2 would result in less buildable area than the proposed Area Plan: "[A] total of 597 dwelling units would be allowed on the 5,967.5 acres within the boundary of the proposed Preservation Corridor under Alternative 2, instead of a total of 2,761 dwelling units under the proposed Area Plan." (Revised Draft EIR, p. 6.0-21.) In other words, Alternative 2 would provide 2,164 fewer dwelling units than the proposed Area Plan and would accommodate 7,055 less residents than the proposed Area Plan. (Revised Draft EIR, p. 6.0-31.) This difference is not inconsequential given the County's need to accommodate long-term growth projections within its jurisdictional areas.

As indicated above, this overall reduction in total dwelling units and resident population is inconsistent with the following objectives of the proposed Area Plan:

> "14. Valley communities shall contain a mix of uses that support the basic needs of residents—places to live, shop, recreate, meet/socialize, and enjoy the environmental setting—that are appropriate and consistent with their community character. Regionally oriented uses that serve residents of the entire Valley or export goods and services may be concentrated in key business centers rather than uniformly dispersed throughout the Valley communities.
>
> 17. The Valley is committed to providing affordable work force housing to meet the needs of individuals employed in the Santa Clarita Valley.
>
> 29. Public infrastructure shall be improved, maintained, and expanded as needed to meet the needs of projected population and employment growth and contribute to the Valley's quality of life."

(Revised Draft EIR, pp. 2.0-10 to 2.0-12.)

Response 10

The comment states that the Revised Draft EIR does not provide substantial evidence that all feasible mitigation has been proposed and that most of the measures and policies identified are unenforceable and vague, directing the County only to "promote, "encourage," "support," or "investigate" various methods to reduce driving, or committing the County to use the measures only "where feasible" or "where appropriate," without providing any criteria for the circumstances under which a measure will be "feasible" or "appropriate." The comment states the Revised Draft EIR provides no evidence that these policies will be implemented, or if implemented, whether they will be effective at reducing vehicle miles traveled. The comment references the Yolo County General Plan Update, which was adopted in 2009, as an example of a General Plan with measures that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The unincorporated portion of Yolo County is expected to grow in population from 23,265 in 2008 to 64,700 in 2030.[37] By comparison, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) projects that the population of the unincorporated North Los Angeles County subregion, which includes unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley as well as unincorporated areas of the Antelope Valley, will increase from 132,797 residents in year 2005 to 434,773 residents in year 2035, for a total increase of 301,975 residents. As shown, the population in the unincorporated North Los Angeles County is nearly seven times greater than that of unincorporated Yolo County. Measures that may be feasible in a less densely populated region may not be feasible in more densely populated region. Nonetheless, the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan contain policies that will reduce VMT. Refer to **Response 8** above for a discussion and comparison of the rate of growth in vehicle miles traveled and population, based on data from the traffic study for the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan.

For a mitigation measure to be determined "feasible" according to CEQA, it need only be capable of being accomplished successfully within a reasonable amount of time. Given the more general nature of an Area Plan and Program EIR compared to a site-specific project and Project EIR, the time frame for accomplishing mitigation measures would be longer for a Program EIR than the time frame for accomplishing measures for a site-specific Project EIR. The mitigation measures for the proposed Area Plan are generally designed to be applied in greater detail for discretionary cases at the project-specific review level, and for ministerial cases at the Zoning Ordinance level of implementation, as directed by the Countywide General Plan.

A list of key policies that are incorporated into the proposed Area Plan that would reduce vehicle miles are provided below. Several of these policies have been revised and are incorporated into the Revised

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37 Yolo County, *2030 Countywide General Plan, Draft Environmental Impact Report, III. Project Description*, (2009) 80

Final EIR. Deleted text is indicated with ~~strikeout~~ formatting and any added text is indicated with double underlines. These policies, as amended, will be effective at reducing vehicle miles traveled because they are generally consistent with SCAQMD suggested policies, as previously discussed under **Response E11-7**.

Policy LU 1.1.5: Increase infill development and re-use of underutilized sites within and adjacent to developed urban areas to achieve maximum benefit from existing infrastructure and minimize loss of open space, through redesignation of vacant sites for higher density and mixed use~~, where appropriate~~.

Policy LU 1.2.13: Encourage use of the Specific Plan process to plan for cohesive, vibrant, pedestrian-oriented communities with mixed uses, access to public transit, and opportunities for living and working within the same community.

Policy LU 2.1.2: On the Land Use Map, integrate land use designations in a manner that promotes healthy, walkable communities, by providing an appropriate mix of residential and service uses in proximity to one another.

Policy LU 2.3.2: Either vertical or horizontal integration of uses shall be allowed in a mixed-use development, with an emphasis on tying together the uses with appropriate pedestrian linkages.

Policy LU 2.3.4: Adequate public spaces and amenities shall be provided in a mixed-use development to support both commercial and residential uses, including but not limited to plazas, landscaped walkways, village greens, and greenbelts.

Policy LU 2.3.5: Mixed-use developments shall be designed to create a pedestrian-scale environment through appropriate street and sidewalk widths, block lengths, relationship of buildings to streets, and use of public spaces.

Policy LU 3.2.1: Require provision of adequate walkways in urban residential neighborhoods that provide safe and accessible connections to destinations such as schools, parks, and neighborhood commercial centers.

Policy LU 3.2.2: In planning residential neighborhoods, include pedestrian linkages, landscaped parkways with sidewalks, and separated trails for pedestrians and bicycles~~, where appropriate and feasible~~.

Policy LU 5.1.1: Require safe, secure, clearly delineated, adequately illuminated walkways and bicycle facilities in all commercial and business centers.

Policy LU 5.1.2: Require connectivity between walkways and bikeways serving neighborhoods and nearby commercial areas, schools, parks, and other supporting services and facilities.

Policy LU 5.1.3: Ensure that adequate bus turnouts, served by walkways and comfortable, safe, and convenient waiting facilities, are provided for transit users within residential, shopping, and business developments.

Policy LU 5.2.1: Designate higher-density residential uses in areas served by public transit and a full range of support services.

Policy LU 5.2.2: Provide for location of neighborhood commercial uses in proximity to the neighborhoods they serve, to encourage cycling and walking to local stores.

Policy C 1.2.1: Develop coordinated plans for land use, circulation, and transit to promote transit-oriented development that concentrates higher density housing, employment, and commercial areas in proximity to transit corridors.

Policy C 1.2.2: Create walkable communities, with paseos and walkways connecting residential neighborhoods to multi-modal transportation services such as bus stops and rail stations.

Policy C 1.2.3: Require that new commercial and industrial development provide walkway connections to public sidewalks and transit stops~~, where available~~.

Policy C 1.2.5: In mixed-use projects, require compact development and a mix of land uses to locate housing, workplaces, and services within walking or bicycling distance of each other.

Policy C 1.2.6: Provide flexible standards for parking and roadway design in transit-oriented development areas to promote transit use~~, where appropriate~~.

Policy C 1.2.7: In pedestrian-oriented areas, provide a highly connected circulation grid with relatively small blocks to encourage walking.

Policy C 2.1.3: Protect and enhance the capacity of the roadway system by upgrading intersections to meet level of service standards, widening and/or restriping for additional lanes, synchronizing traffic signals, and other means ~~as appropriate~~.

Policy C 3.2.1: Adopt clean vehicle purchase policies for City and County fleets.

Policy C 3.2.2: Continue to enhance signal timing and synchronization to allow for free traffic flow, minimizing idling and vehicle emissions.

Policy C 3.3.4: Within transit-oriented development projects, provide incentives such as higher floor area ratio and/or lower parking requirements for commercial development that provides transit and ride-share programs.

Policy C 3.3.7: Create parking benefit districts which invest meter revenues in pedestrian infrastructure and other public amenities wherever feasible.

Policy C 4.1.1: Develop permanent Metrolink facilities with an expanded bus transfer station and additional park-and-ride spaces at the Via Princessa station, or other alternative location as deemed appropriate to meet the travel needs of residents on the Valley's east side.

Policy C 5.1.2: For private gated communities, require the developer to accommodate bus access through the entry gate, or provide bus waiting facilities at the project entry with pedestrian connections to residential streets, where appropriate.

Policy C 6.2.1: Require bicycle parking, which can include bicycle lockers and sheltered areas at commercial sites and multi-family housing complexes for use by employees and residents, as well as customers and visitors.

Policy C 6.2.2: Provide bicycle racks on transit vehicles to give bike-and-ride commuters the ability to transport their bicycles.

Policy C 7.1.8: Upgrade streets that are not pedestrian-friendly due to lack of sidewalk connections, safe street crossing points, vehicle sight distance, or other design deficiencies.

Policy C 7.1.10: Continue to expand and improve the Valley's multi-use trail system to provide additional routes for pedestrian travel.

In addition, Section 3.3 Air Quality of the Revised Draft EIR includes mitigation measures MM 3.3-1 through MM 3.3-9 for development projects considered under the proposed Area Plan for construction to address operational air quality impacts, which use legally binding language such as "shall use" (Revised Final EIR, pp. 3.3-84 through 3.3-87). These measures will be enforced through a mitigation monitoring reporting program.

Response 11

The comment states that the Revised Draft EIR does not adopt additional measures to reduce air pollution that are enforceable or, alternatively, does not provide substantial evidence that additional measures are infeasible, as obligated under CEQA. Section 3.3, Air Quality, contains required mitigation measures that would reduce air quality impacts from construction and operational activities. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has provided additional mitigation measures that should be included in the Revised Final EIR in a comment letter on the Revised Draft EIR. Please refer to **Letter C4, Response 4** for a list of these additional SCAQMD-recommended mitigation measures that have been included in the Revised Final EIR. Moreover, the comment fails to identify any possible additional feasible mitigation measures, so no response can be provided as to why a particular mitigation is not included.

Response 12

The comment states that the Revised Draft EIR "contains no overall plan to reduce GHG emissions," but instead "chiefly promises that the County will have a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in place 18 months from whatever date the OVOV Plan is adopted." The comment also is critical of Policy CO 8.1.1, which contemplates the County's adoption of a CAP, describing it is lacking "any binding criteria or goals."

First, the comment incorrectly describes the analysis presented in Section 3.4, Global Climate Change, of the Revised Draft EIR as failing to contain a plan to reduce GHG emissions. Rather, as presented on pages 3.4-135 through 3.4-139 of the Revised Draft EIR, 17 mitigation measures are recommended to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions attributable to various types of land use development.

Second, Policy CO 8.1.1 from the proposed Area Plan was set forth on pages 3.4-68 and 3.4-69 of the Revised Draft EIR. The commenter states that the policy "promises that the County will have a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in place 18 months from whatever date the OVOV Plan is adopted." However, the commenter is incorrect in that the policy states that the County will create and adopt a Climate Action Plan within 18 months of the adoption date of the County's General Plan Update, not the proposed Area Plan. The Countywide General Plan provides guidance for all of the County's unincorporated areas, including those in the Santa Clarita Valley. The proposed Area Plan, like the currently adopted Area Plan, is a component of the Countywide General Plan that provides additional guidance exclusively for the

unincorporated areas within the Santa Clarita Valley, which is only one of several unincorporated areas within the County. The County does not intend to create and adopt one Climate Action Plan for the unincorporated areas within the Santa Clarita Valley after the proposed Area Plan is adopted and to subsequently create and adopt separate Climate Action Plans for the several other unincorporated areas within the County as other Area Plans, Community Plans, and Neighborhood Plans are updated or created in the future. The County believes that the most appropriate and efficient approach is to create and adopt one Countywide Climate Action Plan for all of the County's unincorporated areas, including those in the Santa Clarita Valley. The County further believes that this approach necessitates that the Countywide Climate Action Plan be created and adopted within 18 months of the adoption date of the County's General Plan Update, as the Climate Action Plan would be able to consider existing conditions throughout all of the County's unincorporated areas as well as buildout of all of the County's unincorporated areas, both of which will be documented in the Draft EIR for the County's General Plan Update. The most recent draft of the County's General Plan Update was released in April 2011 and is available on the Internet at http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan. A Notice of Preparation for the Draft EIR for the County's General Plan Update was issued on August 15, 2011. At the time this Revised Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was released, the County had begun an emissions inventory, which is the first phase in its efforts to create and adopt a Countywide Climate Action Plan. The emissions inventory, and subsequent actions to create and adopt a Countywide Climate Action Plan, will be closely coordinated with development of the Countywide General Plan Update and its Draft EIR.

In response to this comment and at the direction of County staff, Policy CO 8.1.1 has been revised in the Revised Final EIR as follows, with deletions shown in ~~strikeout~~ and additions in double-underline:

Policy CO 8.1.1: Create and adopt a Climate Action Plan (CAP) for all of the County's unincorporated areas within 18 months of the adoption date of the County's General Plan Update, which sets policy for all of the County's unincorporated areas, including those within the Santa Clarita Valley. The CAP shall be prepared and submitted for consideration and adoption by the Board of Supervisors as an amendment to the County's newly adopted General Plan to ensure that it receives public and agency input and environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to Board action. The CAP shall include the following components and criteria:

a. Plans and programs to reduce GHG emissions to levels that generally are consistent with specific targets for reduction of the County's current and projected 2020 GHG emissions inventory, and which are reasonably attributable to land uses within the County's unincorporated areas

(including both existing and future development) and its internal government operations. ~~State mandated targets, including enforceable reduction measures;~~ Targets shall be generally consistent with reduction targets in Assembly Bill (AB) 32 (Health & Saf. Code, §38500 et seq.), or other applicable local or regional enactments addressing GHG emissions, including applicable California Air Resources Board regulations adopted pursuant to AB 32.

(i) The CAP may establish goals beyond 2020, which are generally consistent with the applicable laws and regulations referenced in this policy and based on current science.

(ii) The CAP shall include specific and general tools and strategies to reduce the County's current and projected 2020 GHG inventory and to meet the CAP's target for GHG reductions by 2020.

(iii) The CAP shall consider GHG reduction strategies, including but not limited to:

(a) Measures to improve energy efficiency in existing and future development;

(b) Increased use of renewable energy, including distributed systems for residential, commercial and industrial buildings, as well as utility-scale renewable energy generation and transmission facilities;

(c) Water conservation and efficiency measures for existing and future development, including water recycling;

(d) Solid waste measures, including reduction of waste generation, diversion of waste for reuse, recycling, methane capture, and potential waste to energy efforts;

(e) Land use, and transportation measures, including promotion of transit and transit-oriented development, alternatives to vehicle travel including pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, alternative fuel vehicle infrastructure, and other measures; and

(f) Urban forestry or other means of improving carbon sequestration.

The CAP will also consider the effect of federal, state, and regional actions to reduce GHG emissions within the County in addition to local actions that the County can take. The CAP shall establish a schedule of implementation actions.

(iv) From to time, but at least every five years, the County shall review the CAP's land use and development reduction strategies for residential, municipal, and commercial buildings, and update the requirements to ensure that they help achieve the GHG reduction targets specified in the CAP.

b. Mechanisms to ensure regular review of progress towards the emission reduction targets established by the CAP ~~Climate Action Plan~~;

c. Procedures for reporting on the progress of the CAP to officials and the public;

d. Procedures for revising the ~~plan~~ CAP, as needed, to meet GHG emissions reduction targets, including environmental review of any revisions, pursuant to CEQA, as necessary; and

e. Allocation of funding and staffing for ~~Plan~~ CAP implementation.

After adoption of the Climate Action Plan for all of the County's unincorporated areas, which will occur within 18 months of the adoption date of the County's General Plan Update, which sets policy for all of the County's unincorporated areas, including those within the Santa Clarita Valley, amend ~~this~~ the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan if necessary to ensure consistency with the adopted Climate Action Plan.

The above revisions provide additional detail regarding the County's plans relative to preparation of the CAP, as requested by the commenter. That being said, to the extent the comment's subject heading suggests that preparation of the CAP is a mitigation measure required by the Revised Draft EIR, the comment is incorrect. Policy CO 8.1.1 is not a mitigation measure adopted pursuant to CEQA, rather it is a component of the proposed Area Plan. For that reason, the comment's suggestion that Policy CO 8.1.1 is subject to CEQA's mitigation deferral standards is incorrect.

Third, it is not atypical for CAP preparation and adoption to occur subsequent to the adoption of General Plans, Area Plans, etc. For example, the commenter entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the City of Stockton in 2008 that allowed for Stockton's newly adopted General Plan to be implemented while Stockton was afforded 24 months to prepare and adopt a CAP. The Agreement also affirmed Stockton's discretion in setting GHG reduction targets, noting only that the targets "shall be set in accordance with reduction targets in AB 32, other state laws, or applicable local or regional enactments addressing GHG emissions, and with Air Resources Board regulations and strategies adopted to carry out AB 32, if any, including any local or regional targets for GHG reductions adopted pursuant to AB 32 or other state laws."[38]

Similarly, in 2007, the commenter entered into a Settlement Agreement with the County of San Bernardino. That Agreement required San Bernardino to prepare a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan within 30 months of the Agreement's execution, while concurrently allowing San Bernardino to implement its challenged General Plan Update. The Agreement required San Bernardino to establish "[a] target for the reduction of those sources of emissions reasonably attributable to the County's discretionary land use decisions and the County's internal governmental operations."[39]

Policy CO 8.1.1 is consistent with the parameters outlined in the above-referenced Agreements, in that the policy provides the County with 18 months to adopt the CAP (which is less time than afforded to Stockton and San Bernardino) and requires the CAP to set targets that are generally consistent with AB 32 or other applicable local or regional enactments addressing GHG emissions, including applicable California Air Resources Board regulations adopted pursuant to AB 32.

Fourth and finally, it bears emphasizing that the County is diligently working towards securing region-wide GHG emission reductions, to the extent permitted by its jurisdictional authority. As just one example of the County's good faith efforts to combat global climate change, please see the County's Green Building Program Web Site: http://planning.lacounty.gov/green. The Green Building Program consists of three ordinances that were adopted by the County's Board of Supervisors (Board) on November 18, 2008 -- (1) Green Building (Ordinance No. 2008-0065); (2) Low-Impact Development (Ordinance No. 2008-0063); and, (3) Drought Tolerant Landscaping (Ordinance No. 2008-0064) -- that collectively address a wide range of green building issues to combat global climate change. These ordinances, which have been incorporated into Titles 21 and 22 of the Los Angeles County Code, became applicable in unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County on January 1, 2009, and require a variety of

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38 For a copy of the Memorandum of Agreement, please see http://ag.ca.gov/cms_attachments/press/pdfs/n1608_stockton_agreement.pdf.

39 For a copy of this Settlement Agreement, please see http://ag.ca.gov/cms_pdfs/press/2007-08-21_San_Bernardino_settlement_agreement.pdf.

green design practices for new residential and non-residential projects (See also Revised Draft EIR, pp. 3.4-32 to 3.4-33 [summarizing the primary attributes of the Green Building Program]). Although compliance with these ordinances is already mandated by virtue of the fact that they have been incorporated into the County Code, the proposed Area Plan has various policies requiring compliance with the County's Green Building Program, including subsequent amendments to the ordinances that were previously adopted by the Board pursuant to the County's Green Building Program, as well as any new ordinances that may be adopted by the Board in the future pursuant to the County's Green Building Program, as follows:

Policy CO 8.1.3 Implement the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program.

Policy CO 8.3.1 Evaluate development proposals for consistency with the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program.

Policy CO 8.3.2 Promote construction of energy efficient buildings through the certification requirements of the ordinances developed through the County's Green Building Program.

In summary, the Revised Draft EIR complies with CEQA's requirements in that it identifies all feasible mitigation requirements. The proposed Area Plan also presents, via Policy CO 8.1.1, a well-reasoned and well-defined requirement to prepare and adopt a CAP within 18 months after adoption of the County's General Plan Update, should the proposed Area Plan be adopted.

Response 13

The comment suggests that any increase in GHG emissions is impermissible, and that the Revised Draft EIR has failed to include all feasible mitigation measures.

To preface, while there would be a change in emission levels should the proposed Area Plan be adopted (see **Response 4** to **Letter No. 91**), the County does not concur with the characterization of this change as "significant," particularly because of the absence of scientific and factual information regarding what particular quantities of GHG emissions are significant (as climate change is a global issue). In fact, the limited guidance adopted or being drafted by air quality management districts in California inconsistently sets numerical significant standards. For example, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has identified a 10,000 metric tons cap for stationary source projects, but a

1,100 metric tons cap for land use development projects.[40] The South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) draft proposal also identifies several numeric caps, including 1,400 metric tons for commercial projects, 3,500 metric tons for residential projects and/or 3,000 metric tons for mixed-use or all land use projects.[41] For GHGs, like other criteria air pollutants, there does not appear to be a clear scientific basis upon which to establish different numeric criteria for different source types. Additionally, neither BAAQMD nor SCAQMD seem to be basing their criteria on scientific evidence of project significance. Instead, each district is trying to capture a certain percentage of projects by its thresholds.[42]

The County conservatively elected to find that the proposed Area Plan's increase over existing emissions levels would result in a significant environmental impact. Given the unsettled state of the relevant science, this finding is reasonable and appropriate. As future land use development proposals requiring discretionary approval within the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley are presented for the County's consideration, additional project-level environmental analysis will be required relative to the issue of global climate change. Such analysis would account for any refinements in the state of the science. That being said, please note that Section 3.4, Global Climate Change, of the Revised Draft EIR assessed the consistency of the proposed Area Plan with GHG reduction strategies identified by various agencies and entities:

- Table 3.4-7, Consistency of Sustainable Strategies with AB 32 Scoping Plan Measures;
- Table 3.4-9, Consistency with the 2006 Climate Action Team Report;
- Table 3.4-10, Consistency with Office of Planning and Research Suggested Measures;
- Table 3.4-11, Attorney General's Recommended General Plan Mitigation Measures; and
- Appendix 3.4 [containing a consistency analysis of the proposed Area Plan relative to reduction strategies recommended by CAPCOA].

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40 BAAQMD, Adopted Air Quality CEQA Thresholds of Significance - June 2, 2010, available at http://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/Files/Planning%20and%20Research/CEQA/Adopted%20Thresholds%20Table_December%202010.ashx.

41 SCAQMD, Greenhouse Gas CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group #15 (September 28, 2010), Slide 3, available at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/GHG/2010/sept28mtg/ghgmtg15-web.pdf.

42 See, e.g., BAAQMD, California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Update: Proposed Thresholds of Significance (December 7, 2009), p. 19, available at http://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/Files/Planning%20and%20Research/CEQA/Proposed%20Thresholds%20of%20Significance%20Dec%207%2009.ashx ["Staff recommends a 1,100 MT CO_2e per year threshold. Choosing a 1,100 MT mass emissions significance threshold level (equivalent to approximately 60 single-family units), would result in about 59 percent of all projects being above the significance threshold and having to implement feasible mitigation measures to meet their CEQA obligations. These projects account for approximately 92 percent of all GHG emissions anticipated to occur between now and 2020 from new land use development in the SFBAAB."].

As discussed in the above-referenced tables and appendix, the proposed Area Plan generally is consistent with the identified GHG reduction strategies and, therefore, in line with AB 32 and Executive Order No. S-3-05.

Although the comment states that the proposed Area Plan's GHG emissions "must be reduced to meet California's emission reduction and climate change objectives," please note that no state or regional agency (e.g., California Resources Board (CARB) or SCAQMD) with expertise in global climate change has endorsed a zero-based threshold, which would likely result in the preparation of extensive environmental documentation for even the smallest of projects. For example, on page 25 of the California Natural Resources Agency's (CNRA) *Final Statement of Reasons for Regulatory Action* (December 2009), CNRA stated that CEQA Guidelines section 15064.4(b)(1) "is not intended to imply a zero net emissions threshold of significance. As case law makes clear, there is no 'one molecule rule' in CEQA." Similarly, on page 4 of CARB's *Preliminary Draft Staff Proposal: Recommended Approaches for Setting Interim Significance Thresholds for Greenhouse Gases Under the California Environmental Quality Act* (October 24, 2008), CARB staff noted its conclusion that "for the project types under consideration [*i.e.*, industrial and commercial/residential], non-zero thresholds can be supported by substantial evidence. [CARB] staff believes that zero thresholds are not mandated in light of the fact that: (1) some level of emissions in the near term and at mid-century is still consistent with climate stabilization; and (2) current and anticipated regulations and programs apart from CEQA... will proliferate and increasingly will reduce the GHG contributions of past, present, and future projects." Finally, SCAQMD staff, who are overseeing a stakeholder working group for the development of CEQA significance criteria, have not proposed a zero-based criterion.[43]

As provided in the Revised Draft EIR, the recommended mitigation measures, as well as future legislative and regulatory enactments by applicable federal, state and regional bodies, all would serve to further reduce GHG emissions associated with any future buildout under the proposed Area Plan, consistent with the comment's ultimate objective (i.e., to reduce GHG emissions). As previously discussed in **Response 8** above, buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and buildout of the City's proposed General Plan would result in a growth rate of VMT of approximately 60 percent while the rate of growth in population would be approximately 83 percent. While total VMT would increase under buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan, per capita VMT would be expected to decrease by at least 12 percent. Additionally, while the rate of growth in trips would exceed the rate of growth in population, the length of the trips would decrease due to a higher proportion of residents commuting within the Santa Clarita Valley as opposed to commuting to destinations outside of the Santa Clarita Valley. The reduction in per capita VMT and the rate of grown in

43 For more information on SCAQMD's efforts, please see http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/GHG/GHG.html.

VMT compared to population is directly related to the policies that would be adopted if the County adopts the Area Plan and the City adopts the General Plan. Mitigation measures provided in Section 3.4, Global Climate Change, of the Revised Draft EIR would further reduce the emissions associated with buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan.

As to the second prong of the comment, because the commenter fails to identify any specific mitigation measures that it believes are feasible and not included in the Revised Draft EIR, no more specific of a response can be provided.

Response 14

The comment states that the Revised Draft EIR does not fully disclose the alleged harms from impacts of new housing and alleged suburban sprawl.

The County believes that it has addressed all of the impacts of new development (including new housing) as analyzed in the Revised Draft EIR. The Revised Draft EIR addresses all potential impacts of new housing and development. As an example, the 139-page analysis presented in Section 3.4 of the Revised Draft EIR, and the proposed Area Plan's inclusion of numerous goals, objectives, and policies designed to achieve green design and smart growth, rather than promoting sprawl, are also evidence of this. As set forth in additional responses below, the Area Plan also includes various other measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The County takes seriously its role in the state's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to effectively combat the effects of global climate change. That being said, the County also seeks to minimize redundant regulation due to the global nature of the subject environmental issue. (A global climate change is a global issue such that the precise location of the emission of greenhouse gas emissions is not the driving factor. Rather, it is the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions that drives global climate change.) Therefore, the County seeks to harmonize its efforts with applicable international, national, state, and regional efforts.

Furthermore, the proposed Area Plan contains policies that would guide future development in the area that would reduce VMT (for example, see Revised Draft EIR, pp. 3.2-55 to 3.2-57). The following are further examples of policies included in the Revised Draft EIR that would reduce VMT:

Policy LU 1.1.3: Discourage urban sprawl into rural areas by limiting non-contiguous, "leap-frog" development outside of areas designated for urban use.

Policy LU 1.1.5: Increase infill development and re-use of underutilized sites within and adjacent to developed urban areas to achieve maximum benefit from existing

infrastructure and minimize loss of open space, through redesignation of vacant sites for higher density and mixed use, where appropriate.

Policy LU 3.2.1: Require provision of adequate walkways in urban residential neighborhoods that provide safe and accessible connections to destinations such as schools, parks, and neighborhood commercial centers.

Policy LU 5.2.1: Designate higher-density residential uses in areas served by public transit and a full range of support services.

Policies contained within the Area Plan are intended to reduce sprawl and vehicle miles traveled.

Response 15

The comment requests information of the population projections for the Santa Clarita Valley, and information regarding the correlation between such projections and the amount of development contemplated by the proposed Area Plan. The comment also requests information on the location, extent, and type of development that currently exists in the Santa Clarita Valley in relation to what is contemplated by the proposed Area Plan.

Population projections for the proposed Area Plan are provided in Table 2.0-1, Summary of Population, Housing, and Employment Projections for the OVOV Planning Area at Buildout. As provided therein, at buildout, the OVOV Planning Area (which includes the City of Santa Clarita and the unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley) will contain approximately 460,000 to 485,000 people; of this amount, approximately 237,387 would be located within unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley. (Revised Draft EIR, p. 2.0-28.) The analytical assumptions and methodology used to prepare this population estimate are discussed at length on pages 2.0-24 through 2.0-25. As explained, "[t]he projections … represent staff's best efforts to achieve a realistic vision of actual buildout potential for the planning area. In preparing the OVOV land use projections, staff acknowledged that portions of the planning area are already largely developed, and that the Area Plan is not based on a 'clean slate' of vacant, undeveloped land. Existing uses and development patterns must be recognized in planning for new uses." (Revised Draft EIR, p. 2.0-25.)

Additional information regarding population projections for the Santa Clarita Valley is also provided in Section 3.19, Population and Housing, of the Revised Draft EIR:

> "According to [the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG)] Growth Forecast, the population of the entire unincorporated subregion is expected to grow from 132,797 residents in the year 2005 to 434,773 residents in the year 2035 …" (Revised Draft EIR, p. 3.19-3.)

> "In 2008, the population of the County's Planning Area was approximately 75,000 residents. Buildout of the proposed Area Plan Land Use Map would increase the County Planning Area's population by 162,387 residents to a total population of approximately 237,387 residents." (Revised Draft EIR, p. 3.19-5.)
>
> "SCAG projects that the population of the unincorporated North Los Angeles County subregion, which includes unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley as well as unincorporated areas of the Antelope Valley, will increase from 132,797 residents in year 2005 to 434,773 residents in year 2035, for a total increase of 301,975 residents (no population projections from SCAG are presently available for this region after year 2035). Accordingly, SCAG projects substantial population growth (over 227 percent) throughout unincorporated North Los Angeles County during the current planning period. Since buildout of the proposed Area Plan would increase the population of the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley by 162,387 residents by year 2035, and given that the population of the entire unincorporated North Los Angeles subregion is projected to increase by 301,976 residents by 2035, implementation of the proposed Area Plan would account for approximately 54 percent of this growth." (Revised Draft EIR, p. 3.19-6.)

As indicated by the above excerpts, the level of population growth contemplated by the proposed Area Plan is generally consistent with SCAG's regional projections and is required to accommodate long-term growth trends anticipated in the unincorporated North County subregion, which includes the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley and the unincorporated Antelope Valley. As indicated in the above excerpts, the population growth projected in the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley represents only 54 percent of the population growth projected by SCAG in the North County subregion. SCAG generates population growth estimates based on: "… policy direction from the SCAG Community, Economic and Human Development (CEHD) Policy Committee and working closely with the Plans and Programs Technical Advisory Committee (P&P TAC), the California Department of Finance (DOF), subregions, local jurisdictions, CTCs, the public and other major stakeholders, the Forecasting Section of the Community Development Division is responsible for producing socio-economic estimates and projections at multiple geographic levels and in multiple years."[44] The analysis prepared by the County for the Area Plan effort was far more detailed and current than the forecast prepared by SCAG. Draft EIR, Section 2.0, Project Description, pages 24 and 25 outline in detail the methodology used by the County to determine population projections as follows:

> "The methodology used by staff to develop these detailed demographic projections involved the following steps:
>
> 1. Staff prepared projections for each traffic analysis zone (TAZ) contained in the traffic model. For purposes of traffic modeling, a TAZ is a portion of land within the planning area in which certain land uses have been designated, the development of which is expected to generate new vehicle trips to serve future development. Only

[44] http://www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm

undeveloped or underutilized land will be expected to be used for new development that will generate new vehicle trips. Therefore, each TAZ was analyzed to determine the percentage of land that was already fully built out, and the amount of land available for new development or rebuilding. There are 455 TAZs in the traffic model for the planning area.

2. Staff compared each TAZ with a current aerial photograph and Planning Department records to determine the amount of developable land in each one. Land was considered to be developable if it was vacant or underutilized, privately owned, designated and zoned for future development, and free of major constraints such as ridgelines and floodways.

3. For land within each TAZ, staff estimated the projected actual buildout capacity under the draft Land Use Map, considering parcelization, existing and surrounding development, access, topography, drainage patterns, infrastructure capacity, and similar site constraints.

4. The result of this analysis was an estimated buildout capacity for each TAZ in terms of dwelling unit number and type; non-residential development potential (including commercial, business park, retail, and institutional space); public uses, including government and school facilities, parks and open space; and land devoted to infrastructure (such as streets and highways, transmission corridors, and flood control easements).

5. Portions of the Planning Area outside the TAZ had trips designated to the nearest TAZ.

The projections generated from the TAZ analysis represent staff's best efforts to achieve a realistic vision of actual buildout potential for the planning area. In preparing the OVOV land use projections [the land use projections for the City's proposed General Plan and the County's proposed Area Plan, both of which were developed through the joint "One Valley One Vision" (OVOV) planning effort], staff acknowledged that portions of the planning area are already largely developed, and that the Area Plan is not based on a "clean slate" of vacant, undeveloped land. Existing uses and development patterns must be recognized in planning for new uses.

For purposes of a theoretical comparison, the TAZ analysis could be compared to the 'worst case' buildout projections of the Area Plan land use map. The worst-case scenario assumes that all existing uses are subject to demolition, reconstruction, or intensification to achieve the maximum density allowed by the land use map. For example, if an area is designated for single-family residential uses at five dwelling units per acre and the area is already developed at four dwellings per acre, the worst-case scenario assumes that the existing subdivisions would be replaced with new subdivisions at a higher density, or that existing units would be subdivided into multi-family structures to achieve the higher density. Because many areas of the Santa Clarita Valley have been developed within the last 20 years with structures that have useful lifespan of 50 years or longer, staff determined that it would be unreasonable to assume that all existing development would be replaced with new development at the highest possible density allowed by the

> land use map. For this reason, the worst-case scenario under the land use plan was not used as the basis for demographic projections. Instead, the TAZ analysis described above formed the basis for reasonable buildout projections of land use, dwelling units, population, and employment."

With respect to the comment's request for information regarding existing development levels, Section 3.19 disclosed that:

> "As of 2008, there were approximately 80,000 dwelling units within the Santa Clarita Valley, of which 23,000 were in the unincorporated areas and 57,000 were within the City of Santa Clarita. Another 39,500 dwelling units had received land use approval, including 33,500 units in unincorporated County areas and 6,000 units within the City of Santa Clarita; several thousand more dwelling units were the subject of pending land use applications." (Revised Draft EIR, p. 3.19-2.)

With regard to the pending applications, it would not be appropriate to provide a precise number given the great uncertainty of the actual number of proposed units that would ultimately end up completing the application process or the actual number of proposed units that would receive approval. Furthermore, of the number of units proposed that have received land use approval, though counted in this analysis, may not be built due to changing market conditions or changing ownership circumstances.

Also with regard to the pending applications, the numbers provided in the Revised Draft EIR, and cited above, relate to 2008, as that was the year that the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the EIR was issued and circulated and is therefore an appropriate baseline year for "on the ground" conditions. Although the County has revised and re-circulated its initial Draft EIR, 2008 remains as an appropriate baseline year, given that it was the year that the NOP was issued and circulated. Shortly after the NOP was issued and circulated, the housing market in the Santa Clarita Valley and elsewhere throughout the United States experienced a sharp downturn and the housing market had not fully recovered at the time this Revised Final EIR was released. Accordingly, many pending development applications became inactive, and since 2008 many such applications have been denied by County decision makers on the basis of inactivity.[45] Furthermore, few pending development applications have been approved since 2008, few approved tract maps have been recorded since 2008, and a relatively small number of housing units have been constructed since 2008. In light of these circumstances, and the uncertainty discussed in the preceding paragraph, the numbers provided in the Revised Draft EIR represent an accurate depiction of development activity within the Santa Clarita Valley, and as previously stated, reflect an appropriate baseline year. In any event, the County has continuously maintained information regarding subdivision activity within the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley and other portions of its jurisdiction since 2008. This information is contained within SUB-NET, an interactive Geographic Information System (GIS) that

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45 The Signal, *SCV land deals to get axed.* July 19, 2011

has been available to the public since 2008 on the Department of Regional Planning Web Site at http://planning.lacounty.gov/subnet. It should be noted that the information is also available to the Board of Supervisors and other County decision makers because of its public availability.

Additional information regarding the existing communities located within the Santa Clarita Valley, as well as approved Specific Plans, is provided in Section 2.0, Project Description, on pages 2.0-13 through 2.0-24.

The Revised Draft EIR also disclosed that the population projections (460,000 to 485,000) associated with full buildout of the proposed Area Plan translates into approximately 150,000 to 160,000 households (Revised Draft EIR, p. 2.0-24.).

As to forms of non-residential development, Table 2.0-2, Acres of Land Use Designations, in the Revised Draft EIR identified the acreage total for each land use designation identified in the proposed Area Plan, allowing for an approximate assessment, by acreage, of the type and amount of development proposed for each land use designation in the proposed Area Plan. Information regarding the location of such development is provided in Figure 2.0-4, Proposed Land Use Policy Map (See also Revised Draft EIR, pp. 2.0-25 to -27 [summarizing analytical assumptions and methodology used by County staff in developing commercial and industrial development projections]).

In closing, while the Revised Draft EIR contains the information requested by the comment, the precise level of development that may occur in the Santa Clarita Valley depends, in part, upon the housing market and the economic conditions in play at the time such development is proposed.

Response 16

The comment states that the Revised Draft EIR fails to disclose the number of people who live outside the Santa Clarita Valley (Valley) and commute into the Valley to work there. All traffic trips, including traffic trips into the Valley from other areas and out of the Valley into other areas, are a fundamental part of the traffic model. Please see Revised Draft EIR, Appendix 3.2, One Valley One Vision Traffic Study, Austin Foust Inc., June 2010, Section 1.5 Reference: 3. "Draft Santa Clarita Valley Consolidated Traffic Model 2004 Update and Validation," City of Santa Clarita and County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, June 2004. This reference has been appended to the Revised Final EIR.

Additionally, please see Table 4-6, Freeway Volume Summary, in Appendix 3.2 of the Revised Draft, also included below. This summary demonstrates how the number of vehicle trips increases at buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan in comparison to existing conditions. For example, on I-5 just north of the SR-14 interchange during the AM Peak Hour, the northbound

volume increases from 5,600 vehicles per hour (vph) at existing conditions to 7,540 vph at buildout of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan, which were both developed as part of the OVOV joint planning effort. Northbound trips represent people entering the Valley in the morning.

Table 4-6
Freeway Volume Summary

Segment	ADT	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
		NB	SB	NB	SB
I-5 south of Parker Interchange					
Existing Conditions	110,000	1,860	2,190	3,570	3,070
Current GP	240,000	5,140	6,950	8,760	7,980
Proposed OVOV GP	239,000	4,090	6,770	8,770	7,640
I-5 south of Valencia Interchange					
Existing Conditions	179,000	5,430	5,310	6,050	6,420
Current GP	269,000	8,540	9,970	9,730	10,320
Proposed OVOV GP	259,000	7,860	8,200	9,190	10,300
I-5 north of SR-14 Interchange					
Existing Conditions	202,000	5,600	6,610	6,970	6,410
Current GP	308,000	8,710	10,430	10,530	10,800
Proposed OVOV GP	269,000	7,540	7,380	8,700	10,480
SR-14 south of Aqua Dulce Interchange					
Existing Conditions	110,000	1,970	5,580	5,130	2,810
Current GP	200,000	4,260	11,970	11,300	5,190
Proposed OVOV GP	158,000	2,700	11,780	10,590	3,350
SR-14 south of Sierra Highway Interchange					
Existing Conditions	152,000	2,510	7,090	7,500	3,380
Current GP	279,000	5,020	15,330	15,430	7,100
Proposed OVOV GP	217,000	3,900	14,350	13,580	5,150
SR-14 north of I-5 Interchange					
Existing Conditions	176,000	2,950	8,350	8,430	4,100
Current GP	316,000	6,320	16,170	16,250	8,490
Proposed OVOV GP	230,000	5,100	13,920	13,390	6,820

Response 17

The comment states that the Revised Draft EIR does not perform an analysis to determine whether increasing the amount of affordable housing in the Santa Clarita Valley (Valley) might allow more commuters to live and work in the Valley and thus drive less. One of the premises of the County's proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan, which were both developed as part of the OVOV effort, is to reduce allowable residential densities in outlying areas, which are generally located

within the unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley, and to increase allowable residential densities in the central core, which is located in the City and where transit opportunities are available for all people—not only those who require affordable housing. Please also see Section 2.0, Project Description of the Revised Draft EIR, pages 2.0-10 through 12, which provides the OVOV Guiding Principles pertaining to residential developments in the OVOV Planning Area, which includes the City and the unincorporated portions of the Valley. These Guiding Principles prescribe a variety of housing types, including affordable housing in locations that can take advantage of bike and pedestrian trails, transit, etc. to reduce and lessen the need to commute outside of the Valley:

"16. The Valley shall contain a mix of housing types that meet the diverse needs of residents, and offer choices for the Valley's population and lifestyles (ages, education, income, etc.) that are appropriate and consistent with their community character. This shall include a combination of single- and multi-family, owner occupied and rental units within *each* community, and mixed-use (i.e., integrated housing with commercial or office uses) development in key activity centers.

17. The Valley is committed to providing affordable work force housing to meet the needs of individuals employed in the Santa Clarita Valley.

18. Multi-family housing developments shall contain adequate recreational and open space amenities on-site and be designed to ensure a high quality living environment. Their architectural treatment and building massing shall complement the characteristics of surrounding single-family residential neighborhoods.

19. Neighborhood scale development shall be encouraged by promoting mixed density of housing units consistent with community character objectives and limiting the number and acreage of multi-family units that can be developed in any single location.

20. Housing developments located in the more urbanized communities of the Valley shall be designed to create a sense of neighborhood by

    a. promoting walkability and containing places that serve as centers of activity and identity (schools, multi-purpose facilities, parks, convenience services, neighborhood commercial centers, etc.);

    b. containing a mix of housing types, densities, and parcel sizes, avoiding large areas and an over-concentration of homogeneous density units;

    c. minimizing the dependence on, prominence, and area dedicated to the automobile;

    d. featuring architectural design treatments along all frontages of new housing to promote continuity of architectural scale and rhythm and avoid "blank walls;" and

e. including pedestrian linkages, landscaped parkways and green corridors, and separated trails (pedestrian, bicycle or equestrian) where appropriate and feasible."

There is no need for a separate analysis to determine the possible need for increasing affordable housing in the Valley. Please also see **Response 18** below, which acknowledges that the County's Housing Element was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on August 5, 2008 and was certified by the State Department of Housing and Community Development on November 6, 2008. As a component of the Countywide General Plan, the Housing Element evaluated the need for affordable housing throughout the County's unincorporated areas, including those in the Santa Clarita Valley.

Also, see **Responses 4** and **8** above for a further explanation of how the proposed Area Plan may increase the jobs/housing balance, which in turn reduces vehicle miles traveled by approximately 12 percent. The increase in average daily trips by 120 percent would indicate a greater number of much shorter trips.

Response 18

The comment requests that the Revised Draft EIR provide an estimate of the percentage of Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) units that the County plans to meet in the unincorporated areas within the Santa Clarita Valley as well as a discussion on how the County plans to meet it. It should be noted that, in the current Housing Element cycle, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) provided one number of RHNA units for all of the County's unincorporated areas. SCAG did not provide one number of RHNA units for the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley, one number of RHNA units for unincorporated East Los Angeles, and so on. The County has completed a Housing Element for the current Housing Element cycle, which was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on August 5, 2008 and was certified by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on November 6, 2008. The adopted Housing Element, which is available on the Internet at http://planning.lacounty.gov/housing, demonstrates that the County intends to meet its entire RHNA number, not a mere percentage as the comment suggests. The adopted Housing Element evaluated the need for affordable housing throughout the County's unincorporated areas, including those in the Santa Clarita Valley, and suitable sites were identified in the unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley.

Section 3.19, Population and Housing of the Revised Draft EIR, page 3.19-4, discusses the RHNA Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation numbers of which the County is obligated to plan for. Section 3.19 further states: "state law (Government Code 65915) requires jurisdictions to grant incentives to promote affordable housing development, provided that a minimum number of affordable units are constructed and remain affordable for specified periods of time. In addition, state law requires that jurisdictions provide density bonuses for affordable housing production, up to a maximum of 35 percent over the units allowed by the Area Plan Land Use Map. In exchange for the additional units, the

housing developer ensures that a certain percentage of the units will be priced at affordable levels and will remain affordable over the period required by the law. Los Angeles County complies with state requirements and provides additional incentives to promote affordable housing construction including fee waivers, reduced setbacks, increased height limits, and additional density increases." Existing County Zoning Ordinance provisions, such as Part 17 of Section 22.52 (Density Bonuses and Affordable Housing Incentives) and Part 18 of Section 22.56 (Housing Permits), apply throughout the County's unincorporated areas.

Given that HCD is the state's determining body as to the adequacy of all housing policies within a Housing Element, and that CEQA documentation for the County's Housing Element was completed prior to its adoption, further response is neither necessary nor required.

Response 19

The comment states that the commenter appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Revised Draft EIR.

The comment is noted. No further response is required because the comment does not raise an environmental issue nor does it address or question the content of the Revised Draft EIR.

Letter No. E12

March 9, 2011

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
Attn: Regional Planning Commission
Hall of Records – 13th Floor
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

Re: **2nd Letter –** Proposed Santa Clarita Valley One Valley One Vision Proposed Land Use Designation Affecting Vesting Tentative Map 52796

Mr. Chairman and other members of the Regional Planning Commission,

On December 23, 2010 we submitted for your consideration a request to modify the land use currently shown within the proposed One Valley One Vision for the property known as VTTM 52796 – Wickham Canyon. The property consists of multiple parcels: APN's: 2826-020-019 thru 024 and 2926-020-030 thru 033.

In our request we described how for the past decade SRC West has been master planning the various private land holdings in the Stevenson Ranch and Pico Canyon areas, of which VTTM 52796 is an integral part of this master planning. All infrastructures to serve 52796 are stubbed to the property. VTTM 52796 provides regional benefit by completing major arterial highway improvements as shown on the circulation element of the General Plan and major storm drain improvements which help protect existing downstream neighborhoods. 1

Given that this property is in essence an infill property that completes a larger overall vision for the Stevenson Ranch and Pico Canyon areas we are perplexed as to why this property is being subjected to a ninety six (96) percent reduction in allowable density from that of the current General Plan. The adjacent Southern Oaks Community represents a density one hundred (100) times greater than that proposed under OVOV for VTTM 52796 and both properties were originally master planned at the same time.

In discussion with Mr. Mitch Glaser at the Department of Regional Planning, we were told that staff considered a number of factors when proposing all of the various land uses

SRC WEST, INC.
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within OVOV. Part of the thought process in the Steven Ranch and Pico Canyon areas is that some distance south and west of these areas is the Santa Clarita Woodland Park and some distance west is Mentryville. Topography always plays some role and, in addition, staff is recommending an expansion of the existing significant ecological area (SEA) which is south and east of VTTM 52796.

For these reasons VTTM 52796 was given a proposed land use designation of RL5 on a small portion of the northwest corner of the property and RL20 on the major balance of the property. This results in a reduction in maximum allowable density of 269 dwelling units to 11 dwelling units. Other properties adjacent to the Santa Clarita Woodlands Park and encumbered with the proposed SEA expansion have been given H2 and H5 land use designations.

Topographically VTTM 52796 is similar to the rest of the existing developed areas in the Stevenson Ranch and Pico Canyon Areas. The vesting tentative tract map which is actively being processed not only protects the hillsides and ridgelines; it also protects the valley floor by locating homes onto the mid level areas of the property.

The only portion of VTTM 52796 which borders with the Santa Clarita Woodlands Park is along the projects westerly border. In this area VTTM 52796 its neighbor by providing an additional quarter mile wide buffer or proposed open space. The proposed developed areas of VTTM 52796 are naturally separate from the Santa Clarita Woodlands Park by being on the other side of the ridgeline from the park and then significantly setting back from that ridgeline. 1

Under the current General Plan the Lyon Canyon SEA is east by southeast of VTTM 52796. The nearest portion of the Lyon Canyon SEA is approximately two thirds of a mile away and separated by a ridgeline. These two areas are in completely different watershed areas with the existing SEA draining to the Lyons Canyon watershed area and VTTM 52796 draining to the already developed Pico Canyon watershed area.

Under OVOV the proposed SEA designation is being significantly increased in size and is now extending over watershed boundaries and ridgelines that were previously respected as natural barriers and borders. We realize that staff does not have the budget or resources to definitively study every individual property ownership within the OVO boundary relative to biological and ecological constraints. To that end we realize that there is are degrees of subjectivity and guess work that staff uses to propose new areas.

From our perspective good information helps facilitate good decision making. A wealth of site specific professional evaluation and analysis regarding VTTM 52796 has been acquired and has been available in the project files at Regional Planning since the early 2000's. These studies and analyses encompass an extensive range of topics such as:

- Biological Inventory
- Wetlands Delineation Report
- Oak Tree Report
- Paleontological Resources Assessment Report
- Cultural Resources

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Additional analysis and investigation has been performed for such topics as geotechnical, drainage and traffic. These topics are outside of the purview of SEA significance, but do have a direct bearing on showing that VTTM 52796 is in essence an infill property. We are surprised that this available data appears to have not had the relevance it deserved when staff recommended the new SEA boundaries. If it had been then staff most likely would have understood both the development proposal for VTTM 52796 and its environmental justification based on the level of resource analysis already provided.

Attached to this letter we have compiled copies of the reports that we believe will support our belief that the areas of VTTM 52796 proposed for development are justified in not being included in the proposed SEA boundary expansion. This is an important point to us because the two major concerns that staff had (proximity to existing open space and part of the SEA proposed expansion) do not apply to VTTM 52796. These two concerns affected staff's subjective decision to propose dropping the proposed OVOV land use to the lowest density allowable of RL20. It appears to us that given the level of study that is available through the active entitlement request for VTTM 52796 a proposed OVOV land use of at least H2 in our northeast one hundred and ten acres and RL5 for the balance of the property is justified. 1

Sincerely,
SRC West, Inc.

Ron Druschen

Ron Druschen
President

w/ Encl.

Email Cc: Mr. Richard Bruckner – LA County Dept. of Regional Planning
Mr. Mitch Glaser – LA County Dept. of Regional Planning
Mr. Nick Eftekhari – Oakridge Homes

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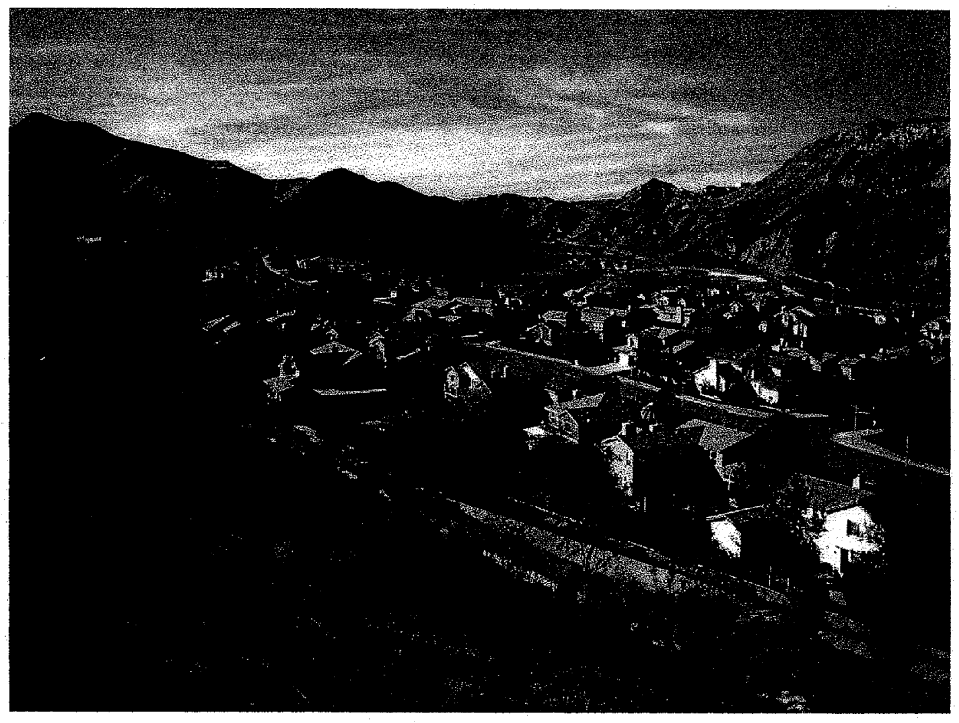
VTTM 52796 – Wickham Canyon

Resource Analysis Reports



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SECTION 1

WICKHAM PROPERTY
BOTANICAL INVENTORY 2005

Prepared for:

HUMMER CONSTRUCTION
25876 The Old Ranch Road, #232
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381
Attn: Mr. Nick Eftekhari

Prepared by:

Envicom Corporation
28328 Agoura Road
Agoura Hills, CA 91301
Contact: Mr. Primo Tapia

November, 2005

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a 2005 botanical inventory of the Wickham project site, in Pico Canyon area of the Santa Susana Mountains of unincorporated Los Angeles County. The site has been surveyed extensively over recent years, particularly by Ms. Verna Jigour (1999, 2000, 2001, 2003), occasionally accompanied by the present investigator, and separately. Ms. Jigour surveyed the site most recently in late May, 2003, however, because the site was entirely involved in the extensive fire in these mountains in November 2003, a post-fire survey was warranted.

The project site occupies an area on the north slope of the Santa Susana Mountains, in the Pico Canyon drainage. An intermittent stream traverses the site that is tributary to Pico Canyon, and subsequently to the South Fork of the Santa Clara River. Also, a portion of Pico Canyon Creek crosses the northeast quadrant of the site. The map location occurs on both the Newhall and Oat Mountain USGS quadrangles, within Township 3N, Range 16W, Section 6. The site is generally northeast of the placename Sand Rock Peak shown on **Figure 1**. Elevations on the site range from approximately 1,400 to 2,200 feet msl.

METHODS

Mr. Carl Wishner, Principal Biologist of Envicom Corporation, conducted the surveys on foot, on May 17 and July 8, 2005. During the course of the survey, all major canyons and ridgelines were traversed, and all species, subspecies and varieties of vascular plants were recorded and compiled on a list, presented herein as **Table 1**. Records from previous years are not included in the present compilation.

The California Natural Diversity Database was also queried using the application Rarefind 3. An assessment of the potential for the occurrence of additional sensitive species that were not observed, but that are known to occur in the Santa Susana Mountains and surrounding ranges is provided in **Appendix 1**.

RESULTS

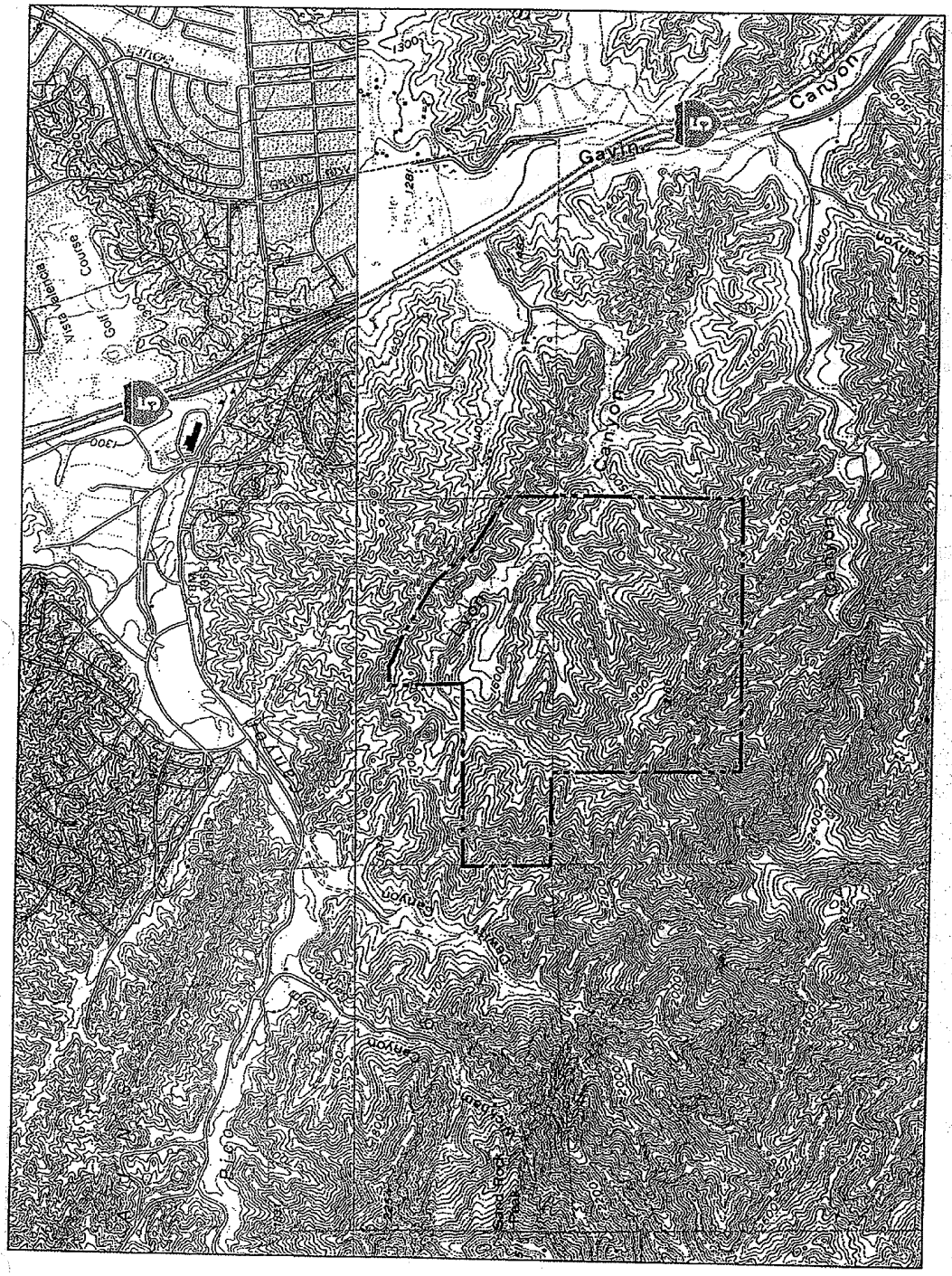
During the course of the surveys, a total of 169 vascular plant taxa were observed. This included two native ferns, 145 dicot flowering plants (22 alien), and 22 monocot flowering plants (13 alien). The complete compilation is presented in **Table 1**.

The composition of the flora of the site is primarily native species, with approximately 21 percent of alien species. The largest families represented are sunflowers (Asteraceae), peas (Fabaceae), figworts (Scrophulariaceae), and grasses (Poaceae). Most of the grasses are alien, whereas, most of the other largest families are comprised of native species. The overall botanical diversity of the site is judged to be moderately high, representing perhaps as much as 1/4 of the entire flora of these mountains.

Sensitive species, as enumerated by the California Department of Fish and Game's listing of Special Vascular Plants (July 2005), are present on the site as follows:

Slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* ssp. *gracilis*) CNPS List 1B. The locations of occurrences of this species were mapped extensively by Verna Jigour in years prior to the fire. Several additional locations were noted during recent surveys.

Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) CNPS List 1B. This species was not reported on the site previous to the fire. Two locations were noted in the recent survey, along a ridgeline at the southern boundary of the property. The species is evidently restricted to rocky habitats that are not prevalent except at these locations on the property, and they do not occur in areas that support slender mariposa lily.



AYRES-RIEDEL

Project Location Map

FIGURE 1

California walnut (*Juglans californica*) CNPS List 4. These walnuts were burned completely to the ground during the fire. However, they quickly recover from the basal crowns, and are presently found at the same locations as they have been previously mapped by Verna Jigour. They are generally located on slopes along Wickham Canyon in the southern quadrant of the property.

Peirson's morning glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*) CNPS List 4. These plants were mapped previous to the fire by Verna Jigour. Following the fire, they are common and abundant throughout the site. It is of interest that not all morning glories found on the site are Peirson's. Some are, in fact, purple morning glory (*C. purpurata purpurata*), discussed below.

Other noteworthy, however non-sensitive plants observed include:

Purple morning-glory (*Calystegia purpurata* ssp. *purpurata*). Despite the common and scientific name, this plant is *not* purple. This climbing perennial occurs widely in chaparral and coastal scrub below 300m elevation from the North Coast of California and Central Valley southward through the western Transverse and northern South Coastal ranges. In the local region, its occurrence has generally been overlooked, perhaps because of its gross similarity to chaparral morning glory (*Calystegia macrostegia* sspp.). It was only recently discovered in the Santa Monica Mountains. Its occurrence here is previously unreported. It is easily distinguished from Peirson's morning glory by the color and shape of the leaves, and from chaparral morning glory by the position and shape of the bracts subtending the flowers. Voucher specimens have been collected by Mr. Wishner. A few occurrences were noted along the banks of Wickham Canyon Creek, in the central-eastern portion of the property.

Dyed clover (*Trifolium fucatum*). This annual is widespread in many habitats from Oregon through the North Coast and Cascade ranges of California, to the South Coast and Channel Islands. At the local level, it is reported only from historic collections in the Santa Monica Mountains (Munz 1935), and few other collections. Its occurrence here indicates that it may be more common in the region than previously thought. No voucher specimens were collected due to the poor condition of the material observed. It is distinguised in the field by its relatively large yellow flowers that at conspicuously inflated in fruit. On the property, it was observed only on a ridgeline in the northwest quadrant.

Analysis of the potential for additional sensitive species to occur, but were not seen, as presented in **Appendix 2** gave the following result:

Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*) [Status: CNPS 2] **Absent.**

Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Greata's Aster (*Aster greatae*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Lyon's Pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*) (FE, CE] **Absent.**

Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*) [CNPS 1A] **Absent.**

Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*) [CR, CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*) [CNPS 2] **Probably absent.**

Southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) [FE, CE] **Absent.**

Short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Blochman's Dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Many-stemmed Dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Marcescent Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*) [FT, CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Agoura Hills Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*) [FT, CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Santa Monica Mountains Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*) [FT, CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva*) [FT] **Absent.**

Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) [FE/CNPS 1B] **Probably absent.**

Round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla <=Erodium macrophyllum*) [CNPS 2] **Probably absent.**

Davidson's bush mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*) [CNPS 2] **Absent.**

Spreading Navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*) [FT, CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*) [CR] **Absent.**

Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) [FE, CE, CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) [CNPS 3] **Probably absent.**

San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*) [FC, CE, CNPS 1B] **Probably absent.**

Dune larkspur (*Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae*) [CNPS 1B] **Probably absent.**

San Gabriel bedstraw (*Galium grande*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

Chaparral Nolina (*Nolina cismontana*) [CNPS 1B] **Absent.**

California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*) [FE, CE] **Absent.**

Table 1
Vascular Plants Observed at Wickham Property, 2005

GROUP Family *Scientific Name*	Common Name
FERNS AND ALLIES	
Pteridaceae	
Adiantum jordanii	maiden-hair fern
Pellaea andromedifolia	coffee fern
FLOWERING PLANTS-DICOTS	
Anacardiaceae	
Rhus ovata	sugar bush
Rhus trilobata pilosissima	squaw bush
Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison-oak
Apiaceae	
Apiastrum angustifolium	wild-celery
Sanicula crassicaulis	Pacific sanicle
Apocynaceae	
Vinca major	greater periwinkle
Asclepiadaceae	
Asclepias fascicularis	narrow-leaf milkweed
Asteraceae	
Acourtia microcephala	sacapellote
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	sand-bur
Ambrosia psilostachya	western ragweed
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort
Baccharis pilularis consanguinea	coyote brush
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat
Brickellia californica	California brickellbush
Brickellia nevinii	Nevin's brickellbush
Centauria melitensis	tocalote
Chaenactis artemisiifolia	white pincushion
Chamomilla suaveolens	pineapple weed
Cirsium californicum	California thistle
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle
Conyza bonariensis	Buenos Aires horseweed
Conyza canadensis	horseweed
Corethrogyne filaginifolia filaginifolia	California-aster
Deinandra fasciculata	fascicled tarweed
Ericameria palmeri pachylepis	Palmer's goldenbush
Erigeron foliosus stenophyllus	fleabane-aster
Eriophyllum confertiflorum confertiflorum	golden-yarrow
Filago gallica	French filago
Gnaphalium californicum	California everlasting
Helianthus gracilentus	slender sunflower

GROUP Family *Scientific Name*	Common Name
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed
Isocoma menziesii vernonioides	coastal isocoma
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce
Madia gracile	slender tarweed
Malacothrix saxatilis --	cliff-aster
Micropus californicus	California cottonweed
Rafinesquia californica	California chicory
Senecio flaccidus douglasii	bush senecio
Senecio vulgaris	common groundsel
Silybum marianum	milk thistle
Sonchus oleraceus	common sow-thistle
Stephanomeria exigua	chicory
Stephanomeria virgata	wand chicory
Uropappus lindleyi	silver-puffs
Brassicaceae	
Brassica nigra	black mustard
Capsella bursa-pastoris	shepherd's-purse
Hirschfeldia incana	hoary mustard
Sisymbrium irio	London rocket
Sisymbrium orientale	Oriental mustard
Boraginaceae	
Amsinckia menziesii intermedia	rancher's fireweed
Cryptantha clevelandii	Cleveland's popcorn flower
Cryptantha intermedia	intermediate popcorn flower
Cryptantha microstachys	small-spiked popcorn flower
Cryptantha muricata	muricate popcorn flower
Plagiobothrys nothofulvus	valley popcorn flower
Caprifoliaceae	
Sambucus mexicanus	Mexican elderberry
Caryophyllaceae	
Stellaria media	common chickweed
Chenopodiaceae	
Chenopodium berlandieri	pitseed goosefoot
Chenopodium californicum	soapplant
Convolvulaceae	
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory
Calystegia purpurata purpurata	--
Cucurbitaceae	
Marah macrocarpus	wild cucumber
Euphorbiaceae	
Chamaesyce albomarginata	rattlesnake weed
Croton setigerus	doveweed

GROUP Family *Scientific Name*	Common Name
Fabaceae	
Astragalus trichopodus phoxus	locoweed
Lathyrus vestitus	chaparral pea
Lotus purshianus	Pursh's lotus
Lotus salsuginosus	succulent lotus
Lotus scoparius scoparius	deerweed
Lotus strigosus	strigose lotus
Lupinus bicolor	miniature lupine
Lupinus hirsutissimus	stinging lupine
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine
Lupinus sparsiflorus	few-flowered lupine
Medicago polymorpha	bur-clover
Melilotus indicus	yellow sweet-clover
Trifolium fucatum	--
Trifolium gracilentum	slender clover
Trifolium hirtum	rose clover
Trifolium willdenovii	tomcat clover
Fagaceae	
Quercus agrifolia agrifolia	coast live oak
Geraniaceae	
Erodium cicutarium	red-stem filaree
Hydrophyllaceae	
Emmenanthe penduliflora	whispering-bells
Eriodictyon crassifolium	thick-leaf yerba santa
Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia chrysanthemifolia	common eucrypta
Phacelia cicutaria	caterpillar phacelia
Phacelia distans	wild heliotrope
Phacelia ramosissima suffrutescens	branching phacelia
Phacelia viscida	sticky phacelia
Juglandaceae	
Juglans californica	California walnut
Lamiaceae	
Marrubium vulgare	horehound
Salvia apiana	white sage
Salvia columbariae	chia
Salvia mellifera	black sage
Trichostema lanata	woolly blue-curls
Trichostema lanceolata	vinegar weed
Loasaceae	

GROUP Family *Scientific Name*	Common Name
Mentzelia micrantha	stickleaf
Malvaceae	
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	bush mallow
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed
Nyctaginaceae	
Mirabilis laevis crassifolius	wishbone bush
Oleaceae	
Fraxinus dipetala	chaparral flowering ash
Onagraceae	
Camissonia boothii decorticans	shredding evening-primrose
Camissonia californica	mustard evening-primrose
Camissonia intermedia/micrantha?	small-flowered evening-primrose
Clarkia bottae	deflexed clarkia
Clarkia purpurea quadrivulnera	four-spotted godetia
Clarkia unguiculata	elegant clarkia
Epilobium canum	hoary California-Fuchsia
Paeoniaceae	
Paeonia californica	California peony
Papaveraceae	
Dendromecan rigidus	bush poppy
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy
Plantaginaceae	
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain
Polemoniaceae	
Allophyllum glutinosum	skunk gilia
Gilia capitata abrotanifolia	globe gilia
Polygonaceae	
Chorizanthe staticoides	Turkish-rugging
Eriogonum elongatum	wand buckwheat
Eriogonum fasciculatum foliolosum	California buckwheat
Pterostegia drymarioides	thread-stem
Portulacaceae	
Calandrinia ciliata menziesii	red maids
Claytonia perfoliata perfoliata	miner's-lettuce
Ranunculaceae	
Clematis ligusticifolia	virgin's-bower
Delphinium parryi parryi	Parry's delphinium
Rhamnaceae	
Ceanothus crassifolius	hoary-leaf ceanothus
Rhamnus ilicifolia	holly-leaf redberry
Rosaceae	
Adenostoma fasciculatum	chamise
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon

GROUP Family *Scientific Name*	Common Name
Rubiaceae	
Galium angustifolium angustifolium	narrow-leaf bedstraw
Galium aparine	annual bedstraw
Galium nuttallii	climbing bedstraw
Salicaceae	
Salix exigua	narrow-leaf willow
Salix laevigata	red willow
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow
Scrophulariaceae	
Antirrhinum coulterianum	Coulter's snapdragon
Antirrhinum multiflorum	many-flowered snapdragon
Castilleja affinis	Indian paintbrush
Castilleja exserta exserta	red owl's-clover
Collinsia heterophylla	Chinese-houses
Cordylanthus rigidus setigerus	bird's-beak
Keckiella cordifolia	heart-leaf penstemon
Mimulus aurantiacus	orange bush monkeyflower
Mimulus cardinalis	cardinal monkeyflower
Solanaceae	
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco
Solanum xanti	chaparral nightshade
Verbenaceae	
Verbena lasiostachys scabrida	western verbena
FLOWERING PLANTS-MONOCOTS	
Liliaceae	
Bloomeria crocea	golden-stars
Calochortus clavatus gracilis	slender mariposa lily
Chlorogalum pomeridianum pomeridianum	wavy-leaf soapplant
Dichelostemma capitata capitata	blue dicks
Yucca whipplei intermedia	Whipple's yucca
Poaceae	
Arundo donax	giant reed
Avena barbata	slender wild oat
Bromus diandrus	ripgut grass
Bromus hordeaceus	soft-chess
Bromus madritensis rubens	red brome
Bromus tectorum	cheat grass
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass
Gastridium ventricosum	nit grass
Elymus glaucus glaucus	blue wildrye
Hordeum murinum	foxtail barley
Leymus condensatus	giant wildrye
Lolium multiflorum	Italian ryegrass

GROUP Family *Scientific Name*	Common Name
Melica imperfecta	coast melic
Nassella lepida	foothill needlegrass
Phalaris aquatica	Harding grass
Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean grass
Vulpia myuros	rattail fescue

Appendix 1

Special Plants of the Santa Susana Mountains and Surrounding Region, and Assessment of Potential to Occur at Wickham Parcel

An evaluation of the potential for occurrence of sensitive species on the property was undertaken through research of the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFG 2005), using the Rarefind application for sensitive "elements" on the Newhall quadrangle, and eight others that surround it, namely, Whitaker Peak, Warm Springs Mountain, Green Valley, Mint Canyon, San Fernando, Val Verde, Santa Susana, and Oat Mountain. A number of elements not reported on these quadrangles are also anticipated to occur in the region and vicinity of the property, and these have been included in this analysis as well. All species considered are included on the list of Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes and Lichens (CDFG 2005a).

Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*) [CNPS 2] Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 50-550m. Nearest reported location: Santa Monica Mountains -- Encinal Canyon (two locations); Rustic Canyon (Carl Wishner, personal observation). **Absent.**

Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*) [CNPS 1B] Coastal scrub, cismontane woodland. In Conejo volcanic substrates, often in exposed roadcuts. Sometimes occupies oak woodland habitat. 150-260m. Nearest reported location: Santa Monica Mountains -- Malibu Creek, Salvation Army Camp; Soka University Campus; Stokes Canyon; north of Monte Nido; vic. Malibou Lake. **Absent.**

Greata's Aster (*Aster greatae*) [CNPS 1B] Chaparral, cismontane woodland, mesic canyons. 800-1500m. Nearest locations: San Gabriel Mountains – Pacoima Canyon; Liebre Mountains – Cienaga Campground; Topatopa Mountains – Hopper Mountain (CDFG 2005).

Lyon's Pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*) (FE, CE] Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Edges of clearings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges or firebreaks. 30-630m. Nearest reported locations: Stunt Ranch, Cold Creek Preserve (extirpated, Carl Wishner personal observation); Malibu Creek State Park; Saddle Rock Ranch; Westlake Blvd (south [several locations]); upper Carlisle Canyon; Eagle's Nest (Frank Lloyd Wright homesite); Rocky Oaks NPS unit; Simi Hills—Reagan library; SR 23 at Tierra Rejada Rd (Carlsberg development, and Clover Cast development); ese of SR 23 and New Los Angeles Ave. **Absent.**

Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*) [CNPS 1A] Marshes and swamps (coastal and freshwater). Historical from southern California. 5-1675m. Nearest reported location: Santa Clara River (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*) [CR, CNPS 1B] Chaparral, coastal scrub. On sandstone outcrops and crevices, in shrubland. 280-760m. Nearest reported location: Santa Monica Mountains—Calabasas Peak; SW of Cornell Rd, NW of Latigo Canyon; Castro Crest (upper Corral Canyon); Santa Susana Mountains, south slopes (several locations) (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*) [CNPS 2] Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 20-575m. Nearest reported location: Saugus (CDFG 2005); Montclef Ridge, Thousand Oaks (Wishner & Burgess, personal obs 2004). **Probably absent.**

Southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*) [CNPS 1B] Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast; also in alkaline soils, sometimes with saltgrass; also vernal pools. 0-425m. Nearest location: Santa Monica; Thousand Oaks. **Absent.**

Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) [FE, CE] Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, north-facing sloeps or in low grade sandy washes. 290-1575m. Nearest reported location: San Francisquito Canyon, near confluence with Santa Clara River (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*) [CNPS 1B] Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mohavean Desert scrub, Pinyon Juniper woodland, riparian woodland. Sandy soil or coarse, granitic loam. 425-1800m. Nearest reported location: Orofino and Quigley Canyons; Mint Canyon (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*) [CNPS 1B] Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. 10-440m. Nearest reported locations: Point Dume; Malibu Bluffs (Carl Wishner, personal observation). **Absent.**

Peirson's morning glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*) [CNPS 4] No records in database (CDFG 2005). **Present.**

Blochman's Dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*) [CNPS 1B] Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Open rocky slopes, often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. 5-450m. Nearest location: Near the Chatsworth Reservoir, western San Fernando Valley (CDFG 2005); Santa Monica Mountains, Mouth of Winter Canyon, Malibu Beach (extirpated, Carl Wishner, personal observation); Point Dume. **Absent.**

Many-stemmed Dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) [CNPS 1B] Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy, often clay soils or grassy slopes. 0-790m. Nearest location: Chatsworth Reservoir, western San Fernando Valley, on rocky outcrop. **Absent.**

Marcescent Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*) [FT, CNPS 1B] Chaparral. On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. 180-520m. Nearest reported location: Malibu Creek, Salvation Army Camp; Udell Gorge and Rock Pool, Malibu Creek State Park; Seminole Hot Springs. **Absent.**

Agoura Hills Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*) [FT, CNPS 1B] Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky volcanic breccia. 200-500m. Nearest reported location: Triunfo Canyon; Lake Eleanor (several locations); Westlake Village (Las Virgenes Reservoir vicinity); Decker Canyon Rd at Potrero Rd; Cornell Way and Ladyface Mountain, and Agoura Rd at Reyes Adobe Rd (Wishner, personal observation). **Absent.**

Santa Monica Mountains Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*) [FT, CNPS 1B] Chaparral. In canyons on sedimentary conglomerates, primarily north-facing slopes. 210-500m. Nearest reported location: Malibu Canyon, 1.9mi north of PCH. **Absent.**

Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva*) [FT] Coastal scrub, valley and foothill woodland. In clayey or volcanic soil on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides. 60-450m. Nearest reported locations: Simi Hills—Norwegian Grade; Montclef Ridge. **Absent.**

Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) [FE/CNPS 1B] Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas, in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granitte or limestone. 4-640m. Nearest reported location: Simi Hills--Palo Comado Canyon; ridge between upper Cheeseboro and Las Virgenes Canyons; Dayton Canyon; Silvernale Ranch [Burro Flats]; Laskey Mesa; ridge between Bus Canyon and Runkel Canyon; Oak Park (several locations); Lang Ranch (2 locations); Santa Monica Mountains—Topanga Canyon; Los Liones Canyon; Trailer Canyon; Temescal Canyon; Temescal Ridge; Malibu

Lagoon, in gravel by creek; north of Sunset Blvd, vic. Will Rogers SP.; Zuma Ridge; Zuma Canyon. **Probably absent.**

Round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla <=Erodium macrophyllum*) [CNPS 2] Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils, 15-1200m. Nearest location: Malibu Creek State Park; Simi Hills—vicinity of Reagan Library; south of Cal Lutheran College (Carl Wishner and Rick Burgess, personal observation). **Probably absent.**

California walnut (*Juglans californica*) [CNPS 4] No records in database, except for habitats (CDFG 2005). **Present.**

Davidson's bush mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*) [CNPS 1B] Coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral. Sandy washes. 180-885m. Nearest locations: Santa Susana Mountains – Limekiln Canyon; San Gabriel Mountains – Lopez Canyon; San Fernando. **Absent.**

Salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*) [CNPS 2] Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes. 0-1500m. **Absent.**

Spreading Navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*) [FT, CNPS 1B] Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas. San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools. 30-1300m. **Absent.**

Conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*) [CR] Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Conejo volcanic outcrops, rocky sites. 50-580m. Nearest reported locations: Lake Eleanor; Lake Sherwood, ridge to southwest (Carl Wishner, personal observation). **Absent.**

Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) [FE, CE, CNPS 1B] Chaparral, coastal scrub (Alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood-deposited terraces and washes; associatiates include *Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum*, etc. 200-760m. Nearest reported location: Newhall (1893 collection by Davidson); Mint Canyon; Pacoima Canyon Wash (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) [CNPS 3] Coastal scrub, chaparral. Dry slopes and flats, sometimes at interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 40-1705m. Nearest reported location: Mouth of Latigo Canyon. **Probably absent.**

San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*) [FC, CE, CNPS 1B] Coastal scrub. Sandy soils. 3-1035m. Nearest reported location: Simi Hills—Ahmanson Ranch, south side of Laskey Mesa; Airport Mesa, Newhall Ranch; Magic Mountain Amusement Park; Chatsworth Park; Valencia Commerce Center site; near Castaic (CDFG 2005). **Probably absent.**

Dune larkspur (*Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae*) [CNPS 1B] Chaparral, coastal dunes (maritime). On rocky areas and dunes. 30-375m. Nearest location: Lake Eleanor ridge. **Probably absent.**

San Gabriel bedstraw (*Galium grande*) [CNPS 1B] Cismontane woodland, chaparral, broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Open chaparral, and low, open oak forest, on rocky slopes, probably undercollected due to inaccessible habitat. 425-1200m. Neares location: Liebre Mountains—south of Elizabeth Lake Guard Station. **Absent.**

Chaparral Nolina (*Nolina cismontana*) [CNPS 1B] Chaparral, coastal scrub. Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates, also known from gabbro. 140-1275m.Nearest reported location: Simi Hills—Palo Comado Canyon; North Ranch; Oak Park. **Absent.**

Slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*) [CNPS 1B] Chaparral, coastal scrub. Shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat. 420-760m. Nearest reported location: Santa Susana Mountains-- Mouth of Pico Canyon; I5/SR14 junction; Sunshine Canyon; Deerlake Highlands (Carl Wishner, personal observation) (CDFG 2005). **Present.**

Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) [CNPS 1B] Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rock and sandy siites, usually granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 90-1610m. Nearest reported location: Santa Monica Mountains—Stokes Canyon; Mulholland Dr at Encino Hills Dr?; Topanga Canyon; Mandeville Canyon; Mulholland Hwy, 1.2 mi east of Kanan-Dume Rd.; Vicinity Lake Sherwood; Decker Canyon Rd/Los Alisos Canyon; Simi Hills—Ahmanson Ranch, south of Bell Canyon, along trail on top of ridge; Wood Ranch Reservoir; Santa Susana Pass and hills north of Chatsworth; Santa Susana Mountains—Simi Valley landfill; Newhall (CDFG 2005). **Present.**

California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*) [FE, CE] Vernal pools. 15-660m. Nearest reported location: Liebre Mountains – Cruzan Mesa; Simi Hills -- NW corner of SR 23 and Tierra Rejada Rd; Newhall (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

NATURAL HABITATS

Mainland Cherry Forest [G1 S1.1] Nearest reported location: Castaic Valley (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

California Walnut Woodland [G2 S2.1] Nearest reported location: Simi Hills--From slope just west of Las Virgenes Creek, west almost to Cheeseboro Road; Santa Monica Mountains—Woodland Hills, Natoma Ave at Mulholland Dr.; Topanga Canyon Blvd at Mulholland Dr.; Old Topanga Rd at Mulholland Dr.; Santa Susana Mountains-- Mouth of Towsley Canyon (2 locations); Leaming & East Canyons; Bee Canyon (2 locations) Limekiln/Aliso Canyon; west, north and east of Mission Point; upper Gavin Canyon; unnamed tributary to Lyon Canyon, east of Dewitt Canyon; Dewitt Canyon; Oat Mountain (2 locations) (CDFG 2005). **Present.**

Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub [G1 S1.1] Nearest reported location: Castaic Valley (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest [G4 S4] Nearest reported location: Simi Hills -- Cheeseb oro Canyon; Bell Canyon; Laskey Mesa; Santa Monica Mountains—Liberty Canyon; Santa Susana Mountains—Alamos Canyon; near Moorpark College; Tripas Canyon; Wiley Canyon; Torrey Canyon; Happy Camp;Quigley and Orofino Canyon (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest [G3 S3.2] Nearest reported location: Castaic Valley; upper Ybarra Canyon, Santa Susana Mountains (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern Mixed Riparian Forest [G2 S2.1] Nearest reported location: Blind, Devil, and Ybarra Canyons, Santa Susana Mountains (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern Riparian Scrub [G3 S3.2] Nearest reported location: Santa Susana Mountains—Brea Canyon; Santa Clara River; Placerita Canyon (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern Willow Scrub [G3 S2.1] Nearest reported location: Santa Susana Mountains—Arroyo Simi/Oak Park Towsley Canyon; Santa Clara River, at Pico Canyon confluence (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland [G4 S4] Nearest reported location: Santa Monica Mountains--Tuna Canyon; Topanga Canyon; Santa Ynez Canyon; Rustic Canyon; Sullivan Canyon; Temescal Canyon; Garapito Cr (Topanga Canyon tributary); Triunfo Canyon; Carlisle Canyon; Haskell Canyon; Aliso Canyon, Santa Susana Mountains (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Valley Oak Woodland [G3 S2.1] Nearest reported location: Liberty Canyon, Malibu Creek State Park; Saugus; Oat Mountain; Oak Ridge west of Tapo Canyon (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern California Threespine Stickleback Stream [G? S?] Nearest reported location: Santa Clara River (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Southern California Steelhead Stream [G? S?] Nearest reported location: Malibu Creek; Santa Clara River (CDFG 2005). **Absent.**

Excluded:

Ventura Marsh milkvetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*)
Coastal dunes milkvetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*)
Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*)
Salt marsh bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*)
Beach spectaclepod (*Dithyrea maritima*)
Mud nama (*Nama stenocarpum*)

INITIAL STUDY WILDLIFE ASSESSMENT

AIDLIN PROPERTY

TENTATIVE TRACT 52796

May 31, 2000

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APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

Benshoof, Withers, & Sandgren retained Robert A. Hamilton to provide professional biological consulting services associated with advanced planning of a 230-acre parcel of primarily undeveloped land known as the Aidlin Property (the "project site" or "site"). The site is located at the suburban/wildland interface on the north slope of the Santa Susana Mountains of northwest Los Angeles County, in the area known as Stevenson Ranch (Figures 1 and 2). The site is largely in its natural state except for a small working apiary and an occupied single-family home.

Elevations on the project site range from approximately 1,480 to 2,240 feet. The site's main drainage course is Pico Canyon, which passes through the northern portion of the site, transferring flows from the project site through Newhall to the south fork of the Santa Clara River. The site includes one other named drainage, Wickham Canyon, which conveys flows from south to north to Pico Canyon. The site is generally characterized by moderate to steep slopes vegetated with coastal sage scrub and chaparral; Pico and Wickham canyons support riparian scrub with scattered larger willows, cottonwoods and oaks, and limited pockets of oak and walnut woodlands occur on certain north-facing slopes and in other relatively moist, protected areas.

Mr. Hamilton has been retained to address each of the project's potential wildlife-related issues, working with botanist Verna Jigour, who has been retained to address plant-related issues. For the purposes of the Initial Study, Ms. Jigour is responsible for characterizing the site's plant communities, for mapping those communities, and for calculating their on-site extent (see Jigour 1999).

This report 1) discusses the wildlife species known and expected to occur within the project site's plant communities and other habitats (e.g., cliff and rock areas), and 2) identifies the relative potential for "biologically sensitive" wildlife species to occur on the site. As the CEQA lead agency with jurisdiction over the project site, the County of Los Angeles will ultimately identify the significance of biological impacts and the specific measures required to mitigate significant impacts to the "maximum extent feasible," as required under CEQA.

SETTING

Methods

Literature Review

The literature review for this report included (1) a report dated 8 April 1999[1] from the California Natural Diversity Data Base (Data Base) covering the Val Verde, Simi East, Newhall, and Oat Mountain 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles, (2) a report dated September 1997 by EDAW, Inc. and Frank Hovore Associates entitled, "SEATAC Biota Report for Stevenson Ranch Phase 4 Development Project, Project 89-436, Tentative Tract 43896" (the Laing Homes tract located east of the project site); (3) Kent Beaman's amphibian habitat assessment of the project site (Beaman 1999; Appendix B); (4) Jim Jennings's California Gnatcatcher survey report for the site (Jennings 1999; Appendix C); and (5) Verna Jigour's vegetation assessment of the project site (Jigour 1999).

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is report was provided by Envicom Corporation; the report indicated that its information "expired June 1998," but Carl Wishner of Envicom verified with the California Natural Diversity Data Base t ew information had been subsequently added to the quadrangles covered in the report (Katherine Pa itt.).

FIGURE 1 - REGIONAL LOCATION (TO BE PROVIDED BY SR OR ENVICOM)

FIGURE 2 - PROJECT VICINITY (TO BE PROVIDED BY SR OR ENVICOM)

Field Surveys

Table A lists the field surveys that Robert A. Hamilton completed for this project.

Table A - Survey Summary

Survey Date	Time	Start Conditions	End Conditions
19 April 1999	0800 - 1430	still; clear; 68°F	wind 1-2 mph; clear; 88°F
19 April 1999	1915 - 2055	still; clear; 67°F	still; clear; 58°F
19 April 1999	2200 - 2235	still; clear; 61°F	still; clear; 58°F
20 April 1999	0625 - 0840	still; clear; 52°F	still; clear; 70°F
11 May 1999	0740 - 0950	wind 2 mph; clear; 72°F	wind 4 mph; clear; 77°F
20 May 1999	0835 - 1010	still; 100% overcast; 59°F	still; 100% overcast; 61°F
27 May 1999	0525 - 0635	still; clear/hazy; 60°F	still; clear/hazy; 61°F
11 June 1999	0555 - 0735	still; hazy; 55°F	still; hazy; 62°F
22 June 1999	0725 - 0955	still; light fog; 65°F	still; clear; 74°F
29 June 1999	0555 - 0820	still; clear; 51°F	wind 2 mph; clear; 66°F
8 July 1999	0820 - 0945	wind 2 mph; 50% overcast; 68°F	wind 4 mph; 50% overcast; 68°F

The April surveys included review of nearly all of the project site, plus three other nearby parcels covering approximately 49, 40, and 40 acres; the four parcels are collectively referred to herein as the "study area." Emphasis was placed on inspecting all areas proposed for grading impacts. Each butterfly and vertebrate wildlife species detected in the study area during these surveys was recorded on field notes, and is listed in Appendix A to this report; habitat for native fish was deemed to be absent from the site due to (a) seasonal flow of water, (b) lack of pools, and (c) urban development downstream of project site. Scott Harris (pers. comm.), biologist for the California Department of Fish & Game who attended a meeting on the project site on 3 March 1999, agreed with this assessment.

Mr. Hamilton's final eight surveys, starting on 20 April, comprised directed presence/absence surveys for the potential presence of the federally endangered Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*).

During the evening surveys on 19 and 20 April, Mr. Hamilton checked all riparian habitats in the study area for calling amphibians, particularly the federally endangered Arroyo Toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*). On 23 May 1999, herpetologist Kent Beaman reviewed the project site to assess the potential for the Arroyo Toad, California Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) and Western Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) to occur on the site.

In order to help determine its status on the site, Mr. Hamilton played taped vocalizations of the federally threatened Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) throughout coastal sage scrub habitat during each survey day in accordance with his federal 10(a)1(a) permit (No. PRT-799557). Then, from 25 May to 30 June, Jim Jennings conducted twelve directed surveys for California Gnatcatchers in the study area in compliance with his federal permit to survey for this species.

In April 1999, botanist Verna Jigour completed a directed survey of the study area for California Plantain (*Plantago erecta*), the required foodplant of the Quino Checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha quino*), a federally endangered butterfly whose current known range lies south of the project site. In addition, Ms. Jigour

completed all plant community mapping and characterization referenced herein during the course of field surveys in winter/spring 1999.

Results

This section discusses wildlife species observed in the study area during the spring 1999 field surveys, plus additional species expected to be present there; scientific names are provided for expected species, and scientific names of species detected during the field studies can be found in Appendix A. Biologically "sensitive" species observed in the project's area of potential effect, and those potentially present there, are discussed in a subsequent section of this report. Please refer to the botanical report (Jigour 1999) for plant community mapping and discussion of these plant communities as they occur on the site.

Butterflies

Nine butterfly species were observed in the study area: the Pale Swallowtail, Common White, Senna Sulphur, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Painted Lady, California Ringlet, Behr's Metalmark, Acmon Blue, and Rural Skipper. A variety of other species may be expected to occur there, including Sara Orangetip (*Anthocharis sara sara*), California Sister (*Adelpha bredowii californica*), Southern Buckthorn Hairstreak (*Satyrium saepium chalcis*), Southern Blue (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus australis*), and Funereal Duskywing (*Erynnis zarucco funeralis*).

Amphibians

Although the study area lacks permanent water, two widespread amphibians, the Western Toad (*Bufo boreas*) and Pacific Treefrog (*Pseudacris regilla*), were detected there within and near seasonal streams. In addition, three salamander species potentially occur on the site, utilizing moist leaf litter and downed limbs beneath oak and walnut woodlands; these are the Ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzi*), Arboreal Salamander (*Aneides lugubris*) and Black-bellied Slender Salamander (*Batrachoseps nigriventris*). If seasonal pools are present on the site then another toad species, the Western Spadefoot (*Scaphiopus hammondii*), potentially occurs.

Reptiles

Western Fence and Side-blotched lizards were found commonly throughout the study area during the field surveys. A Common Kingsnake and three Western Rattlesnakes were also found; one of the rattlers, a recently road-killed juvenile, was collected and deposited at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. Among the many other species of lizard and snake potentially occurring on the site are the Coast Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronata*), Southern Alligator Lizard (*Gerrhonotus multicarinata*), Western Skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*), Western Whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*), Coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum*), Striped Racer (*Masticophis lateralis*), and Gopher Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*).

Birds

Birds are the most conspicuous vertebrates in the study area, and a total of 64 species were observed during the spring 1999 field surveys; of these, 34 may be classified as permanent residents, 16 as summer residents (i.e., breeding on the site and migrating long distances to the south to winter), five as winter visitors, and nine as transients (i.e., moving through the site from southerly wintering areas to northerly breeding areas)[1]. The following discussion is organized according to the site's major habitats: coastal sage scrub/chaparral, oak/walnut woodlands, and riparian scrub/woodlands.

In the study area, chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats support such resident species as California Quail, Anna's Hummingbird, Wrentit, Western Scrub-Jay, Bewick's Wren, California Thrasher, and Spotted Towhee; Red-tailed Hawks routinely forage in these habitats. The resident Ashy Rufous-crowned Sparrow, a sensitive species, is found mainly on steep slopes vegetated with a mix of grasses and scrub. Costa's Hummingbird, Phainopepla and Lazuli Bunting are summer residents, while typical wintering species include the Hermit Thrush and White-crowned Sparrow.

In the study area, oak and walnut trees provide habitat for a variety of resident species, such as Nuttall's Woodpecker, Western Scrub-Jay, Oak Titmouse, and House Wren. Two adult Cooper's Hawks, a resident sensitive raptor species, were observed in the study area. Summer residents in these habitats include the Black-chinned Hummingbird, Pacific-slope Flycatcher, and Ash-throated Flycatcher, while wintering species include the Yellow-rumped Warbler and probably other widespread insectivores such as the Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*). Oaks and walnuts are sought out by a variety of species during migration; during the field surveys, these included Hammond's Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo, Nashville Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Townsend's Warbler, and Wilson's Warbler.

Riparian habitats typically support a great variety of bird species, and this is true of the project site. In addition to being used by many of the species indicated above, the riparian habitats in Pico and Wickham canyons support birds typically found near water and/or vegetation limited to moist areas. Resident birds include the Great Horned Owl, Black Phoebe, Bushtit, Common Yellowthroat, Song Sparrow, and Lawrence's Goldfinch; summer residents include Hooded and Bullock's orioles; wintering birds include Lincoln's and Golden-crowned sparrows; transients listed previously for oak/walnut woodlands also utilize riparian habitats, as do many other migratory species.

Mammals

Mammals detected in the study area include the Virginia Opossum, Audubon Cottontail, California Ground Squirrel, Western Gray Squirrel, Botta's Pocket Gopher, Coyote, skunk (tracks not identified to species), Bobcat, and Mule Deer; a bat loudly echo-locating over the site may have been a Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis*), a sensitive species. Other expected mammals include Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Pacific Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys agilis*), California Mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), Deer Mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), California Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus*), Dusky-footed Woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and Mountain Lion (*Felis concolor*).

SENSITIVE SPECIES

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ese are general classifications that may not hold true for each species considered; for examp
nge-crowned Warblers occur year-round in the project vicinity and so are considered a "perman
ident" there, although it is possible that the summering population is largely (or entirely) disti
m the wintering population.

Sensitive species are plants and animals occurring or potentially occurring on the project site that are endangered or rare, as those terms are used in CEQA and its Guidelines, or that are of current local, regional or state concern. This section lists and briefly discusses the status of each sensitive species that may be present on the site. Legal protection for sensitive species varies widely, from the relatively comprehensive protection extended to listed threatened/endangered species to no legal status at present. The California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), local agencies, and special interest groups such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) publish watch lists of declining species; some of these lists describe the general nature and perceived severity of the decline. In addition, recently published findings and preliminary results of ongoing research provide a basis for consideration of species that are candidates for state and/or federal listing. Finally, species that are clearly not rare or threatened statewide or regionally, but whose local populations are sparse, rapidly dwindling or otherwise unstable, may be considered to be of "local interest."

Inclusion in the sensitive species analysis for this project is based on the following criteria: 1) detection of the species on the project site; 2) the project site lies within the species' known or potential distribution, and contains appropriate habitat; or 3) certain other species of particular interest to the resource agencies, even if believed absent from the site. Bird species are included only if nesting individuals may occupy or otherwise utilize the site during the nesting season. Table B summarizes the sensitive species considered in this report per the following classifications:

Believed Absent Species believed not to occur on the project site due to confirmed lack of one or more required habitat elements, for example, a butterfly's needed food plant. Such species are discussed to demonstrate to the reader that their potential occurrence was considered during preparation of this report (most species believed to be absent are not treated herein).

Low Species unlikely to occur since (a) the project site lies outside of the species' known range, (b) the site supports only marginally suitable habitat for the species, and/or (c) distribution of the species is very limited, making its presence unlikely even in appropriate habitat located within its general range. For purposes of the EIR, these species should be presumed absent unless found on the site.

Moderate Reasonable chance of occurrence, since the site lies within the species' known or expected range and contains appropriate habitat. This ranking is not typically assigned to species with very limited distributions (i.e., species whose occurrence is unlikely at any given location within their general range). For purposes of the EIR, these species should be presumed present unless directed surveys show them to be absent.

High Expected to occur, since the site lies within the species' known or expected range and contains prime habitat. This ranking is typically assigned to species with relatively wide distributions. For purposes of the EIR, these species should be presumed present unless directed surveys show them to be absent.

Present Detected on the project site during the current study.

For bird species, "potential for occurrence" refers to the potential for the species to nest on the project site, or to include the site within its breeding territory (excludes transients and winter visitors).

Table B - Sensitive Species

SPECIES	STATUS		POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE
	FEDERAL	STATE	

SPECIES	STATUS FEDERAL	STATE	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE
LISTED/PROPOSED SPECIES			
Amphibians			
Arroyo Toad *Bufo microscaphus californicus*	E	CSC	Believed Absent
California Red-legged Frog *Rana aurora draytonii*	E	CSC	Believed Absent
Birds			
Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	E	E	Believed Absent
Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	T	CSC	Believed Absent
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	E	E	Believed Absent
SPECIES NOT LISTED OR PROPOSED FOR LISTING			
Amphibians			
Western Spadefoot *Scaphiopus hammondii*	FSC	CSC	Low
Reptiles			
Western Pond Turtle *Clemmys marmorata*	FSC	CSC	Believed Absent
California Legless Lizard *Anniella pulchra*	FSC	CSC	High
Coast Horned Lizard *Phrynosoma coronatum*	FSC	CSC	High
Coastal Western Whiptail *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*	FSC	–	High
San Bernardino Ringneck Snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	FSC	–	Moderate
Coast Patch-nosed Snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	FSC	CSC	High
Two-striped Garter Snake *Thamnophis hammondii*	FSC	CSC	Low
Birds			
Golden Eagle	--	CSC	High

SPECIES	STATUS FEDERAL	STATE	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE
Aquila chrysaetos			
Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	--	CSC	Present
Prairie Falcon *Falco mexicanus*		CSC	Present
Western Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	FSC	CSC	Low
Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*	--	CSC	Low
Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	FSC	CSC	Low
California Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia morcomi*	--	CSC	Believed Absent
Yellow-breasted Chat *Icteria virens*	--	CSC	Believed Absent
Ashy Rufous-crowned Sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	FSC	CSC	Present
Bell's Sage Sparrow *Amphispiza belli belli*	FSC	CSC	High
Mammals			
Pallid Bat *Antrozous pallidus*	--	CSC	High
Townsend's Western Big-eared Bat *Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*	FSC	CSC	Moderate
Spotted Bat *Euderma maculatum*	FSC	CSC	Moderate
Small-footed Myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	FSC	--	Moderate
Long-eared Myotis *Myotis evotis*	FSC	--	Moderate
Fringed Myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	FSC	--	Moderate
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	FSC	CSC	Moderate
California Mastiff Bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	FSC	CSC	High
San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	FSC	CSC	Low
Los Angeles Pocket Mouse	FSC	CSC	Moderate

SPECIES	STATUS FEDERAL	STATE	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus			
San Diego Desert Woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	FSC	CSC	High
Southern Grasshopper Mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	FSC	CSC	Moderate

Legend - Table B

Federal Classifications

E Taxa listed as Endangered.

T Taxa listed as Threatened.

PE Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered.

PT Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened.

FSC Federal Species of Concern. Further biological research and field study are needed to resolve the conservation status of these species.

State Classifications

E Taxa State listed as Endangered.

T Taxa State listed as Threatened.

CSC California Species of Special Concern. An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats. Some species may be just starting to decline, while others may have already reached the point where they meet the criteria for listing as a threatened or endangered species.

Accounts of Listed/Proposed Species

The following species are listed as threatened or endangered by state and/or federal resource agencies.

Arroyo Toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*)

This toad is federally listed as endangered, and is a California Species of Special Concern (an administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats referring to taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human developments). The historic range extended along the coastal slope from San Luis Obispo County to northwestern Baja California, but this toad has disappeared from many formerly occupied areas. Arroyo toads are largely nocturnal, and have highly specialized habitat requirements. They frequent sandy washes and arroyos with shallow pools that lack predatory fish or crayfish, and that have damp, sandy or gravelly banks. The adults dig deep burrows in sandy stream terraces and remain underground from late summer through the winter.

The Arroyo Toad was not detected during field surveys, and herpetologist Kent Beaman concluded that potentially suitable habitat for this species is not present on the project site.

California Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*)

This large frog is federally listed as an endangered species, and is also a California Species of Special Concern. This insectivorous amphibian ranged historically from Shasta County in northern California to northern Baja California, with most records from the coastal slope. California Red-legged Frogs require dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation associated with relatively deep, still or slow moving water. Ephemeral streams may be occupied if surface water remains available throughout the year somewhere in the stream system. Red-legged Frogs are wary and difficult to detect during most of their life cycle, and the adults are highly nocturnal.

California Red-legged frogs are estimated to have disappeared from approximately 99 percent of historical locations in inland and Southern California and approximately 75 percent of localities range-wide. The losses have resulted from over exploitation as a food source in the latter half of the last century, followed by habitat loss/fragmentation (due to water projects, cattle grazing, and urban and agricultural development) and predation by Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) and other exotic aquatic animals (which feed on pre-metamorphic individuals). These pressures have increased in the last 30 years. The species had nearly disappeared from southern California south of Ventura County by 1975.

The Red-legged Frog was not detected during the field surveys, and herpetologist Kent Beaman concluded that potentially suitable habitat for this species is not present on the project site.

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

The Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*E.t. extimus*) is federally listed as endangered, while the Little Willow Flycatcher (*E.t. brewsteri*) is a federal Species of Concern (further biological research and field study are needed to resolve the conservation status of these species). The entire species (including both subspecies mentioned above) has been placed on the state endangered species list. Declines in the dense, expansive riparian woodlands that Willow Flycatchers require for nesting, combined with brood parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*), have greatly reduced breeding numbers of Willow Flycatchers in California and the West. This flycatcher formerly nested in lowland riparian habitat throughout much of the State, but are not known to currently breed in the project vicinity. Willow Flycatchers are widespread during migration, and occur regularly throughout southern California, generally favoring riparian areas.

Riparian scrub and woodlands in the study area do not appear to comprise even marginally suitable habitat for Willow Flycatchers, and none were detected during Robert Hamilton's focused surveys for this species along Pico and Wickham canyons from May to July 1999; thus, the species is considered absent from the project site.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)

This small bird is federally listed as threatened; it is also a California Species of Special Concern. Coastal California Gnatcatchers occupy coastal sage scrub, coastal bluff scrub and, occasionally, chaparral communities from Ventura County south to northwestern Baja California, but are now absent from parts of the species' former range. In the general project vicinity, Coastal California Gnatcatchers have been reported from the vicinity of Santa Clarita in recent years.

Elevations on the project site (1,450-2,240 feet) are higher than Coastal California Gnatcatchers typically prefer, and none were detected during Jim Jennings's directed gnatcatcher surveys of the study area in spring 1999; thus, the species is considered absent from the project site.

Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)

This small, migratory songbird is listed as endangered by both federal and state resource agencies. This vireo once nested commonly throughout much of lowland California, but its breeding range is now largely limited to a small number of major riparian systems in southern California. This decline has been attributed to loss and degradation of riparian habitat, combined with brood parasitism by the Brown-Headed Cowbird. Least Bell's Vireos typically breed in dense willow-riparian habitat with dense understory and high structural diversity.

Riparian scrub and woodlands in the study area represent only marginally suitable habitat for Least Bell's Vireos, and none were detected during eight directed surveys for this species conducted along Pico and Wickham canyons from April to July 1999; thus, the species is considered absent from the project site.

Accounts of Species not Listed or Proposed for Listing

Western Spadefoot (*Scaphiopus hammondii*)

This small toad is a federal Species of Concern and a California Species of Special Concern. This toad formerly ranged throughout cismontane California south to northwestern Baja California, but has been eliminated from much of its range in southern California. Habitat loss and predation by introduced frog species appear to be primary causes of the spadefoot's regional decline. Grasslands and other open habitats with seasonal ponds or slow moving streams provide this toad's primary habitat, but it also ranges into scrub and chaparral of the foothills and mountains, so long as pools are available for breeding.

Western Spadefoots were not detected during the 1999 field surveys, and they are considered unlikely to occur on the project site due to an evident lack of pools.

Western Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*)

This turtle is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. The species occurs from near sea level to approximately 4,700 feet, and ranges from Washington to northern Baja California; it is now absent from many former localities and is particularly reduced in southern California. Western Pond Turtles occupy a wide range of permanent and intermittent aquatic habitats, though requiring some slack- or

slow-water aquatic habitat. They deposit their eggs in sandy banks or open fields, mostly within 50 to 600 feet of water sources.

Western Pond Turtles were not detected during the 1999 field surveys, and herpetologist Kent Beaman concluded that potentially suitable habitat for this species is not present on the project site.

California Legless Lizard (*Anniella pulchra*)

This reptile is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern that ranges from the San Francisco Bay area to northern Baja California, except for the Monterey Bay area. California Legless Lizards occupy a variety of habitats in moist, loose, sandy soil suitable for burrowing, and are active at relatively cool temperatures (46-83°F). Hovore (1997) reported that, in the Santa Clarita Valley, this species "occurs in virtually all drainages supporting oak habitats and on north-facing slopes, and is also frequently encountered in alluvial terraces with fine, silty topsoils and shading overstory vegetation."

California Legless Lizard has a high chance of occurring in relatively moist portions of the project site. Since this lizard rarely comes out onto the surface, raking and/or pit traps are generally required to detect this species.

Coast Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*)

This lizard is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. Its northern subspecies, *P.c. frontale*, is found from Shasta County south through northern Los Angeles County, while the southern subspecies, *P.c. blainvillei*, occurs from western Santa Barbara County to northwest Baja California; the project site lies within the overlap zone between the two forms. The Coast Horned Lizard is most active from April through July, and its favored habitat consists of sandy washes and other open, sandy areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities. Low bushes are required for cover, as well as open spaces for sunning, and relatively flat patches of fine, loose soil for burrowing. The primary food is harvester ants.

Coast Horned Lizards were found on the adjacent Phase 4 property (Hovore 1997) and are very likely to occur throughout the project site, where appropriate habitat is present.

Coastal Western Whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*)

This active lizard is a federal Species of Concern that ranges from southwestern California to central Baja California. It usually occurs in openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral where plants are sparse and there is room for running. In addition to invertebrates, it eats other lizards.

Coastal Western Whiptails were found on the adjacent Phase 4 property (Hovore 1997) and are very likely to occur in sparsely vegetated portions of the project site.

San Bernardino Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*)

This small snake is a federal Species of Concern that inhabits moist areas within a variety of habitats in southwestern California between Ventura and Orange counties.

Ringneck snakes are seldom seen in the open, and the moist and shady habitats favored by this species occur primarily in portions of Pico and Wickham canyons north and east of the study area; thus potential for this species to occur on the project site is judged to be moderate.

Coast Patch-nosed Snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*)

This medium-sized snake is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. Patch-nosed Snakes inhabit chaparral and other brushy habitats from San Luis Obispo County to northern Baja California, occurring from near sea level to approximately 7,000 feet. The species is primarily active during the late morning and late afternoon hours from March to October, and whiptail lizards are believed to be important prey items.

Coast Patch-nosed Snakes are seldom seen in the open, but there is high potential for this species to occur in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and other densely vegetated habitats on the site.

Two-striped Garter Snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)

This federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern is very similar to the Western Aquatic Garter Snake (*Thamnophis couchii*), and was formerly considered a race of that species. It ranges from Monterey County to northwestern Baja California, occurring from near sea level to approximately 8,000 feet. This snake is highly aquatic, and thus is only found in or near permanent sources of water; it is encountered only rarely during general biological surveys.

This snake is unlikely to occur on the project site due to the lack of perennial water on or near this area.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

This large raptor is a California Species of Special Concern. Golden Eagles are year-round residents that nest in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains, normally in areas well removed from human presence, and forage over a very wide area. The Los Angeles Breeding Bird Atlas project has not confirmed breeding of this species in the county, although Golden Eagles are observed flying around mountainous areas on a fairly regular basis (Kimball Garrett pers. comm.).

On 22 June 1999, biologist Jim Jennings observed two Golden Eagles of undetermined age flying approximately 0.5 mile west of the study area. The species may be expected to forage on the project site throughout the year, and cliffs in the local area appear to be suitable for nesting by this eagle.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)

This medium-sized hawk is a California Species of Special Concern. Cooper's Hawk is an uncommon breeder in southern California, typically occupying well developed oak and willow woodlands.

Adult Cooper's Hawks, representing one or two pairs, were observed flying over the project site and an adjacent parcel during surveys in spring 1999; these birds presumably nest in oak or other woodlands on or adjacent to the project site, foraging throughout the local area.

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)

This large falcon is a California Species of Special Concern found in open country throughout southern California and the West. It is an increasingly rare species throughout the region, particularly as a breeder. The ongoing Los Angeles Breeding Bird Atlas project has not confirmed breeding of this species in the county, and nesting in the Santa Susana Mountains would be of particular interest, as Prairie Falcons would be more expected in the extreme northern part of the county, on the edges of the Antelope Valley (Kimball Garrett pers. comm.). Cliffs in and around the study area are potentially suitable for nesting.

On 3, 10, and 16 June 1999 biologist Jim Jennings observed an adult female Prairie Falcon accompanied by a male juvenile flying over the study area, to the west of the project site; he watched them land on low snags on the tallest peak in the southeast portion of the project site, evidence that Prairie Falcons nested in or near the project site's cliffs in 1999. This would be the only known nesting pair of this falcon in the Santa Susana Mountains.

Western Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugea*)

This small, ground-dwelling owl is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. Burrowing Owls live in grasslands, rangelands, and sparsely vegetated scrub lands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Burrowing owls were widespread and fairly common in southern California during most of this century, prior to widespread losses of habitat and destruction of ground squirrel colonies associated with human developments. They are now quite rare in Los Angeles County and the region as a whole, with wintering birds greatly outnumbering breeders. The Data Base lists a sighting of this species by Carl Wishner on 27 March 1990 in Upper Dry Canyon, located approximately two miles north of Simi Valley, south of Big Mountain (approximately 12 miles from the study area); the habitat was described as "annual grassland with sparse coastal sage scrub; diverse topography. Abundant Ground Squirrel holes available."

The project site's limited grassland and grass/scrub habitats represent marginally suitable Burrowing Owl habitat, and the species is considered unlikely to occur there, particularly as a breeding species.

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*)

This owl is a California Species of Special Concern. The Long-eared Owl is a rare resident of dense oak and willow woodlands in coastal Southern California; it is an uncommon resident in desert areas. Although not truly migratory, pairs of Long-eared Owls may move considerable distances outside of the breeding season, presumably in response to prey availability. This species has declined greatly throughout much of its range due to habitat loss and degradation. They seldom nest within approximately 1 km of typical residential neighborhoods (Peter H. Bloom pers. comm.).

The project site's relatively limited woodlands represent only marginally suitable habitat for Long-eared Owls, and the species is considered unlikely to occur there.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

This small predatory bird is a federal Species of Concern and a California Species of Special Concern. Shrikes inhabit open country, where they feed primarily on large insects and occasionally small vertebrate prey. They are uncommon to fairly common, and declining, in coastal southern California, with more present during the winter than during the nesting season.

The project site lacks extensive open areas, and failure to detect Loggerhead Shrikes during the spring 1999 field surveys (including Jim Jennings's gnatcatcher surveys) suggests that the species' potential for occurrence on the project site is limited to wintering birds and/or occasional migrants.

California Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia morcomi*)

This colorful songbird is a California Species of Special Concern that breeds in a variety of woodland habitats throughout non-desert portions of the state; it is fairly common and widespread in migration. In southern California, the breeding population has declined markedly due to habitat loss, habitat degradation,

and parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds.

Although the Yellow Warbler was detected as a transient, oak and riparian woodlands on the project site appear to be unsuitable for nesting, and no potentially nesting birds were detected during the Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher surveys in spring/summer 1999.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

This large, flashy warbler nests primarily in well-developed riparian woodlands across western North America, and winters in Central America. The state's breeding population has declined significantly, especially in southern California, and this is now a California Species of Special Concern.

The site's riparian woodlands are not as extensive as this species generally requires for nesting, suggesting that chats are unlikely to occur there except as an occasional migrant. Chats were not detected during the Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher surveys conducted on the project site during spring/summer 1999.

Ashy Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)

This inconspicuous sparrow is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. Ashy Rufous-crowned Sparrows are resident from Santa Barbara County to northwestern Baja California, often occurring on steep, grassy hillsides, in coastal sage scrub, and in broken chaparral.

Several Ashy Rufous-crowned Sparrows were observed in the study area during the 1999 field surveys, mainly in mixed grass-scrub habitat within the Wickham Canyon watershed. These birds undoubtedly breed on the project site.

Bell's Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*)

Bell's Sage Sparrow is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. This is the dark subspecies of Sage Sparrow occurring locally in hilly terrain throughout much of coastal California and parts of the interior of the state west of the Sierra Nevada Range. The distribution of this essentially sedentary subspecies is patchy, with the birds occurring primarily in interior foothills and lower mountains in chamise-dominated chaparral and xeric coastal sage scrub areas. This inconspicuous bird is most readily detected in early spring, when males sing to claim territories.

Bell's Sage Sparrows were not observed during the field surveys, but were found on the adjacent Phase 4 site (Hovore 1997); they are likely resident in chaparral on the project site.

Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallida*)

This bat is a California Species of Special Concern. Pallid Bats occupy a variety of habitats in western North America, from southern British Columbia to northwestern Mexico, but the species has declined greatly in many parts of its range, including southern California. This bat is often found in mixed oak and grassland habitats, roosting in rock crevices or under the bark of trees and foraging in a variety of habitats. Pallid Bat is unique among North American bats in foraging on the ground, where scorpions, grasshoppers, beetles and other insects make up the main prey base; this species also apparently forages for insects in shrubs and trees.

Pallid Bats are very likely to forage on the project site, and may potentially roost in cliffs or rock outcrops, or under the bark of large trees.

Townsend's Western Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*)

This bat is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern that occurs primarily on the west side of the Sierra Nevada Range. Roosting takes place in caves and other similar situations, including lava tubes and mine tunnels; buildings and other human-made structures are also utilized.

Townsend's Western Big-eared Bats have moderate potential to occur on the project site, possibly roosting in any abandoned mines or structures that may exist in the area.

Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)

This bat, a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern, is considered one of the rarest mammals in North America. It has been found in the West from southern British Columbia to the Mexican border, at widely scattered localities. Little is known of its habitat requirements, but Spotted Bats have been found from arid deserts and grasslands to mixed coniferous forests as high as 10,600 feet. They roost primarily in crevices in cliffs.

Remote cliffs on the project site and in adjacent areas appear to provide suitable roosting habitat for Spotted Bats; considering the species' general rarity, potential for this species to occur on the project site is judged to be low to moderate.

Small-footed Myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*)

This small bat is a federal Species of Concern that occurs throughout much of the state, often in arid upland habitats near reliable water sources; it roosts in buildings, caves and rock crevices. This bat is known to hibernate in caves during the winter months. It feeds low among trees or over brush, and uses streams, ponds, springs and stock ponds for drinking and foraging.

Due to a lack of perennial water, potential for this species to occur on the project site is judged to be low to moderate.

Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*)

This small bat is a federal Species of Concern that occurs throughout much of the state, occupying brush, woodland, and forest habitats as high as 9,000 feet; it roosts in buildings, caves, rock crevices, under bark, and in snags. It feeds low among trees or over brush, and is believed to require a reliable water source due to poor urine-concentrating ability.

Due to a lack of perennial water, potential for this species to occur on the project site is judged to be low to moderate.

Fringed Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)

This small bat is a federal Species of Concern that occurs throughout much of the state from sea level up to approximately 9,300 feet. Optimal habitats include pinyon-juniper woodland, oak woodlands and oak/conifer woodlands, generally between 4,000 and 7,000 feet. The Fringed Myotis roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices, and is believed to require a reliable water source due to poor urine-concentrating ability.

Due to a lack of perennial water, potential for this species to occur on the project site is judged to be low to moderate.

Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)

This small bat is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. It occurs statewide from April to September, occupying a variety of habitats that are usually close to open water. It feeds late at night, skimming low over water to catch small insects. This bat winters primarily outside of California.

Due to a lack of perennial water, potential for this species to occur on the project site is judged to be low to moderate.

California Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)

This free-tailed bat is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. The largest of all North American bats, California Mastiff Bats are known historically from north-central California south to northern Baja California, eastward across the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico to west Texas and Coahuila. In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations, where roosting occurs primarily in crevices in cliffs and trees.

Audible echolocation clicks heard on the night of 19 April 1999 may have been made by California Mastiff Bats; the species is considered likely to forage high above the project site, and could potentially roost in cliffs, rock outcrops, or under the bark of large oaks or other trees.

San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)

This subspecies of the Black-tailed Jackrabbit is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. This subspecies is restricted to the Pacific slope from southern Santa Barbara County to northwestern Baja California. Jackrabbits inhabit a variety of habitats but are most common in relatively open situations; they are largely nocturnal.

Jackrabbits were not observed during the 1999 field surveys, or surveys conducted by Frank Hovore and Associates (1997). Due to a relative lack of open terrain this species is considered unlikely to occur on the project site.

Los Angeles Pocket Mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*)

This pocket mouse is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern found in sandy or gravelly soils in lower elevation grasslands and sage scrub associations. The historic range extended from the Los Angeles Basin east to San Bernardino and south, east of the Santa Ana Mountains, to northern central San Diego County, but much of the northwestern portion of its range is now unoccupied due to habitat loss.

There is a low to moderate chance that the Los Angeles Pocket Mouse occurs within the project site's coastal sage scrub or grass/scrub communities.

San Diego Desert Woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)

This small woodrat is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of Special Concern. San Diego Desert Woodrats are found along the coastal slope from about San Luis Obispo to northwestern Baja California; they frequent poorly vegetated, arid lands, and are especially associated with rock outcrops, cactus patches and other thorny vegetation.

It is likely that the San Diego Desert Woodrat occupies the site's coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats.

Southern Grasshopper Mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*)

This territorial, predatory mouse is a federal Species of Concern and California Species of special Concern that inhabits a variety of arid scrub and chaparral habitats from northern Los Angeles County to northwestern Baja California. It feeds largely on scorpions and orthopteran insects.

There is a moderate chance that the Southern Grasshopper Mouse occurs on the projects site, where it might occupy any or all of the habitats present.

POTENTIAL WILDLIFE MOVEMENT ISSUES

The project site lies occupies a suburban edge moving westward from Interstate 5. This section addresses the proposed project's relationship to the expected regional and local wildlife movement patterns.

Overview of the Main Issues

Although scientific understanding of wildlife movement and habitat fragmentation issues has increased rapidly in recent years, these are complex topics that generally defy simple analysis. For example, a fire break that serves as a pathway for coyotes may comprise a barrier to movement for mice. This section is intended to 1) provide the reader with a generalized overview of wildlife movement and habitat connectivity issues in the region, 2) define the wildlife movement and habitat connectivity issues that are relevant to the proposed project.

General Effects of Habitat Fragmentation

The Santa Susana Mountains are vegetated primarily with coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and oak and walnut woodlands, and are laced with numerous riparian corridors in canyon bottoms. In such areas, habitat fragmentation potentially has different effects on three broad categories of animals:

- Large, wide ranging terrestrial animals;
- Turtles and terrestrial amphibians;
- Scrub requiring birds and smaller terrestrial animals.

Of the large, wide ranging terrestrial species, coyote, bobcat, and mountain lion are of greatest interest due to their key ecological roles as predators. Each of these species is wide ranging, regularly traversing sizable amounts of habitat to satisfy their requirements for food, water, and cover. Mountain lions are the most wide ranging of these three species, coyotes and bobcats least so. Coyotes regularly range into small habitat areas, and are thought to play a key role in limiting "mesopredators," which include native species such as the Virginia Opossum and Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) as well as introduced species like domestic or feral cats and dogs. This natural control of mesopredator populations is believed to be important to maintaining biodiversity in natural areas, since mesopredators may otherwise over-exploit smaller prey species (Soulé et al. 1988). Habitat linkages must be passable to coyotes on a routine, day-to-day basis (allowing "movement") for them to effectively perform the ecological role of top predator.

Terrestrial amphibians, including various toads and salamanders, range widely through grasslands and other upland habitats as adults, but must be able to access seasonal or perennial ponds for breeding. Turtles, such as the Western Pond Turtle, must be able to move from wetlands where they live most of the year into adjacent grasslands where they lay their eggs. These species are dependent on habitat linkages that are passable seasonally and regularly traverse a wide variety of habitat types in making seasonal movements.

Birds resident in scrub and chaparral habitats, such as the California Thrasher and Wrentit, and smaller terrestrial animals, including various snakes, lizards, mice and kangaroo rats, have much smaller territory requirements than large terrestrial animals, and are often quite sedentary as adults. Their local populations are often patchily distributed and, when linked together, form "metapopulations." Dispersal of individuals within the metapopulation allows for genetic exchange, plays a key role in preventing stochastic and catastrophic extirpation, and allows for recolonization when local extirpation does occur. Habitat linkages for these species typically must be passable on a generational basis allowing dispersal, particularly by

juveniles. In contrast to the previous examples, the habitat linkages themselves may be occupied habitat suitable for residency and breeding. In such a situation, the relative length and width of the corridor are much less critical than in a case where an animal must completely transit the corridor if its function is to be satisfied. For that reason, corridors containing suitable breeding/residency habitat, even if separated by small gaps, are much more likely to be effective than a corridor of the same length without suitable breeding/residency habitat.

General Characteristics of Wildlife Movement

When moving on a day-to-day basis, large terrestrial mammals generally travel along paths of least resistance such as drainage courses, rocky ridges and fire breaks. Mule deer generally travel along side slopes and ridgelines (Environmental Science Associates, Inc. 1991). In general, large terrestrial species move through relatively wide "corridors" of undeveloped land; some larger mammals, particularly the Coyote, readily adapt to human presence and may utilize even the most marginal "corridors." Among larger mammals found in the Santa Susana Mountains, Coyotes would be expected to habituate to human activity most readily, followed by Mule Deer, with Bobcats and Mountain Lions habituating poorly. Very wide corridors are necessary to ensure passage of the latter species, but the more adaptable species will use rather minimal corridors.

The exact movement requirements of terrestrial amphibians are not well known, but a successful reserve design must ensure safe passage between breeding areas and areas used during the rest of the year. The most noteworthy characteristics of species engaged in migratory type movement are that 1) they must complete the entire movement between breeding and non-breeding habitat and 2) they may cross a variety of habitat types while migrating. Although these species may negotiate any number of barriers, one key to successful migration is conserving enough energy to breed and survive after migration.

In contrast to migratory movement, individual dispersing animals do not have to move from one end of a linkage to another. Like migrating animals, they will cross a wide variety of habitat types while dispersing, including many not suitable for residency and breeding. This ability is key in naturally patchy habitats, such as the mosaic of coastal scrub, grassland, woodland, and riparian habitats found in the Santa Susana Mountains. Scrub and chaparral requiring birds and smaller terrestrial species that are less wide ranging may benefit more from narrow corridors of high quality native vegetation than wider corridors of exotic vegetation or low quality native habitat. Dr. Paul Beier, a wildlife biologist and wildlife movement researcher, notes that corridors for these types of animals may be required to function over a longer time frame than corridors used by wide ranging species; he notes that, for many of these species, "moving across the landscape" requires several generations (Beier 1991).

Expected Regional Movement Patterns

In order to help frame the project's wildlife movement issues, Figure 3 shows the study area in relation to the surrounding landscape; the "expected wildlife movement patterns" depicted are limited to those discussed in the following paragraphs.

East-West Movement

Historically, wildlife would have been expected to use Pico Canyon as a movement conduit between the Santa Susana Mountains (the natural lands shown in Figure 3) and the wilderness expanses of the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. Due to destruction of natural habitat immediately east of the study area, however, this type of movement can no longer occur in a meaningful way along the canyon bottom. It should be expected, however, that wildlife dispersing down the canyon to the east will utilize side canyons like Wickham Canyon, and dirt roads, to circumvent human-occupied areas and cross Interstate 5 into the watersheds of the San Gabriel Mountains. Implementation of the proposed project would contribute to this cumulatively adverse effect on the movement of wildlife between the Santa Susana and San Gabriel mountains.

North-South Movement

Steep cliffs and existing development lying directly north of the study area greatly hinder wildlife movement in that direction, and this type of regional movement is not considered to be an important consideration for the proposed project.

Expected Local Movement Patterns

In a local sense, one potentially important wildlife movement issue relates to the ingress and egress of wildlife to and from the natural park established in the bottom of Pico Canyon northeast of the study area. Construction of the Laing Homes project adjacent to the Aidlin project site can be expected to constrain this movement to some degree, and future construction of the Aidlin project and other similar projects in the local area have the potential to constrain movement to the point where the park cannot maintain populations of the expected native wildlife species. In addition, the planned widening of Pico Canyon Road and associated increases in traffic volume and speed may be expected to substantially increase mortality of wildlife moving along and across the canyon bottom. Site planning should take these potential effects into consideration.

FIGURE 3 - EXPECTED WILDLIFE MOVEMENT PATTERNS

CEQA REVIEW PROCESS

Under CEQA and its Guidelines, impacts identified as being "significant" must be avoided, if feasible, or mitigation measures must be specified with the goal of reducing or offsetting each significant impact to the "maximum extent feasible." The CEQA lead agency for a given project must adopt "overriding considerations" for each significant impact that cannot be avoided or otherwise mitigated to "below a level of significance."

As the CEQA lead agency with jurisdiction over the project site, the County of Los Angeles will ultimately identify the significance of biological impacts and the specific measures required to mitigate significant impacts to the maximum extent feasible. This section provides an overview of the basic approach to the CEQA review process that may be anticipated with respect to wildlife issues.

Significance Criteria

Criteria for determining the significance of biological impacts may be based on considerations outlined under the following major headings. In all cases, the threshold for significance should be determined by scientific judgment, and consider the relative importance of the habitat and/or species affected by project implementation.

Geographic Context of Significance

Impacts to particularly important ecological areas (e.g., streambeds, oak and walnut trees) or globally threatened resources (e.g., endangered species) may be identified as significant without geographic qualifiers. However, many sensitive resources are of interest within more narrowly defined geographic areas. For example, impacts to a relatively widespread species that is known from only a handful of sites in Los Angeles County or the Santa Susana Mountains might be considered significant at the subregional level; restriction of wildlife movement within in a watershed could be considered a locally significant effect.

Project-Specific Significant Effects

Impacts may be considered significant at the project level if they meet one or more of the following criteria.

- Project implementation reduces the range or number of a species that is 1) listed as endangered or threatened by state or federal resource agencies; 2) proposed for state or federal listing; 3) of extremely limited distribution in a given geographic region (e.g., fewer than ten known occurrences in northern Los Angeles County); or 4) otherwise considered to be of high biological sensitivity (e.g., certain Species of Special Concern).

➢. Project implementation results in loss of a sensitive biological resource that is subject to local, state and/or federal regulations (e.g., streambeds, oaks). Impacts to degraded resources that are subject to regulation may or may not be considered biologically significant, depending on circumstances.

- Project implementation is likely to directly or indirectly cause substantial change in species composition or ecological function within the affected watershed. The biological importance of such change is proportional to the area of impact (i.e., degradation of a larger area is more important than degradation of a smaller area).

Contributions to Cumulatively Significant Effects

Many effects associated with implementing a project may not, by themselves, meet the criteria of significance, either because project implementation impacts a relatively small area or because the resources impacted are only moderately sensitive (e.g., many Species of Special Concern). When considered in the context of past and ongoing development of the region, however, such impacts may be reasonably viewed as a contribution to cumulatively significant effects.

Effects considered to be cumulatively significant require mitigation under CEQA, but the nature of mitigation may be more generalized than for most project-specific effects. For example, rather than attempting to replace habitats lost by conversion or enhancement of degraded areas on the project site, mitigation may be effected through permanent set-asides of lands that might otherwise be developed, since such an approach (uniformly applied to development projects throughout the region at adequate set-aside ratios) would offset each project's contribution to ongoing loss of native plant communities/wildlife habitat throughout the region.

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APPENDIX A
WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED

The following butterflies, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals were detected on the project site and in nearby portions of Pico Canyon during field surveys by Robert A. Hamilton and Jim Jennings in spring/summer 1999. Presence may be noted if a species is seen or heard, or identified by the presence of tracks, scat or other signs.

*Introduced species

LEPIDOPTERA
Papilionidae
Papilio eurymedon

Pieridae
Pieris sisymbrii sisymbrii
Phoebis sennae marcellina

Nymphalidae
Euphidryas chalcedona chalcedona
Coenonympha tullia california
Vanessa cardui

Lycaenidae
Apodemia mormo virgulti
Plebejus acmon acmon

Hesperiidae
Ochlodes agricola agricola

AMPHIBIA
Bufonidae
Bufo boreas

Hylidae
Pseudacris regilla

REPTILIA
Iguanidae
Sceloporus occidentalis
Uta stansburiana

Colubridae
Lampropeltis getulus

Viperidae
Crotalus viridis

BUTTERFLIES
Swallowtails
Pale Swallowtail

Whites, Orangetips and Sulphurs
Common White
Senna Sulphur

Brush-footed Butterflies
Chalcedon Checkerspot
California Ringlet
Painted Lady

Metalmarks, Hairstreaks, Coppers and Blues
Behr's Metalmark
Acmon Blue

True Skippers
Rural Skipper

AMPHIBIANS
True Toads
Western Toad

Treefrogs
Pacific Treefrog

REPTILES
Iguanid Lizards
Western Fence Lizard
Side-blotched Lizard

Colubrid Snakes
Common Kingsnake

Vipers
Western Rattlesnake

AVES	**BIRDS**
Cathartidae	**New World Vultures**
Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture
Accipitridae	**Hawks**
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk
Falconidae	**Falcons**
Falco mexicanus	Prairie Falcon
Odontophoridae	**New World Quails**
Callipepla californica	California Quail
Columbidae	**Pigeons, Doves**
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove
Tytonidae	**Barn Owls**
Tyto alba	Barn Owl
Strigidae	**Typical Owls**
Bubo virginianus	Great Horned Owl
Caprimulgidae	**Nightjars**
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii	Common Poorwill
Apodidae	**Swifts**
Aeronautes saxatalis	White-throated Swift
Trochilidae	**Hummingbirds**
Archilochus alexandri	Black-chinned Hummingbird
Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird
Calypte costae	Costa's Hummingbird
Picidae Woodpeckers	
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's Woodpecker
Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker
Tyrannidae	**Tyrant Flycatchers**
Contopus sordidulus	Western Wood-Pewee
Empidonax hammondii	Hammond's Flycatcher
Empidonax difficilis	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
Sayornis nigricans	Black Phoebe
Myiarchus cinerascens	Ash-throated Flycatcher
Tyrannus verticalis	Western Kingbird

Hirundinidae
Tachycineta thalassina
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Petrochelidon rustica

Vireonidae
Vireo gilvus

Corvidae
Aphelocoma californica
Corvus corax

Monarchidae
Catharus guttatus

Paridae
Baeolophus inornatus

Aegithalidae
Psaltriparus minimus

Troglodytidae
Catherpes mexicanus
Thryomanes bewickii
Troglodytes aedon

Timaliidae
Chamaea fasciata

Mimidae
Toxostoma redivivum

Sturnidae
* *Sturnus vulgaris*

Ptilogonatidae
Phainopepla nitens

Parulidae
Vermivora celata
Vermivora ruficapilla
Dendroica petechia
Dendroica coronata
Dendroica nigrescens
Dendroica townsendi
Geothlypis trichas
Wilsonia pusilla

Swallows
Violet-green Swallow
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Cliff Swallow
Barn Swallow

Vireos
Warbling Vireo

Jays, Crows
Western Scrub-Jay
Common Raven

Monarch Flycatchers
Hermit Thrush

Titmice
Oak Titmouse

Bushtits
Bushtit

Wrens
Canyon Wren
Bewick's Wren
House Wren

Babblers
Wrentit

Thrashers
California Thrasher

Starlings
European Starling

Silky-Flycatchers
Phainopepla

Wood Warblers
Orange-crowned Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Wilson's Warbler

Thraupidae
Piranga ludoviciana

Emberizidae
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo crissalis
Aimophila ruficeps
Spizella passerina
Melospiza melodia
Melospiza lincolnii
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Zonotrichia atricapilla

Cardinalidae
Pheucticus melanocephalus
Passerina amoena

Icteridae
Agelaius phoeniceus
Molothrus ater
Icterus cucullatus
Icterus bullockii

Fringillidae
Carpodacus mexicanus
Carduelis psaltria
Carduelis lawrencei

MAMMALIA
Didelphidae
* *Didelphis virginiana*

Leporidae
Sylvilagus audubonii

Sciuridae
Spermophilus beecheyi
Sciurus griseus

Geomyidae
Thomomys bottae

Canidae
Canis latrans

Mustelidae
Spilogale sp.

Tanagers
Western Tanager

Sparrows and Buntings
Spotted Towhee
California Towhee
Rufous-crowned Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Golden-crowned Sparrow

Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Allies
Black-headed Grosbeak
Lazuli Bunting

Meadowlarks, Blackbirds and Orioles
Red-winged Blackbird
Brown-headed Cowbird
Hooded Oriole
Bullock's Oriole

Finches
House Finch
Lesser Goldfinch
Lawrence's Goldfinch

MAMMALS
New World Opossums
Virginia Opossum

Hares, Rabbits
Audubon Cottontail

Squirrels
California Ground Squirrel
Western Gray Squirrel

Pocket Gophers
Botta's Pocket Gopher

Wolves, Foxes
Coyote

Weasels, Skunks, Otters
skunk (tracks not identified to species)

Felidae Cats
Felis rufus Bobcat

Cervidae **Deers**
Odocoileus hemionus Mule Deer

Taxonomy and nomenclature follows Mattoni (1990) for butterflies, American Ornithologists' Union (1983) and supplements for birds, and Laudenslayer et al. (1991) for amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

APPENDIX B
AMPHIBIAN HABITAT ASSESSMENT
KENT BEAMAN

APPENDIX C
CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SURVEY REPORT
JIM JENNINGS

For Joe

BioResource Consultants

P.O. Box 1539 402 W. Ojai Ave., Suite 201 Ojai, CA 93024-1539 805.646.3932 Carl@BioRC.com

10 September 2003

TO: Gary Baker, Joseph W. Aidlin
FROM: Carl G. Thelander and John Konecny

Re: Results of 2003 Focused Surveys for the Coastal California Gnatcatcher at the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson Parcels, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Sirs:

This letter report presents the results of focused surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)(gnatcatcher), at the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson parcels in Los Angles County, California. The gnatcatcher is listed as a threatened species by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) considers the gnatcatcher to be a California Species of Special Concern.

Surveys for the gnatcatcher were conducted following protocol approved by the USFWS (USFWS 1997), for jurisdictions not participating in the Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP) and the Endangered Species Act section 4(d) process. The surveys were conducted by wildlife biologist John Konecny. This activity is authorized by USFWS section 10(a) permit number TE837308-3, and a CDFG Memorandum of Understanding. No gnatcatchers were detected during the surveys.

INTRODUCTION

The gnatcatcher is a small gray songbird that is an obligate resident of coastal sage scrub dominated plant communities. Its range occurs from approximately 30° N latitude in Baja California, Mexico, northward to southern Ventura County in southern California, and includes the Counties of San Diego, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles and San Bernardino (Atwood 1992). United States populations of the gnatcatcher have undergone decline due to the loss and fragmentation of coastal sage scrub habitat resulting from urban development and agricultural activities.

Coastal sage scrub (CSS) is composed of relatively low growing, dry season deciduous, and succulent plants. Riversidean sage scrub (RSS) is the most xeric form of CSS in southern California south of Point Conception. RSS occurs from central Los Angeles County to Baja California (Holland 1986). Characteristic species of this plant community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), desert encelia (*Encelia farinosa*), and chaparral bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*). Other plant species that may be associated with RSS are black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), thick-leaved yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

Venturan CSS is a denser form of CSS, characterized by California sagebrush, flat-topped buckwheat, buff buckwheat (*Eriogonum parvifolium*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), purple sage (*S. leucophylla*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), giant sea dahlia (*Coreopsis gigantea*), and rush-rose (*Helianthemum scoparium*). Venturan CSS occurs from the South Coast Range to cismontane southern California usually below 3,000-feet (1,000-meters), and extends eastward to the Cajon and San Gorgonio passes in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties (Holland 1986).

PROJECT LOCATION

The Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson parcels are located west of Interstate 5, and immediately south of Pico Canyon Road in the Santa Susana Mountains of northwestern Los Angeles County, California. The Aidlin West site is located north and east of Sand Rock Peak and immediately west of the Southern Oaks development project. The Casad parcel is located east of Dewitt Canyon (Southern Oaks), at the eastern terminus of Magnolia Avenue. The Aidlin Blinn parcel is located north of Lyon Canyon Significant Ecological Area, and immediately south of, and borders the Casad parcel. The Edson parcel is located between Aidlin West and Casad/Blinn, at the terminus of Old Stone Way. Specifically, the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson parcels are located within Township 3 North, Range 16 West, and Sections 5 and 6 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Newhall and Oat Mountain 7.5-minute quadrangles.

PROJECT SITE DESCRIPTION

Aidlin Blinn Parcel

The 55-acre Aidlin Blinn parcel is a mosaic of predominantely two types of chaparrel, the hoaryleaf ceanothus series and chamise-hoaryleaf ceanothus series (Sawyer 1995). The hoaryleaf ceanothus series, dominated by hoaryleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*) is the most abundant and covers approximately 60% of the site. Imbedded in the hoaryleaf ceanothus are patches of chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) and flat-top buckwheat. RSS is present in narrow bands along the ridgelines, and representative species include, California sagebrush, flat-top buckwheat, and black sage. Chamise-hoaryleaf ceanothus seriesis present to a lesser extent on the site. The difference between the two types of ceanothus being a 60-30% mix of ceanothus to chamise present in the hoaryleaf ceanothus series, compared to a 60-30% chamise to ceanothus present in the chamise-hoaryleaf ceanothus series.

Several patches of foothill needlegrass (*Stipa lepida*) are present along the ridgeline road. Elevation of the Aidlin Blinn parcel ranges from 1,400-feet (467-meters) above Mean Sea Level (MSL) to 1, 730-feet (577-meters) above MSL.

Aidlin West Parcel

The 230-acre Aidlin West parcel is primarily coastal sage scrub of the Venturan CSS and RSS types. Venturan CSS is the most extensive habitat type and covers approximately 50% of the project site. This type of sage scrub is dominated by purple sage, chaparral bush mallow, and California sagebrush. Riversidean sage scrub is present on the northernmost ridgelines,

southwestern corner, and along the southeastern border of the project site, and is dominated by black sage, California sagebrush, flat-topped buckwheat, hollyleaf redberry, and thick-leaved yerba santa.

Wickham Canyon runs south to north across the site and discharges into Pico Canyon. The primary habitat type of the Wickham Canyon drainage is mulefat scrub characterized by mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and southern willow scrub dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*S. laevigata*), and freemont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), intermixed with California walnut (*Juglans californica*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and an occasional coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).

Existing dirt roads run the length of Wickham Canyon and around the existing structure near the confluence of the drainages from Wickham and Pico Canyons. The edges of these existing dirt roads are lined with non-native grasses including cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), wild oats (*Avena* sp.), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). Elevation of the site ranged from 1,480-feet (493-meters) above MSL to 2,240-feet (678-meters) above MSL.

Casad Parcel

Like the bordering Aidlin Blinn parcel, the 40-acre Casad parcel is a mosaic of hoaryleaf ceanothus and chamise-hoaryleaf ceanothus chaparrals. Scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), squawbush (Rhus *trilbata*) and Mexican elderberry are also scattered throughout the parcel. RSS is present in a band along the ridgeline of the parcel. There are three coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*) individuals and a Fremont cottonwood on the canyon floor, as well as few patches of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Elevation of the Casad parcel ranges from 1,420-feet (473-meters) above MSL to 1,600-feet (533-meters) above MSL.

Edson Parcel

The 40-acre Edson parcel is bowl shaped and surrounded on three sides by the Southern Oaks development. Approximately 40% of the site is RSS along the ridgelines and north-facing slopes characterized by California sagebrush and flat-top buckwheat. The RSS transitions into hoaryleaf ceanothus series chaparrel at the lower elevations. Elevation of the Casad parcel ranges from 1,420-feet (473-meters) above MSL to 1,900-feet (633-meters) above MSL.

METHODS

Six focused survey events were conducted in 2003 to determine presence or absence of the gnatcatcher on the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson parcels, pursuant to protocol for jurisdictions not participating in the NCCP and section 4(d) process. Each survey event consisted of three back-to-back-to-back morning surveys by one biologist. Surveys were conducted between May 20 and June 26, 2003.

Surveys were conducted in all CSS habitat on all four of the project sites. Surveys were conducted between the hours of 0600 and 1100, with the typical survey having a duration of approximately five hours. Environmental conditions for the six survey events are summarized in

Table 1. Field survey methods consisted of the surveyor walking slowly through the CSS and habitat and carefully recording all animal species observed or heard in the vicinity. Initial attempts to locate gnatcatchers were done visually and passively. Tape-recorded vocalizations of the gnatcatcher were played after initial attempts to locate gnatcatchers passively failed.

RESULTS

No gnatcatchers were detected on the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, or Edson sites during any of six focused surveys in 2003. Suitable CSS habitat exists on all four of the sites, but is very limited on the Aidlin Blinn and Casad sites.

Eight species of mammals, 50 species of birds, and one reptile species were detected on the four parcels (Table 2). Two bird species detected on the Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson parcels, the rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*) and the praire falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) are considered to be a California Species of Special Concern by CDFG. The rufous-crowned sparrow likely nests in the CSS on the three sites. No other Federal or State endangered, threatened, or rare species were detected.

CONCLUSION

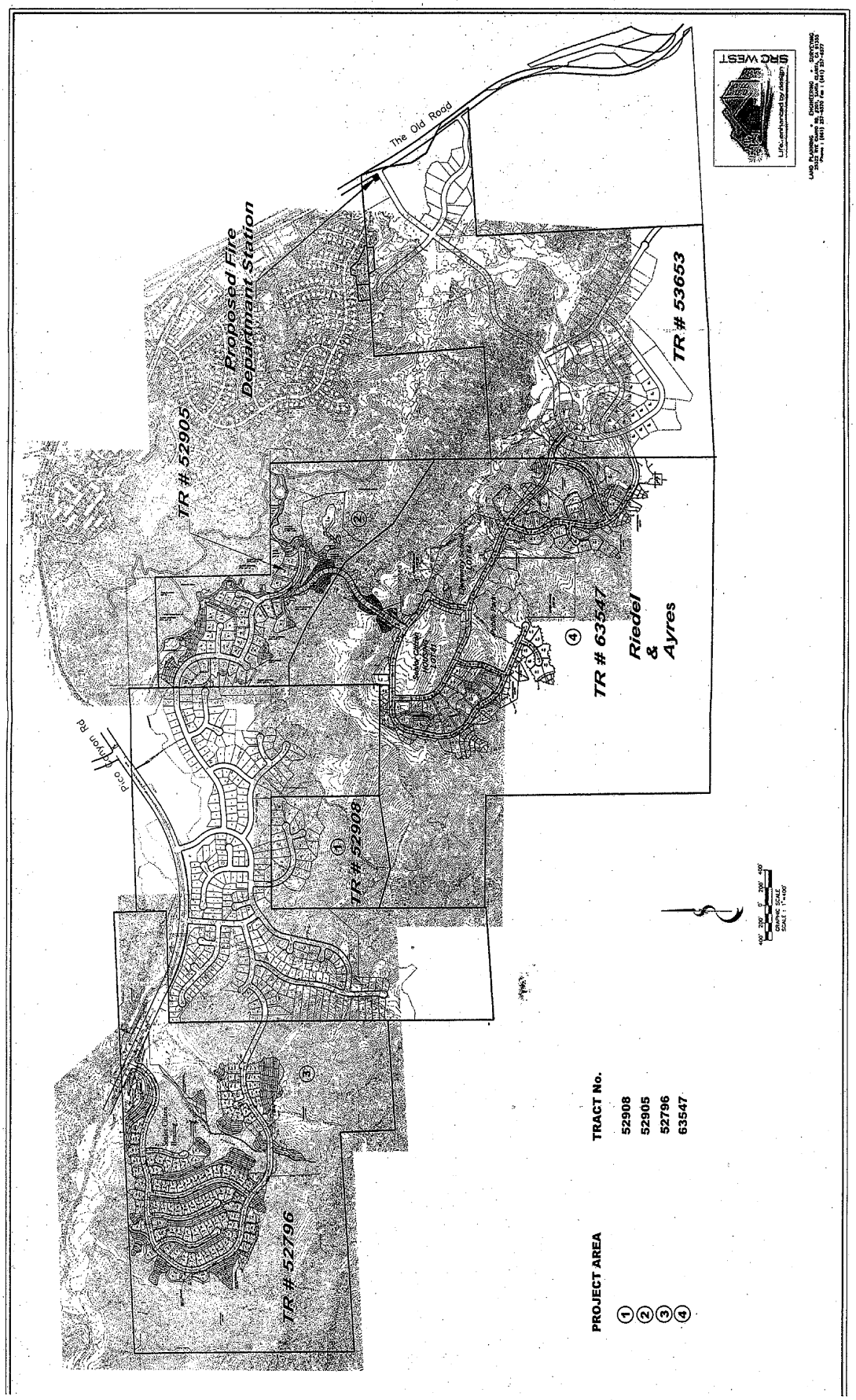
No gnatcatchers were detected on the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, or the Edson parcels during the 2003 surveys. No gnatcatchers were heard or seen in offsite areas around the project site. Surveys conducted in previous years on the Aidlin West site by Jennings (Jennings 1999) and BioResource Consultants (2001)(2002) similarly found no gnatcatchers. No gnatcatchers were detected on the Casad parcel in 2002 (BioResource Consultants 2002).

The results of focused surveys for listed species are typically considered valid for one year by the USFWS and CDFG. This findings of this report will be forwarded to the USFWS, per their guidelines. If you have any questions or require additional information, please call me at (805) 646-3932.

Sincerely,

Carl G. Thelander
Principal Investigator

John K. Konecny
Wildlife Biologist
Permit No. TE837308-3


The Old Road
Proposed Fire Department Station
TR # 53653
TR # 52905
TR # 63547
Riedel & Ayres
Pico Canyon Rd
TR # 52908
TR # 52796
PROJECT AREA
TRACT No.
1 52908
2 52905
3 52796
4 63547
GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE: 1"=400'
SRC WEST
Life-enhanced by design

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United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1997. Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), Presence/Absence Protocol. FWS Carlsbad Ecological Services Field Office Unpublished Report.

Table 1. Weather Conditions During Six Focused California Gnatcatcher Surveys at the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson Parcels, 2003.

Survey #	Date	Personnel (Species)(Parcel)	Weather Conditions
1A	05/20/03	JK (CAGN)(AW)	0% overcast, 66-82F, wind 1-3mph
1B	05/21/03	JK (CAGN)(AW, C)	0% overcast, 68-88F, wind 1-3mph
1C	05/22/03	JK (CAGN)(AB, E)	0% overcast, 64-78F, wind 1-3mph
2A	05/27/03	JK (CAGN)(AW)	40% overcast, 62-84F, wind 3-5mph
2B	05/28/03	JK (CAGN)(AW, C)	10% overcast, 64-86F, wind 1-3mph
2C	05/29/03	JK (CAGN)(AB, E)	80% overcast, 60-76F, wind 3-5mph
3A	06/03/03	JK (CAGN)(AW)	100% overcast, 60-76F, wind 1-3mph
3B	06/04/03	JK (CAGN)(AW, C)	100% overcast, 60-76F, wind 3-5mph
3C	06/05/03	JK (CAGN)(AB, E)	100% overcast, 58-72F, wind 3-5mph
4A	06/09/03	JK (CAGN)(AW)	100% overcast, light mist, 58-68F, wind 3-5mph
4B	06/10/03	JK (CAGN)(AW, C)	100% overcast, light mist, 58-66F, wind 1-3mph
4C	06/11/03	JK (CAGN)(AB, E)	100% overcast, 58-68F, wind 1-3mph
5A	06/16/03	JK (CAGN)(AW)	100% overcast, haze, 60-76F, wind 3-5mph
5B	06/17/03	JK (CAGN)(AW, C)	100% overcast, haze, 60-74F, wind 3-5mph
5C	06/18/03	JK (CAGN)(AB, E)	100% overcast, haze, 62-76F, wind 5-10mph
6A	06/24/03	JK (CAGN)(AW)	100% overcast, 60-76F, wind 3-5mph
6B	06/25/03	JK (CAGN)(AW, C)	10% overcast, 58-78F, wind 1-3mph
6C	06/26/03	JK (CAGN)(AB, E)	10% overcast, 66-84F, wind 1-3mph

JK=John Konecny; CAGN=California Gnatcatcher; AB=Aidlin Blinn; AW=Aidlin West; C=Casad; E=Edson

Table 2. Animal Species Detected During Six Surveys of the Aidlin Blinn, Aidlin West, Casad, and Edson Parcels, 2003.

Class Mammalia		
Family Canidae		
Domestic Dog	*Canis domesticus*	css, dis
Coyote	*Canis latrans*	ch, css, dis, ms
Family Felidae		
Bobcat	*Lynx rufus*	ch, css, ms, sws
Family Cervidae		
Mule Deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*	ch, css, ms
Family Procyonidae		
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	ms
Family Mustelidae		
Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*	ch, ms
Family Sciuridae		
Beechy Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*	ch, css, dis, ms
Family Leporidae		
Audubon's Cottontail	*Sylvilagus auduboni*	ch, css, dis
Class Aves		
Family Charadriidae		
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferous*	dis
Family Cathartidae		
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	fo
Family Accipitridae		
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	sws, fo
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	fo
Family Falconidae		
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	sws, fo
Praire Falcon	*Falco mexicanus*	css, fo
Family Odontophoridae		
California Quail	*Callipepla californica*	ch, ms, css
Family Columbidae		
Rock Dove	*Colomba livia*	sws, fo

Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	ch, css, sws, fo
Family Tytonidae		
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*	sws
Family Apodidae		
White-throated Swift	*Aeronautes saxatalis*	fo
Family Trochilidae		
Anna's Hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	ch, css, sws, dis
Costa's Hummingbird	*Calypte costae*	ch, css, ms
Family Cuculidae		
Greater Roadrunner	*Geococcyx californianus*	ch, css
Family Picidae		
Nuttall's Woodpecker	*Picoides nuttallii*	ch, css
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	ms, sws
Family Tyrannidae		
Black Phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*	dis, ms, sws
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	*Empidonax difficilis*	sws
Ash-throated Flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*	ch, css, sws
Western Kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*	ch, css, dis
Family Alaudidae		
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	dis
Family Hirundinidae		
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	fo
Cliff Swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	fo, sws
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	dis, fo
Violet-green Swallow	*Tachycineta thalassina*	fo
Family Timaliidae		
Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*	ch, ms, css,rw
Family Troglodytidae		
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	ch, css, rw
House Wren	*Troglodytesaedon*	sws
Family Corvidae		
Western Scrub Jay	*Aphelocoma coerulescens*	ch, css, rw
Common Raven	*Corvus corvax*	rw, fo

Family Aegithalidae		
Common Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	ch, ms, css, rw
Family Mimidae		
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottus*	css, dis
California Thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*	ch, ms, css
Family Sturnidae		
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	dis, sws
Family Bombycillidae		
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla nitens*	fo
Family Sylviidae		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*	ch, css
Family Ptilogonatidae		
Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*	ch, css, sws
Family Parulidae		
Orange-crowned Warbler	*Vermivora celata*	ch, ms, sws
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	dis, sws
Wilson's Warbler	*Wilsonia pusilla*	ms, sws
Family Emberizidae		
Spotted Towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	ch, ms, css, sws
California Towhee	*Pipilo fuscus*	ch, css, dis, sws
Black-headed Grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	sws
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	ms, sws
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	*Aimophila ruficeps*	css
Lazuli Bunting	*Passerina amoena*	ch, ms
Family Icteridae		
Bullock's Oriole	*Icterus bullockii*	sws
Family Fringillidae		
Lesser Goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	ch, css, dis, sws
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	ms, sws
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	ch, css, dis, sws

Habitat Key

css	coastal sage scrub	ms	mulefat scrub
ch	chaparral	sws	southern willow scrub
dis	disturbed		
fo	flying overhead		

BIORESOURCE CONSULTANTS
P.O. Box 1539 402 W. Ojai Ave., Suite 201 Ojai, CA 93024-1539 805.646.3932 Carl@BioRC.com

7 May 2002

TO: Gary Baker
FROM: Carl G. Thelander and John Konecny

Re: Results of 2001 Focused Surveys for the California Gnatcatcher at the Aidlin West Parcel, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Baker:

This letter report presents the results of focused surveys for the California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)(gnatcatcher), at the Aidlin West parcel in Los Angles County, California. The gnatcatcher is listed as a threatened species by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) considers the gnatcatcher to be a California Species of Special Concern (CSC).

Surveys for the gnatcatcher were conducted following protocol approved by the USFWS (USFWS 1997), for jurisdictions not participating in the Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP) and the Endangered Species Act section 4(d) process. The surveys were conducted by wildlife biologists John Konecny and Ian Swift. This activity is authorized by USFWS section 10(a) permit number TE837308-2, and a CDFG Memorandum of Understanding. No gnatcatchers were detected during the surveys.

INTRODUCTION

The gnatcatcher is a small gray songbird that is an obligate resident of coastal sage scrub dominated plant communities. It's range occurs from approximately 30 degrees north latitude in Baja California, Mexico, northward to southern Ventura County in southern California, and includes the Counties of San Diego, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles and San Bernardino (Atwood 1992). United States populations of the gnatcatcher have undergone decline due to the loss and fragmentation of coastal sage scrub habitat resulting from urban development and agricultural activities.

Coastal sage scrub is composed of relatively low growing, dry season deciduous, and succulent plants. Riversidean sage scrub (RSS) is the most xeric form of coastal sage scrub in coastal southern California from Los Angeles into Baja California (Holland 1986). Characteristic species of this plant community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), desert encelia (*Encelia farinosa*), and chaparral bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*). Other plant species that may be associated with RSS are black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), thick-leaved yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

PROJECT LOCATION

The Aidlin West parcel is located west of Interstate 5, immediately south of Pico Canyon Road, and north of Sand Rock Peak in the Santa Susana Mountains of northwestern Los Angeles County, California. The site is bordered by wild land on the south, west, and north sides, and by the Dewitt development project on the east side. Specifically, the referenced parcel is located within Township 3 North, Range 16 West, Section 6 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Newhall and Oat Mountain 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1988).

PROJECT SITE DESCRIPTION

The Aidlin West site is primarily coastal sage scrub (CSS) composed of Venturan and Riversidean coastal sage scrub sage scrub. Venturan coastal scrub is the most extensive habitat type and covers approximately 50% of the project site. This type of sage scrub is dominated by purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), chaparral bush mallow, and California sagebrush. Riversidean sage scrub is present on the northernmost ridgelines, southwestern corner, and along the southeastern border of the project site, and is dominated by black sage, California sagebrush, flat-topped buckwheat, hollyleaf redberry, and thick-leaved yerba santa.

Wickham Canyon runs south to north across the site and discharges into Pico Canyon. The primary habitat type of the Wickham Canyon drainage is mulefat scrub characterized by mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and southern willow scrub dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*S. laevigata*), and freemont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), intermixed with California walnut (*Juglans californica*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and an occasional coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).

Existing dirt roads run the length of Wickham Canyon and around the existing structure near the confluence of the drainages from Wickham and Pico Canyons. The edges of these existing dirt roads are lined with non-native grasses including cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), wild oats (*Avena* sp.), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). Elevation of the site ranged from 449-meters (1480-feet) above Mean Sea Level (MSL) to 678-meters (2240-feet) MSL.

METHODS

Six focused survey events were conducted in 2001 to determine presence or absence of the gnatcatcher on the Aidlin West parcel, pursuant to protocol for jurisdictions not participating in the NCCP and section 4(d) process. Each survey event consisted of two back-to-back morning surveys by one biologist, or one morning survey by two biologists. Surveys were conducted on May 17th and 18th, May 25th, June 1st and 2nd, June 8th and 9th, June 15th and 16th, and June 26th.

Surveys were conducted in all CSS habitat on the project site. Surveys were conducted between the hours of 0730 and 1030, with the typical survey having a duration of approximately three hours. Temperature ranged from 65 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, winds from three to 10 miles per hour, and sky's were generally clear. Field survey methods consisted of the surveyor walking slowly through the DSS and habitat and carefully recording all animal species observed or heard in the vicinity. Initial attempts to locate gnatcatchers were done visually. Tape-recorded

vocalizations of the gnatcatcher were played after initial attempts to locate gnatcatchers visually failed.

RESULTS

No gnatcatchers were detected on the site during any of six focused surveys in 2001. Suitable CSS habitat exists on much of the site.

Six species of mammals, forty-six species of birds, and one reptile species were detected on the project site (Table 1). One bird species, the rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*) is considered to be a California Species of Special Concern by CDFG. The rufous-crowned sparrow likely nests in the CSS onsite. No other Federal or State endangered, threatened, or rare species were detected.

CONCLUSION

No gnatcatchers were detected on the Aidlin West project site during the year 2001 surveys. No gnatcatchers were heard or seen in offsite areas around the project site. Surveys conducted in previous years by Jennings (Jennings 1999) similarly found no gnatcatchers on the project site.

The results of focused surveys for listed species are typically considered valid for one year by the USFWS and CDFG. If you have any questions or require additional information, please call me at (805) 64-3932.

Sincerely,

Carl G. Thelander
Principal Investigator

John K. Konecny
Wildlife Biologist
Permit No. TE837308-2

REFERENCES CITED

Atwood, J. L. 1992. A Maximum Estimate of the California Gnatcatcher's Population Size in the United States. *Western Birds* 23:1-9.

Jennings, J. 1999. Unpublished report. 2pp.

Holland, R. F. 1986. *Preliminary Description of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California.* California Department of Fish and Game Report.

United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1997. Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), Presence/Absence Protocol. FWS Carlsbad Ecological Services Field Office Unpublished Report.

United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. 1995. Newhall, California 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Series.

United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. 1952, photorevised 1969. Oat Mountain, California 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Series.

Table 1. Animal Species Detected During Six Surveys of the Aidlin West Project Site, 2001

Class Mammalia		
Family Canidae		
Domestic Dog	*Canis domesticus*	css, dis
Family Felidae		
Bobcat	*Lynx rufus*	css, ms, sws
Family Cervidae		
Mule Deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*	css, ms
Family Procyonidae		
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	ms
Family Sciuridae		
Beechy Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*	css, dis, ms
Family Leporidae		
Audubon's Cottontail	*Sylvilagus auduboni*	css, dis
Class Aves		
Family Anatidae		
Mallard	*Anas platyyrhynchos*	dis
Family Charadriidae		
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferous*	dis
Family Cathartidae		
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	fo
Family Accipitridae		
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	sws, fo
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	fo
Family Falconidae		
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	sws, fo
Family Odontophoridae		
California Quail	*Callipepla californica*	ms, css
Family Columbidae		
Rock Dove	*Colomba livia*	sws, fo
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	css, sws, fo

Family Tytonidae		
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*	sws
Family Apodidae		
White-throated Swift	*Aeronautes saxatalis*	fo
Family Trochilidae		
Anna's Hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	css, sws, dis
Costa's Hummingbird	*Calypte costae*	css, ms
Family Tyrannidae		
Black Phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*	dis, ms, sws
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	*Empidonax difficilis*	sws
Ash-throated Flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*	css, sws
Western Kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*	css, dis
Family Alaudidae		
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	dis
Family Hirundinidae		
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	fo
Cliff Swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	fo, sws
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	dis, fo
Violet-green Swallow	*Tachycineta thalassina*	fo
Family Timaliidae		
Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*	ms, css,rw
Family Troglodytidae		
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	css, rw
House Wren	*Troglodytesaedon*	sws
Family Corvidae		
Western Scrub Jay	*Aphelocoma coerulescens*	css, rw
Common Raven	*Corvus corvax*	rw, fo
Family Aegithalidae		
Common Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	ms, css, rw
Family Mimidae		
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottus*	css, dis
California Thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*	ms, css
Family Sturnidae		
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	dis, sws

Family Bombycillidae		
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla nitens*	fo
Family Ptilogonatidae		
Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*	css, sws
Family Parulidae		
Orange-crowned Warbler	*Vermivora celata*	ms, sws
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	dis, sws
Family Emberizidae		
Spotted Towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	ms, css, sws
California Towhee	*Pipilo fuscus*	css, dis, sws
Black-headed Grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	sws
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	ms, sws
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	*Aimophila ruficeps*	css
Lazuli Bunting	*Passerina amoena*	ms
Family Icteridae		
Bullock's Oriole	*Icterus bullockii*	sws
Family Fringillidae		
Lesser Goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	css, dis, sws
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	ms, sws
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	css, dis, sws
Lawrence's Goldfinch	*Carduelis lawrencei*	fo
Class Reptilia		
Family Iguanidae		
Western Fence Lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*	css, dis, sws

Habitat Key

Css	coastal sage scrub
dis	disturbed
fo	flying overhead
ms	mulefat scrub
sws	southern willow scrub

FAX COVER SHEET

LITIGATION GRAPHICS

An Affiliate of Envicom Corporation

Date July 15, 1999

To Gary Baker, Alan Eide, Jill Bershoff, Ken Grobecker,

~~Company~~ Verna Jigour, Robb Hamilton

Fax Number

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 6

☐ urgent

☐ original to follow

From Kathy Patay

Comments Results of Gnatcatcher survey. FYI

☐ at your request ☑ for your information

☐ for your comments ☐ please call and discuss with me

28328 Agoura Road
Agoura Hills, California 91301

Tel. (818) 879-4710
Fax (818) 879-4711

F

JIM JENNINGS
Independent Biological Consultant

PMB # 141
501 W. Glenoaks Blvd.
GLENDALE, CA 91202

Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Polioptila *californica californica*) Survey Report

Project: Aidlin Properties (Pico Canyon) California Gnatcatcher Study

Location: Los Angeles County, Pico Canyon (See Maps)

Surveyed For: Envicom Corporation

Surveyed By: Jim Jennings

Permit Number: PRT-832515

Methods

The survey was conducted by myself. The survey was conducted between 0600 and 1200. The area surveyed consisted of approximately 200 acres. Two days each week were needed to conduct the survey. The survey was conducted by slowly walking survey routes (see map) and playing taped coastal California gnatcatcher calls. Taped calls were played only by myself. Return calls were listened for and silent birds were looked for. Taped calls were played an average of approximately 20 times per hour.

Survey Details

The surveys began at approximately 0600 and ended shortly before 1200.

Surveys Dates	Temp. at Start of Survey	Temp. at End of Survey	Weather at Start of Survey	Weather at End of Survey
May 25	57°F	82°F	Clear	Clear
May 26	57°	76°	Clear	Clear
June 2	50°	58°	Overcast	Overcast
June 3	50°	56°	Overcast	Mostly Cloudy
June 8	42°	78°	Clear	Clear
June 9	52°	72°	Clear	Clear
June 15	51°	90°	Clear	Clear
June 16	50°	86°	Clear	Clear
June 22	54°	87°	Overcast	Clear
June 23	48°	85°	Clear	Clear
June 29	49°	88°	Clear	Clear
June 30	57°	84°	Clear	Clear

Plant Community Description

The dominant vegetation type in the project area is Venturan coastal sage scrub. The community is dominated by purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), chaparral bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Other shrubs present include blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), squawbush (*Rhus trilobata*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California peony (*Paeonia californica*), purple nightshade (*Solanum xanti*), hoaryleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and thick-leaved yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*).

Elements of non-native grassland occur in disturbed areas near dirt roads and other areas possibly burned in the 1987 fire. The grasslands are dominated by introduced annual grasses (*Avena* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Hordeum* sp.), and introduced herbs such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), milk-thistle (*Silybum marianum*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii intermedia*), and Italiam thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*). California aster (*Lessingia filaginifolia*) and Palmer's goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri*) are also common in these grasslands.

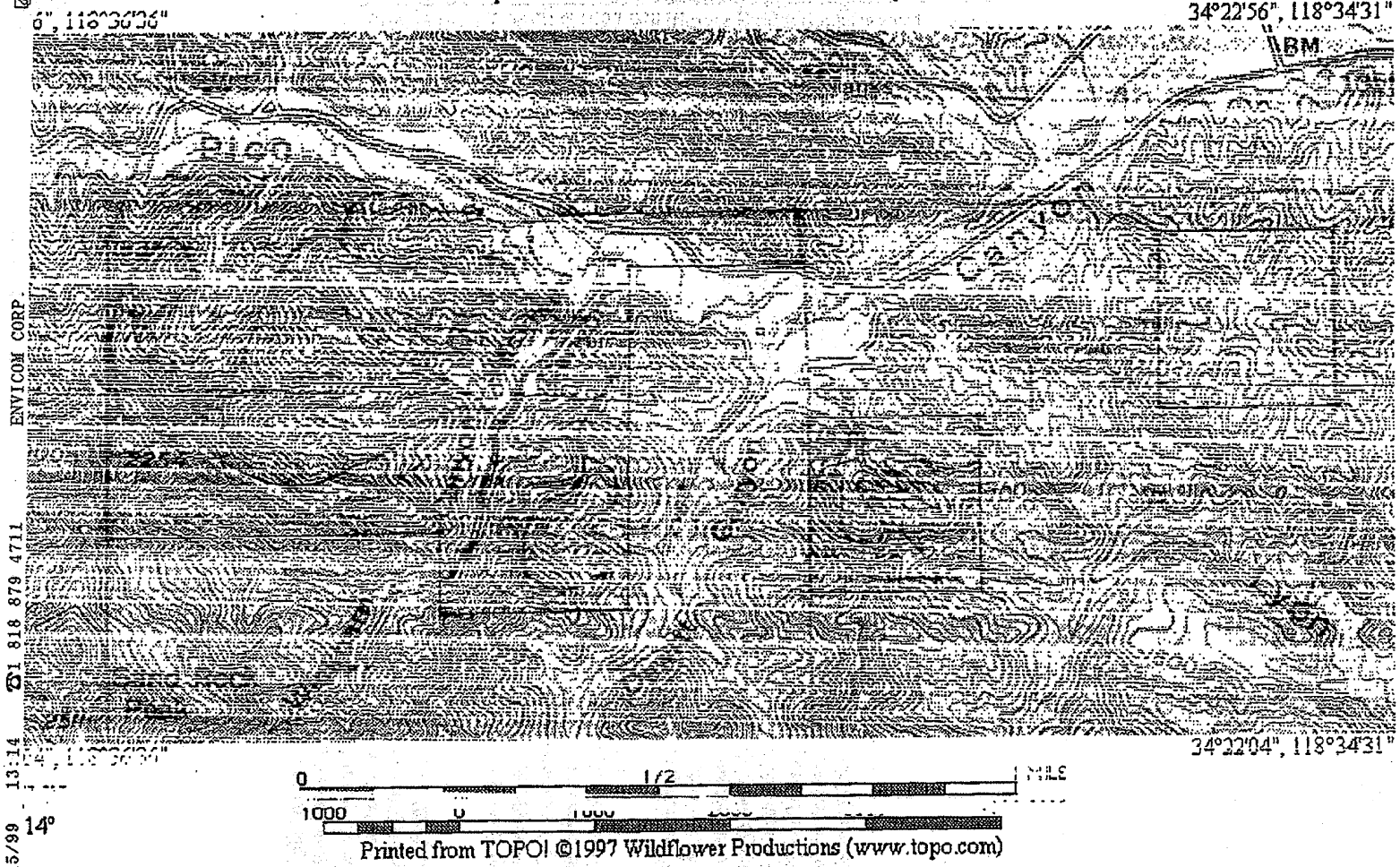
Riparian plant communities are present in the bottom of the major drainages of the project area. The main branch of Pico Creek supports mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*) scrub, with scattered willows (*Salix* spp.), an occasional Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and small woodland areas with coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). The Wickham Canyon tributary extends the mule fat upstream, where it transitions to live oak woodland. Other un-named tributaries also support mule fat scrub and two associated seeps with Mexican rush (*Juncus mexicanus*) on the "Edson Parcel". The "Casad Parcel", which contains no coastal sage scrub, supports an alluvial scrub comprised of mule fat and golden currant (*Ribes aureum*), intergrading with chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) and hoaryleaf ceanothus chaparral.

Results

No coastal California gnatcatchers were found on or near the project site.

cc: Envicom Corp.

Adlin Properties Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Area



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Project Area **Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat** **Survey Route**

Report: Aidlin Properties California Gnatcatcher Survey for Envicom 5/25/99 to 6/30/99

Observer: Jim Jennings

Number of Species Observed: 36

FALCONIFORMES	
Cathartidae	
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Accipitridae	
Cooper's Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Golden Eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
Falconidae	
Prairie Falcon	*Falco mexicanus*
GALLIFORMES	
Dontophoridae	
California Quail	*Callipepla californica*
COLUMBIFORMES	
Columbidae	
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
APODIFORMES	
Apodidae	
White-throated Swift	*Aeronautes saxatalis*
TROCHILIFORMES	
Trochilidae	
Anna's Hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
Costa's Hummingbird	*Calypte costae*
PICIFORMES	
Picidae	
Nuttall's Woodpecker	*Picoides nuttallii*
Red-shafted Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
PASSERIFORMES	
Tyrannidae	
Black Phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
Ash-throated Flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*
Western Kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
Corvidae	
Western Scrub-Jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*
Bombycillidae	
Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*
Mimidae	
California Thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*
Troglodytidae	
Canyon Wren	*Catherpes mexicanus*
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*
Aegithalidae	
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
Hirundinidae	
Violet-green Swallow	*Tachycineta thalassina*
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*

1

Cliff Swallow	*Hirundo pyrrhonota*
Sylviidae	
Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*
Paridae	
Oak Titmouse	*Baeolophus inornatus*
Fringillidae	
Lesser Goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*
Parulidae	
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
Emberizidae	
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	*Aimophila ruficeps*
Spotted Towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*
California Towhee	*Pipilo crissalis*
Black-headed Grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*
Icteridae	
Bullock's Oriole	*Icterus bullockii*

1

SECTION 2

WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT

The Aidlin Project

Prepared for:

Mr. Gary M. Baker/Plan II
1180 Avenue 66
Pasadena, California 91105

Representative of:
Joseph W. Aidlin,
Trustee of Aidlin General Trust;
Mildred S. Blinn,
Trustee of Cecil and Mildred Blinn Trusts;
Stephanie J. Dausek and Dianne S. Morris, Owners

Prepared by:

Envicom Corporation
28328 Agoura Road
Agoura Hills, California 91301
818-879-4700

June 9, 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the extent of jurisdictional Waters of the US, wetlands, and riparian habitat located within The Aidlin Project site state, and federal. This technical report delineates existing onsite conditions; potential future project impacts and mitigation are not included herein. However, based on an initial review of the site plans, the project would result in the fill of jurisdictional habitats, therefore the applicant will be required to obtain the following permits and agreements:

- Section 404 Permit pursuant to the Clean Water Act of 1977 - US Army Corps of Engineers;
- Section 1603 Agreement pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code - California Department of Fish and Game; and
- Section 401 Water Quality Certification -Regional Water Quality Control Board.

1.1 Location

The project site is located west of the Golden State Freeway (I-5) and south of Pico Canyon Road in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County within the Santa Clarita Valley (**Figure 1**). Pico Canyon Road provides site access (**Figure 2**). Past the I-5 Golden State Freeway, Pico Canyon Road continues east as Lyons Avenue.

1.2 Project Applicant

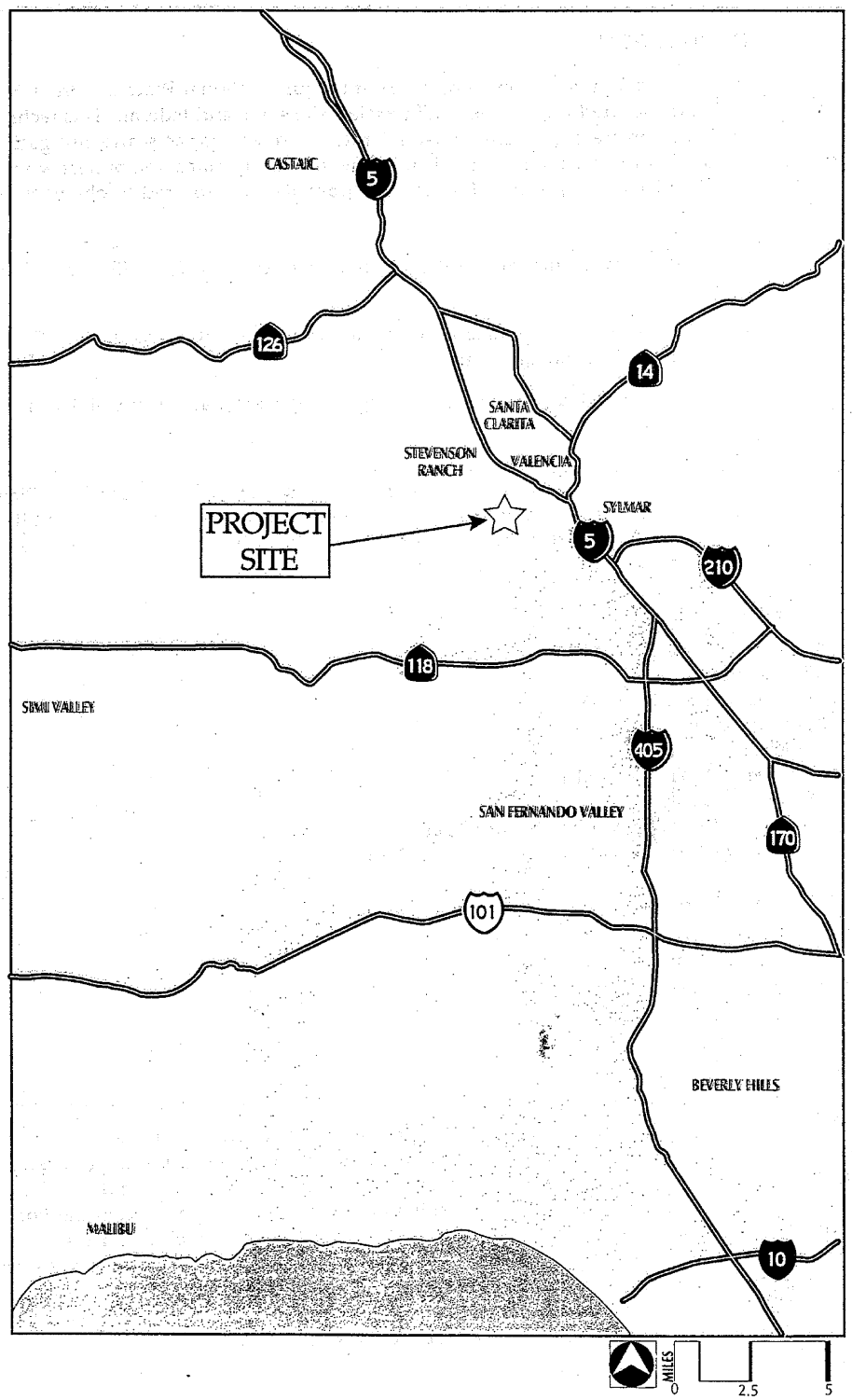
Mr. Gary M. Baker / Plan II
1180 Avenue 66
Pasadena, California 91105
Representative of:
Joseph W. Aidlin,
Trustee of Aidlin General Trust;
Mildred S. Blinn,
Trustee of Cecil and Mildred S. Blinn Trusts;
Stephanie J. Dausek and Dianne L. Morris, Owners

1.3 Project Representative

Envicom Corporation
Attn: Katherine Patey
28328 Agoura Road
Agoura Hills, California 91301
(818) 879-4700

1.4 Setting

The site consists of approximately 230 acres of primarily vacant land. To the north and east of the site is the Stevenson Ranch residential development, to the west and south is undeveloped land. Existing structures on the project site include an unoccupied residence and associated ranch buildings, and a struture used for a bee-keeping operation. A segment of Pico Canyon Creek is located in the northeast portion of the site and Wickham Canyon Creek, a north-south trending drainage, is located in the eastern portion of the site. The project site sits among the sand- and siltstone foothills on the northern flanks of the Santa Susana Mountains near Sand Rock Peak (USGS Oat Mountain and Newhall quadrangles). Elevations within the property boundaries range from approximately 1,480 to 2,240 feet above sea level.

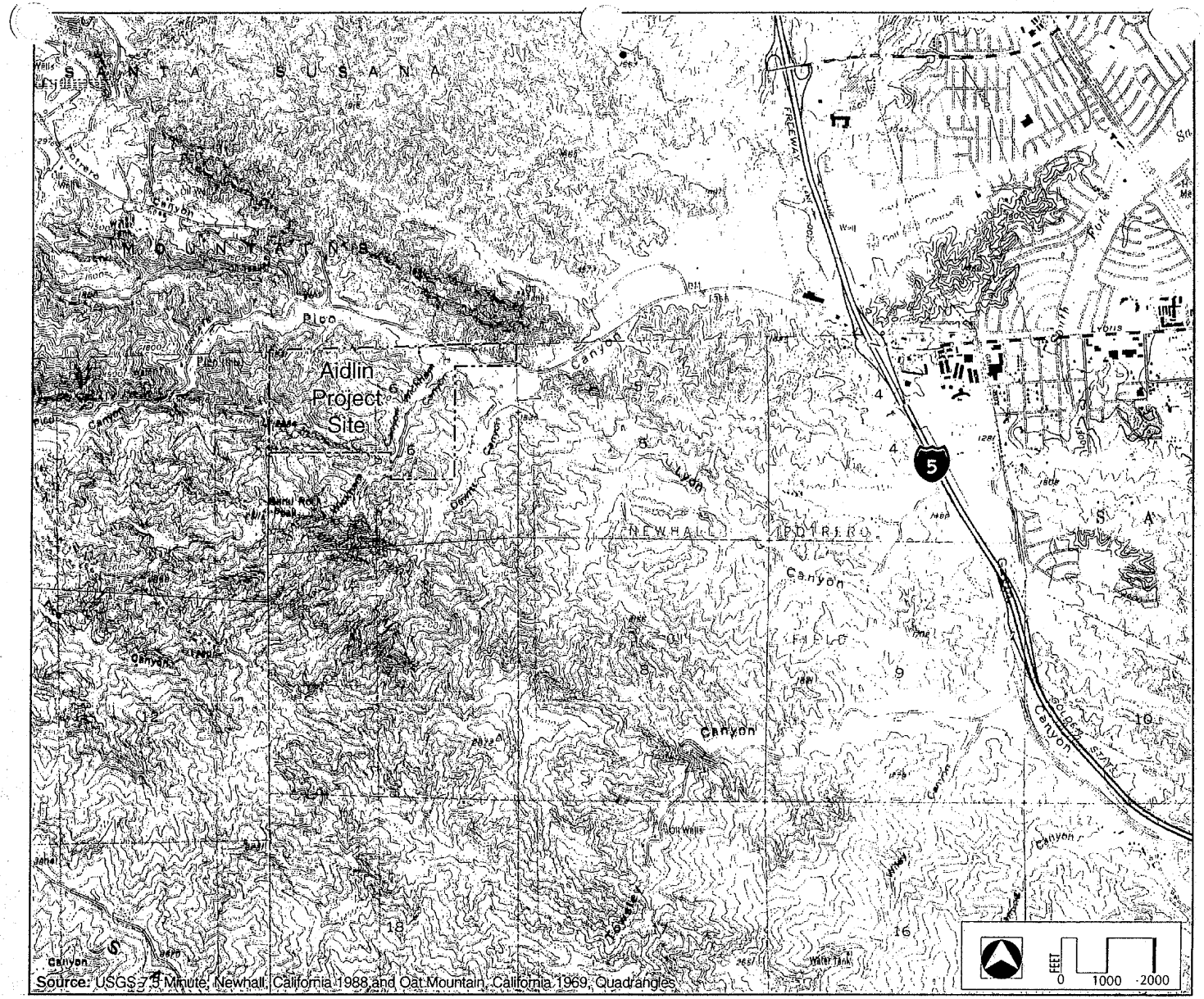


The Aidlin Project

Regional Location

ENVICOM CORPORATION

FIGURE 1



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute, Newhall, California 1988, and Oat Mountain, California 1969, Quadrangles

The Aidlin Project

Project Site Location

ENVICOM CORPORATION

FIGURE 2

The local climate arises from both coastal and desert influences and is intermediate between these extremes. Wickham Canyon, along with two unnamed tributary canyons form the primary drainage for most of the property, discharging into Pico Canyon Creek. The northerly slopes, however drain directly into Pico Canyon Creek. While evidence of past oil development and cattle grazing exists on the site, the degree of vegetation disturbance is relatively limited. The most pronounced changes in native vegetation is seen near the on-site structures, along the unpaved ranch roads and Pico Canyon Road, and on the most exposed south-to-west-facing slopes.

2.0 PLANT COMMUNITIES AND SENSITIVE HABITATS

In describing vegetation, two systems prevail in California. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) employs the plant community descriptions delineated by Holland (1986), while the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is promoting a newer system that recognizes finer divisions of plant association series (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). Plant community descriptions herein correlate the two systems respectively, as expressed by the existing vegetation. The data presented in this section is summarized from the following report: *Initial Study Assessment: Vegetation and Flora- Aidlin and Lennar Properties: Tentative Tract No. 52796, Los Angeles County* (Verna Jigour Associates July 3, 1999). **Figure 3** illustrates the plant communities located on the project site.

2.1 Plant Communities

Riversidean Upland Sage Scrub: California Sagebrush-Black Sage Series

Much of the northern ridgeline on the site is covered with a mix dominated by black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). In addition, species are found such as with sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), California sagebrush, California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* ssp. *foliosum*), and thick-leaved yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*). These plants are typical of the California sagebrush-black sage series. Squawbush (*Rhus trilobata*) is also common along this ridge, but not mentioned in the series description.

Riversidean Upland Sage Scrub: California Sagebrush/California Buckwheat Series

At the northeastern "panhandle" of the property, as well as the south corner, steep sandstone cliffs ascend sharply from the canyons below, described under Sandstone Outcrops, following. At lower, more gentle inclines these south-facing xeric slopes become clothed with a mix dominated by California buckwheat, California sagebrush, chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), black sage and red brome (*Bromus madritensis rubens*).

Northern Mixed Chaparral (no applicable series equivalent)

On several ridgelines, the matrix of purple sage and bush mallow intermix with toyon, sugar bush, and hollyleaf redberry. Downslope on northern exposures this association is represented by denser patches where blue elderberry is a common dominant species. Foothill ash (*Faxinus dipetala*) joins the assemblage on the northernmost slopes on the property. While their closed-canopy structure while in leaf resembles a tall chaparral, the deciduous character of these latter two predominant species differs from the typical evergreen, sclerophyllous (thick, leathery or "hard-leaved) nature of true chaparral.

California Walnut Woodland: California Walnut Series

The California walnut woodland/series occupies the steeply incised slopes rising above Wickham Canyon at the southern end of the property. This association is characterized by dispersed specimens of California walnut (*Juglans californica*), mostly of large shrub stature, along with blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), sugar bush, toyon, hollyleaf redberry, and three coast live oak specimens (*Quercus agrifolia*) in Wickham Canyon. On the north-facing slopes, within the northern mixed chaparral are re-sprouted California walnuts.

Coast Live Oak Woodland: Coast Live Oak Series

Three coast live oak specimens are associated with the California walnut and mixed willow series in Wickman Canyon. Additional woodland is located in a steep canyon, framed by sandstone escarpments near the south boundary, and twelve coast live oaks, two of them saplings, occupy the slopes of a tributary drainage of Wickham Canyon. These oaks are closely associated with several blue elderberries on their side, helping to shelter the oaks from desiccation on hot summer afternoons. The understory is primarily deep, oak leaf duff with patches of wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus* var. *macrocarpus*), woodland star (*Lithophragma* sp.), *Bowlesia incana* (no common name), and goose grass (*Galium aparine*). With no California walnuts nearby, this cluster most closely represents the coast live oak woodland series. Of biological importance in this woodland is a melica grassland meadow located to the east.

Southern Willow Scrub: Mixed Willow Series

Specimens of red willow (*Salix laevigata*) and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) line the southern portion of Wickham Canyon. The willows, along with blue elderberry, are interspersed with mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and form a transition zone between the coast live oak woodland/series lining the drainage off the property, and the mulefat scrub lining lower reaches of the drainage. A California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*) was observed among the leafless branches of a Wickham Canyon willow during a February 1999 visit. Along with occasional clumps of arroyo willow and elderberry, discontinuous specimens of Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) occur amid the mulefat scrub in lower portions of the Wickham Canyon drainage, as well as along Pico Canyon. Not dense enough to be considered representative of the Fremont cottonwood series, these trees may be considered part of the southern willow scrub community, but not well expressed in series descriptions to date. It may be that the historic density of cottonwoods on-site was thinned during the occupancy of the former landowners, which dates well back into the nineteenth century.

Mulefat Scrub: Mulefat Series

The majority of vegetation lining on-site drainages is the mulefat series. This is a riparian scrub association that consists primarily of its namesake species. In addition, there are occasional clumps of giant ryegrass, Douglas mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), vervain (*Verbena lasiostachys* var. *scabrida*) and punctuated in some locations by elderberry, cottonwood, and along Pico Canyon, arroyo willow and hairy yerba santa. Giant reed (*Arundo donax*), an exotic pest plant that threatens riparian habitats around the state, occurs infrequently within the mulefat scrub, but precautions should be taken to prevent its spread during the land disturbance process. A rhizomatous species, it can resprout from very small pieces of stem and is well adapted to disturbance. Another exotic pest plant that is found in small numbers in the uppermost branch canyon off Wickham is tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.). This pest plant threatens riparian and other seasonally moist areas from the California deserts to inland northern California, spreading by wind-blown seeds. Mulefat is considered a facultative wetland species – that is, it occurs in both wetland and non-wetland situations.

Needlegrass Grassland: Needlegrass Series

Isolated stands of native perennial bunchgrass exist in several locations across the property, typically occupying artificially created semi-compacted openings in the adjacent scrub series. Several of these locations have north or northeastern exposures. Melic grass (*Melica imperfecta*) was just beginning to bloom at the time of an April 1999 site reconnaissance.

Non-native Grassland: California Annual Grassland Series

This association typified by Cheat Grass (*Bromus tectorum*), wild oats (*Avena* sp.), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) represents the vegetation type most altered from its native structure

on Map

ENVICOM CORPORATION

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and composition. Occupying the most xeric south- to west-facing slopes, the placement suggests that this non-native grassland replaced a native coastal scrub association following disturbance, as opposed to replacing native grassland (Keeley 1993). This series also lines the roads and other surface disturbances on the property.

Sandstone Outcrops

Near the south property boundary are nearly vertical sandstone escarpments that rise from a tributary to Wickham Canyon. Formed of cemented sandstone and conglomerate, these "strike" ridges are more resistant to erosive forces than other substrates, such as the siltstone which, along with the other two bedrock types, comprise the Pico Formation (The J. Byer Group 1998).

The value of the canyon in offering niches for cliff-dwelling bird species was confirmed by the presence of cliff swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonata*) swooping over the tributary canyon between the escarpments and Bush Poppy Peak. Turkey vultures (*Cathartes aura*), along with other bird species observed in the area, may also occupy niches in these rock faces. As an example, Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*) was among the species frequently observed flying between the escarpment north of the property and vegetation along Pico Canyon, within the northern property boundary. Refer to the report on vertebrate species (including butterflies) prepared by Robb Hamilton, Consulting Biologist, for further detail on animals species observed on the site.

Horticultural Elements

Since people have used the property from at least the mid-nineteenth century, vegetation surrounding the on-site structures, in particular, has been disturbed. The most obvious examples of introduced vegetation are the black locust trees (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) adjacent to the bee house. This species is considered an exotic pest plant that can invade riparian habitats. An expanding population of black locust exists in nearby Lyon Canyon. Cottonwoods sheltering the other on-site structures were probably planted, but could have been retained from a previous natural grove.

2.2 Sensitive Habitats

Table 1 lists sensitive plant species and elements that occur within one or more of the Oat Mountain, Newhall, and Simi Valley East USGS quads, and thus could potentially occur within The Aidlin Project site. The table indicates the likely presence or absence of each species listed. Among the plant species observed, none are threatened or endangered, although sensitive floral elements may be present.

TABLE 1
THE AIDLIN PROJECT
Sensitive Plant Species and Communities[1]

Observed Presence (p)/ Scientific/Common Name	Federal/State/CNPS Status	Absence (a)
Berberis nevenii Nevin's Barberry	Proposed Endangered/ Endangered/ 1B	a
California Walnut Woodland	None/None	p
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis Slender Mariposa Lily	Species of Concern/ None/ 1B	(p?)
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's Mariposa Lily	Species of Concern/ None/ 1B	(a?)
Calystegia peirsonii Peirson's Morning-Glory	Species of Concern/ None/ 4	(p?)
Cismontane Alkali Marsh	None/None	a
Hemizonia minthornii Santa Susana Tarplant	Species of Concern/ Rare/ 1B	(a?)
Mainland Cherry Forest	None/None	a
Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada Short-joint Beavertail	Species of Concern/ None/ 1B	a
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	None/None	a
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None/None	a
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None/None	a
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	None/None	a
Southern Riparian Scrub	None/None	p
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None/None	a
Southern Willow Scrub	None/None	p
Valley Oak Woodland	None/None	a

[1] At the time of the April reconnaissance, one mariposa lily plant was observed on April 19 was in bud. It is likely the slender mariposa lily, as Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) is more commonly associated with granitic substrates, in contrast to the apparent sand/siltstone-derived soils on the site. East of the property a population of slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*) was identified. There is a slight potential that the Santa Susana tarplant (*Hemizonia minthornii*) could occur on the sandstone outcrops near the south property boundary. The typical chaparral habitat of Braunton's milkvetch does not occur on the site, and the species was neither observed, nor expected to occur here. Additionally of note is the absence of the plantain (*Plantago erecta*), host plant for the Quino checkerspot butterfly, which was neither observed nor expected to occur on the property.

3.0 JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION

3.1 Department of the Army Permits

Regulatory authority for protection and utilization of the nation's water resources lies with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States without a permit from the Corps. The 404 permit generally covers activities which would disturb waters of the U.S. or their tributaries, streams, lakes, or wetland areas.

Strictly defined, waters of the United States include intermittent streams that are tributary to navigable waters or waters that could be used for interstate or foreign commerce. Wetlands are areas within the boundaries of jurisdictional waters that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (U.S. Office of the Federal Register, 1987). The mandatory criteria for wetland identification include: 1) hydrophytic vegetation, 2) hydric soils, and 3) wetland hydrology. Areas must possess all three of these criteria to be considered wetland. Department of the Army authorizations for discharge of fill material into waters of the United States or wetlands may either be "general" or "individual." General permits are pre-existing authorizations for categories of activities which are similar in nature and cause only minimal individual or cumulative impacts. A "nationwide permit" is a form of general permit that may authorize specific and limited fill activities. Currently, in the State of California, Section 404 Nationwide permits are not valid without 401 Certification from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

3.2 California Department of Fish and Game Section 1603 Agreement

The proposed action requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement pursuant to Section 1603 of the California Fish and Game Code. The Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) mission is conserve fish and wildlife; therefore, an agreement is required on any project that...

> *"will divert, obstruct or change the natural flow or bed, channel or bank of any river, stream or lake designated by the department in which there is at any time an existing fish or wildlife resource or from which these resources derive benefits."*

Any person substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow or using any material from a streambed must notify the CDFG and complete the proper environmental documents as required by the California Environmental Quality Act. The CDFG within 30 days of receipt of such notice, or within any other mutually agreed upon time, shall submit to the person proposals (i.e., mitigating measures) as to measures necessary to protect fish and wildlife. The CDFG will consult with a project applicant to obtain a mutually agreed upon development proposal, if agreement can not be met a panel of arbitrators shall be established to resolve outstanding issues.

3.3 Methodology

Drainages within The Aidlin Project site were investigated by Mr. Carl Wishner, Principal Biologist of Envicom Corporation on April 9, 14, 15, 22, 23, July 15, 1999, and in February 2000. Mr. Wishner was accompanied on April 15-16 by Dr. Garn Wallace; soil scientist and Principal of Wallace Laboratories, El Segundo, and on April 22-23 by Mr. Jeff Potts, a specialist in field mapping using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) equipment. Pico Canyon Creek was mapped in the field with the aid of GPS equipment. Tributaries of Pico Canyon Creek and Wickham Canyon were measured in the field and mapped by interpretation of stereo-pair aerial photography, at a scale of 1:5520 (1 inch=460 feet), dated September 17, 1998. These data were transferred xerographically to a 1"=200' scale topographic map.

The delineation of areas subject to Army Corps of Engineers' jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act followed the procedures in the field specified in the *Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands*. The combination of observed characteristics pertaining to the vegetation, hydrology, and soils were used to determine the extent of wetlands as a subset of "Waters of the United States."

For a wetland to be present, as defined by the California Department of Fish and Game, only one of the criteria of vegetation, hydrology, and soils is required. The area of CDFG jurisdiction was determined in the field on Pico Canyon Creek main drainage with the aid of GPS mapping. Points and walking lines were plotted along the outer perimeter of riparian vegetation associated with the stream. This included, at a minimum, the extent of the mule fat, willow, and cottonwood dominated active channel from bank-to-bank. This area frequently extends beyond the banks of the active channel onto the overflow terraces, hence, the areas of CDFG jurisdiction are typically in excess of those of Army Corps. Army Corps jurisdiction in the tributaries were calculated on the basis of length times average width of stream segments (based on field measurements), and CDFG areas were determined planimetrically on 1 inch=200 feet maps. The acreage of waters/wetlands under the jurisdiction Army Corps is *included* within the CDFG acreage.

3.4 Results

Figure 4 illustrates the location of onsite jurisdictional habitats. **Table 2** indicates the location, jurisdictional type, and acreage of all onsite waters/wetlands. Plant species observed in jurisdictional habitats are listed in **Table 3**.

Pico Canyon Creek

Wetlands encompass all areas within the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the mainstem of Pico Canyon Creek (exclusive of the Stevenson Ranch easement area) and riparian vegetation lines the slopes (**Plate 1**). The total Army Corps jurisdiction within Pico Canyon Creek is 0.71 acres of wetlands. Under CDFG jurisdiction, there is 1.48 acres of wetlands riparin habitat, which includes the Corps jurisdictional acreage. Flows in Pico Canyon Creek are substantial in winter, and frequently overtop the roadway that parallels the stream. Vegetation consists mainly of riparian scrub dominated mainly by mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and occasional individuals of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis* and *S. laevigata*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). In addition, there are scattered larger, tree-sized individuals of Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), willow, and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).

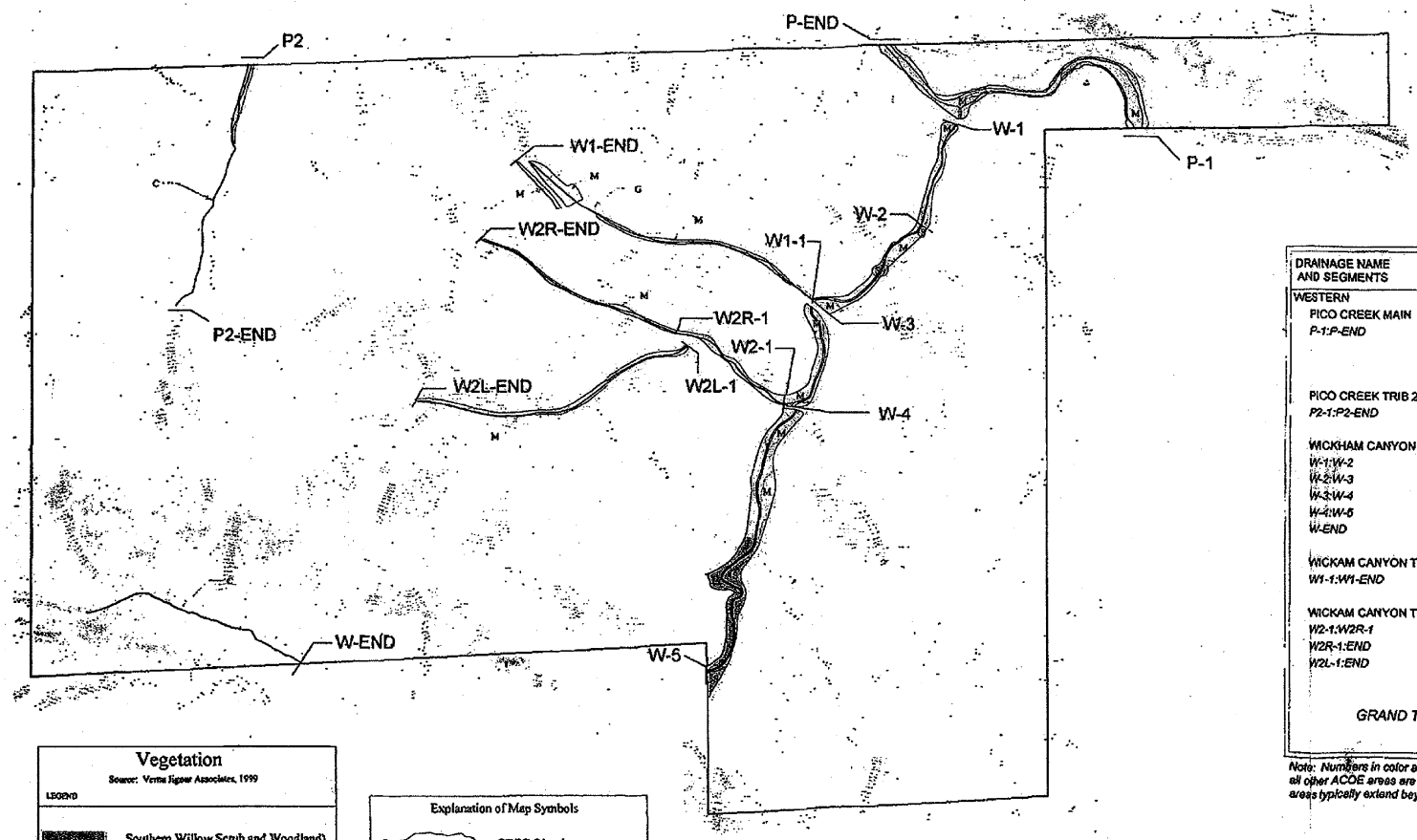
Wickham Canyon Creek

Wetlands exist along Wickham Canyon Creek, a named tributary of Pico Canyon Creek starting 550 feet south of its confluence with Pico Canyon Creek, and extending to the southern boundary of the property. Near the southern boundary of the parcel, riparian forest canopy of coast live oak dominates the Creek. The uppermost segment of Wickham Canyon Creek, however, did not meet wetland criteria, nor are any of the west-trending tributaries of the latter. Vegetation in non-wetland areas is mule fat, with an occasional willow, and a couple of cottonwood trees. The main stem then goes off the property, but another tributary upstream traverses the southwest corner of the parcel, and vegetation in that segment is chaparral. Mule fat scrub dominates two additional tributaries of Wickham Canyon. Army Corps jurisdiction is 0.54 acres within Wickham Canyon and its tributaries; CDFG is 4.93 acres.

SUMMARY

In total, the project site contains 1.25 acres of Army Corps and 6.41 acres of CDFG jurisdictional habitat. Of this amount, 0.28 acres of Army Corps and 0.47 acres of CDFG jurisdictional vegetation and habitat were removed to facilitate the Stevenson Ranch (Laing Homes) development (grading to construct Pico Canyon Creek Channel and Pico Canyon Road). This action was authorized under permits granted to Stevenson Ranch, which also obtained a construction easement from the owner of the Aidlin Project property.

AIDLIN PROPERTIES



DRAINAGE NAME AND SEGMENTS	EXISTING ACOE (sq. ft.)	EXISTING CDFG (sq. ft.)
WESTERN		
PICO CREEK MAIN		
P-1:P-END	30,325	57,980
Subtotal	30,325	57,980
PICO CREEK TRIB 2		
P2-1:P2-END	520	6,310
Subtotal	520	6,310
WICKHAM CANYON		
W-1:W-2	2,180	14,840
W-2:W-3	3,070	23,320
W-3:W-4	2,670	21,050
W-4:W-5	6,530	73,700
W-END	1,800	1,800
Subtotal	16,250	134,710
WICKAM CANYON TRIB 1		
W1-1:W1-END	2,590	38,200
Subtotal	2,590	38,200
WICKAM CANYON TRIB 2		
W2-1:W2R-1	1,650	11,200
W2R-1:END	1,010	10,170
W2L-1:END	2,040	20,700
Subtotal	4,600	42,070
GRAND TOTAL	54,285	279,270
ACRES	1.25	6.41

Note: Numbers in color are areas that meet ACOE wetland definitions; all other ACOE areas are Waters of the United States. CDFG estimated areas typically extend beyond ACOE areas, and include the latter.

Vegetation
Source: Verna Jigour Associates, 1999

LEGEND

- S — Southern Willow Scrub and Woodland) (includes Cottonwood trees)
- O — Coast Live Oak Woodland
- M — Mulefat Scrub
- G — Annual Grassland
- C — Chaparral (riparian)

Explanation of Map Symbols

- CDFG Riparian
- ACOE within CDFG
- CDFG Riparian and /COE (*Coincident*)
- D1-2 Station Numbers

(Field Survey April 9-23, 1999)

THE AIDLIN PLAN

Jurisdictional Delineation: ACOE & CDFG

APPLICANT
GARY M. BAKER / PLANH
1160 Avenue 64
Pasadena, California 91105
323-852-1874 / 323-852-9738 fax

1"=400'

Table 2

The Aidlin Project
Existing ACOE and CDFG Jurisdictional Areas

DRAINAGE NAME AND SEGMENTS	EXISTING ACOE	EXISTING CDFG
PICO CREEK MAIN	30,325 sq. ft. (0.70 acres)[2]	57,980 sq. ft. (1.33 acres)
PICO CREEK TRIBUTARY 2		
P2-P2 end	520 sq. ft. (0.01 acres)	6,310 sq. ft. (0.15 acres)
Pico Canyon Creek Subtotal	0.71 acres	1.48 acres
WICKHAM CANYON		
W-1:W-2	2,180	14,840
W-2:W-3	3,070[3]	23,320
W-3:W-4	2,670[4]	21,050
W-4:W-5	6,530[5]	73,700
W-5:end	1,800	1,800
Subtotal	16,250 sq. ft.	134,710 sq. ft.
WICKHAM CANYON TRIB 1		
W1-1:W1-end	2,590	38,200
Subtotal	2,590 sq. ft.	38,200 sq. ft.
WICKHAM CANYON TRIB 2		
W2-1:W2R-1	1,550	11,200
W2R-1:end	1,010	10,170
W2L-1:end	2,040	20,700
Subtotal	4,600 sq. ft.	42,070 sq. ft.
Wickham Canyon Subtotal	23,440 sq. ft. (0.54 acres)	214,980 sq. ft. (4.93 acres)
GRAND TOTAL ACRES	**1.25**	**6.41**

[2] Meets the criteria of wetland as defined by the Army Corps of Engineers.
[3] ibid.
[4] ibid.
[5] ibid.

TABLE 3

Plant Species Observed in Jurisdictional Areas
Aidlin Project Site

Name	Indicator Status[b]
Artemisia douglasiana	FACW
Baccharis pilularis consanguinea	--
Baccharis salicifolia	FACW
Brassica nigra	--
Bromus spp.	--
Centaurea melitensis	--
Distichlis spicata	FACW*
Eriodictyon crassifolium	--
Eriogonum fasciculatum	--
Heteromeles arbutifolia	--
Leymus condensatus	FACU
Populus fremontii	FACW
Quercus agrifolia a.	--
Rhus trilobata	NI
Ribes aureum gracillimum	FACW
Rosa californica	FAC+
Salix laevigata	--
Salix lasiolepis	FACW
Salvia leucophylla	--
Sambucus mexicana	FAC
Tamarix sp.	FACW
Verbena lasiostachys scabrida	FACW

[b] As given in Reed (1988)..

PLATE 1

ENVICOM CORPORATION

THE AIDLIN GROUP

Pico Canyon Creek

4.0 WATER QUALITY

4.1 Water Quality Objectives

The California Water Code (section 132411) defines water quality objectives as "the allowable limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area." Therefore, water quality objectives are intended to protect public health and welfare and to maintain or enhance water quality in relation to the designated existing and potential beneficial uses of the water. In light of the state's mandate, it will be important to ensure designated beneficial uses are maintained or not degraded. The Antigradation Policy of the State Board (Resolution No. 68-16) restricts degradation of surface and ground waters. As described in the Regional Plan, there are a number of regional objectives for surface inland waters in terms of narrative and numerical water quality values including ammonia, chlorine, color, dissolved oxygen, oil and grease, nitrogen, pesticides, pH, suspended sediments, and exotic vegetation. This data is valuable in establishing a clear indication of the level of water quality to maintain. In addition to the more traditional water quality issues, the Plan also addresses objectives for wetlands. The prime focus is to protect wetland hydrology, such as natural temperature and other physical and chemical characteristics, and to maintain existing habitats with their full complement of flora and fauna, including food supplies, breeding area and wildlife corridors.

4.2 Strategic Planning and Implementation

The goal of the Regional Board is to protect all beneficial uses. As such, several strategies have been developed depending on the nature of the water quality problem. Strategies include control of point source pollutants, control of non-point source pollutants, and remediation of pollution. Many of the programs are implemented through permit review. In the case of the proposed project, the applicant is required to obtain 401 Water Quality Certification, and a Construction Storm Water Permit under the NPDES program, which includes the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

4.3 Beneficial Uses

According to the Los Angeles Basin Water Quality Control Plan (February, 1995), the project site is located within the Santa Clara-Calleguas Hydrologic Unit (403.00) of the Upper Santa Clara River Hydrologic Areas (403.50), within the Eastern Hydrologic Subarea (403.51). While Pico Canyon Creek and Wickham Canyon Creek are not named in the Basin Plan, they are hydrologically connected to the Santa Clara River; therefore, the same beneficial uses apply. The Basin Plan describes Santa Clara-Calleguas Hydrologic Unit as follows:

> The Santa Clara – Calleguas Hydrologic Unit covers most of Ventura County, part of northern Los Angeles County and small parts of Santa Barbara and Kern Counties. With a drainage area of 1,760 square miles, it is the largest hydrologic unit in the Region. Most of the upland area is within the Angeles and Los Padres National Forests. While land use in the lower portion of the drainage area – in particular the Oxnard Plain – is predominantly agricultural, urban (primarily residential) land uses are encroaching upon and rapidly replacing these agricultural lands. The Santa Clara River and Calleguas Creek are the major streams in this area, draining the San Gabriel Mountains, Santa Susana Mountains, Oak Ridge, South Mountain, Simi Hills, Sawmill, Liebre and Frazier Mountains. Large reserves of groundwater exist in alluvial aquifers underlying the Oxnard Plain and along the valleys of the Santa Clara River and its tributaries.

The Basin Plan has been developed to address problems such as these and others. The plan includes measures to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all

regional waters. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses for surface and ground waters, sets objectives to protect beneficial water uses, and describes implementation programs. Applicable beneficial uses are listed below. The Basin Plan requires the protection of all beneficial uses. The beneficial uses associated with the waters of the Aidlin project site currently exist, or have the potential to exist in the future, as listed below (in no preferential order).

Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
Uses of water for community, military or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply. (Potential)

Agricultural Supply (AGR)
Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing. (Existing)

Industrial Process Supply (PROC)
Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality. (Existing)

Industrial Service Supply (IND)
Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality, including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well re-pressurization. (Existing)

Ground Water Recharge (GWR)
Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of groundwater for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers. (Existing)

Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)
Uses of water for a natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality (e.g., salinity). (Existing)

Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities. (Existing)

Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM)
Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates. (Existing)

Wetland Habitat (WET)
Uses of water that support wetland ecosystems, including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of wetland habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife, and other unique wetland functions which enhance quality, such as providing flood and erosion control, stream bank stabilization, and filtration and purification of naturally occurring contaminates. (Existing)

Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

Uses of water that supports terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources. (Existing).

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)

Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered. (Existing).

5.0 REFERENCES

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SECTION 3

Benshoof, Withers & Sandgren, Ltd.
Landscape Architecture and Planning

OAK TREE REPORT
The Aidlin Project
Tract #52796

SUMMARY

This report is part of the first phase of studies being conducted on Aidlin Properties Tract #52796 in a concerted effort to identify important environmental resources on site, prior to finalizing a design layout which will help to satisfy the growing demand for housing in Santa Clarita. The overall goal of the proposed project is to develop a plan that achieves a balance between human and natural ecologies. The purpose of this assessment was to identify significant oak trees early in the design process so that a sensitive planning approach could be applied to preserve as many oaks and as much oak woodland habitat as possible.

A thorough inventory of existing oaks was conducted encompassing an area of approximately 230 acres. The parcel is located in the foothills of the northern spine of the Santa Susana Mountains, in an area that was originally part of the Stevenson Ranch site along Pico Canyon Road. The area was surveyed in the spring 1999, using Global Positioning Satelite equipment to determine the precise locations.

The property is predominantly characterized by a native coastal sage scrub community, with some sections of southern coast live oak riparian forest present. Chaparral and naturalized annual grassland habitats are also present on site, the latter being the result of decades of cattle grazing. There is also random evidence of previous disturbances to the site in the way of access roads, which are now partially hidden by vegetation and man-made debris.

All oak trees found on site are the Coast Live Oak species (Quercus agrifolia) and are located in a few scattered areas in the north-facing canyon draws of the southern portion of the parcel.

Introduction

Of California's 18 species of oaks, the oak trees found on site are the Coast Live Oak species. It is durable and long-lived, potentially 600 years or older, with a magnificently picturesque architectural form in maturity. Although considered one of the few oaks that can thrive in near-coastal conditions, inland it is found on steep north-face hillsides up to an elevation of 5,000 feet, in canyons and along streams and intermittent waterways. The aesthetic value is secondary to its intrinsic value to the wildlife community. The oak woodland habitat is of great ecological importance because it offers food and shelter to a rich diversity of plant and animal life.

The findings of this oak tree reconnaissance survey are reported here, for the purpose of aiding in the development of a planning strategy for community design that preserves the greatest assets of the natural area in which it lies. An assessment was made as to the physiological condition of each oak, so that a determination can be made as to the best way to preserve and protect the existing oaks to remain on site, or effectively replace those in decline, or whose removal cannot be avoided.

Under natural conditions, a wide range of impacts can be tolerated by oaks. Many trees which have sustained severe damage by lightning, fire, wind or insect infestation have, over time, recovered their glossy leaf canopies, although some effects may be apparent in scars or other deformities. Severe physical impacts may also weaken the structural integrity of the tree so that even though it may appear healthy in most respects, the shear weight of its limbs may prove to be more than the tree can support as it matures.

This assessment provides recommendations for preservation and transplantation where appropriate, or, for removal and replacement, based on the general health of each specific tree. It does not, however, give guidelines for these procedures. Recommendations for developing a complete management program for these trees during the CEQA process are made in the conclusion of this report.

It should be mentioned here that most of the oaks we surveyed had tree tags, evidence of previous oak tree inventories. Reference to an Oak tree Report done by Lee Newman and Associates in September 1991, was mentioned in a 1992 draft EIR on Stevenson Ranch Phase 4, Project No.89-436. This report was not available for reference for this oak tree report.

Survey Methods and Limitations

Field surveying was done by licensed landscape architects in collaboration with a certified arborist. Initial sitings of oaks were completed with the aid of aerial photography. Oaks were then located by car and close inspection was performed directly on foot. Several were also discovered in a difficult to access steep drainage to the southwest. Each individual oak tree was located using a hand held GPS unit and verified on site. (*See Exhibit C – Map of Oak Tree Locations*) A total of 14 trees were found. Field notations were made regarding overall health, size and visual quality of each. Trees evaluated had a caliper of at least 8" for a single trunk and a combined caliper of at least 12" for a multi-trunk specimen. Certain trees were noted to have trunk calipers of 36" or greater which meet the Heritage Oak standard for Los Angeles County. Not recorded in the log were two juvenile trees, which did not meet the minimum maturity requirements. However, the new growth is evidence of natural regeneration and a sign of health of the overall oak woodland community.

Health: The overall health status of each tree was assessed with particular attention being given to prevalent oak tree pests or diseases. (*Exhibit D - Key To Important Pests and Diseases on Coast Live Oaks*). Specific signs of disease or infestation were noted and are factored into the overall health rating of each tree. A health rating was given each tree based on the following criteria, for the purpose of aiding in planning decisions.

- Healthy (H) – showing no signs, or minimal signs of damage or disease.
- Sound (S) – damaged by wind, fire or disease but still growing strongly and likely to continue growing well.
- Unsound (U) – considerably affected by pest or disease.

Size: Size is gauged in two ways: the trunk caliper and canopy spread. The caliper of the trunk is recorded in inches measured at 4.5' above the natural grade. Where the tree was situated on a steep bank the caliper was taken at the average 4.5' height, half way up the slope. Multi-trunked specimens were handled in two ways. If the oak was bi-trunked, both trunk diameters are recorded. If there were more than two trunks, the lead trunk of the group was noted with the number of trunks listed separately.

The canopy measurement is straightforward for single specimens, but where oaks are found in groups, the individual canopy may not be recorded.

Visual Quality: Aesthetic character is given a rating that evaluates the visual health of the tree. It also includes other subjective criteria such as form, balance and size. A magnificent old specimen has more value than a juvenile tree. Context is taken into consideration in assessing the form of the tree. Individual trees, standing alone, will have a more balanced form than trees grown in close proximity to one another, often making up only a portion of the canopy. A tree within a major tree cluster is evaluated on two levels, its individual merit, which may be difficult to assess, and that of the tree cluster in which it resides. The habitat value of a cluster of trees which can support a diversity of wildlife adds to the visual quality of the site and will be taken into consideration in addition to the visual qualities of the cluster itself.

The visual rating is evaluated on a diminishing scale of excellent (E), good (G), fair (F) and poor (P).

- E (Excellent) – Outstanding, healthy appearance, mature, a major asset to be preserved if possible.
- G (Good) – Pleasing appearance, mature, healthy appearance, but perhaps with some visual flaws in the way of broken limbs or unbalanced form
- F (Fair) – Major visual defects, showing significant damage to trunk and branch structure, potentially unsound structure, or overall health of the leaf canopy waning.
- P (poor) – Dead or dying

Significant characteristics of each individual tree are charted below. (*See Table 1.0 – Oak Tree Survey Log*) Trees are numbered in the order that they were surveyed. Existing tag numbers are listed for identification on site. In a few cases, no tags were found on a tree. With one of these trees it is assumed that when the previous survey was done, the caliper may have been under the minimum dimension which is usually 6-8" in diameter.

Findings

A total of 14 oaks are described in the Survey Log. All but one were located in one of two groupings within the parcel. *(See attached Oak Tree Location Map)*. The exception is a single tree found north of a large cluster of 10 trees located in a canyon draw below the ridge line along the southern edge of the property.

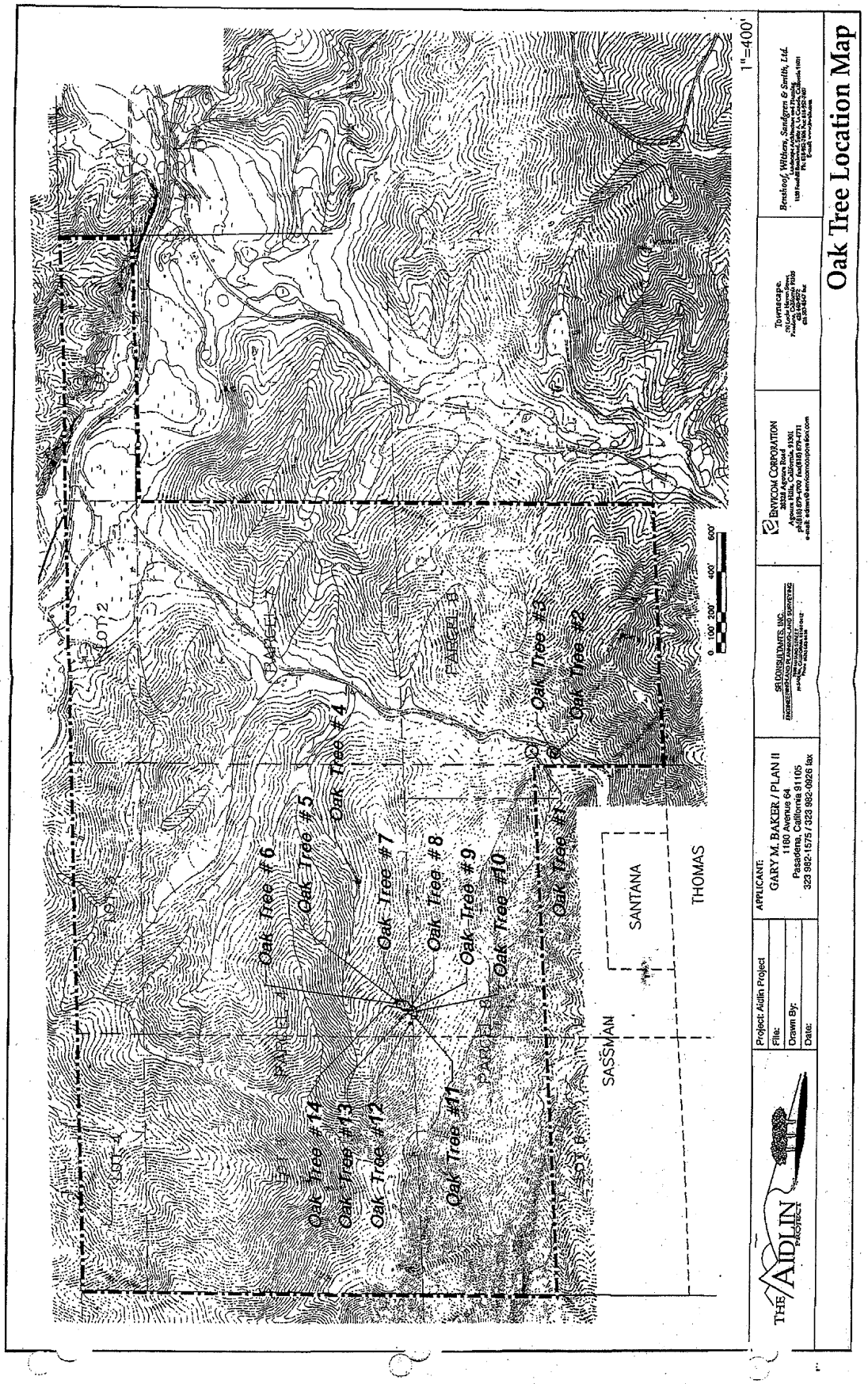
Oak Tree #1
Oak Tree #2
Oak Tree #3
Oak Tree #4
Oak Tree #5
Oak Tree #6
Oak Tree #7
Oak Tree #8
Oak Tree #9
Oak Tree #10
Oak Tree #11
Oak Tree #12
Oak Tree #13
Oak Tree #14
PARCEL A
PARCEL B
PARCEL C
PARCEL D
LOT 1
LOT 2
LOT 4
SASSMAN
SANTANA
THOMAS
0 100' 200' 400' 600'
1"=400'
THE AIDLIN PROJECT
Project: Aidlin Project
File:
Drawn By:
Date:
APPLICANT:
GARY M. BAKER / PLAN II
1180 Avenue 64
Pasadena, California 91105
323 982-1575 / 323 982-0026 fax
SR CONSULTANTS, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNERS AND SURVEYORS
BRYXCOM CORPORATION
26333 Agoura Road
Agoura Hills, California 91301
Townscape
Brookhof, Wilburn, Sandgren & Smith, Ltd.
Oak Tree Location Map

Table 1.0

OAK TREE SURVEY

Quercus agrifolia

CHARACTERISTICS							HEALTH					
Tree No.	Existing Tag	Caliper	Multi-Trunk (Qty.)	Canopy	Heritage Tree	Aesthetic Rating	Insects, Disease, Parasites	Fire/Wind Damage	Cavity/Heart Rot	Structural Instability	Health Rating	COMMENTS AND NOTES
1	431	38"		50'x70'	✓	G			✓		S	Major branch torn at base on south side with beehive in cavity.
2		10"/7"	2	40'x50'		E					H	Branching low to ground, shares canopy with #3.
3	430	15"		40'x50'		E					H	Single trunked, healthy, shares canopy with #2.
4		15"		21'		F					H	Vertical growth, with two young suckers sprouting from damaged crown.
5		5"	4	15'		E					H	Young tree, unshaded, large canopy for its apparent age.
6		15"		25'		G			✓		S	Lowest lateral branch has canker rot, may eventually weaken this limb.
7		26"		40'		E					H	Mature, beautiful specimen.
8		10"		15'		G					H	
9		25"		35'		E	B				S	Past insect damage on lowest branching limb associated with rot; one crossed branch otherwise excellent form.
10		13"	3	25'		G					H	Tangle of dead twigs fanning out at base; Combined caliper of trunks approximately 28".
11		15"		20'		G					H	Low canopy, crowding out smaller (unrecorded) juvenile oak.

LEGEND

Aesthetic Rating
E = Excellent
G = Good
F = Fair

Health Rating
H = Healthy
S = Sound
U = Unsound

Insects, Disease, Parasites
B = Borers (Ants, Sycamore Borers)
M = Mistletoe
A = Armillaria
G = Oak Gall
OF = Oak White Flies
TB = Twig Blight
P = Pit Scale
C = Bleeding Canker
W = Carpenter Worm
SF = Slime Flux
OM = Oak Moth
OG = Oak Twig Girdler
OB = Oak Twig Border

Table 1.0 (con't)

OAK TREE SURVEY

Quercus agrifolia

CHARACTERISTICS							HEALTH					COMMENTS AND NOTES
Tree No.	Existing Tag	Caliper	Multi-Trunk (Qty.)	Canopy	Heritage Tree	Aesthetic Rating	Insects, Disease, Parasites	Fire/Wind Damage	Cavity/Heart Rot	Structural Instability	Health Rating	
12		9"/6"	2	12'		G					H	
13		8"/5"	2	12'		G					H	
14		7"	3	18'		G					H	Combined caliper of trunks approximately 15".

LEGEND

Aesthetic Rating
E = Excellent
G = Good
F = Fair

Health Rating
H = Healthy
S = Sound
U = Unsound

Insects, Disease, Parasites
B = Borers (Ants, Sycamore Borers)
M = Mistletoe
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OM = Oak Moth
OG = Oak Twig Girdler
OB = Oak Twig Border

Context

There are three trees in Wickham Canyon, inside the southern edge corner of the property, which mark the beginning of a distinctive Coast Live Oak Woodland habitat, which continues through the rest of the canyon off site. All trees in this vicinity are relatively healthy. One showed signs of having lost a major limb where a bee colony has since made a home. The trunks and bark were evaluated for signs of insects, fungus or seepage. Branches, leaf color, and tip growth appeared normal for the season. Twiggy dead wood represented under 15% of the leaf canopy and is considered within normal ranges. None of these trees fall within the grading limits of the proposed project. Together they should be considered a significant natural resource, important as an edge component to the existing woodland habitat that stretches beyond.

A second stand of oaks is clustered below the 2030 ft. peak in a steep, north-facing drainage ravine in the designated open space area to the south of the proposed development. Looking up from the nearest access road, there are 10 Coast Live Oaks nestled in the ravine and one about 200 feet downslope and considerably to the east. As a grouping, the stand is large enough to have particular habitat significance to the local wildlife community.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Natural oak tree regeneration has steadily fallen off since the introduction of exotic species in this continent in the late 1700s. Introduced annual grasses, it is now believed, do not provide an environment that is conducive to natural oak tree regeneration. Livestock grazing has also had a detrimental affect on saplings and their ability to transition into mature trees. An important part of California's biotic heritage is threatened. It is therefore all the more incumbent on planners to become proactive in promoting a process that insures the long term survival of these trees and the plant community they host.

This report provides a preliminary assessment of the oaks on this site - their appearance, condition and context. As entitlement process progresses, it will give planners background to draw on, in conjunction with other environmental surveys, when developing design alternatives that are responsive to CEQA mandates.

Tiering off of this report, a strategy for oak tree relocation or replacement can be defined for any trees, which will be directly impacted by proposed development. In addition, a framework for the protection and preservation of the existing oaks, which are to remain, can be established.

During the CEQA process, it is recommend that an Oak Tree Program be developed to:

1. guide the protection of existing oaks to remain on site
2. identify oaks that may be impacted by development and create a mitigation strategy
3. if oaks are to be relocated, establish guidelines for the transplantation of oaks on site including temporary on site storage
4. provide maintenance criteria for all oaks and a long term management program for all relocated oaks

Thus far, in the preliminary design process for this project, every effort has been made by the planners to work around these "protected" trees. Ideally, this report and the recommendations herein, will serve to support current County of Los Angeles requirements that serve to protect this important part of California's biotic heritage.

KEY TO MAJOR PESTS AND DISEASES ON COAST LIVE OAKS

(A) Armillaria (Oak Root Fungus):
Bark at base and below soil line is killed to wood and may show horizontal and vertical splits or is subject to chipping off. White felt-like filaments of fungus are found growing in and under bark.

(C) Bleeding Canker:
Leaking of sap on the trunk or branches caused by Phytophthora

(OM) California Oak Moth:
Sudden defoliation in the spring by a caterpillar. Tree usually recovers.

(W) Carpenter Worm:
Wood boring insect, which mines through bark and wood causing physiological damage. Insect usually attacks already weakened or stressed trees.

(P) Pit Scale:
Twigs show signs of sunken pits and appear somewhat swollen or flattened due to one of several species of sucking insect.

(G) Oak Leaf and Stem Galls:
Harmless swellings caused by wasps.

(OG) Oak Twig Girdler:
Tunnels found beneath twig surface

(OB) Oak Twig Border:
Tunnel found in center of twig

(OF) Oak White Flies:
Various species of Whitefly often feed on undersides of leaves. Sometimes cause minor defoliation.

(SF) Slime Flux:
Unusually wet wood found on some trees, which leaks sap-like material.

(B) Western Sycamore Borer:
Boring insect, which leaves signs of exit holes and reddish granular insect frass. Rarely bores deep enough to affect cambium layer.

(WB) Witch s Broom:
Dense clusters of twigs form along main branches following severe pruning often before death.

(TB) Twig Blight:
Twig ends die without becoming densely branched. Caused by boring insects or several forms of fungus.

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SECTION 4

RMW

Paleo Associates

Paleontology

Archaeology

History

RMW Project Number: 01-1797

Paleontological Resources Assessment Report

For
Aidlin West EIR

Stevenson Ranch area, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Paleontologist and Geologist

June 2001

Introduction

RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. was retained by Mr. Gary Baker to evaluate the paleontological resources for the Aidlin West EIR. The project site consists of approximately 230 acres of heavily vegetated rolling terrain located in the Stevenson Ranch area of the Santa Clarita Valley, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1).

Methods and Personnel

Cara Corsetti and Sherri Gust, Qualified Paleontologists, conducted a field survey of the proposed project area on May 14, 2001. Cara Corsetti reviewed the literature on the paleontology and geology of the Santa Clarita Valley area using both published and unpublished reports and papers. Fossils collected during the field survey were identified by Lindsey Groves, Collection Manager of Malacology and Invertebrate Paleontology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. A literature review of all known fossil localities within a one-mile radius of the project site was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod, Collection Manager of Vertebrate Paleontology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. All work was performed under the supervision of Cara Corsetti, Qualified Paleontologist.

Stratigraphy and Paleontology

Previous geologic mapping of the project area indicates that the proposed project will impact sediments mapped as Holocene alluvium, the Pliocene Pico Formation and the late Miocene to early Pliocene Towsley Formation (Winterer and Durham 1958; Dibblee 1992; Dibblee 1996).

Towsley Formation

The oldest unit that will be impacted at the project area is the late Miocene to early Pliocene (10 to 5 million years old) Towsley Formation. The unit is present only in the southwest corner of the Westerly property (Figure 2). Winterer and Durham (1958) named the Towsley Formation for type exposures in Towsley Canyon, located approximately one-mile southeast of the project site (Saul and Wooton 1983).

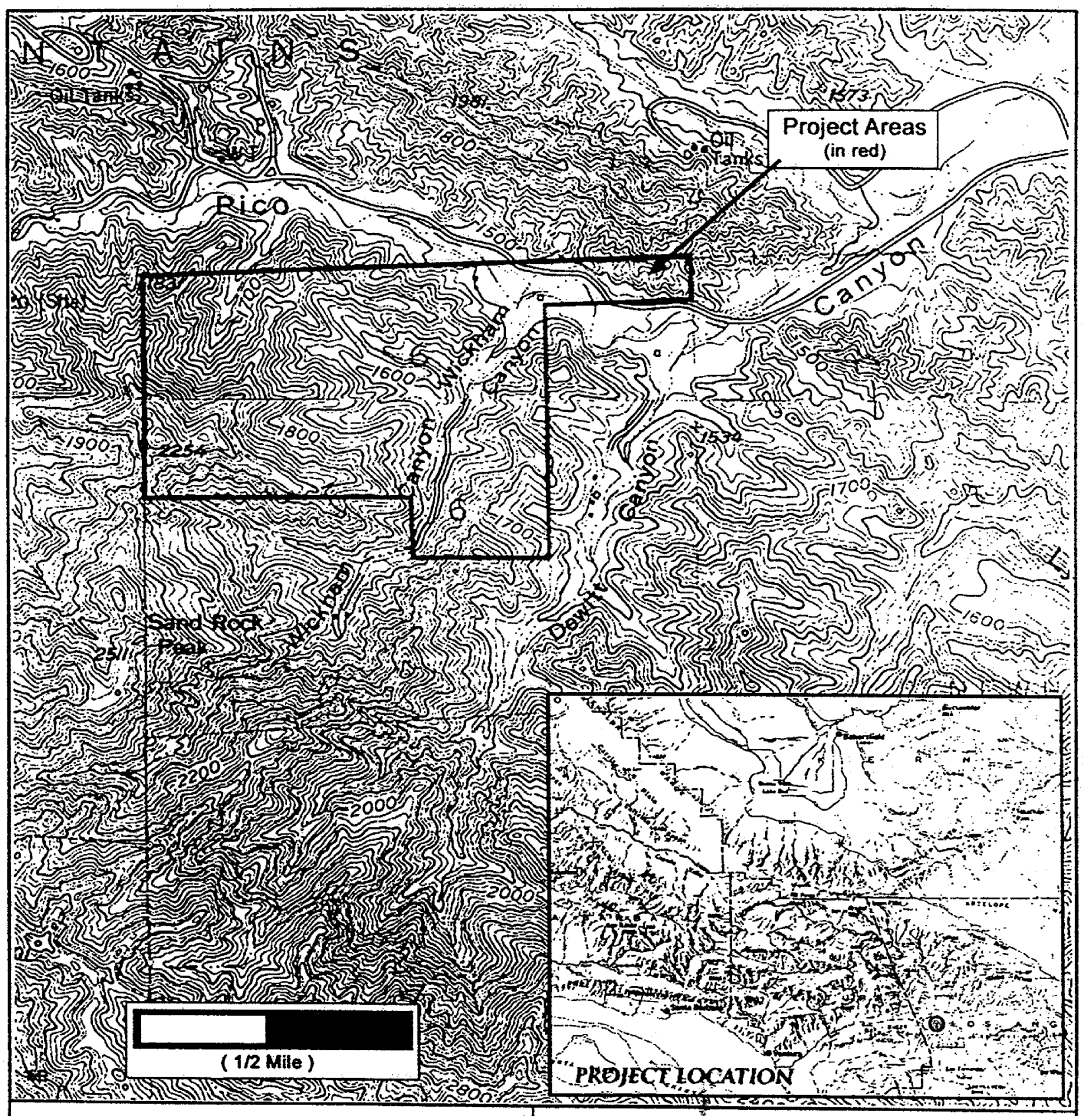

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Figure 1: Project Location

Portion of USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles, Newhall, 1952; Photorevised 1988 and Oat Mountain, 1952; photorevised 1969

Area shown lies in Los Angeles County, California

N

The Towsley Formation is composed of brown-weathering, marine siltstone and mudstone with extensive lenses of sandstone, conglomeratic sandstone and conglomerate. The unit, which ranges from a few meters to 1,200 meters thick, was deposited in a deep marine, quiet water paleo-environment, which allowed for the extensive deposition of fine-grained sediments (Saul and Wooton 1983). The Towsley Formation is known to contain significant marine mammal fossil remains and has thus been assigned a high paleontologic sensitivity level in Los Angeles County (see Figure 2).

Pico Formation

The Pliocene (5 to 1.5 million years old) Pico Formation, outcropping in over 90% of the project area, was originally named by Kew (1924) for exposures in nearby Pico Canyon. The marine Pico Formation is composed of light olive-gray and bluish-gray siltstone and fine-grained sandy siltstone containing small reddish-brown concretions, interbedded with sandstone and conglomerate (Winterer and Durham 1958). The Pliocene marine Pico Formation has been assigned a high paleontologic sensitivity level due to the significant invertebrate and vertebrate fossil remains found in Pico sediments throughout the Los Angeles Basin (see Figure 2).

Holocene Alluvium

Geologic mapping indicates that the surfical sediments outcropping in Pico and Wickham Canyons are Holocene (<10,000 years old) alluvial stream deposits which are composed of unconsolidated, poorly-sorted gray, light brown or reddish-brown silt, sand and gravel (Winterer and Durham 1958). Holocene deposits are too young (less than 10,000 years old) to contain fossils and are thus classified as low sensitivity sediments (see Figure 2).

Results

Several invertebrate fossils, consisting of partial shells and shell hash, were observed and collected from the Pliocene Pico Formation during the field survey. Unfortunately due to poor preservation, only two specimens could be identified, *Neverita reclusiana* (moon snail) and *Lucinoma annulata* (clam). Both species exist in the present day. *Neverita reclusiana* is a shallow water marine snail that ranges from California to Mexico, and *Lucinoma annulata* is a large, deep water marine clam that ranges from Alaska to Mexico (Morris 1966). The presence

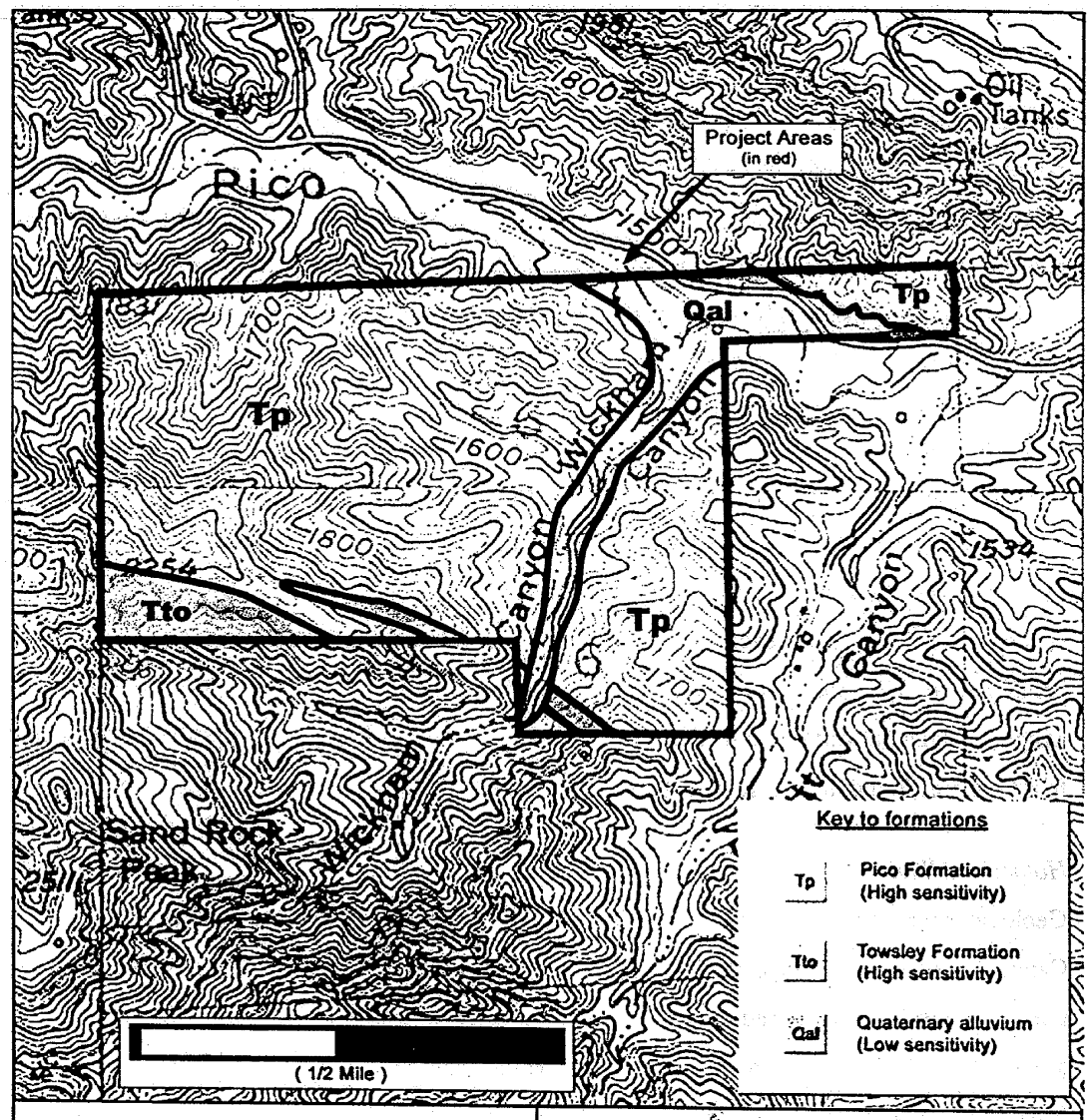

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Figure 2: Paleo Sensitivity Map

Portion of USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles, Newhall, 1952; pr.1988 and Oat Mountain, 1952; pr. 1969

Area shown lies in Los Angeles County, California

Area showing geologic formations taken from Geologic Map of the Newhall Quadrangle by Thomas W. Diblee jr., 1996

N

of both deep and shallow water species mixed within the fossil bed, along with the highly fragmented nature of the specimens indicate the samples were collected from a storm deposit. No fossils were discovered in the late Miocene to early Pliocene Towsley Formation or Quaternary Alluvium during the field survey.

A literature review of all known fossil localities within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries was conducted at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. One fossil site, LACM 6365, lies in or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Unfortunately the locality, which contains the remains of a pinniped (seal, sea lion, or walrus), was not described accurately enough when it was collected to determine if it actually lies within the project area boundaries, or whether the fossils excavated from LACM 6365 were discovered in Pico or Towsley sediments.

Nearby fossil localities from the Pico Formation have produced sharks (*Carcharodon carcharias*, the Great White shark), and the remains of a right whale (Balaenidae) (Barnes et al., unpublished manuscript). Additionally, a fossil locality from the Towsley Formation, located in Humphreys, has produced the remains of three highly significant marine mammals: *Nannocetus eremus*, a primitive baleen whale, *Imagotaria downsi*, a primitive walrus relative that resembled modern day sea lions, and *Dusisiren jordani*, a sea cow (Barnes et al., unpublished manuscript).

Conclusions

Based on the geologic and paleontologic reports of the region, two of the three geologic units present on the Aidlin West project site have a high potential to contain nonrenewable scientific resources and should be monitored closely. The surfical Holocene alluvium present is too young to contain nonrenewable scientific resources and thus does not require close paleontological monitoring.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

All grading operations are likely to result in the destruction of fossils unless proper mitigation measures are implemented. Fossils are an important, nonrenewable scientific resource. The destruction of these fossils would represent a significant adverse impact on the region's paleontological resources.

Cumulative impacts on paleontological resources result when rock units become unavailable for study and observation by scientists. The destruction of fossils has a significant cumulative impact as it makes biological records of ancient life unavailable for study by scientists. While this project will have a relatively small cumulative impact on the region's paleontological resources, it is important to keep in mind the amount of local rock units/fossils already made unavailable for study.

Implementation of proper mitigation measures can reduce the impacts to the paleontological resources. The following mitigation measures have been developed to reduce the adverse impacts of project construction on paleontological resources to a less than significant level. The measures are derived from the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists and meet the requirements of Los Angeles County and CEQA. These mitigation measures have been used throughout southern California and have been demonstrated to be successful in protecting paleontological resources while allowing timely completion of construction.

1. A qualified paleontologist will be retained to perform monitoring of construction excavations. Monitoring will include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine if fossils are present. The monitor will have authority to divert or direct grading away from exposed fossils temporarily in order to recover the fossil specimens.

2. If microfossils are present, the monitor will collect matrix for processing. In order to expedite removal of fossiliferous matrix, the monitor may request heavy machinery assistance to move large quantities of matrix out of the path of construction to designated stockpile areas. Testing

of stockpiles will consist of screen washing small samples (200 pounds) to determine if significant fossils are present. Productive tests will result in screen washing of additional matrix from the stockpiles to a maximum of 6000 pounds per locality to ensure recovery of a scientifically significant sample.

3. All earth-moving of the Towsley Formation and Pico Formation will be monitored full-time initially. The high paleontological sensitivity of these formations requires a maximum effort to recover fossils. If the rock units do not produce the expected amounts of fossils, monitoring time may be reduced accordingly.

4. The qualified paleontologist will prepare monthly progress reports to be filed with the client and the lead agency.

5. At each fossil locality, field data forms will record the locality, stratigraphic columns will be measured and appropriate scientific samples submitted for analysis.

6. Fossils recovered will be prepared to the point of identification, stabilized, mapped on the USGS Topo map, and listed in a database to allow analysis.

7. All significant fossils collected will be donated to a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials. The institution selected must be capable of curating the specimens, and field notes, geologic maps, and stratigraphic sections associated with the project, as well as allow for retrieval of specific specimens by researchers.

8. The qualified paleontologist will prepare a final mitigation report to be filed with the client, the lead agency, and the fossil repository upon completion of all field and laboratory work.

Respectfully submitted

Cara Corsetti

Los Angles County Qualified Paleontologist

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AUTHOR: Patrick O. Maxon, Registered Professional Archaeologist

DATE: May 2000

TITLE	SUBMITTED BY	
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Evaluation of TT 52796 (the Aidlin Project) near the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates Archaeology Paleontology History 23392 Madero, Suite L Mission Viejo, California 92691 (949) 770-8042 FAX (949) 458-9058	 Cottonwood Triangular Projectile Point, Rose Canyon Variant, collected by RMW Paleo, 1994

SUBMITTED TO: Ms. Lisa Ballin
Envicom Corporation
28328 Agoura Road
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

PROJECT NUMBER: RMW Project Number 00-1659

USGS QUADRANGLES: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles, Newhall, California, 1952; Photorevised 1988 and Oat Mountain, California, 1952; Photorevised 1969

ACREAGE: 230 Acres

KEYWORDS: Los Angeles County, Township 3N, Range 16W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

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MAPS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Purpose and Scope: Plans have been produced to develop portions of the 230 acre project site referred to as TT 52796, near the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. was retained by Envicom Corporation to accomplish a cultural resources reconnaissance of the proposed development areas of TT 52796. This report details the results of the work accomplished.

Dates of Investigation: The field portion of the investigation was undertaken on 25 February 1999. The report was completed on 12 May 2000

Findings

1. Two structures and related outbuildings and debris were noted near the northern end of Tentative Tract 52796, south of the current Pico Canyon Road. Information given to the researcher is that they were constructed after 1918. A riveted iron standpipe, representing the remnants of exploratory oil well drilling, was observed immediately east of the main dirt road through Wickham Canyon, approximately 350 meters south of the beekeeping building near the northern end of the property. The researcher was informed that the well was exploratory in nature and crude oil was never extracted.

2. No prehistoric cultural resources were discovered on the parcel

Evaluation: The two structures and related out buildings and the exploratory oil well were evaluated by a professional architectural historian. Evaluation was accomplished by Timothy Gregory, the Building Biographer, on 8 May 1999. Mr. Gregory determined that the Larinan Apiary (the bee-keeping structure and related structures) is of minor local significance under criterion A (patterns of settlement) of the California Register of Historic Resources. An evaluation code of 5S3 (Not eligible for the National Register and not eligible for listing under a local ordinance, but eligible for special consideration in local planning) was assigned to the resource. Although a resource with a code of 5 may be nominated to the California Register, Mr. Gregory recommended that the resource not be nominated due to its lack of sufficient significance (Gregory 1999:10). See Confidential Appendix C for a copy of the report.

The project historian has recommended that Los Angeles County undertake an historic resources survey of the unincorporated area surrounding Santa Clarita to ascertain, in advance of construction, which rural properties are the most significant. The survey should also include historic viewsheds and scenic landscapes. Knowledge of such resources will facilitate planning and help protect sites that are the most significant.

While this is not a concern of the client, it is something the county should be made aware of; therefore, a copy of the historical resources report will be sent to the appropriate Los Angeles County agency with a cover letter pointing out this recommendation.

Undertaking Affects: Grading in preparation of home construction will destroy both structures, the oil well and any cultural resources lying undiscovered within the development area.

Investigation Constraints: Dense vegetation over a large portion of the study area prevented an adequate examination of the ground surface in those areas.

Recommendations: The architectural historian, Tim Gregory, recommended that the Larinan Apiary be assigned a mitigation measure designation of 2d (Gregory 1999:11). This designation requires complete photographic documentation of the resource and the production of a detailed historic report. The record should be made publicly accessible; therefore, Mr. Gregory recommended submitting the historic report to the Newhall branch of the Los Angeles County Public Library and the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society. These measures were accomplished.

It is not necessary to monitor destruction of the historic structures on the property; however, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor the removal of the structures' foundations for the possibility of buried cultural resources. Additionally, a qualified archaeologist must monitor brushing/clearing of vegetation and the initial stages of grading on the parcel to determine if any historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources is present, but obscured by the dense brush.

Disposition of Data: This report will be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center, University of California, Los Angeles, with Envicom Corporation and with RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at RMW Paleo Associates.

CONTRACTING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

Contract Data: Plans have been produced to develop portions of the 230 acre project site referred to as TT 52796, near the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. RMW was subcontracted by Envicom Corporation to complete the required work. The schedule for completion of the project is unknown.

Purpose: This study was completed under the provisions of the *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA). Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as basic guidelines for the cultural resources study (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998).

Public Resources Code SS5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources for their eligibility to be listed on the *California Register of Historical Resources*. The purposes of the register are to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change (Office of Historic Preservation 1995a:1). The criteria for listing resources on the California Register were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP).

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A-D) in the revised CEQA guidelines (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998), a resource is considered *historically significant* if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

B: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of an important, creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;

D: Has yielded, or may likely yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources that are at least 50 years old are potentially eligible for listing on the *California Register* and must be evaluated. The Office of Historic Preservation recommends *recording* all cultural resources over 45 years old. The 45 year criteria recognizes there is often a five year lag between resource identification and the date when planning decisions are made (Office of Historic Preservation 1995b:2). The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

Undertaking: The proposed project entails mass grading in preparation of the construction of an unknown number of single-family homes on the property. Approximately 200 acres of the property are slated for development at this time. The schedule for completion of the project is unknown.

Maps: Map 1 is a portion of USGS 1 by 2 degree map, Los Angeles, California, depicting the general vicinity of the study area. Map 2 is a portion of the USGS quadrangles Newhall and Oat Mountain, California depicting the specific location of the study area.

Personnel: The cultural resources reconnaissance was conducted by Patrick O. Maxon and Staff Archaeologist Marco Bonifacic. This report was produced by Patrick Maxon. Resumes for all individuals involved in the current study are contained in Appendix A.

Cottonwood Triangular Projectile Point, Rose Canyon Variant, collected by RMW Paleo, 1994

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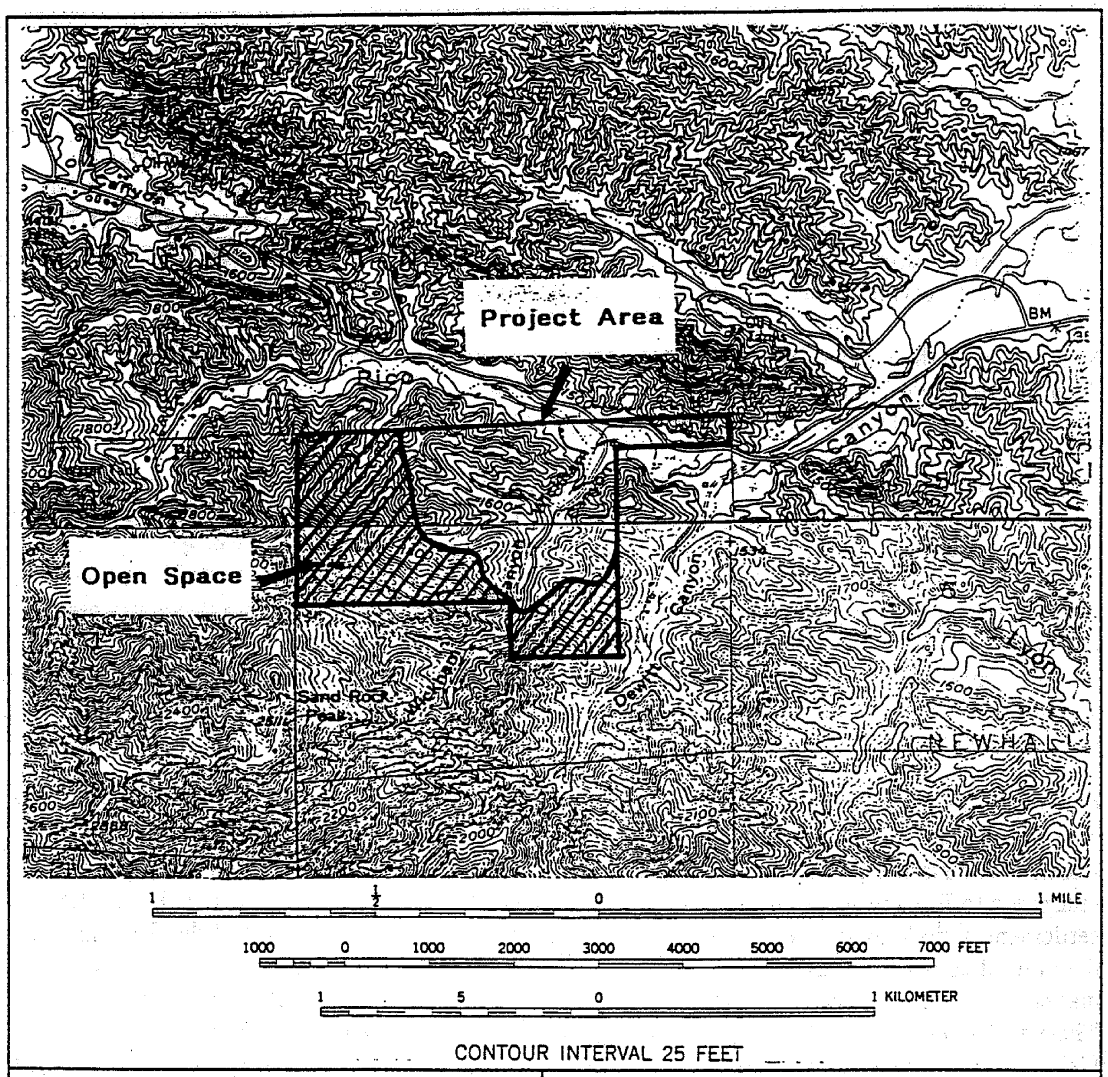
Map 1: PROJECT VICINITY

Portion of 1 by 2 Degree
USGS Los Angeles,
California Map, 1975

Scale = 1:250,000

N

RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. 3



Cottonwood Triangular Projectile Point, Rose Canyon Variant, collected by RMW Paleo, 1994

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Map 2: PROJECT AREA

Portion of USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles, Newhall, 1952; Photorevised 1988 and Oat Mountain, 1952; Photorevised 1969

Area shown lies in Township 3N Range 16W

Scale = 1:24,000

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RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. 4

SETTING

Natural: Project site TT 52796 is dominated by high ridges (reaching a height of 2,250 feet above sea level in the western end of the portion), separated by east/west trending drainages. These lead into the major stream on the property (Wickham Creek), traversing roughly south to north through Wickham Canyon. Pico Canyon runs through the extreme eastern portion of TT 52796. The portion of the canyon within the parcel consists chiefly of the floodplain created by the east/west flowing creek alongside Pico Canyon Road.

Vegetation on the properties is, to a large degree, Sage Scrub dominated by purple sage. Some Riparian vegetation, with mulefat scrub, exists in the larger canyons. Walnut Woodland grows in discrete areas on the southern end of the westerly property.

The general climate of the study area vicinity is described as Mediterranean, with temperatures rarely exceeding 35 degrees Celsius or dropping below five degrees Celsius. Rainfall occurs primarily between November and April and averages ten to 15 centimeters per year.

Geologically, the properties' ridges and slopes are composed of sandstones and conglomerates of the *Pico Formation* with interfingers of the *Saugus Formation*: conglomerates composed of granites, gneisses, quartzites, etc. deposited in the Pleistocene Epoch by westward flowing streams. Sediments within drainages are composed of *Quaternary* alluvial gravels and sands (Dibblee 1992 and 1996).

Cultural: The archaeological heritage of California is quite rich, probably more so than any other North American region north of Mexico. However, the archaeology of California is not well known. The Native Californians were generally quite peaceful and did not often offer warlike resistance to European settlement. Consequently, they did not gain great notoriety during the settlement period. Also, the original Californians were first under the control of the Spanish and then the Mexican governments and only later, after much of their culture had been destroyed by disease and displacement, did they come under the control of the United States government. There was only a minor Native American presence remaining in California when it became a United States possession and massive development began. Consequently, very little interest in the natives and their prehistory was initially generated. It was many years later before the size, complexity and extent of archaeological deposits in the state became apparent.

Prehistoric: Humans have been present in the New World since at least 10,000 to 11,000 B.C.E. (before the common era). There is growing evidence, however, that humans were present long before that date (Dixon 1993). Linguistic and genetic studies suggest a date of 20,000 to 40,000 years ago as being more realistic (LA Times 1998). The evidence of earlier occupation is not yet conclusive, but it is beginning to be accepted by archaeologists. The few generally accepted remains suggest a very small, mobile population apparently dependant on hunting of large game

animals as the primary subsistence strategy. Other sources were certainly exploited, but the bulk of the traces remaining today are related to game hunting. (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984, Moratto 1984).

Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) identify the earliest portion of the archaeological sequence - to about 9,000 B.C.E. - as the Paleo-Indian Period. The surviving material culture of this period consists primarily of large, extremely well made projectile points and large but crude tools, such as scrapers and choppers. Such an assemblage was utilized to exploit the large game animals available to Pleistocene Epoch populations. Encampments were not permanent, but were probably sited near a major kill. Occupation would have persisted only until the resources of that kill were exhausted. It is probable that the Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than extended families and that contact with other such groups was infrequent. The Pleistocene came to an end sometime around 9,000 B.C.E., and the large game animals gradually became extinct. This major change in resource availability forced a major change in subsistence strategies.

A general chronology has been developed for the Southern California coastal region by Wallace (1955) for the time subsequent to the Paleo-Indian Period:

The *Millingstone Horizon* people (ca. 5,500-1,500 B.C.E.) practiced a mixed hunting and gathering food procurement strategy. Game hunting still played an important role in the economy, but by this time the Native Americans had learned to exploit the hard seed resources of the coastal sage scrub and chaparral ecological communities. The rapid extinction of the large mammals that the Paleo-Indian had previously been exploiting necessitated this shift in resource exploitation. Manos and metates, the principle implements used to process the seeds, appear in large numbers for the first time in this horizon, and are especially numerous near the end of the period. Other specialized tools were developed to process the increased resources utilized by Millingstone people. Bone tools and shell items are uncommon; probably having decomposed over time. Settlement size seems to have increased and an annual round of seasonal migrations may have been practiced as movements coincided with ripening vegetal resources. Some formal burials are also evident.

The *Intermediate Horizon* (ca. 1,500 B.C.E. to C.E. [common era] 1,000), is characterized by a shift away from primarily vegetable food exploitation to a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy. In general, the use of groundstone implements gives way to the production of small, chipped stone tools, such as projectile points, suitable for hunting. It was during this time that the mortar and pestle were introduced. The mano and metate continued to be used on a somewhat reduced scale, but the introduction of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to that of the acorn. The acorn then became the staple of the California Native Americans and remained so until European contact.

In the *Late Prehistoric Horizon*, there was a greater use of food resources with more land and sea mammal hunting to complement collecting. The material culture in the Late Horizon was more complex. More classes of artifacts were being produced and they exhibited a more sophisticated

degree of workmanship. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow. Other items include steatite containers, shell fishhooks, perforated stones, bone tools, personal ornaments, asphalt adhesive and elaborate mortuary customs (Wallace 1955:195).

During the final centuries prior to Spanish contact, the archaeological record reveals great increases in population. Some villages contained as many as 1,500 persons. Apparently, many of these settlements were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally.

During the Late Prehistoric, emigrants from the Great Basin appeared in the Los Angeles and Orange County area. Because it is difficult to separate the archaeological assemblages of the emigrants from those of the indigenous peoples on the basis of artifact typology alone, these peoples either were very quick to adopt most of the local traits, or brought a similar material culture with them.

Ethnographic: The current study area was inhabited by a Native American group ethnographically known as the Tataviam. The territory of the Tataviam extended from the Sawmill Mountains in the north to the Antelope Valley on the east. The west was bounded by Castac Lake and Sespe Creek. Beyond was Chumash territory. The majority of the Tataviam population, however, was concentrated in the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River east of Piru Creek.

Little is known of the Tataviam. The name "Tataviam" itself is derived from the Kitanemuk's designation for them (King and Blackburn 1978:535). Kroeber (1925:614) called them the "Alliklik." This was apparently the Chumash name for them. Bright (1975 in King and Blackburn 1978) concluded that their language may have been a remnant of an unknown language that was influenced by Takic, or more likely, that it was Takic, but not Serran or Cupan. They probably began to differentiate from other Southern California Takic speakers around 1000 B.C.E.

Archaeological data, the main source of information on the group, indicate broad similarities among the Tataviam, the Chumash and the Gabrielino. The Tataviam, more so than their neighbors, probably relied more heavily on yucca as a staple; however, other foodstuffs utilized were probably no different than their neighbors (King and Blackburn 1978:536).

Tataviam villages ranged from large centers of around 200 individuals to small settlements of ten to 15 souls. Larger villages, surrounded by smaller settlements, were dispersed evenly throughout their territory. King and Blackburn (1978:536) estimate the total Tataviam population at the time of historic contact at approximately 1,000 individuals.

Most of the Tataviam population had been baptized at the San Fernando Mission by 1810 and they quickly intermarried with other Native American groups. By 1916, the last Tataviam speaker had died (King and Blackburn 1978:536).

RESEARCH ISSUES

Regional research concerns such as social networking, settlement patterns, and refining chronological sequences cannot be properly addressed during a project that is reconnaissance in nature. The primary purpose of an archaeological reconnaissance is to locate sites and offer an appraisal of the condition of any sites located.

Available information indicates that early settlements were located near reliable sources of water, but in areas commanding a view of the surroundings. The area surrounding an encampment or village was used for hunting, resource collecting and initial processing of those resources. Such resources included lithic material for tool manufacture, animal and vegetable (roots, bulbs, seeds, berries, nuts, etc.) resources. Later period sites were also located near reliable water, but were generally situated in canyons and less frequently on ridges (King 1993).

Collecting and initial processing of material for chipped lithic tool production leaves evidence in the form of damaged surfaces where material was removed, chipping waste from initial reduction of that material, hammerstones used in the reduction and cores from which viable material was removed. Milling tool production probably relied on the collection of suitable cobbles and would leave no trace. Hunting of game animals was an activity probably pursued in the project area vicinity. Game animals were abundant in the Sage Scrub and Chaparral Communities and were certainly exploited by the prehistoric inhabitants. Evidence of hunting activities may include blinds, lost or broken projectile points and animal bones within the habitation areas.

Vegetable resource collecting and initial processing may have been performed in the project area. Evidence for such activities would be the recovery of manos, metates, mortars (including bedrock) and pestles, scrapers and choppers. These artifacts by themselves are evidence of vegetable resource collection and initial processing. Only with a wide range of other artifact varieties do they constitute evidence of substantial habitation.

It is thus assumed that archaeological sites in the general vicinity include the possibility of relatively large seasonal and/or permanently occupied encampments located near a reliable source of water, as well as smaller specialized use camps. Seed collecting and processing stations were located in more or less level areas in the vicinity of the desired vegetable resources. Chipped lithic tool manufacturing stations contain traces of chipping waste products and tools such as hammerstones and cores. They either occur as isolated sites or within larger site complexes.

Hypotheses: Because the project was reconnaissance in nature, the hypotheses were kept simple:

1. Special use sites are to be expected in areas containing essential or unique resources. Specialized use sites could include those that represent quarrying for lithic tool production, those used for the production and/or maintenance of lithic tools, those that would have been used for hunting birds or other animals or those used during the collection and processing of vegetable resources.

2. Sites should be recognizable due to physical changes that have occurred as a result of human use and/or habitation.

3. Historic debris should be encountered where recognized historic buildings or other structures occur.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of the records housed at the South Central Coastal Information Center, University of California, Los Angeles was completed by Phyllisa Eisentraut, Coordinator of the Center, on 1 March 1999 (See Confidential Appendix B). The record search area included the project area and its vicinity within a one-half mile radius. The search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within the project area as well as a review of all known cultural resources survey and excavation reports. Information Center sources reviewed include:

- Information Center's historical resources files.
- *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1997).
- *California State Historic Resources Inventory* (HRI).
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1992).
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1990).
- USGS Quadrangles: 1:62,500 scale, Santa Susana, California Quadrangle, 1903 and 1903, reprinted 1948; 1:24,000 scale, Newhall, California Quadrangle, 1952, Photorevised 1988; and 1:24,000 scale, Oat Mountain, California Quadrangle, 1952, Photorevised 1969.

The listings of the California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation indicate two California Historical Landmarks within a one-half mile radius of the project area:

1. Located on West Pico Canyon Road, 3.3 miles (5.3 kilometers) west of Interstate 5 and 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) west of the current property, stands CSO-4 (Pico No.4), California's first commercially productive oil well. Drilling began in early 1876 under the supervision of Demetrius G. Scofield, the first president of Standard Oil of California. It was completed to a depth of 300 feet in September 1876. The well was later deepened to 600 feet. It then produced 150 barrels a day and continued in operation for 77 years. the Pacific Coast Oil Company of California was formed as a result of the success of the well. The well's success led to the construction of the state's first refinery nearby.

2. Located at 27201 W. Pico Canyon Road, 2.8 miles (4.5 kilometers) west of Interstate 5 and one mile (1.6 kilometers) west of the current property, is what remains of the town of Mentryville. The town was named after Charles Alexander Mentry, who in 1876 drilled the first successful oil well in California. It was here that Star Oil Company, one of the predecessors of Standard Oil of California, was formed. Mentry's restored home, barn and Felton School remain on the site.

One prehistoric archaeological site has been recorded within a one-half mile radius of the project area. It was recorded in 1979 by Banks, and is located some 600 meters northeast of the study area, north of Pico Canyon Road. Since its recording, the site area was examined by archaeologists at least twice, but no cultural resources were observed. It was surmised that the site had been destroyed or that the area never actually contained an archaeological site (Peak and Associates 1992). The site area was not visited during the current project.

Two cultural resources survey reports have been produced for the study area and its vicinity. One (Peak and Associates 1992) included a portion of the study area and a second (Van Horn 1979) included Portrero Canyon and lands to the north. The former report was produced after a reconnaissance of a proposed oil transportation pipeline route along Pico Canyon. A small portion of the reconnaissance included the northern boundary of the current project area. The latter report was a cultural resources overview of 3,000 acres bordering Portrero Canyon, north of the current study area. No significant cultural resources were discovered on the current study area during either project.

METHODS

A cultural resources reconnaissance of the subject property (Tentative Tract 52796) was accomplished on 25 February 1999 by archaeologists Patrick Maxon and Marco Bonifacic. Each portion of the property has unique physiographic characteristics; therefore, each portion was examined in a somewhat different manner according to differences in landform, vegetation and prior disturbance.

TT 52796: The western portion of the parcel, west of Wickham Canyon, is made up of four generally east/west trending ridges separated by drainages. For this part of the reconnaissance, researchers examined the spine and upper slopes of each ridge, as well as the bottom and lower slopes of each drainage. To the east of Wickham Canyon is one undulating, generally north/south trending ridge, with several finger ridges extending eastward and westward off the main ridge. The spine and upper slopes of these ridges were examined. The main north/south trending drainage of Wickham Canyon extends the length of the parcel. Although dense vegetation hindered adequate access, this drainage was examined wherever openings in the vegetation allowed entry and visibility. On the larger, flat areas on the northern end of the property, linear transects, spaced about five meters apart, were walked during examination. Those areas where structures existed were examined more closely.

Tim Gregory, who completed the evaluation of the historic structures within TT 52796, visited the project area on 8 May 1999 and accomplished a visual inspection and documentation of the resources. Mr. Gregory also undertook research at the archives of the Los Angeles County Assessor, the building files at the Chatsworth field office of the Assessor, the historical files at the central branch of the Los Angeles Public Library, the Newhall and Valencia branches of the Los Angeles County Public Library and the headquarters of the Santa Clarita Historical Society. This research was conducted to determine ages of the structures and whether any historically significant persons or events were connected to the history of the property.

FINDINGS

The most limiting factor during the course of the reconnaissance was the dense vegetation that dominated many portions of the study area. It greatly hindered access to certain areas and precluded an adequate examination of the ground surface in most areas of the parcel.

No prehistoric cultural resources were discovered within the current study area as a result of the cultural resources reconnaissance. Results of modern/historic activities, however, were in evidence on several portions of the study area:

TT 52796: On the northern end of the parcel, immediately south of Pico Canyon Road, at the northern end of the parcel's main dirt road, lies a small complex of structures identified as the *Larinan Apiary*. Immediately east of the dirt road is a building still functioning as a bee keeping operation or "honey house." About 175 meters due west are the remains of a ranch complex including the main home with an attached wooden shed, a large garage, a livestock corral, a second wooden enclosure and a scattering of debris (metal, wood, glass, etc.) dispersed in a wide band around the complex and extending north off the parcel. A brief discussion, based on the historical report by Tim Gregory, is provided below. See the Gregory report, included in Confidential Appendix C, for a detailed description of the resource.

Larinan Apiary

The resource consists of a house, a storage shed, a garage, a chicken coop, other minor features adjacent to the house, a plank bridge, a honey house (apiary), a corral, and a well head.

The residence, constructed in 1918, is located at the end of a gravel drive approximately 350 feet southwest of Pico Canyon Road. It is a one-story U-shaped building in an early "California ranch" style. The house has a wood-post foundation; the open space covered by horizontal timbers. The main roof, covering the original 1918 building, is a low-rise side-facing gable. The northerly leg of the "U", added to the structure in 1929, has a front-facing gable. The southerly leg of the "U", added in 1930, also has a front-facing gable on its southerly part, but has a shed roof on its northerly section. All the roof surfaces are covered with corrugated iron, except the shed roof, which is of composite material. Most of the windows are wood sash with the top and bottom members of the frame extending beyond the vertical members.

A well made, tongue-and-groove walled storage shed with a wood post foundation is immediately to the rear of the 1930 addition. Its steep side-facing gabled roof is covered in corrugated iron.

The "honey house", some 575 feet east of the residence, is a rectangular building with front-facing gabled roof. Its walls and roof are covered with corrugated iron. Square venting holes appear at each gabled end. A single wooden door exists on the northerly side of the building. The southerly side has a band of three narrow windows on its west end and a garage type delivery door on its east end. Bee keeping equipment encircles the building and numerous active bee hives are extant to the north of the building.

Other resources in the vicinity of the residence include a wood-framed garage with a concrete foundation some 50 feet southeast of the garage, a wooden chicken coop covered with wire mesh and a corrugated iron roof approximately 10 feet west of the garage, a metal and wood livestock corral some 300 feet southeast of the house and a plank bridge, crossing the creek, midway between the house and Pico Canyon Road.

Finally, some 1,000 feet south, immediately adjacent to the main dirt road on the property, is a riveted iron standpipe, approximately 1.5 meters in height and 75 centimeters in diameter. A single 15 centimeter diameter hole appears about mid-way up the pipe on its north side. The top of the pipe is very rough and may have had another structure attached to it at one time. Painted on the side of the pipe are the numbers "#1543." Information obtained indicates that this was an exploratory oil well dug on the property, but never exploited for oil. No information on this resource was obtained as a result of the historic research.

The project historian has recommended that Los Angeles County undertake an historic resources survey of the unincorporated area surrounding Santa Clarita to ascertain, in advance of construction, which rural properties are the most significant. The survey should also include historic viewsheds and scenic landscapes. Knowledge of such resources will facilitate planning and help protect sites that are the most significant.

While this is not a concern of the client, it is something the county needs to be made aware of; therefore, a copy of the historical resources report was sent to the appropriate Los Angeles County agency with a cover letter pointing out this recommendation.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

1. Several historic resources were discovered on the westerly parcel (TT 52796) as a result of the cultural resources reconnaissance. According to the California Environmental Quality Act, resources older than 50 years are potentially eligible for listing on the *California Register of Historic Places* and must be evaluated. The resources (structures and ranch remnants) on the property were formally recorded and evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the *California Register*. They were determined to be *not eligible* for listing on the Register.

2. Just one mile (1.6 kilometers) west of the current property is the restored home, barn and school of the town of Mentryville; named after Charles Mentry, who drilled the first successful oil well in California in 1876. One-half mile (800 meters) west of Mentryville stands CSO-4 (Pico No.4), California's first commercially productive oil well. It has been determined that these resources are not related to the structures on the current property.

3. The remaining refuse deposits and scatters have been determined to be modern and not significant; thus, further study is not necessary.

4. It is possible that archaeological resources lie buried or obscured by the dense vegetation on the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Larinan Apiary was assigned a mitigation measure designation of 2d (Gregory 1999:11). This designation requires complete photographic documentation of the resource and the production of a detailed historic report. The record should be made publicly accessible; therefore, it is recommended that the historic report be submitted to the Newhall branch of the Los Angeles County Public Library and the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society. These measures were accomplished.

2. It is recommended that the removal of the foundations of the structures called the Larinan Apiary be monitored by a qualified archaeologist for the potential of buried resources. The archaeological monitor must be empowered to divert grading operations until such time that any exposed resources are evaluated and recovery operations are completed.

3. A qualified archaeologist must monitor brushing/clearing of vegetation and the initial stages of grading of the property to determine if any historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources exist on the property. The archaeological monitor must be empowered to divert grading operations until such time that any exposed resources are evaluated and recovery operations are completed.

Patrick O. Maxon, R.P.A.
Certified Archaeologist

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Appendix A
Personnel Qualifications

RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., R.P.A.
RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Certified Archaeologist

Professional Experience

1994 - present	Staff Archaeologist, RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo, California Responsibilities include project management, development of project proposals, conducting research, accomplishing field work (survey, excavation, monitoring), mapping and production of technical reports.
1990 - 1994	Behavioral Specialist/Job Trainer, Vantage Foundation, Costa Mesa, California.
1989 - 1990	House Manager, Pearlmark Group Home, Anaheim, California.
1988 - 1989	Instructor, United Cerebral Palsy, Santa Ana, California.

Selected Technical Reports

1995 Archaeological Test Excavation of Cultural Resources Located Within the Saddleback Meadows Planned Development, Orange County, California.

1996 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Impact Assessment of Proposed Development for the California State University, San Bernardino Master Plan.

1997 Archaeological Test Excavation of a Prehistoric Cultural Deposit at Butterfield Ranch, Tract 14425, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.

1998 Cultural Resources Mapping of the CA-VEN-630 Site Complex for the Long Canyon Development Project on the Old Wood Ranch in Simi Valley, Ventura County, California.

1999 Archaeological Test and Data Recovery Excavations of CA-VEN-477 at Long Canyon, Wood Ranch, Simi Valley, California

2000 Archaeological Investigations for the Long Canyon Development Project on the Old Wood Ranch in Simi Valley, Ventura County, California.

Degrees

M.A. Anthropology: 1994, California State University, Fullerton. Concentration in Archaeology.
B.A. Sociology/Psychology: 1987, Towson State University, Towson, Maryland.
University of Maryland, Munich Campus, Munich, Germany

Credentials

Certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists
Certified as an Archaeologist by the County of Orange Environmental Management Agency. Also certified by the Counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino and Riverside.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Marco Bonifacic
RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.

Experience:

September 1998 to Present	*Staff Archaeologist/Webmaster* for RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
February 1998 to September 1998	*Web Development Editor* for Harcourt Brace Professional Publishing
December 1997 to February 1998	*Electronic Publishing Assistant* for Harcourt Brace Professional Publishing
September 1997 to November 1997	*Volunteer Intern* at the San Diego Museum of Man.
December 1996 to October 1997	*Assistant to the Head Curator* of the Archaeology Dept. of the Obihiro Centennial Museum, Obihiro, Japan.
September 1996 to September 1997	*English Conversation Instructor/Editor* for JOY International, Obihiro, Japan.

Education

B.A., Anthropology and English, May 1995, University of California at Berkeley
Archaeological field school, August 1996, University of Alaska at Fairbanks

Memberships

American Anthropological Association
San Diego Museum of Man
San Diego Zoological Society

SECTION 5

THE BUILDING BIOGRAPHER
TIM GREGORY
- Building Histories
- Cultural Resource Studies
- Historic Resources Surveys
- Local, State, and National Landmarking
- Historic Preservation and Archival Consulting

HISTORIC RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT:

THE LARINAN APIARY
(26300 PICO CANYON ROAD)

SANTA CLARITA, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

RMW Paleo Associates
23392 Madero, Suite L
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

May 12, 1999

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Project Description

This is a technical report on the historic resources found in the approximately 40-acre parcel currently known as the Aidlin Properties project site and historically known as the Larinan apiary. It is located at 26300 Pico Canyon Road about three miles west of the City of Santa Clarita in unincorporated Los Angeles County territory known historically as Newhall. The client has requested an evaluation of the historic resources discovered there and a summary of any alternatives which may be needed to reduce project impacts on these resources if they are found to be significant.

The purpose of this report is to assist the property owner, RMW Paleo Associates, and the County of Los Angeles in their determination of the historical significance of the resources. Also to be determined is, if any future changes to the resources will constitute a significant environmental impact as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and subsequently adopted guidelines, what mitigation measures may be necessary.

The five steps necessary in such a study are: 1) identification of the resources; 2) identification of the resources' historic context; 3) evaluation of the historic significance of the resources; 4) determination (findings) of the proposed project's effect on any significant resources; and 5) recommendation of project alternatives or mitigation measures to minimize the project's possible negative effects.

(Please see Appendix 1 for a more detailed discussion of the requirements of CEQA and of the California Register of Historical Resources that govern this process.)

In summary, this technical report contains the synopsis of the consultant's cultural resources identification and evaluation investigation. Sections of this report discuss the Identification of the Resources, the Historic Context, Evaluation of Historic Resources, Findings of Effect and Recommended Mitigation Measures, and Sources. Background discussions of the various phases of the CEQA process are appended as are California Historic Resources Inventory (DPR 523) forms prepared as a result of the investigation.

II. Identification of the Resources

(Please see Appendix 2 for a background discussion on the identification and historic context phase of the CEQA process.)

A field visit to the project site was carried out on May 8, 1999. The buildings, structures and amenities were observed, described, and photographed.

Research was undertaken before and after the site visit in order to further identify the history of the resources and their context. The first step was an investigation of the site's chain of ownership through a records search at the archives of the Los Angeles County Assessor.

Further research was conducted in the building files at the Chatsworth field office of the Assessor in order to determine the age of the improvements on the property and to analyze how they had been altered over the years. Historical files were also consulted at the central branch of the Los Angeles Public Library (the oldest public library collection in Southern California), the Newhall and Valencia branches of the Los Angeles County Public Library, and at the headquarters of the Santa Clarita Historical Society. The focus of this research was to determine if the history of the site had any connection to a person or event of national, state-wide or local significance during its period of habitation. As many documentary resources as possible within realistic time and budget constraints were investigated and are listed under Sources (Section VI).

The research on the site is reported below and is also summarized on DPR 523 forms appended at the end of this report. In completing the forms, the consultant followed the "Instructions For Recording Historical Resources" issued by the California State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) in March 1995 and "Instructions For Nominating Historical Resources To the California Register Of Historical Resources" and supplements issued by SHPO in August 1997.

History:

The property is located in Section 6 just within the original southern border of the Rancho San Francisco on a narrow strip of four identically-sized parcels, running west and partly east of the Pico Canyon Road right-of-way. The property's dimensions are approximately 5,000 feet east-west by 350 feet north-south.

The earliest recorded owner of the property, as revealed by Assessor's records, was Joseph G. Hart who purchased Lots 1 through 4 from an "unknown owner" in 1911. (No documentation could be found as to whether Mr. Hart was any relation to cowboy star William S. Hart who settled in the Newhall area in the early 1920s.) The first improvements on the property appeared on Lot 2 in 1918 and were assessed at $50. In 1920, George B. Larinan became the owner and, according to his obituary, soon set up a bee-keeping business on his land. Born on February 16, 1881, Mr. Larinan would have been about 39 years old at the time. The $50 assessment for improvements remained unchanged until 1927 when it jumped to $840. However, the Assessor estimated that the oldest structure on the property (probably the house) dated from 1920. It can be assumed that the original section of the house was built in 1918 by Mr. Hart and that the Assessor did not catch up with a re-assessment of the property, which by that time included the "honey house," until 1927.

A wing was added to the northwest corner of the original house in 1929. Another addition, on the west end of the south side of the house, was built in 1930. On a visit in April 1963, the Assessor described the "California-style" house as having 940 square feet which included a living room; dining room; two bedrooms; a kitchen with one plumbing fixture, a utility fixture, and minimum-grade counters; and a bathroom with four plumbing fixtures, including a tub and shower stall. The building had a wood foundation, board-and-batten walls over a wood frame, wood sash, and a gabled, low-pitched corrugated-iron roof with a one-foot overhang consisting of "unfinished" eaves. The interior was finished with plaster and pine woodwork, and there were six

linoleum floors. There was also a single stone fireplace and a wall air-conditioner. The Assessor rated physical condition, conformity, workmanship, architectural appeal, and quality as "average" and functional plan as "poor."

The "honey house" was originally built in 1926, according to the Assessor. Upon visiting the property on February 1, 1927, the Assessor described it as a 1,200-square-foot "shed" with a concrete foundation, high-gabled corrugated-iron roof, and corrugated-iron walls. Its interior consisted of three rooms with cement floors and tongue-and-groove walls. The building measured 60 feet east-west by 20 feet north-south. Construction quality was rated as "good."

The County issued building permit 7983 on November 5, 1962 for a garage. The Assessor described this building as made completely of corrugated-iron with dimensions of 30 feet long by 22 feet wide.

The Assessor also noted the existence of the 10-by-14-foot storage building at the rear of the house in 1963, but did not provide an estimated construction date.

The Assessor's records do not mention a livestock corral found on the property and a well-head that is thought to be a remnant of an unsuccessful exploratory oil well that may have been dug by an early owner in the hopes that oil would be found on the property, since it was so close to the historic Pico Canyon wells a few miles west on Pico Canyon Road.

Copies of the Assessor's records can be found in Appendix 7. These records contain dimensioned plot-plans of the house, garage, storage shed, and "honey house."

In his description of driving along "the old Pico Road," local historian Arthur B. Perkins mentions passing "Larinan's apiary" (Perkins 1962). George B. Larinan owned the property for 45 years, dying there at the age of 84 on June 19, 1965. A copy of his obituary, which describes him as a "bee keeper", is attached in Appendix 6. Mr. Larinan was survived by two sons and a daughter. One son, George B. Larinan, Jr. (1910-1975), succeeded his father in the business and lived on the property for a number of years. Upon his death, Dorothy M. Larinan became the conservator of his estate and, together with co-owners, maintained ownership of the property up to the present day. Thus, this property has remained in the hands of the same family for almost 80 years.

Physical Description:

The historical resources on the site consist of a house, a storage shed, a garage, a chicken coop, other minor features immediately adjacent to the house, a plank bridge, a honey house, a corral, and an object presumed to be a well-head.

House--The residence sits on a rise at the end of a gravel drive approximately 350 feet southwest of Pico Canyon Road, and is quite visible from the street. It is a one-story U-shaped building in an early "California ranch" style. The house has a wood-post foundation, the open space being skirted by horizontal timbers. The main roof (covering the original 1918 building) is a low-rise

side-facing gable. The northerly leg of the "U" (the 1929 addition) has a front-facing gable. The southerly leg of the "U" (the 1930 addition) also has a front-facing gable on its southerly part, but there is a shed roof on its northerly section. All the roof surfaces are covered with corrugated iron, except the shed roof which is of composition material. The eaves are shallow and open, exposing the beam-ends. The walls of the front (east-facing) and south-facing facades of the original house are covered with a plywood material, while all the other walls are board-and-batten. An obvious attempt was made to duplicate the original wall treatment on the two additions.

Most of the windows are wood sash with the top and bottom members of the frame extending beyond the vertical members. The ends of the horizontal members are tapered at an angle on the older part of the house. Some of the original wooden sashes have been replaced with aluminum ones. There is one sash window on each side of the front door on the south end of the front facade and a single window on the north end. On the east end of the north facade is a single sash, just easterly of a stationary window with fifteen small panes. Two more sashes are on each side of another stationary window with eight panes, on the west end of the north facade (the 1929 addition). The west facade of the 1929 addition has a single sash positioned at each end of the wall. The south side of this addition (facing the interior of the "U") has a sash at both ends with a very narrow glass door in the middle that has twelve panes. Continuing counter-clockwise around the building, the only visible part of the original section's west wall has a single sash window. The north side of the southerly (1930) addition (facing the opposite side of the interior of the "U") has a single eight-paned casement window centered in its wall. The west wall of this addition has a six-paned stationary window on its north end and two square windows, one with two panes, placed in a stair-step arrangement on its south end. The south wall of this addition has a horizontally-oriented two-paned window to the west of a screened solid door. There are two identical square windows on the addition's east wall where it juts out from the original house. The south side of the original house has one window opening to the west of the chimney that has been filled in with an air-conditioner.

The front porch of the house consists of a scored concrete slab that runs along the entire east facade. Above it, seven joists extend from the roof-line of the house which probably once supported a shading type structure. The joists are supported at their other end by a pipe that forms a horizontal "beam" and is itself supported by five "posts" also made out of piping material.

The chimney, centered on the south wall of the original house, is made of granite rocks roughly mortared together but showing some signs of skilled workmanship. The chimney is tapered and is surmounted by a spark arrester with a gabled metal cap.

Immediately to the rear of the 1930 addition at the southwest corner of the house is a storage shed with tongue-and-groove walls and a wood-post foundation. It is slightly rectangular and well-made, with finished corners and framed window openings. It has a steep side-facing gabled roof, also covered in corrugated iron. The eaves are open and the exposed beam-ends have been mitred at an angle. Small vertically-oriented attic window-vents appear in each gable-end. There are no windows on this building's north wall, and one square casement window on its west side.

The south wall has a pair of side-by-side casement windows, while on the east wall there is a paneled door on the south end and a square casement window on the north end.

Garage--Approximately 50 feet southeast of the house is a rectangular garage with a front-facing gable roof. It has a concrete foundation and a completely corrugated-iron exterior, including roof covering, walls, and overhead door. The eaves are open and expose beam-ends that reveal the building's wooden frame. There is a single wooden door on the south end of the east wall. There are no other openings in the building except for the vehicle entrance at the front.

Chicken coop--Approximately 50 feet south of the house and 10 feet west of the garage is a deteriorated chicken coop. It is a rectangular structure with walls of unfinished rough lumber in a board-and-batten configuration. The single gate-like door has a lower horizontal part that opens up independently (probably to let the fowl in and out easily). Two window openings on both sides of the door are covered with wire mesh. Below each of these openings are wooden storage boxes with hinged lids. The structure is covered with a corrugated-iron roof.

Other resources in the vicinity of the house--On the top of a small hill to the southwest of the house is a circular reservoir made out of corrugated iron. It has a conical roof. Two T-shaped metal clothesline supports appear opposite each other in the back yard to the southeast of the house. Just north of the chicken coop is a metal basin that was used as a water trough. Nine concrete-slab steps lead up to the front porch of the house westward from the gravel driveway. Metal pipe-like structures were built on both sides of the steps to create a railing. Railroad ties arranged in square patterns to the south of the steps provided planting areas. A poured-concrete path extends from the porch along the south and west sides of the house to the storage shed in the rear. The house site is bordered by a variety of fencing materials. The north end of the east side of the property has a barbed-wire fence with metal posts, while the south end has a chain-link, newer fence. The north side of the property is bordered by a barbed-wire fence with old wooden posts. A gate appears in the fence at the point where the steps reach the gravel drive. This gate is made of metal rods and has a red capital letter "L" centered within a circular frame. There are a number of mature trees, including cedars, on the property that were evidently planted to shade the house. A bed of iris has been planted just north of the steps.

Bridge--Midway between the house and Pico Canyon Road, the gravel drive crosses over a plank bridge which has been built above a small creek-bed. The lumber on the bridge is rough-hewn. Two beams run along both sides of the bridge to provide a slight barrier.

Honey house--This is a rectangular building with a front-facing gabled roof. It is covered completely with corrugated-iron, including walls and roof. Square venting holes appear in each gable-end. The northerly side of the building has a single wooden door, to the west of which is a band of windows. The southerly side has a band of three narrow, vertically-oriented windows on its west end and a garage-type delivery door on its east end. Much equipment having to do with honey extraction can be seen lying around on all sides of the building. A blue cylindrical reservoir-type structure, made of steel, is attached to the building's west side. A few yards from the northeast corner of the honey house is an old corrugated-iron circular reservoir with a conical

roof. A large area to the north of the honey house is filled with active bee hives.

Corral--Approximately 300 feet southeast of the house is an irregularly-shaped livestock corral. The fence on its western end is made of metal railings and posts. What is left of the eastern fence consists of barbed-wire and wooden posts. In the center is a tall metal-framed opening in the fence. A bathtub has been placed in the northeast corner of the corral to serve as a water trough.

Well-head--Approximately 5,000 feet southwesterly of the honey house along a dirt track that runs up-canyon from the honey house, a cylindrical object, thought to be an old oil-well head, protrudes about five feet above the ground on a rise about fifty feet east of the track. The pipe is two feet in diameter and consists of a smaller circular metal plate riveted to a larger plate that descends into the ground. A single six-inch diameter hole appears about mid-way up the pipe on its north side. The pipe is very rough on top and may have had another structure attached to it at one time.

Photographs of these historic resources can be found in Appendix 8 and on the DPR forms following Appendix 8.

III. The Historic Context

As discussed in Appendix 2, in order to assess previously recorded and as yet unevaluated cultural resources, a historic context must be developed, revolving around a theme, place, and time. Then, it is possible to evaluate and study the identified cultural resources within the research framework of the historic context.

The first Europeans to travel overland in California--a party led by Spanish General Gaspar de Portola in 1769--drove their horses and cattle over the towering slopes that formed the northern edge of what was later called the San Fernando Valley. They found villages of primitive, semi-nomadic people in the valley below. These people were Tataviam, probably of the Serrano Shoshones. Rough fences marking tribal territory were scattered around the valley. The priests in Portola's party said that the valley and its river should be called "Santa Clara" celebrating their arrival on St. Clare's Day.

Nineteen years after Portola's party first discovered the area, a mission was established over the hill at San Fernando. Soldiers from the mission rounded up the native inhabitants and converted them into agricultural laborers. Saint Clare's valley was part of the mission lands and was named Rancho San Francisco. An asistencia was constructed at nearby Castaic Junction in 1804.

After Mexico broke from Spain in 1823 the new government confiscated the great mission ranchos and announced that they would be made available to deserving citizens. A lieutenant by the name of Antonio del Valle had been assigned to supervise the breakup of mission lands. He filed a request for the 48,000-acre Rancho San Francisco. This request was approved by the Mexican government in 1839. Antonio died shortly thereafter, but when California became a

state in 1850, the new government honored the grant. The Rancho was particularly beautiful with its diverse landscape of canyons, hills, and oak trees. A wayfarer was said to have described it as follows: "There before us was a beautiful meadow of a thousand acres, green as a thick carpet of grass could make it, and shaded with oaks wide branching and symmetrical. Such a scene of abundance was like getting a glimpse of Paradise, and tears of joy ran down our faces" (Bruner).

The Newhall area was the site of the first gold discovery in California. Francisco Lopez, an in-law of the del Valle family, discovered gold in one of the park-like canyons in March 1842, six years before the famous Sutter's Mill discovery much further north. In November of that year, the first gold from Newhall was shipped to the U.S. Mint. Gold continued to be placer-mined in Placerita Canyon by Native-Americans, Chinese, and immigrant Mexicans for a number of years, their efforts extracting about five million dollars' worth of ore.

The del Valle family, like many other early ranch owners, was bankrupted by drought, falling cattle prices, and the great earthquake of 1857. William Wolfskill, a renowned orchard owner and vintner, purchased the acreage and then sold it to Thomas R. Bard in 1865. The rancho eventually was purchased at a sheriff's sale by San Francisco businessman and railroad executive Henry Mayo Newhall. He paid $90,000 for it in 1875. By 1878, the community named after him had become the largest in the valley, thanks to its founder's success in luring the Southern Pacific Railroad to establish a station there. (The station had actually been constructed in 1876 at what is now Saugus, then called Newhall, but the community was moved three miles away to its present site two years later because of water shortages.) By 1880, Newhall was one of only 32 post offices recognized in Los Angeles County, and had both a school and a courthouse.

The Newhall Land and Farming Company was established in 1883 to care for Henry Newhall's vast domain which included the raising of corn, flax, honey, alfalfa, and "dry wheat" (about 6,000 tons of which were harvested annually in the 1880s). The warm summers also contributed to a prosperous fruit-drying industry. Herds of cattle and sheep populated the grasslands.

The Santa Clarita Valley had traditionally been the major migration route for Indian groups as they traveled between the coast and the interior valleys and the great eastern deserts. By the 19th-century Newhall was poised to become the funnel through which all highways were to pass on the inland route north from Los Angeles. In 1847, John C. Fremont gave his name to the pass when he traversed the Newhall area on his way from Santa Barbara. In 1859 General E. F. Beale and his men removed fifty feet of earth from the gap so that stages and wagons could make the crossing from Los Angeles. But even then the toll road was so steep that extra horses were kept in reserve to help wagons over the incline. The Newhall Tunnel eventually replaced the dangerous mountain crossing and, in time, the tunnel itself was replaced by a giant cut and a series of progressively modern highways. Another famous road associated with Newhall was the Ridge Route that crossed the Tehachapis to the north, connecting Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley. After a study of many possible routes, a more or less direct road was completed in 1916 from Newhall to Bakersfield along the top of the ridges. This road was eventually replaced in 1933.

When George Larinan purchased his property in 1920, Newhall was a bustling small town of about 2,000 people surrounded by thousands of acres of open agricultural and range land, owned and operated mostly by the Newhall Land and Farming Company, but also by smaller landholders, such as himself, on the fringes of the Company's property. The town was becoming more attractive to new residents, such as cowboy movie star William S. Hart who was to purchase his "Horseshoe Ranch" in 1921. In fact, Hollywood-based movie companies were discovering the Newhall Ranch as a perfect backdrop for shooting their western dramas. Newhall also began advertising itself as the ideal environment for family farming, with poultry, vineyards, and dairying as the main activities. Newhall also saw its first Edison electrical lines, telephone, and local bank in the early 1920s. Pico Canyon Road, before then a narrow dirt road, was oiled in 1928.

As both its transportation and agricultural hub, the town of Newhall was to remain the Santa Clarita Valley's main metropolis for sixty years, although its population did not exceed 4,000 until after 1940. The surrounding area remained largely agricultural until the post-World War II era when the burgeoning population of Los Angels County looked beyond the San Fernando Valley for space for residential and commercial expansion. Newhall's population had increased to 7,500 by 1949, and successive improvements to the Interstate 5 freeway route made commuting easier and easier for new residents employed in Los Angeles. The founding of the new community of Valencia in the 1960s also stimulated a tremendous increase in the Valley's growth. In 1987, the communities of Newhall, Saugus, Valencia, and portions of Canyon Country and Bouquet Canyon incorporated as the City of Santa Clarita.

The Newhall area was also the site of the first oil discoveries in California. Historians have claimed that as early as 1855 oil from seepages and hand-dug pits in Pico Canyon had been used by General Andreas Pico--after whom the canyon was named--for experimental purposes and for some form of refining. This would have been the first recorded use of crude petroleum, other than the tar Native-Americans had used to waterproof their baskets. The presence of oil in the canyon was "re-discovered" in 1864 and the first well was dug in 1869. Although this first well never produced more than 70 to 75 barrels a day, it became famous for its longevity. But it was Well Number 4, dug in 1876, that held the record: it was still pumping in 1990 when it was finally shut down after 114 years of service--the oldest still-producing oil well in the world! Other successful wells were dug in the vicinity in the 1870s, and the community of Pico Springs was re-named Mentryville and expanded to house the field's workers. In 1876, the California Star Oil Company, the owner of the field, built California's first refinery alongside the railroad tracks in Newhall. A later owner, the Pacific Coast Oil Company, laid the first oil pipe-line in California across the Rancho San Francisco from Pico Canyon to the refinery. The original oil field is located at the end of Pico Canyon Road, about three miles west of Interstate 5. Considered to be the birthplace of the state's oil industry and of the Standard Oil Company of California, the field is now owned by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and is a historical resource of great significance.

Bee-ranching, as it was called in earlier days, had become an important industry in Newhall as early as 1880. In fact, the first commercial honey producer in the Newhall district was T. F. Mitchell who settled in the Soledad Canyon area in 1863. He began beekeeping in about 1870

and produced an all-time high of fifty tons of honey in 1884. In 1880, it was estimated there were already 1,200 bee colonies scattered throughout the township in a number of apiaries. The Newhall vicinity became famous for its sage honey which was said to be of the highest quality (Bruner). By 1939, 250 tons of honey were being produced locally in the average season. About 80% of the production was marketed in Los Angeles, the rest going to other points, chiefly San Francisco.

Theme of the Historic Context: Agriculture, 1920- , Newhall

Resource Attribute: Farm/ranch

IV. Evaluation of the Historic Significance of the Resources

(Please see Appendix 3 for a background discussion on the evaluation phase of the CEQA process.)

Using the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, the consultant must determine the significance of identified resources on the project site.

Within the broad historic context of local Newhall history, the Larinan apiary is of no appreciable significance. However, when viewed in the context of the area's agricultural history, most particularly within the speciality of bee-keeping, the property does have minor significance. The Larinan apiary is a good example of the farm/ranch "resource attribute" that was devoted to this type of agricultural activity. However, other still-active apiaries exist in the area. Thus, this property does have minor significance under Criterion A as an example of the settlement patterns of bee-keepers in the area. The property has no significance under Criteria B (person) or C (construction).

Summary of Significance:

As a site: of minor local significance under criterion A (patterns of settlement).

Integrity: Good. The property has not been appreciably altered since 1962 and retains all of its significant buildings dating from its first habitation in 1918. Its viewshed to the east has been altered recently due to grading.

Evaluation code: 5S3 (Not eligible for the National Register and not eligible for listing under a local ordinance, but eligible for special consideration in local planning). Although a resource with a code of 5 may be nominated to the California Register, it is recommended that the resources on this site not be nominated due to their lack of sufficient significance.

V. Findings of Effect and Recommended Mitigation Measures

(Please see Appendix 4 for a background discussion on this phase of the CEQA process.)

If the consultant finds that a proposed project will have an adverse effect on any significant resource situated on the project site, he must assess the extent of the effect and recommend possible mitigation measures which could range from "No Project" to documentation before demolition.

Findings Of Effect: The proposed project will remove all the historic resources now on the site, and so will definitely have an adverse effect on them.

Recommended Mitigation Measures:
1) Although not appropriate in all circumstances, a mitigation level of 2d applies in the case of this property. As described in Appendix 4, this level of mitigation requires that an historic report, including photographic documentation, be prepared and be placed in a publicly accessible historical collection. This report will serve that purpose. The Newhall branch of the Los Angeles County Public Library, the closest repository to the site, and the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society should both receive a copy of this report.

2) It is also highly recommended that Los Angeles County undertake an historic resources survey of the unincorporated area surrounding Santa Clarita in order to ascertain in advance of proposed projects which rural properties are the most significant. Historical consultants currently are working in a vacuum with no real knowledge of whether other, better examples of similar properties exist or where they are located. The survey should also include historic viewsheds and scenic landscapes which are rapidly disappearing under the onslaught of urbanization in this area of the County. Knowledge of such resources will facilitate planning and help protect those sites that are the most significant and that give the Newhall and Santa Clarita areas their "sense of place."

VI. Sources

General:

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Appendix 1

The California Register and CEQA Requirements (General Information)

In the CEQA Guidelines Revisions, adopted October 26, 1998, the statement is made that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" [15064.5(b)].

The Guidelines define historical resources as any of the following: 1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources; 2) included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined by the Public Resources Code [PRC §5020.1(k) and §5024.1(g)]; or 3) determined to be significant by a lead agency provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence and meets the criteria for listing on the Register [15064.5(a)(1-4)].

"The California Register is an authoritative guide in California used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's significant historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" [PRC §5024.1(a)]. Resources listed on the Register, or determined to be eligible for the Register, are to be considered when there is a discretionary action subject to CEQA. The lead agency on a project must determine not only if the resource is listed, but also if it is eligible for listing. Unlike the process for determining eligibility under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the State Office of Historic Preservation has no authority to make consensus determinations for the California Register for purposes of CEQA. The evaluation of resources for eligibility is solely the responsibility of the lead agency. The agency may require the property owner to furnish this eligibility information during the process of a project's environmental review.

The Guidelines also provide processes for obtaining: a formal determination of eligibility for the California Register; clarification of eligibility and expedited review; and a non-binding informal opinion of eligibility. A formal determination of eligibility for the California Register requires a nomination for listing that will be granted when the property cannot be listed solely due to owner objection. An informal or non-binding opinion may be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Officer regarding whether or not a historical resource may be eligible for nomination or potentially eligible for listing on the California Register. Such informal opinions, however, will not be a substitute for a formal determination or listing and a formal nomination must be submitted within 90 days or the informal opinion expires.

The State Office of Historic Preservation requires that all historic resources be recorded on DPR 523 forms for the sake of consistency and completeness and to better evaluate their eligibility for the California Register.

The following appendices discuss this consultant's evaluative process in determining the eligibility of a historic resource for the California Register and in arriving at his conclusions regarding project impact and possible mitigation measures.

Appendix 2

Identification of Existing Resources and Their Historic Context (Background)

Both federal and state guidelines require that the first step in the review process should be the identification of cultural resources (i.e., historic properties). Various levels of preliminary archival research and on-site survey investigations for cultural resources can be applied during this step. This evaluator normally chooses a mid-range level of archival research in order to facilitate the preparation of the "historic context" and eligibility evaluations for the California Register, the next steps in the process.

A research methodology is developed to comply with federal and state mandates and guidelines for identifying cultural resources, be they in the form of buildings, sites, structures, objects, or contributors to historic districts. A thorough field visit, including the preparation of a written and photographic record, is the best foundation for identifying and later evaluating any cultural resources found on the project site.

Historic research based on a sound methodology is crucial at this stage of the investigation. Architectural history and analysis may be necessary for sites with extant buildings and structures. Physical characteristics such as site structure, content, and integrity are crucial variables in later evaluation of the resource's eligibility for the California Register.

Architectural components of extant or relic buildings, structures, and/or objects within the project area should be sufficiently preserved to contain data for research and interpretation. Ideally, the original design and subsequent alterations should be identifiable as discrete occupational episodes associated with a temporally defined occupation. Architecture should represent identifiable functional association. Archival materials should be available to reconstruct a partial or complete history of the project area.

The National Park Service (NPS) stipulates that the significance of any historic property should be made within the "historic context" developed for that area (Parker 1985; Interagency Resources Division, Bulletin 16A, 1991). "Historic context" is defined as the sum of information pertaining to an area, organized by theme, place, and time.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) suggests that "a theme is the equivalent of a research problem, and an historic context is developed by placing the problem in an appropriate setting in both time and space" (Interagency Resources Division, Bulletin 16A, 1991). For instance, a broad historic context might be identified as "Western U.S. Expansion, Mid-19th Through 20th Centuries." A more focused historic context might be "Early to Mid 20th Century Agricultural Development of the (locality)."

A "historic context" is associated with identified cultural resources through the concept of "resource attributes" (called "property types" by the NRHP). These attributes allow geographically diverse historic properties that share physical and associative characteristics to be

linked together under a set of commonly agreed-upon descriptive terms and compared as to their relative significance within the historic context. As an example, an appropriate resource attribute for the sites associated with the contexts mentioned above, given the agricultural theme, might be "Farm/Ranch."

Major themes have evolved during the past two decades of cultural resources investigations at various 19th and 20th century sites in southern California. Possible research themes and their associated resource attributes, adapted from the "Areas of Significance" and "Functions and Uses" for eligibility evaluations for the NRHP, are listed on the following page:

EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL RESEARCH (HISTORIC CONTEXT) THEMES

Agriculture
Architecture
Archaeology: Prehistoric
Aboriginal
Non-aboriginal
Art
Chronology
Commerce/Trade
Communications
Community Planning and Development
Conservation
Defense
Demography
Economics
Education
Engineering
Entertainment/Recreation
Environmental Adaptation
Ethnic Heritage: Asian
Afro-American
European
Hispanic
Native-American
Pacific Islander
Exploration
Funerary
Government
Health/Medicine
Industry/Processing/Extraction
Irrigation
Land Use
Landscape Architecture
Law
Literature
Maritime History
Material Culture
Military
Performing Arts
Philosophy
Politics/Government
Religion
Residential
Science
Settlement Patterns
Social History
Subsistence
Technology
Tourism
Transportation
Other (e.g., Invention)

EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL ASSOCIATED RESOURCE ATTRIBUTES

Amusement Park
Ancillary Building
Bridge
Canal/Aqueduct
Cemetery
Civic Auditorium
Commercial Building, 1-3 stories
Commercial Building, over 3 stories
Community Center
Dam
Educational Building
Engineering Structure
Ethnic Minority Property
Farm/Ranch
Folk Art
Government Building
Highway/Trail
Hospital
Hotel/Motel
Industrial Building
Lake/River/Reservoir
Landscape Architecture
Lighthouse
Military Property
Mine
Monument/Mural/Gravestone
Multiple Family Property
New Deal Public Works Project
Public Utility Building
Railroad Depot
Religious Building
Rural Open Space
Ship
Single Family Property
Stadium/Sports Arena
Street Furniture
Theater
Train
Trees/Vegetation
Urban Open Space
Women's Property

More than one research theme might be applicable. Further research within and adjacent to the project area could build on these themes and develop them into a historic context that characterizes the cultural development of the entire community.

Many of the research themes are inter-related. The analysis of architectural, archival, and oral history data for one theme will simultaneously address several other themes. For instance, the study of historical material culture (i.e., artifacts) provides a wealth of information concerning subsistence patterns, household composition (e.g., gender, adults, children, infants), socioeconomic status, trade networks and commodity flows (local, regional, national, and international), historical site use and activity, spatial inter-relationships of features and buildings, site evolution, and other themes. The documentary record by itself may not contain sufficient data to provide answers for all the research questions arrived at. Other data generated through architectural, archaeological, oral history and specialized analysis may provide complementary information which will provide answers to these and other research questions.

Research questions pertaining to the themes are developed prior to and during the course of fieldwork. Other research questions arise during the subsequent analysis of the field and historic research data.

A multi-disciplinary approach is used during the identification and historic context phase of the cultural resource investigation project. Archival documents and cartographic sources, oral history interviews, as well as field surveys are all used to locate, define, and provide interpretations for the cultural resources within the project area. Furthermore, this data is combined to reconstruct the most accurate picture of the project area. In turn, the research data is useful in the construction of the historic context and in evaluating the significance of the sites identified within and adjacent to the project area.

Appendix 3

Evaluation of Historic Resources (Background)

Evaluation of sites is the second step in the review process. The first step, "Identification", has been accomplished through research, development of an historic context, and a field survey of cultural resources within the project area. In making an evaluation of a resource's significance, the consultant refers to the following sources: the implementing regulations for the California Register (California Public Resources Code, section 4852), CEQA and Historical Resources (a technical bulletin issued by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research) and National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. (As mentioned below, the California Register criteria mirror those for the National Register and this publication thoroughly addresses the evaluation process.)

CEQA mandates that a cultural resource's significance must be established before project impacts to the resource can be assessed. All data gained from the field survey, architectural analysis, research, and historic context will be assembled and interpreted with respect to each site. In turn, the multi-disciplinary data will be used to evaluate the individual site's potential eligibility for the California Register.

In order to accomplish this, evaluative investigations must begin at the sites themselves. Field investigations should document cultural features, site boundaries, and the nature and association of site features within each lot or property of the project area. The integrity of the cultural resource (i.e., its state of intactness and the extent of alteration from its original appearance either deliberately made or the result of deterioration over time) must also be addressed. Such changes will then be documented by historic research and, where applicable, architectural research. (It should be noted that while interior modifications of a historic property may affect its integrity, in most cases exterior integrity is considered the foremost determinant of whether a property still retains enough of its original significance.)

During the evaluation phase of the investigations, the resources are assessed and evaluated for their potential to address and exemplify important historic themes. The intent of the evaluation is to assess the presence/absence of data that is needed to answer research questions. A site that has lost substantial integrity through deterioration or alteration may thereby have lost much of its significance. If similar, more intact, sites have been identified in close proximity to the subject site, the site may be considered of lesser value than if it is the only such site found locally, and therefore unique, even if of poor integrity.

"Criteria for listing historical resources on the California Register are consistent with those developed by the National Park Service for listing properties on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources which better reflect the history of California" (Department of Parks and Recreation 1998).

Criteria for Evaluating the Significance of Historical Resources

An eligibility evaluation for each cultural resource within the project area should be made under the following criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources as established by the revised CEQA Guidelines [15064.5(a)(3)(A-D)]:

"A resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria...including the following:

> A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
>
> B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
>
> C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
>
> D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

Thus, Criterion A is usually associated with "events," Criterion B is associated with "persons," Criterion C is associated with "design/construction," and Criterion D is associated with "information potential." Some historical archaeological sites may be evaluated for eligibility under Criteria A, B, and/or C, but most are evaluated under Criterion D.

Criterion A. Events. Properties are considered important if they are associated with significant events. Association through the historic context has to be demonstrated. Providing evidence of direct association of the events with the historic property is necessary. Properties can also be considered important if they are the best examples of the result of historic settlement patterns ("event," in this case, being rather broadly defined).

Criterion B. Person. "Persons important in our past" refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local or state context. Correlation of an individual within the framework of the historic context is crucial. Also, his/her ties with a specific property and/or an event is important.

Criterion C. Design/Construction. Resources represented by extant architecture are evaluated under this criterion. Elements that are important under Criterion C include distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master, possessing high artistic value. Integrity of the property is an especially important factor under this criterion.

Criterion D. In order to qualify for eligibility for the California Register under this criterion, the archaeological site (i.e., historic property) has to meet two conditions: 1) the site must have yielded or be likely to yield information such as archaeological data or historic data that will have

potential to answer research questions; and 2) the yielded information must be important with respect to historical archaeology and other related historic preservation fields.

Related Criteria--Generally, a historic property, to be considered eligible, should be of a certain age, not be a reconstruction, and have never been moved from its original location. Federal guidelines have traditionally prescribed a 50-year age for cultural resources evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4); however, a 45-year age threshold is becoming increasingly acceptable due to delays in project implementation which can often stretch five years or more beyond the evaluation date. The California State Office of Historic Preservation has stated that, minimally, a site "must be at least 45 years of age" (1989:3). However, the National Park Service and the State Office of Historic Preservation do recognize special sites that have achieved significance even though they may be less than 45 years old, have been reconstructed, or have been relocated (Sherfey and Luce 1979; Interagency Resources Division 1987).

The NRHP has developed a chart of seven numerical evaluation codes for pinpointing the status of a historic resource. California Register regulations also recognize these codes and require that they be entered onto DPR 523 forms.

1 Listed in the NRHP
2 Determined eligible for the NRHP in a formal process involving federal or state agencies
3 Appears eligible for listing in the NRHP in the judgment of the professional evaluator
4 Might become eligible for listing in the NRHP when certain conditions are met
5 Not eligible for the NRHP but may be significant at the local level
6 None of the above
7 Undetermined

These numerical codes can be further sub-classified by adding a letter code. Among the most commonly used letter codes are:

S Resource is separately listed in the NRHP
D Resource is included as a contributor to a NHRP-listed district
B Both S and D above
M Resource may become eligible as a contributor to a NRHP-listed district when more documentation is found or restoration work performed

Refinements may be made to these alphanumeric codes by adding still more letters and/or digits to cover all categories of actual or potential National Register eligibility. These finer divisions are not listed here in view of space limitations.

Any historic resource given a NRHP code of 1 through 3 is eligible for listing on the California Register. A resource given a code of 4 or 5 may be eligible for listing on the California Register,

but only after undergoing a formal nomination process involving the agreement of the local jurisdiction and the State Historical Resources Commission. In any case, it is recommended that resources with a code of 4 or 5 be given special consideration in local planning.

Appendix 4

Findings of Effect and Recommended Mitigation Measures (Background)

Based on the eligibility evaluations for the California Register, a findings of effect (i.e., "no effect", "no adverse effect", or "adverse effect") will be prepared for any sites eligible for the California Register within the project area. This is the third step of the review process. Sites that will not be adversely affected by the proposed project will be preserved in place and "no effect" or "no adverse effect" will occur. Sites that cannot be preserved in-situ within the project area will suffer adverse effects by the proposed project and will require treatment or data recovery to mitigate the loss of that site data. Recommendations for treatment and data recovery are to be proposed for each project. A report containing all germane information relevant to the study is to be prepared and submitted to the lead agency. (In a case where a local historic preservation ordinance has not been enacted, the evaluation report is designed to be of sufficient comprehension, in terms of the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources, to be of value in the context of any future ordinance the locality may enact within its jurisdiction.)

The revised CEQA Guidelines include: 1) a definition of a significant impact as being that which eliminates the resource or alters the characteristics that made the property eligible for the California Register; 2) guidance on mitigating impacts by utilizing the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation; and 3) a ban on using categorical exemptions when there is a possibility of adverse change.

A project area represents the Area of Potential Effect (APE). As a result of a proposed project, the APE will undergo direct and/or indirect changes with impact on cultural resources that may have been evaluated as eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register.

The evaluator must determine whether the demolition or alteration of existing architectural, landscape, and/or archaeological features constitute an effect on any significant cultural resources within the project area. If there is an effect, the evaluator must decide whether the effect is adverse or not adverse.

Federal, state, and local historic preservation procedures for assessing effects and mitigation of adverse effects from a proposed project on cultural resources eligible for the California Register call for prudent and feasible alternatives. Planned construction, usually an adverse effect, may not always permit in-situ preservation of the historic cultural resources within and directly adjacent to the project area. Therefore, project alternatives or mitigation measures must be proposed to preserve and/or document the significant cultural resources that will be destroyed by a project.

The revised CEQA Guidelines establish that "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" [15064.5(b)(1)]. Where there is no local protective ordinance or other regulation in place or where protective actions such as mitigation measures are insufficient to

avoid a "substantial adverse change" in the significant resource, the Lead Agency should conclude that an adverse change will occur (Governor's Office 1994). A full EIR will need to be prepared at this point if not already called for by other environmental impacts of the project.

Project Alternatives or Mitigation Measures

The revised CEQA Guidelines advise that "a lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures." The guidelines also state that a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1995) "shall be considered as mitigated to a level less than a significant impact on the historical resource" [15064.5(b)(1)(C)(3-4)].

Among the alternatives or mitigation measures which can be considered for a significant site are:

1. No Project (no construction of the planned development); or

2. Mitigation of the Project's Effect on the Cultural Resources by:

2a. Adaptive reuse of the historic resource(s) within the project. Such reuse of building facades and architectural features has become an innovative and highly successful means of mitigating impacts on historic buildings in numerous cities with historic buildings. The facades should be restored in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Adaptive reuse may also involve the construction of new buildings, sometimes as in-fill between existing historic structures. Guidelines for the design of new buildings should include such concerns as architectural style, materials, height, setbacks, colors, textures, street-scape patterns, matching of the existing overall rhythm of new development to the surrounding area, structural detailing, signage, and exterior treatments.

Various incentives exist for the adoption of this mitigation measure, such as use of the State Historical Building Code (Health and Safety Section 18950, et seq.) instead of the Uniform Building Code; and financial incentives such as local property tax relief through the Mills Act (Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 439 et seq.), the Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act, and federal investment tax credits for the rehabilitation of income-producing property. Other incentives such as facade easements or low-interest construction loans may also be available through the local jurisdictions.

2b. Relocation of the resource(s). This mitigation is a problematical one. The majority of historic buildings will lose their significance when removed from their original setting or context. Relocation is usually preferable to demolition from the purely historic preservation standpoint, but the National Register will rarely

maintain a relocated structure's listing and then only if it meets rigid criteria, such as prior application, re-creation of the original setting at the new site, and the retention of the structure's original compass orientation. Buildings that are significant under Criterion C are the most likely to retain significance after moving.

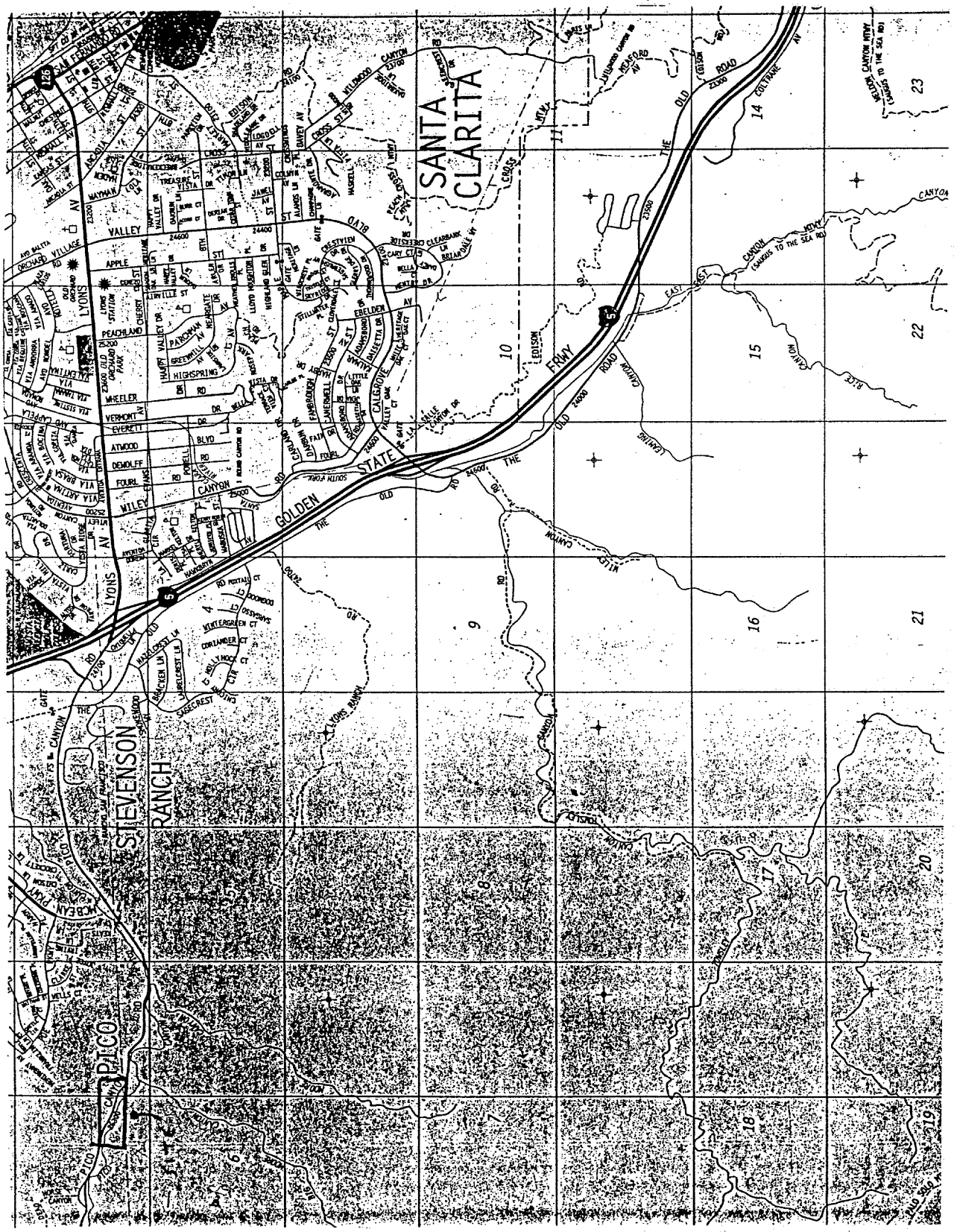
2c. HABS-level architectural documentation. The Historic American Building Survey is a program of the National Park Service that documents historic resources in great detail. It requires measured drawings, intensive historical research, large format photographs, and prescribed procedures for transmission and archival preservation. Published guides to HABS are available from the National Park Service.

2d. Less thorough architectural documentation. This normally includes complete photographic documentation of the site and a detailed historical report. This permanent record shall include a history of the site, documentation of the building itself, adjacent structures, and street-scapes. The record should be made publicly accessible by placing it in the care of a local historical society, academic institution, or public library.

In regard to 2c and 2d above, the revised CEQA Guidelines warn that "in some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource, will not mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur" [15126.4(b)(2)].

APPENDIX 5

Maps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DEMOLIFF
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WILEY
CANYON
HIGHSPRING
PARKHAM
HAPPY VALLEY DR
OLD ROAD
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EAST
CANYON
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SAN FERNANDO RD
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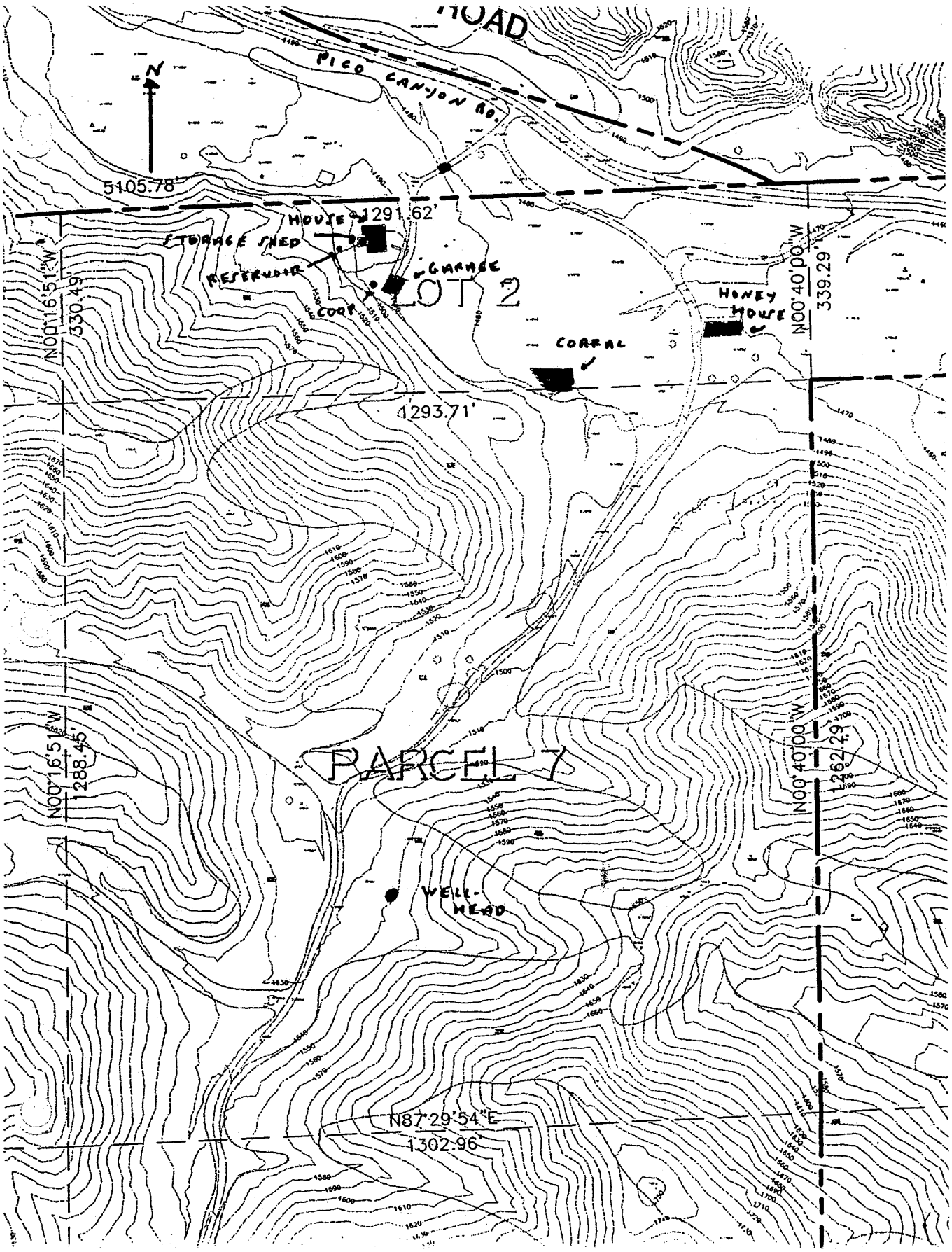
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CORRAL
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N00°40'00"W
339.29'
1293.71'
PARCEL 7
N00°16'51"W
1288.45'
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1262.29'
WELL-HEAD
N87°29'54"E
1302.96'

APPENDIX 6

Newsclippings

G. B. Larinan Services Held

Services were held Tuesday for George B. Larinan, 84, of 26300 W. Pico Canyon Road, Newhall. He died June 19.

Mr. Larinan was a bee keeper in Newhall for the past 45 years. He is survived by his sons, George B. Larinan of Newhall, and James Larinan of Temple City; a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Partridge of San Diego; and a sister and brother, Mrs. Lillian Carr of Rushville, Indiana, and Walter Larinan of Big Pine, Wyoming.

The Signal,
June 24, 1965, p. 5

THE PICO GHOST CAMP

By A. B. PERKINS

Ever driven out to the end of the old Pico Road? Sure, you're right—there's nothing out there.

Macaulay once wrote **"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."** meaning, maybe, that in this governed, planned (?), stable existence the past frequently gets lost to sight — including the he-men that opened up this Valley a century back, equipped chiefly with the intestinal fortitude (isn't that polite enough?) that made today possible.

Those men came before permits, subsidies. They stood on their own feet. In that day, if you flopped — that was your business.

You could have gone out the old Pico Road even then—but let's start at a beginning and re-hash the Story of Pico—a Ghost Camp.

Away back in 1865, County Records tell of the formation of the "San Fernando Petroleum Mining District," blanketing public lands, bounded by the Land Grants of Rancho San Francisco, Simi and Mission San Fernando. As of today, say westerly of Highway 99, including the canyon areas of Lyon, Wiley, Rice, Gavin, Tousley, Leaming, Dewitt, More and Pico. Each of those names memorialized a local pioneer.

It is true, that today's maps substitute Wickham for Big More. Little More was once Dewitt. Try and find Lyon Canyon—although that family still owns and occupies it.

The Pico Road? My suffering saints! It antedated Newhall. It is also true that Pico camp was really named Mentryville, but that name didn't stick, and, as there was never a postoffice there you can't prove anything. And why should folks have to start with three blocks only called Tenth St. to Newhall Ave. The street name has become "Lyons" (and that particular pioneer never spelled his name with an "s" on the end of it) for a couple of miles to 99.

If you survive crossing 99, know what? You're on the Pico Road. Those other intrusive names were incidental, troublesome, and the end result of bureaucracy, for it was always the Pico road all the way from Newhall to Pico.

So you crossed 99. On your right is the ranch field Jake Swall used to lease, back in the 1890's. It ran from Newhall Ave. westerly to the Pico foothills. Back in the early twenties, the ranch sold quite a chunk of it mighty cheap. Reputedly the deal helped to hold down taxes.

South of the Pico road, Kenny Powell had a homestead. Ken was a son of Mike, nephew of old Judge John. The Powell brothers were running cattle here way back in Indian days —same as Civil War times. The Powell's had a homestead up in Dry Canyon, with orchards and everything, but when the City put in its reservoir, the rising water level drowned out the trees. Think of that—as of today.

At 1.65 miles from 99, you're passing Little More canyon on your left. The Navy is supposed to have some kind of project there with No Welcome on the doormat for visitors. Just beyond, Larinan's apiary marks old Big More (now called Wickham) canyon. One of these "More's" was originally Dewitt.

At 2.4 from 99, Dead Cow canyon is on your right and at 2.55, still on right, is Spring Canyon, now called Dead Horse, and paved over to the potrero, once the Barnsdall Oil Company's pride and joy. It opened most successfully in 1937. Now it is a part of the Sun Ray Oil Mid Continent oil layout.

Only a short distance further, a big square comfortable house looms up. There's a slightly decrepit stable, just across the dirt road. There's a fence. There's a gate. If you haven't arranged an invitation from the Standard Oil Company of California, maybe you're through for the day.

From the gate, it's 1.6 miles to "the Works," once the center of petroleum activity in California. By the time you reached "the Works," you had come completely through the old Camp, although you might not believe that without pictures. You saw no buildings.

They aren't there any more.

Look around closely from "the Works." That's quite a title for an open front sheet iron shed, slightly skew geed, and a decayed cabin across the dirt that hasn't fallen down yet, but it does have little further to sag.

Know what that wreck is? Believe it or not, 'twas the Field office of old Pico. The shed was an old storage shed. The Machine shop, wherein absolutely anything could be evolved, dreamed up, or otherwise fabricated—if it had to do with an oil field, used to stand above the field office, both at the base of the CSO hill. Across the road, a bridge carries over the Pico creek (named maybe by an unconscious humorist) by the gasoline plant—only the plant isn't there any more either.

Right by the field office, there's a modern pump, and a plaque which marks #4 (either CSO or PCO), probably the first commercially successful oil well in California. It "went on the pump" in 1876. It still produces oil—in gallons instead of barrels.

Newhall Signal and Saugus Sentinel, January 18, 1962, p. 5

APPENDIX 7

Assessor's Records

SINGLE RESIDENCE APPRAISAL RECORD

L. A. County Assessor

MAP BOOK	PAGE	PARCEL	SUB PART
7116	30	22	1

TRACT	LOT	BLOCK
IN ACC. BEING LY OF ROAD LOT 2 [illegible]		
SEC 6 - T3N - R16W		

CITY: NEWHALL

ADDRESS: 26300 PICO CANYON ROAD

TYPE	CLASS	OTHERS	UNITS	YEAR	YEAR BUILT	EFF. YEAR	SQ. FT. AREA	VF	MAIN IMP. VALUE	OTHER IMP. VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	DEPR CODE	DEPR MULT	ADD DEPR	ADD DEPR MULT	ASSESSED VALUE	APPR. BY	DATE	V. CK	CO. CK.	ENT. ON M.B.
	5			63	20	30	940	350	3290	1648	4938	25	196			970	TWIST (63)	4/9/63		[illegible]	Koontz [illegible]

MAIN		STRUCTURAL		ROOF COVER		ROOMS	Plb. Fixt.	L	1	2	DESCRIPTION
Residence		Wood Frame	X	Shngl: Wood		Entry					
California	X	Steel Frame		Compo.		Livng Rm.			1		
Cottage		Masonry		Asbest.		Lvng.-Din.					
		EXTERIOR		Shake: Med.		Dining			1		
				Hvy.		Family					
OTHER		Stucco		Tile		Den					
		Siding		Gravel, Rock		Bedrooms			3		
Garage	X	Shingle		Composition		Dress. Rm.					
Carport		Board & Bat	X	[illegible]	X	Bathroom	4		1		
Pool		Asbestos		INT. FINISH		Bath ¾					
Adv. Patio		Conc. Block				Bath ½					
Cement		Brick		Plaster	X	Kitchen	1		1		
[illegible]	X	Aluminum		Int. Stucco		Powder					
		Brick Veneer		Gypsum		Bfst R or N					
		Stone Veneer		Plywood		Utility	1				
				Plank Wood							
CLASS		EXT. FEAT.		Exp. Beam							
				Paper		Total Fixt.— 6					
	X	Gutters									
		Sash: Wood	X	Wd.Wk: Pine	X	Floors [illegible]		1			
FOUNDATION		Steel		Hrd Wd.							
		Alum.		Special		Tub		1			
Conc. Raised		Sliding Doors		BUILT-INS		Shower Stall		1			
Conc. Slab		Lin. Ft. -				" Over Tub					
Conc. Hillside		Trim: Stone		Bar, W D		Pullman Sngl					
Brick		Wood		Interoom		" Dble					
Wood	X	Brick				Glass Drs.					
Stone						Walls					
Conc. Block											
		ROOF STYLE		FIRE PLACES		FLOORS		L	1	2	KITCHEN
		Gable	X			Hardwood					Cabinets
STORIES		Hip		Single STONE	1	Plywood					
1	X	Shed		Double		Concrete					Counters MINIMUM [illegible] GRADE
1 & ½		Flat		Bar B.Q.		Asph. Tile					
2		Cut-Up				Vinyl Tile					
Inside		Pitch (L) M H		Hearth:		Line			6		
Split-Level				Length		Parquet					Garb. Disp. / Dish Wash. / Refrig.
3		Over Hang / ft.		Raised							Range — Oven / Center Island
		Fin Unfin.	✓								Hood-Fan / Mix-Blender

HEATING		COOLING		ELEC.		ARCHITECTURE	
Forced Air		Refrig. H.P.		Amps.		Bungalow	\
" Perim		Heat Pump		Fixt: Good		Colonial	
Floor Furn.		Evap. Cooler		" Med.		Contemporary	
Wall. Gas		Thru Wall	1	" Spec.		English	
" Elec.		% Area —				French	
Radiant, wtr						Italian	
" Elec.						Modern	
Heat Pump						Monterey	
Gravity						Ranch	
						Spanish	
						Various	

INTERIOR VIEWED	INT. NOT VIEWED
4/4/63	

LOCATION IF CUT:

ENT. ON M. B.

QUALITY	E	G	A	P	CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS		REMARKS
Physical Con.			X		Fdn.-Floor		
Conformity			X		Frame, Roof		
Functnl. Plan				X	Plaster		
Workmanship			X		Trim & Cab.		
Archit. Appeal			X		Paint		
Quality Rating			X		Fixtures		

BUILDING VALUE REVIEWED, No Change

Date	Appraiser	REASON	Date	Appraiser	REASON

OWNER'S NAME: UNKNOWN

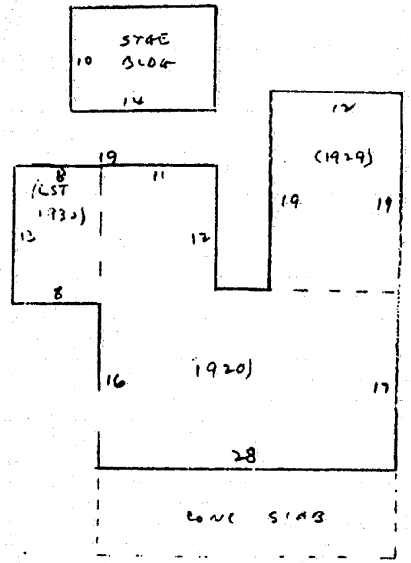
Permit No.	Date	Amount	Improvement
7983	11/5/62	990	GARAGE

KILLED FOR 19____

By:

Date:

Reason:

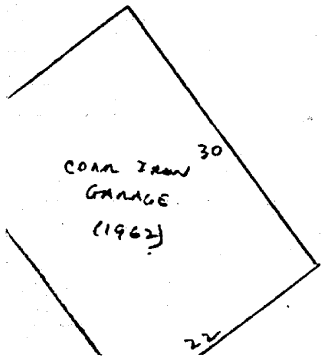


75

RES	
12 x 19 =	228
17 x 28 =	476
11 x 12 =	132
8 x 13 =	104
	940.ϕ

STGE BLOG.		
10 x 14 =	140ϕ @ 1.40 =	196.

GARAGE		
30 x 22 =	660ϕ @ 2.20 =	1452



Form 6—E.W.H. PARCEL ~~46~~ 2

BUILDING DESCRIPTION BLANK

Index Book 2814 Page 19

Street No. River Rd

Tract 10.57 acres

Sec 6 - T3 - N - R 16 W

Lot No. 2 Block No.

Examined by L. GORES Date 7/1 1927

CLASS	EXTERIOR	HEATING	TRIM
Single	1 Story ✓	Fireplace	Tile
Double	1½ "	False Mantel	Cobblestone
Maverick	2 "	Gas Furnace	Brick
California	3 "	Wood "	Stone
Bungalow	Stucco	Coal "	Plain
Residence	Shakes, Rustic	No. Openings	Plaster
Cottage	Siding, B & B	Steam	Wood
Dwelling	Brick	Gas Radiators	Ornamental
Flat	Brick Veneer	**PLUMBING**	**INSIDE FINISH**
Apartment	Corrugated Iron ✓	Number of Fixtures	Plaster
Factory	Frame, Steel		Plaster-Board
Church	Frame, Wood		Jazz 759
School	Adobe		Tiffany
Store	Plaster on Adobe		Canvas or Sanitas
Garage	Plaster on Tile		Paper
Barn HONEY HOUSE	**ROOF**	Cheap	Unfinished
Shed	Shed	Medium	Woodwork, Plain
Poultry House	Flat	Good	" Ornamental
FOUNDATION	Hip	Special	**BUILT-IN FEATURES**
Stone	Gables ✓ High	Bath } Tile Walls	Refrigerator
Concrete ✓	Dormers	} Tile Floor	Buffet
Brick	Cut-up	**LIGHTING**	Patent Beds
Wood	Shingle	Gas	Bookcases
BASEMENT	Gravel	Electricity	**BUILT**
feet x	Tile		1926
feet x	Tile-Trim	Cheap	**CONSTRUCTION**
feet deep	Corrugated Iron ✓	Medium	Cheap
@ cu. ft.	Composition	Good	Medium
	Slate	Special	Good ✓
			Special 4

	Bsmt	1	2	3	4
Living Room					
Bedrooms					
Bathroom					
Shower					
Kitchen					
Bkt. R. or Nook					
Hwd. Floors		3			
Hdwd. Finish					

		BUILDING VALUES	CHANGES ONLY
No. of Permit	Date 358	No. of Cubic Ft.	
Estimated Cost of Bldg.	210	No. of Square Ft. 1200	
No. of Permit	Date	At $ 764 — 50	
Estimated Cost of Bldg.		Building Value 900	
Owner's Name Leo Blarinan		Basement Cost	
C. F. Checked ✓		Heating Cost	1.30
Compt. Checked		Garage Cost	1230
E. on M. B.		Outbuildings Cost	
Compared		Total Cost 900	
P.C. by / Date / % / P.C. Value		Physical Depreciation	
		Utility Depreciation	
		Depreciated Value	
		Assessed Value 450	200

(over)

APPENDIX 8

Additional Photographs

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS ON FOLLOWING PAGES:
(Also consult photographs attached to DPR 523 form)

1 Pico Canyon Road, opposite gates to Larinan Apiary, looking west.

2 Pico Canyon Road, opposite gates to Larinan Apiary, looking east.

3 Gates to Larinan Apiary, looking south.

4 East of gates to Larinan Apiary, looking southeast.

5 West of gates to Larinan Apiary, looking southwest.

6 Gravel drive leading to house, with bridge in foreground, looking south.

7 East and north sides of house, looking southwest.

8 East side (front) of house, looking northwest.

9 South side of house, looking northeast, showing detail of chimney.

10 North side of house and 1929 addition, looking southeast.

11 North and west sides of 1929 addition, looking southeast.

12 West and south sides of 1929 addition and west wall of original house, looking east.

13 South side of 1929 addition and north side of 1930 addition, looking south.

14 South side of 1929 addition and west side of 1930 addition, looking north.

15 South and west sides of 1930 addition, looking northeast.

16 East side of 1930 addition, looking northwest.

17 West and north sides of storage shed, looking southeast.

18 Clothesline support post, looking southwest.

19 Gate at front of house, looking southwest.

20 Typical landscape surrounding house, looking north.

21 Corral as seen from house, looking southeast.

22 Corral, looking southeast.

23 House and garage as seen from corral, looking west.

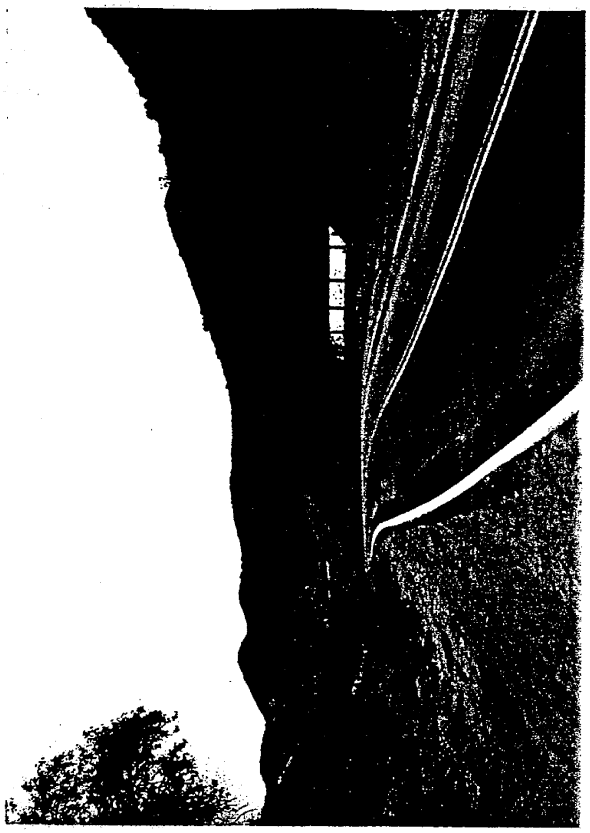
24 Bee-hives on north side of honey house, looking east.

25 Northerly and westerly sides of honey house, looking east.

26 Dirt track leading to well-head, looking south.

27 Well-head as seen from dirt track, looking southeast.

1



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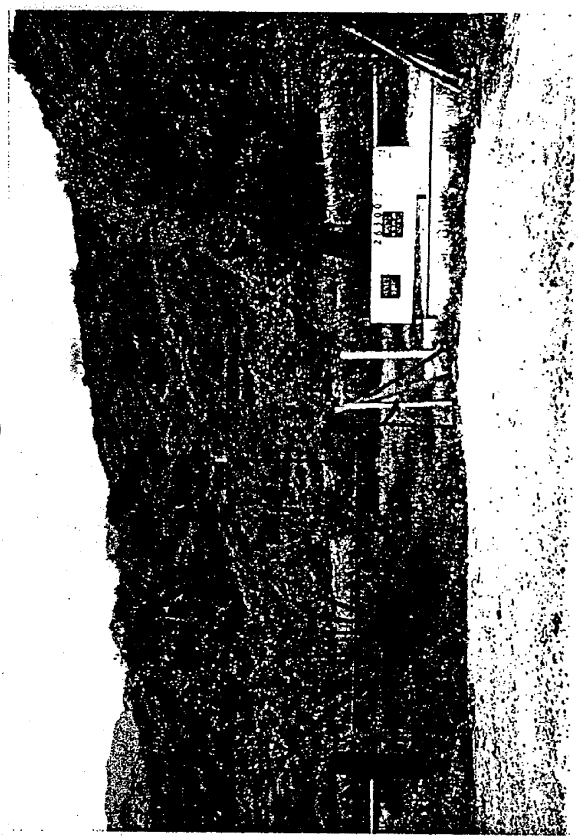

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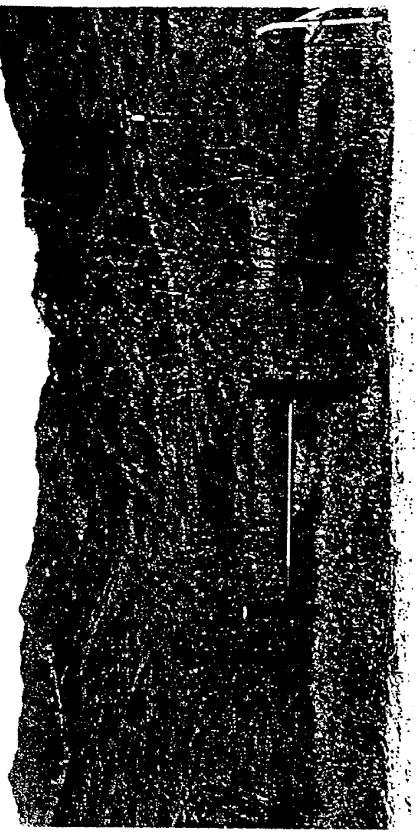

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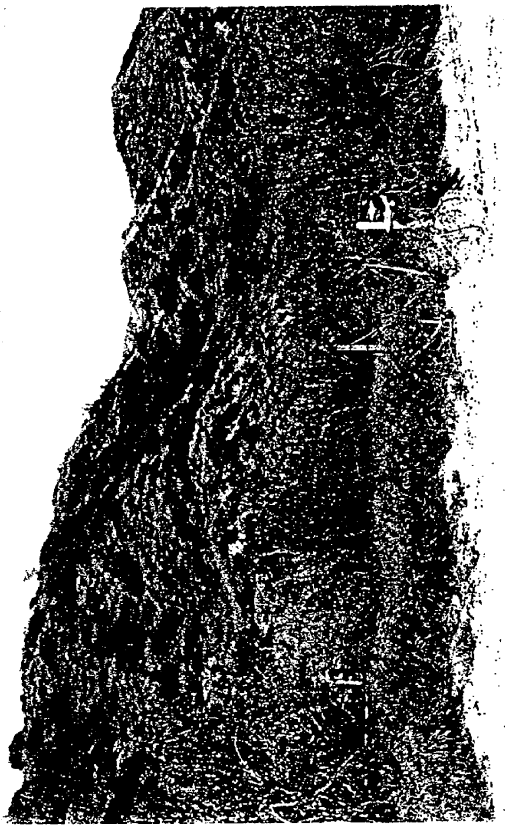

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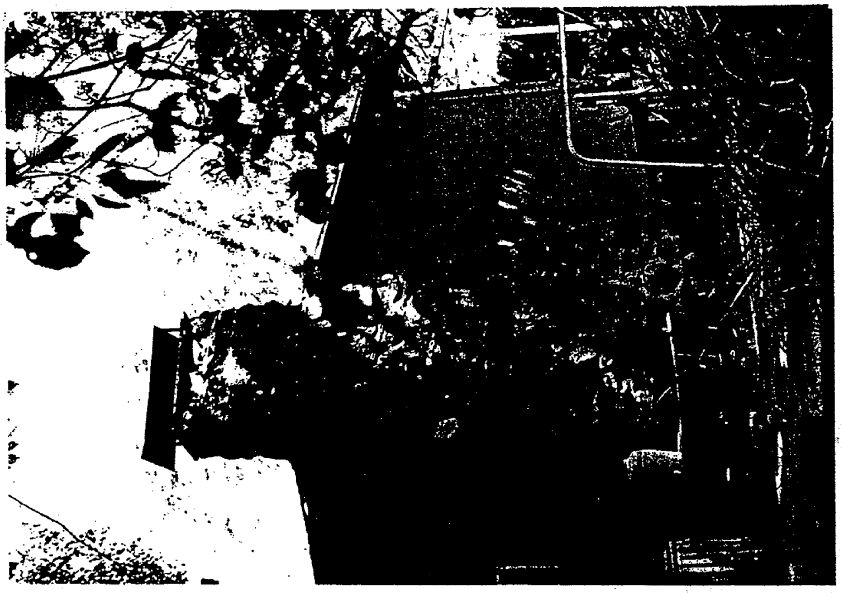

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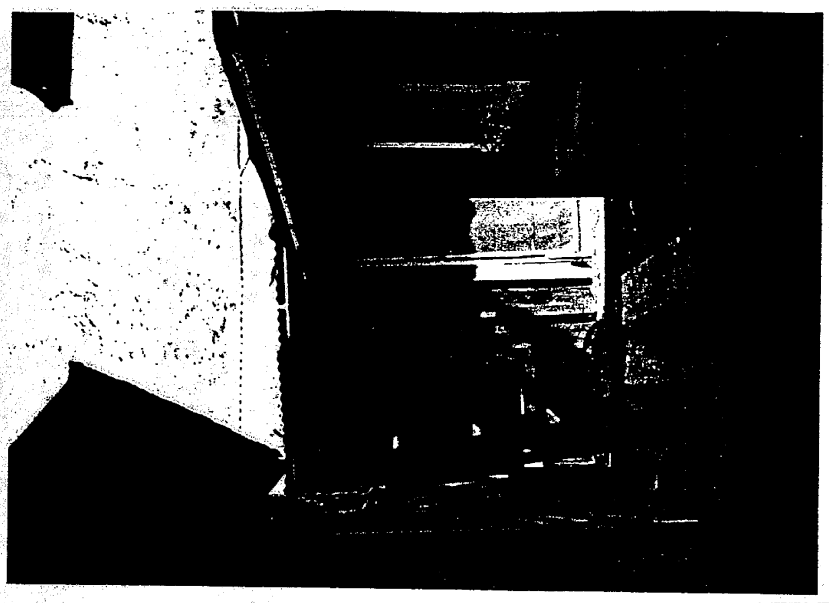

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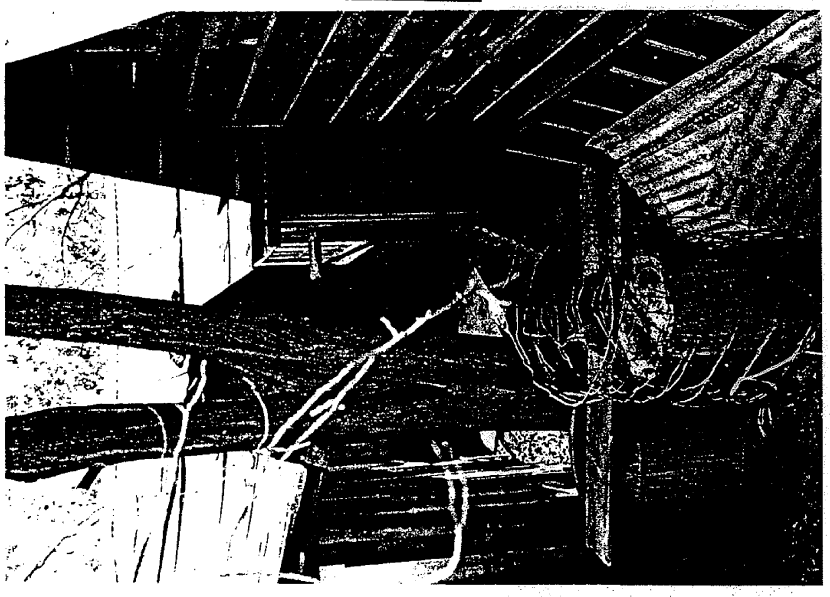

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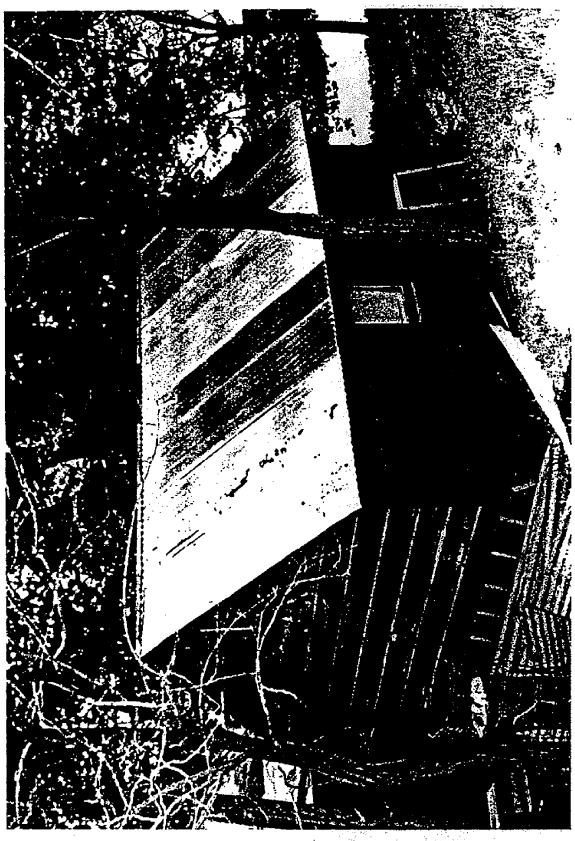

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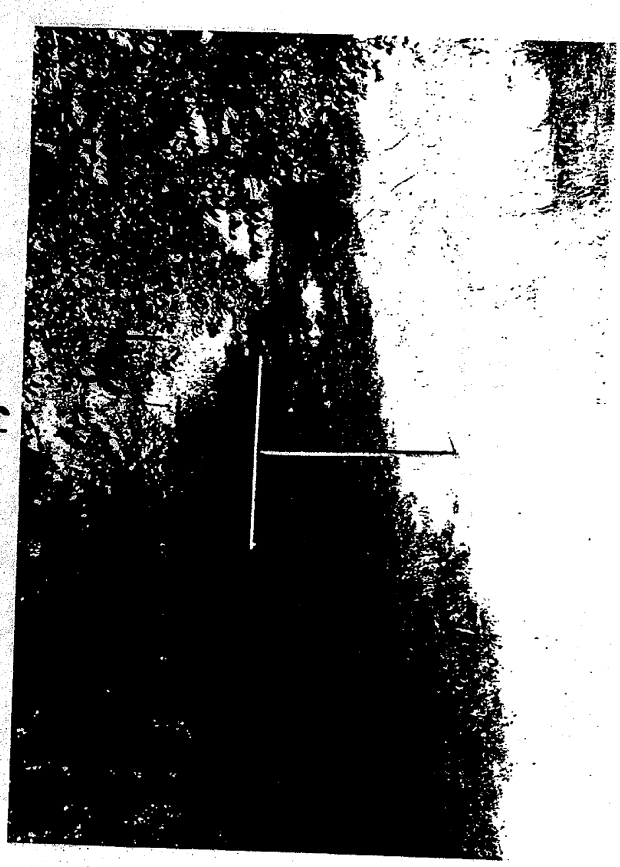

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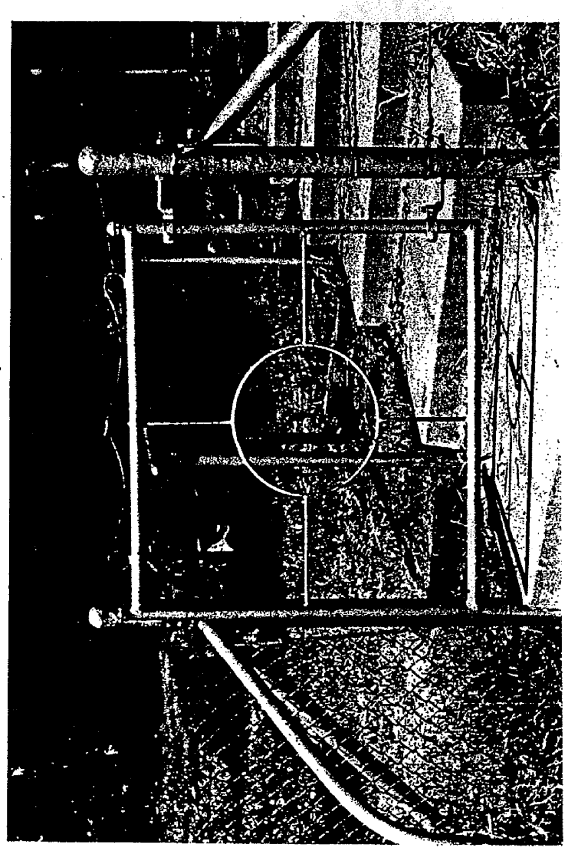

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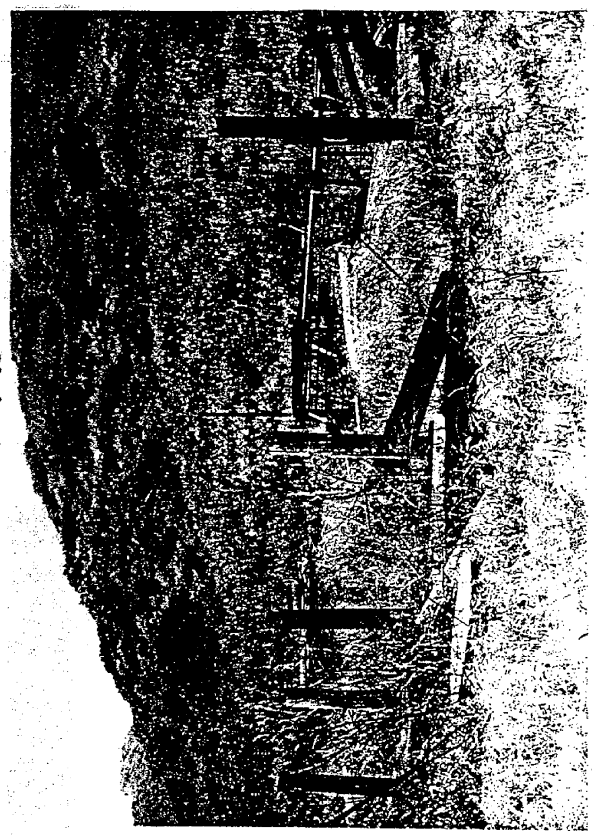

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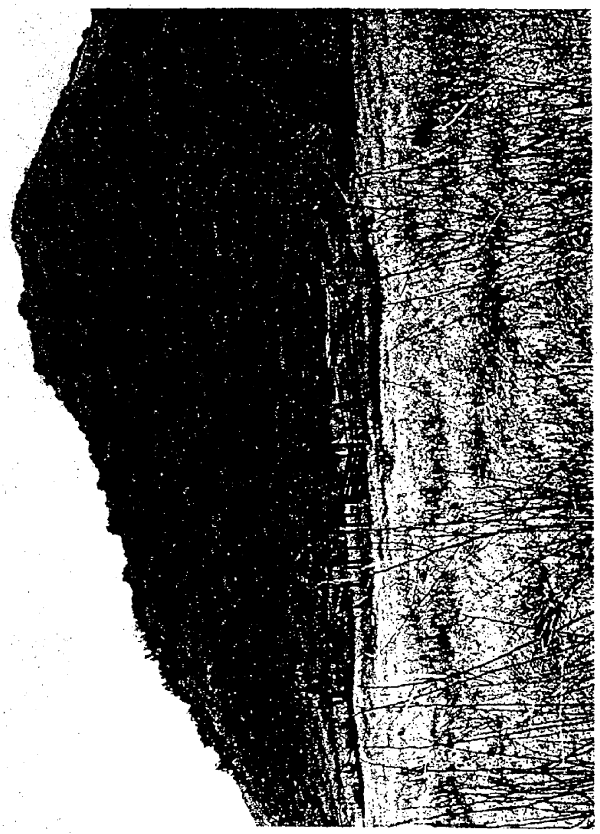

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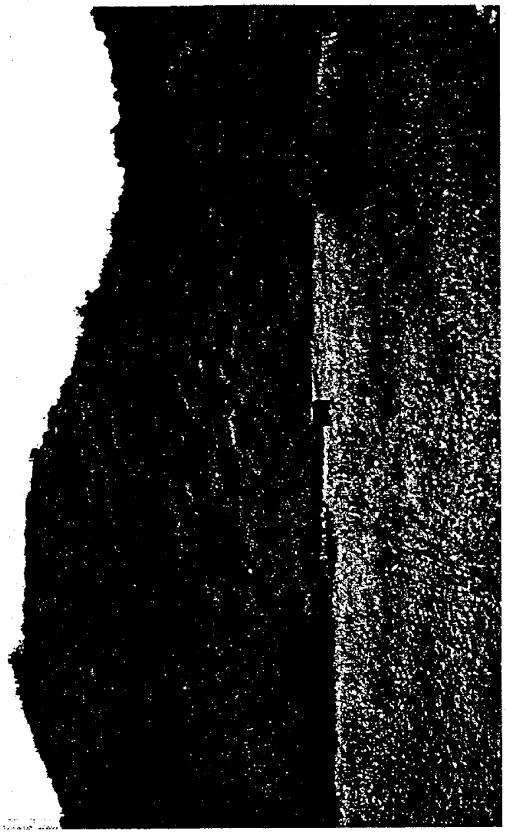

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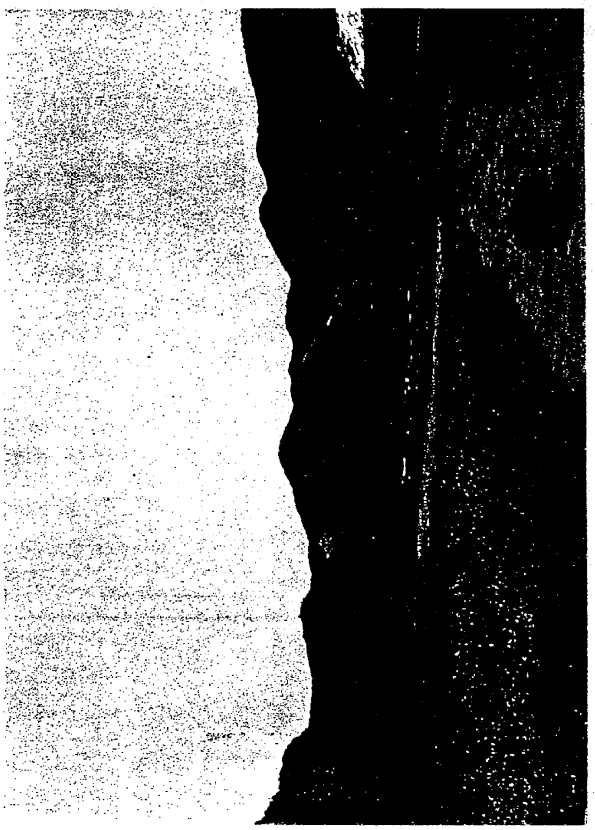

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26

DPR 523 FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5S3

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 9 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *26300 Pico Canyon Road*

P1. Other Identifier: *Larinan Apiary*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted **a. County** *Los Angeles*

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad **Date** **T** *3N* **; R** *16W*; *NE* **1/4 of** *NE* **1/4 of Sec** *6* **;** *S.B.*

c. Address: *26300* *Pico Canyon Road* City *Newhall* Zip *91321*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *2826-020-020*

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The historical resources on the site consist of a house, a storage shed, a garage, a chicken coop, other minor features immediately adjacent to the house, a plank bridge, a honey house, a corral, and an object presumed to be a well-head.

House--The residence sits on a rise at the end of a gravel drive approximately 350 feet southwest of Pico Canyon Road, and is quite visible from the street. It is a one-story U-shaped building in an early "California sranch" style. The house has a wood-post foundation, the open space being skirted by horizontal timbers. The main roof (covering the original 1918 building) is a low-rise side-facing gable. The northerly leg of the "U" (the 1929 addition) has a front-facing gable. The southerly leg of the "U" (the 1930 addition) also has a front-facing gable on its southerly part, but there is a shed roof on its northerly section. All the roof surfaces are covered with corrugated iron, except the shed roof which is of composition material. The eaves are shallow and ope exposing the beam-ends. (See continuation sheet)

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP33 - Farm/ranch*

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☒ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1918--Assessor's record

P7. Owner and Address
Dorothy M. Larinan, conservator/Est. of G. Larin
Joseph W. Aidlin
5143 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and addres
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer, 400 California Blvd., #3, Pasadena, CA 91106

P9. Date Recorded: *5/11/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Project-oriented

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☒ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☒ Photograph Record

DPR 523A (1/95) HistoryMaker 4

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

NRHP Status Code 5S3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *26300 Pico Canyon Road*

B1. Historic Name: *Larinan Apiary*
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: *Ranch* B4. Present Use: *Ranch*
B5. Architectural Style: *California Ranch*
B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1918–original house built; 1926–honey house built;
1929, 1930–additions to house; 1962–garage built

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:
B8. Related Features: *Garage, chicken coop, bridge, honey house, corral, well-head*

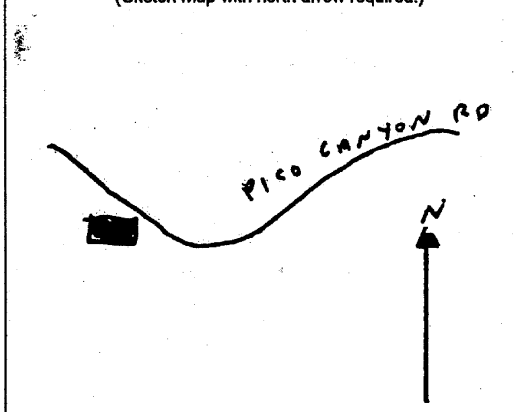
B9a. Architect: *Unknown* b. Builder: *Unknown*
B10. Significance: Theme: *Agriculture* Area: *Newhall*
Period of Significance: *1920* **Property Type:** *Farm/ranch* **Applicable Criteria:** *A*
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The property is located in Section 6 just within the original southern border of the Rancho San Francisco on a narrow strip of four parcels, running west and partly east of the Pico Canyon Road right-of-way. The property's dimensions are approximately 5,000 feet east-west by 350 feet north-south.

The earliest recorded owner of the property, as revealed by Assessor's records, was Joseph G. Hart who purchased Lots 1 through 4 from an "unknown owner" in 1911. (No documentation could be found as to whether Mr. Hart was any relation to cowboy star William S. Hart who settled in the Newhall area in the early 1920s.) The first improvements on the property appeared on Lot 2 in 1918 and were assessed at $50. In 1920, George B. Larinan became the owner and, according to his obituary, soon set up a bee-keeping business on his land. Born on February 16, 1881, Mr. Larinan would have been about 39 years old at the time. The $50 assessment for improvements remained unchanged until 1927 when it jumped to $840. However, the Assessor estimated that the oldest structure on the property (probably the house) dated from 1920. It can be assumed that the original section of the house was built in 1918 by Mr. Hart and that the Assessor did not catch up with a re-assessment of the property which by that time included the "honey house," until 1927. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP33 - Farm/ranch*
B12. References:
Bruner, Mary F. Newhall: A History and Description Of Newhall, California. L.A. County Public Library, 1940
Newhall, Ruth. Newhall Ranch. Newhall Land and Farming Company, 1958
Reynolds, Gerald G. Santa Clarita: Valley Of the Golden Dream. Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce, 1992.
B13. Remarks:

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



B14. Evaluator: *Tim Gregory*
Date of Evaluation: *5/11/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3. Description

The walls of the front (east-facing) and south-facing facades of the original house are covered with a plywood material, while all the othe walls are board-and- batten. An obvious attempt was made to duplicate the original wall treatment on the two additions.

Most of the windows are wood sash with the top and bottom members of the frame extending beyond the vertical members. The ends o the horizontal members are tapered at an angle on the older part of the house. Some of the original wooden sashes have been replace with aluminum ones. There is one sash window on each side of the front door on the south end of the front facade and a single window on the north end. On the east end of the north facade is a single sash, just easterly of a stationary window with fifteen small panes. Tw more sashes are on each side of another stationary window with eight panes, on the west end of the north facade (the 1929 addition). The west facade of the 1929 addition has a single sash positioned at each end of the wall. The south side of this addition (facing the interior of the "U") has a sash at both ends with a very narrow glass door in the middle that has twelve panes. Continuing counter-clockwise around the building, the only visible part of the original section's west wall has a single sash window. The north side the southerly (1930) addition (facing the opposite side of the interior of the "U") has a single eight-paned casement window centered in its wall. The west wall of this addition has a six-paned stationary window on its north end and two square windows, one with two pane placed in a stair-step arrangement on its south end. The south wall of this addition has a horizontally-oriented two-paned window to the west of a screened solid door. There are two identical square windows on the addition's east wall where it juts out from the original house. The south side of the original house has one window opening to the west of the chimney that has been filled in with an air-conditioner.

The front porch of the house consists of a scored concrete slab that runs along the entire east facade. Above it, seven joists extend from the roof-line of the house which probably once supported a shading type structure. The joists are supported at their other end by a pipe that forms a horizontal "beam" and is itself supported by five "posts" also made out of piping material.

The chimney, centered on the south wall of the original house, is made of granite rocks roughly mortared together but showing some signs of skilled workmanship. The chimney is tapered and is surmounted by a spark arrester with a gabled metal cap.

Immediately to the rear of the 1930 addition at the southwest corner of the house is a storage shed with tongue-and-groove walls and a wood-post foundation. It is slightly rectangular and well-made, with finished corners and framed window openings. It has a steep side-facing gabled roof, also covered in corrugated iron. The eaves are open and the exposed beam-ends have been mitred at an ang Small vertically-oriented attic window-vents appear in each gable-end. There are no windows on this building's north wall, and one square casement window on its west side. The south wall has a pair of side-by-side casement windows, while on the east wall there is paneled door on the south end and a square casement window on the north end.

Garage--Approximately 50 feet southeast of the house is a rectangular garage with a front-facing gable roof. It has a concrete foundation and a completely corrugated-iron exterior, including roof covering, walls, and overhead door. The eaves are open and expose beam-ends that reveal the building's wooden frame. There is a single wooden door on the south end of the east wall. There are no other openings in the building except for the vehicle entrance at the front.

Chicken coop--Approximately 50 feet south of the house and 10 feet west of the garage is a deteriorated chicken coop. It is a rectangular structure with walls of unfinished rough lumber in a board-and-batten configuration. The single gate-like door has a lower horizontal part that opens up independently (probably to let the fowl in and out easily). Two window openings on both sides of the door are covered with wire mesh. Below each of these openings are wooden storage boxes with hinged lids. The structure is covered with a corrugated-iron roof.

Other resources in the vicinity of the house--On the top of a small hill to the southwest of the house is a circular reservoir made out of corrugated iron. It has a conical roof. Two T-shaped metal clothesline supports appear opposite each other in the back yard to the southeast of the house. Just north of the chicken coop is a metal basin that was used as a water trough. Nine concrete-slab steps lea up to the front porch of the house westward from the gravel driveway. Metal pipe-like structures were built on both sides of the steps to create a railing. Railroad ties arranged in square patterns to the south of the steps provided planting areas. A poured-concrete path extends from the porch along the south and west sides of the house to the storage shed in the rear. The house site is bordered by a variety of fencing materials. The north end of the east side of the property has a barbed-wire fence with metal posts, while the south er has a chain-link, newer fence. The north side of the property is bordered by a barbed-wire fence with old wooden posts. A gate appea in the fence at the point where the steps reach the gravel drive. This gate is made of metal rods and has a red capital letter "L" centere within a circular frame. There are a number of mature trees, including cedars, on the property that were evidently planted to shade the house. A bed of iris has been planted just north of the steps. *(See next continuation sheet)*

P3. Description

Bridge--Midway between the house and Pico Canyon Road, the gravel drive crosses over a plank bridge which has been built above small creek-bed. The lumber on the bridge is rough-hewn. Two beams run along both sides of the bridge to provide a slight barrier.

Honey house--This is a rectangular building with a front-facing gabled roof. It is covered completely with corrugated-iron, including wa and roof. Square venting holes appear in each gable-end. The northerly side of the building has a single wooden door, to the west o which is a band of windows. The southerly side has a band of three narrow vertically-oriented windows on its west end and a garage-type delivery door on its east end. Much equipment having to do with honey extraction can be seen lying around on all sides of the building. A blue cylindrical reservoir-type structure, made of steel, is attached to the building's west side. A few yards from the northeast corner of the honey house is an old corrugated-iron circular reservoir with a conical roof. A large area to the north of the honey house is filled with active bee hives.

Corral--Approximately 300 feet southeast of the house is an irregularly-shaped livestock corral. The fence on its western end is made metal railings and posts. What is left of the eastern fence consists of barbed-wire and wooden posts. In the center is a tall metal-fram opening in the fence. A bathtub has been placed in the northeast corner of the corral to serve as a water trough.

Well-head--Approximately 5,000 feet southwesterly of the honey house along a dirt track that runs up-canyon from the honey house, cylindrical object, thought to be an old oil-well head, protrudes about five feet above the ground on a rise about fifty feet east of the tra The pipe is two feet in diameter and consists of a smaller circular metal plate riveted to a larger plate that descends into the ground. A single six-inch diameter hole appears about mid-way up the pipe on its north side. The pipe is very rough on top and may have had another structure attached to it at one time.

D6. Significance

A wing was added to the northwest corner of the original house in 1929. Another addition, on the west end of the south side of the hous was built in 1930. On a visit in April 1963, the Assessor described the "California-style" house as having 940 square feet which included a living room; dining room; two bedrooms; a kitchen with one plumbing fixture, a utility fixture, and minimum-grade counters; and a bathroo with four plumbing fixtures, including a tub and shower stall. The building had a wood foundation, board-and-batten walls over a wood frame, wood sash, and a gabled, low-pitched corrugated-iron roof with a one-foot overhang consisting of "unfinished" eaves. The interior was finished with plaster and pine woodwork, and there were six linoleum floors. There was also a single stone fireplace and a wall air-conditioner. The Assessor rated physical condition, conformity, workmanship, architectural appeal, and quality as "average" and functional plan as "poor."

The "honey house" was originally built in 1926, according to the Assessor. Upon visiting the property on February 1, 1927, the Assessor described it as a 1,200-square-foot "shed" with a concrete foundation, high-gabled corrugated-iron roof, and corrugated-iron walls. Its interior consisted of three rooms with cement floors and tongue-and-groove walls. The building measured 60 feet east-west by 20 feet north-south. Construction quality was rated as "good."

The County issued building permit 7983 on November 5, 1962 for a garage. The Assessor described this building as made completely o corrugated-iron with dimensions of 30 feet long by 22 feet wide.

The Assessor also noted the existence of the 10-by-14-foot storage building at the rear of the house in 1963, but did not provide an estimated construction date.

The Assessor's records do not mention a livestock corral found on the property and a well-head that is thought to be a remnant of an unsuccessful exploratory oil well that may have been dug by an early owner in the hopes that oil would be found on the property, since it was so close to the historic Pico Canyon wells a few miles west on Pico Canyon Road.

In his description of driving along "the old Pico Road," local historian Arthur B. Perkins mentions passing "Larinan's apiary" (Perkins 1962 George B. Larinan owned the property for 45 years, dying there at the age of 84 on June 19, 1965. Mr. Larinan was survived by two sor and a daughter. One son, George B. Larinan, Jr. (1910-1975), succeeded his father in the business and lived on the property for a number of years. Upon his death, Dorothy M. Larinan became the conservator of his estate and, together with co-owners, maintained ownership of the property up to the present day. Thus, this property has remained in the hands of the same family for almost 80 years.

Historic context--The first Europeans to travel overland in California--a party led by Spanish General Gaspar de Portola in 1769--drove th horses and cattle over the towering slopes that formed the northern edge of what was later called the San Fernando Valley. They found villages of primitive, semi- nomadic people in the valley below. These people were Tataviam, probably of the Serrano Shoshones. Roug fences marking tribal territory were scattered around the valley. The priests in Portola's party said that the valley and its river should be called "Santa Clara" celebrating their arrival on St. Clare's Day.

Nineteen years after Portola's party first discovered the area, a mission was established over the hill at San Fernando. Soldiers from the mission rounded up the native inhabitants and converted them into agricultural laborers. Saint Clare's valley was part of the mission land and was named Rancho San Francisco. An asistencia was constructed at nearby Castaic Junction in 1804.

After Mexico broke from Spain in 1823 the new government confiscated the great mission ranchos and announced that they would be made available to deserving citizens. A lieutenant by the name of Antonio del Valle had been assigned to supervise the breakup of mission lands. He filed a request for the 48,000-acre Rancho San Francisco. This request was approved by the Mexican government in 1839. Antonio died shortly thereafter, but when California became a state in 1850, the new government honored the gra The Rancho was particularly beautiful with its diverse landscape of canyons, hills, and oak trees. A wayfarer was said to have described it as follows:
"There before us was a beautiful meadow of a thousand acres, green as a thick carpet of grass could make it, and shaded with oaks wic branching and symmetrical. Such a scene of abundance was like getting a glimpse of Paradise, and tears of joy ran down our faces" (Bruner)

(See next continuation sheet)

D6. Significance

The Newhall area was the site of the first gold discovery in California. Francisco Lopez, an in- law of the del Valle family, discovered go in one of the park-like canyons in March 1842, six years before the famous Sutter's Mill discovery much further north. In November of that year, the first gold from Newhall was shipped to the U.S. Mint. Gold continued to be placer-mined in Placerita Canyon by Native-Americans, Chinese, and immigrant Mexicans for a number of years, their efforts extracting about five million dollars' worth of ore

The del Valle family, like many other early ranch owners, was bankrupted by drought, falling cattle prices, and the great earthquake of 1857. William Wolfskill, a renowned orchard owner and vintner, purchased the acreage and then sold it to Thomas R. Bard in 1865. Th rancho eventually was purchased at a sheriff's sale by San Francisco businessman and railroad executive Henry Mayo Newhall. He paid $90,000 for it in 1875. By 1878, the community named after him had become the largest in the valley, thanks to its founder's success in luring the Southern Pacific Railroad to establish a station there. (The station had actually been constructed in 1876 at what is now Saugus, then called Newhall, but the community was moved three miles away to its present site two years later because of water shortages.) By 1880, Newhall was one of only 32 post offices recognized in Los Angeles County, and had both a school and a courthouse.

The Newhall Land and Farming Company was established in 1883 to care for Henry Newhall's vast domain which included the raising (corn, flax, honey, alfalfa, and "dry wheat"(about 6,000 tons of which were harvested annually in the 1880s). The warm summers also contributed to a prosperous fruit-drying industry. Herds of cattle and sheep populated the grasslands.

The Santa Clarita Valley had traditionally been the major migration route for Indian groups as they traveled between the coast and the interior valleys and the great eastern deserts. By the 19th- century Newhall was poised to become the funnel through which all highwa were to pass on the inland route north from Los Angeles. In 1847, John C. Fremont gave his name to the pass when he traversed the Newhall area on his way from Santa Barbara. In 1859 General E. F. Beale and his men removed fifty feet of earth from the gap so that stages and wagons could make the crossing from Los Angeles. But even then the toll road was so steep that extra horses were kept ir reserve to help wagons over the incline. The Newhall Tunnel eventually replaced the dangerous mountain crossing and, in time, the tunnel itself was replaced by a giant cut and a series of progressively modern highways. Another famous road associated with Newhal was the Ridge Route that crossed the Tehachapis to the north, connecting Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley. After a study of many possible routes, a more or less direct road was completed in 1916 from Newhall to Bakersfield along the top of the ridges. This road was eventually replaced in 1933.

When George Larinan purchased his property in 1920, Newhall was a bustling small town of about 2,000 people surrounded by thousands of acres of open agricultural and range land, owned and operated mostly by the Newhall Land and Farming Company, but also by smaller landholders, such as himself, on the fringes of the Company's property. The town was becoming more attractive to nev residents, such as cowboy movie star William S. Hart who was to purchase his "Horseshoe Ranch" in 1921. In fact, Hollywood-based movie companies were discovering the Newhall Ranch as a perfect backdrop for shooting their western dramas. Newhall also began advertising itself as the ideal environment for family farming, with poultry, vineyards, and dairying as the main activities. Newhall also saw its first Edison electrical lines, telephone, and local bank in the early 1920s. Pico Canyon Road, before then a narrow dirt road, was oiled in 1928.

As both its transportation and agricultural hub, the town of Newhall was to remain the Santa Clarita Valley's main metropolis for sixty years, although its population did not exceed 4,000 until after 1940. The surrounding area remained largely agricultural until the post-World War II era when the burgeoning population of Los Angels County looked beyond the San Fernando Valley for space for residential and commercial expansion. Newhall's population had increased to 7,500 by 1949, and successive improvements to the Interstate 5 freeway route made commuting easier and easier for new residents employed in Los Angeles. The founding of the new community of Valencia in the 1960s also stimulated a tremendous increase in the Valley's growth. In 1987, the communities of Newha Saugus, Valencia, and portions of Canyon Country and Bouquet Canyon incorporated as the City of Santa Clarita.

(see next continuation sheet)

D6. Significance

The Newhall area was also the site of the first oil discoveries in California. Historians have claimed that as early as 1855 oil from seepages and hand-dug pits in Pico Canyon had been used by General Andreas Pico—after whom the canyon was named—for experimental purposes and for some form of refining. This would have been the first recorded use of crude petroleum, other than the ta Native-Americans had used to waterproof their baskets. The presence of oil in the canyon was "re-discovered" in 1864 and the first wel was dug in 1869. Although this first well never produced more than 70 to 75 barrels a day, it became famous for its longevity. But it wa Well Number 4, dug in 1876, that held the record: it was still pumping in 1990 when it was finally shut down after 114 years of service— the oldest still-producing oil well in the world! Other successful wells were dug in the vicinity in the 1870s, and the community of Pico Springs was re- named Mentryville and expanded to house the field's workers. In 1876, the California Star Oil Company, the owner of the field, built California's first refinery alongside the railroad tracks in Newhall. A later owner, the Pacific Coast Oil Company, laid the first oil pipe-line in California across the Rancho San Francisco from Pico Canyon to the refinery. The original oil field is located at the end of Pico Canyon Road, about three miles west of Interstate 5. Considered to be the birthplace of the state's oil industry and of the Standard Oil Company of California, the field is now owned by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and is a historical resource of great significance.

Bee-ranching, as it was called in earlier days, had become an important industry in Newhall as early as 1880. In fact, the first commercial honey producer in the Newhall district was T. F. Mitchell who settled in the Soledad Canyon area in 1863. He began beekeeping in about 1870 and produced an all-time high of fifty tons of honey in 1884. In 1880, it was estimated there were already 1,200 bee colonies scattered throughout the township in a number of apiaries. The Newhall vicinity became famous for its sage honey which was said to be of the highest quality (Bruner). By 1939, 250 tons of honey were being produced locally in the average season. About 80% of the production was marketed in Los Angeles, the rest going to other points, chiefly San Francisco.

A16. Photographs

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS ON FOLLOWING CONTINUATION SHEETS:

1 Storage shed, east and south sides, looking northwest

2 Reservoir, looking west

3 Chicken coop and water trough, looking south

4 Garage, north and west sides, looking southeast

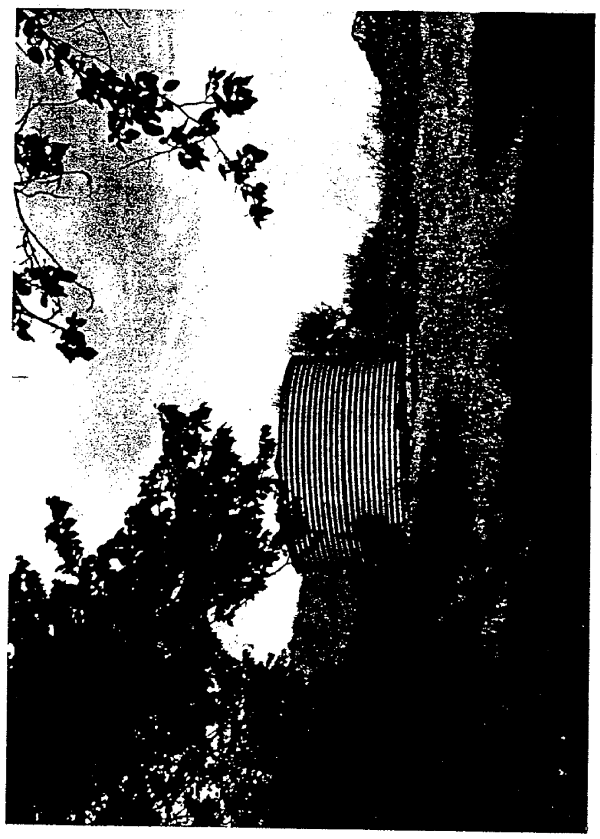
5 Bridge, looking north

6 Corral, looking southeast

7 Honey house, south and west sides, looking northeast

8 Well-head, looking south

1



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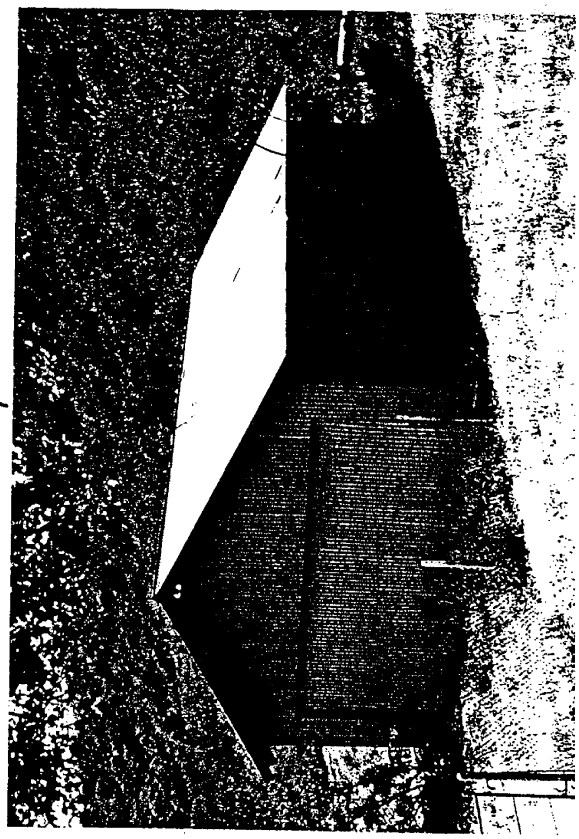

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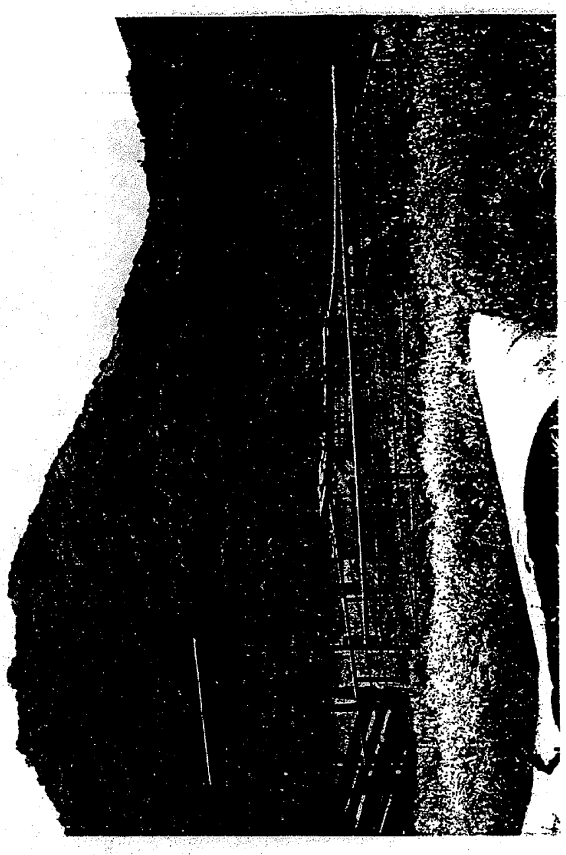

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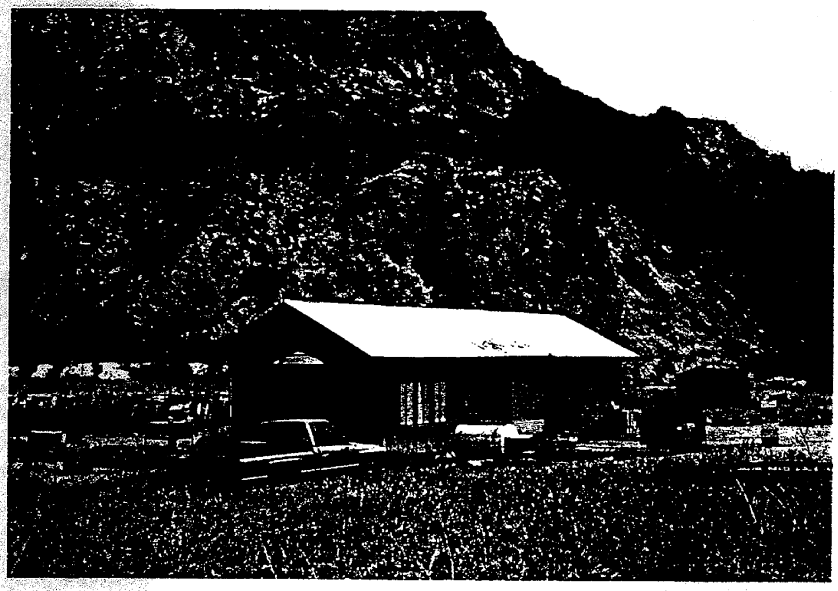


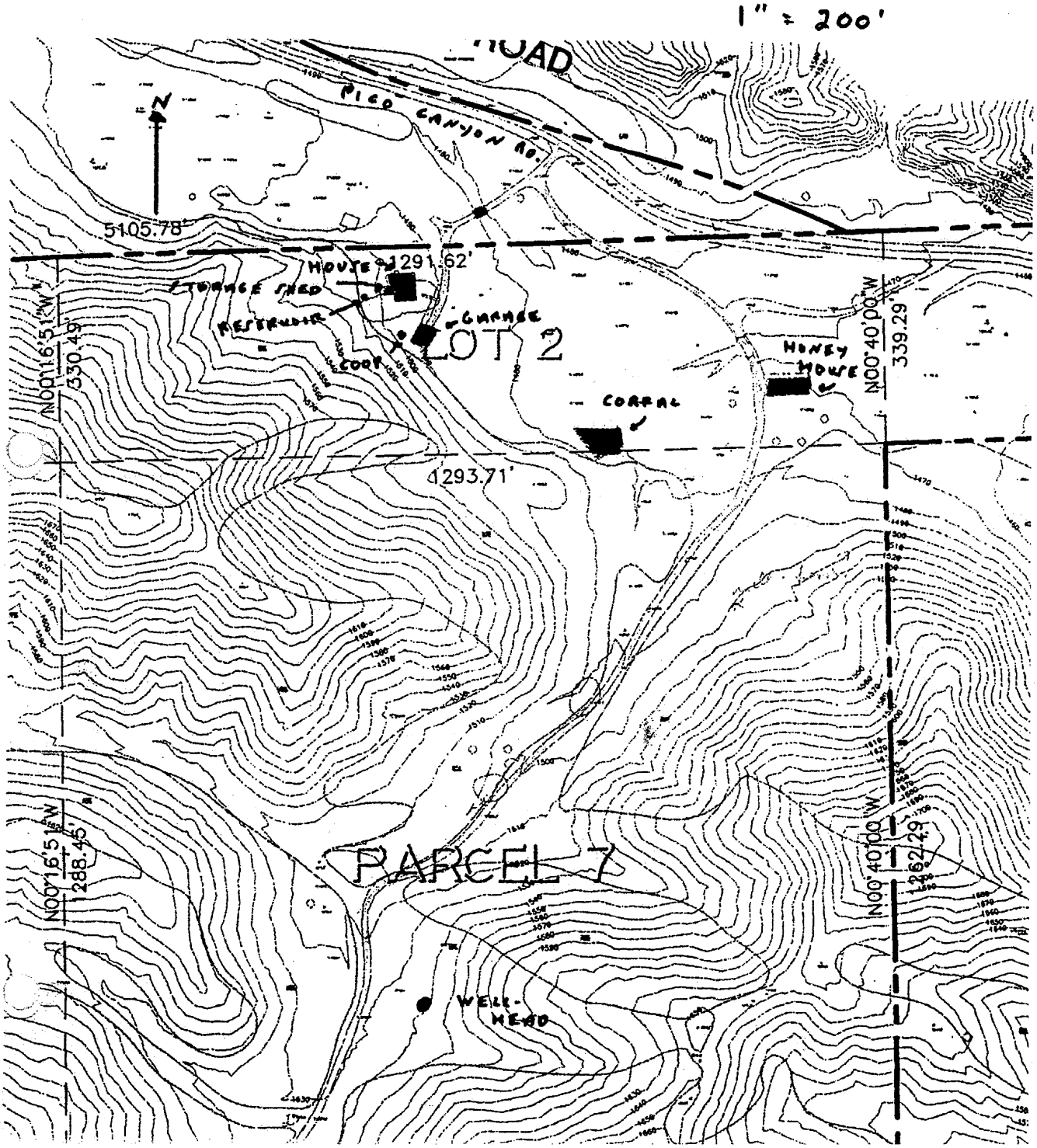
8

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 9 of 9 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 26300 Pico Canyon Road
Recorded by: Tim Gregory Date 5/11/99 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Location map



NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
of Los Angeles County
Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325
FAX: (213) 746-7431
e-mail: smcleod @ rcf.usc.edu
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90007

3 June 1999

Gust Osteological Analysis
3936 ½ Mohawk St.
Pasadena, CA 91107-3909

Attn: Sherri M. Gust

re: Paleontological resources for the Aidlin Properties Western parcel project area

Dear Sherri:

I have searched our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the Aidlin Properties Western parcel project area as outlined on the Project Site Plan map that you sent me on 20 May 1999. We have one locality that may lie within the project vicinity, and we do have other localities within the same rock unit.

The one vertebrate fossil locality that might be from within the Western Parcel project boundaries is LACM 6365. This locality is not described precisely enough to determine whether it lies withing the proposed project boundaries. LACM 6365 has produced a pinniped skull from the Pico Formation or the Towsley Formation. Both of those are marine units that outcrop along Pico Canyon, although the Western Parcel contains almost entirely Pico Formation exposures. The Pico Formation is a Pliocene rock unit that is represented in the LACM collections by sharks, including the great white shark *Carcharodon carcharias*, and a fossil right whale, family Balaenidae. The Towsley Formation is a Late Miocene rock unit that is represented in the LACM collections by a camel specimen and a dugongid sirenian, *Dusisiren*. Very few specimens in the LACM collections come from either the Pico Formation or the Towsley Formation. But the occurrence of uncommon to rare taxa such as the sirenian and the right whale provide evidence that these are important marine rocks units that are poorly represented in museum collections.

There is an excellent chance that subsurface excavation in the proposed project area will expose significant vertebrates fossils. Thus any substantial excavation in the project area that extends down to bedrock should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any vertebrate fossil remains without impeding development.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

George C. Page Museum, Hancock Park, 5801 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90036, (213) 857-6311
William S. Hart Museum, Hart Park, 24151 San Fernando Road, Newhall, California 91321, (805) 254-4584

Letter No. E12 Letter from SRC West, March 9, 2011

Response 1

The commenter refers to an earlier letter, submitted on December 23, 2010, that requested a modification to the proposed land use designation for Vesting Tentative Tract Map 52796 (VTTM 52796). The commenter describes how SRC West has been master planning the various private land holdings in the Stevenson Ranch and Pico Canyon areas and states that VTTM 52796 has been an integral part of this master planning. The commenter states that, given that this property is in essence an infill property, the commenter is perplexed as to why this property is being subjected to a 96 percent reduction in allowable density from that of the current plan. The commenter provides reports to justify his request for VTTM 52796 to be designated as H2 (Residential 2) in the northeast 110 acres and as Rural Land 5 (RL5) for the balance of the property. The commenter cites other factors in support of his request and also requests that a proposed Significant Ecological Area (SEA) designation be removed from a portion of the property.

The comment raises issues pertaining to the proposed Area Plan's land use designation of VTTM 52796 and the proposed SEA designation of a portion of VTTM 52796 that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding master planning, infill, and other factors in support of his request only express the opinion of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Nonetheless, the following information is provided. It should be noted that the proposed Area Plan's Introduction includes the following language: "Completed applications filed prior to the effective date of this Area Plan shall be allowed to be reviewed for consistency with the previously adopted Area Plan. Projects may be maintained as originally approved provided the approval is still valid and has not expired. Any subsequent change(s) of use or intensity shall be subject to the policies of this Area Plan." Therefore, if VTTM 52796 is a completed application filed prior to the effective date of the proposed Area Plan, it shall be allowed to be reviewed for consistency with the current Area Plan, not the proposed Area Plan. Furthermore, if VTTM 52796 is approved, the project may be maintained as originally approved, provided that such approval is still valid and has not expired. VTTM 52796, if approved, would be subject to the policies of the proposed Area Plan only if changes of use or intensity are proposed after approval, provided that the Board of Supervisors adopts the aforementioned language in the proposed Area Plan's Introduction and provided that VTTM 52796 is a completed application filed prior to the effective date of the proposed Area Plan.

Letter No. E13

Archdiocese of Los Angeles

Real Estate Department
Office: (213) 637-7505
Fax: (213) 637-6505

3424
Wilshire
Boulevard

Los Angeles
California
90010-2241

March 17, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser, AICP
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca. 90012

Re: 2011 OVOV

Dear Mr. Glaser,

We are writing in opposition to the proposed change of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road and removal of the current Limited Secondary Highway designation.

Sloan Canyon Road has been on the Los Angeles County Master Highway Plan for decades and remains to this day as a Secondary Highway. It is the essential future roadway element specifically designed to serve the north and south circulation connection of the western portion of the Castaic Community. This essential need has always been wisely planned to accommodate both emergency and convenience access relative to the area wide circulation element and supported by fact whereby previous Bridge and Thoroughfare District fees have been paid and collected toward this circulation element. 1

Those that are supporting a change in removing this Limited Secondary Highway designation do not speak for the whole community.

Our Regional Planners have recognized and determined this need of the community for some 50+ years. Please keep this Limited Secondary Highway designation in place where such an important community regional benefit should be incorporated back into the Castaic Bridge and Thoroughfare District.

Respectfully,

MAR 21 2011

Michael T. Davitt
Director of Real Estate

Cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor, District 5
Pat Modugno, Los Angeles County Planning Commissioner, District 5
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich (Santa Clarita)

Letter No. E13 Letter from Archdiocese of Los Angeles, March 17, 2011

Response 1

The commenter expresses his opposition to the proposed removal of the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road. The commenter states that Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades, that it is the north-south circulation connection for the western portion of the Castaic community, and that it was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience.

The commenter raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding area wide circulation and emergency access only express the opinions of the commenter. The comments will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comments do not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Nonetheless, the following information is provided. If the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway were to be removed, Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway would be considered a local street. The proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element describes local streets as follows: "streets designed for full access and limited mobility, and may include residential streets, private streets, service roads, and public alleys. For the purposes of circulation planning at the General Plan level, local streets are not included on the adopted Highway Plan." The Castaic Area Community Standards District (CSD), adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2004, includes standards for local streets (see Section 22.44.137.D.2 of the County Zoning Ordinance). These standards apply to "residential land divisions where at least 75 percent of the lots exceed a net area of 15,000 square feet…***as approved by the county department of public works and the county fire department***" (emphasis added). These standards specify that "(c)urbs, gutters, and sidewalks are prohibited ***unless otherwise deemed necessary for public safety purposes***" (emphasis added) and that "(i)nverted shoulder cross-sections shall be required ***unless an alternate design is deemed necessary for public safety***" (emphasis added). Accordingly, the CSD standards for local streets provide for consideration of public safety concerns, such as emergency access and safe pedestrian access, and also provide for review and approval by the County's Department of Public Works and the County's Fire Department.

Letter No. E14

March 22, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: 2010 OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in opposition to the proposed change of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road and removal of the planned Limited Secondary Highway.

Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades and it would be great if we could use it. It is the connection for the north and south communities of Castaic. It was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience. Those who are supporting the change do not speak for the whole community. Our Regional Planners saw the needs of our community 50+ years ago. Please keep this Limited Secondary Highway designation in place and such an important community benefit should be incorporated back into the Castaic Bridge and Thoroughfare District. 1

Thank you,

Respectfully,

APR 13 2011

Debbie Finlay
28325 Arroyo Court
Castaic 91384
Phone: 661-257 7593

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

Letter No. E14 Letter from Debbie Finlay, March 22, 2011

Response 1

The commenter expresses her opposition to the proposed removal of the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road. The commenter states that Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades, that it is the north-south circulation connection for the western portion of the Castaic community, and that it was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience.

The commenter raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding area wide circulation and emergency access only express the opinions of the commenter. The comments will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comments do not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Nonetheless, the following information is provided. If the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway were to be removed, Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway would be considered a local street. The proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element describes local streets as follows: "streets designed for full access and limited mobility, and may include residential streets, private streets, service roads, and public alleys. For the purposes of circulation planning at the General Plan level, local streets are not included on the adopted Highway Plan." The Castaic Area Community Standards District (CSD), adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2004, includes standards for local streets (see Section 22.44.137.D.2 of the County Zoning Ordinance). These standards apply to "residential land divisions where at least 75 percent of the lots exceed a net area of 15,000 square feet…***as approved by the county department of public works and the county fire department***" (emphasis added). These standards specify that "(c)urbs, gutters, and sidewalks are prohibited ***unless otherwise deemed necessary for public safety purposes***" (emphasis added) and that "(i)nverted shoulder cross-sections shall be required ***unless an alternate design is deemed necessary for public safety***" (emphasis added). Accordingly, the CSD standards for local streets provide for consideration of public safety concerns, such as emergency access and safe pedestrian access, and also provide for review and approval by the County's Department of Public Works and the County's Fire Department.

Letter No. E15

March 22, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: 2010 OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in opposition to the proposed change of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road and removal of the planned Limited Secondary Highway.

Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades and it would be great if we could use it. It is the connection for the north and south communities of Castaic. It was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience. Those who are supporting the change do not speak for the whole community. Our Regional Planners saw the needs of our community 50+ years ago. Please keep this Limited Secondary Highway designation in place and such an important community benefit should be incorporated back into the Castaic Bridge and Thoroughfare District. 1

Thank you,

Respectfully,

APR 13 2011

LANCE MILLER
28325 AZEDONO CT
CASTAIC
Phone: 818-2625004

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

Letter No. E15 Letter from Lance Miller, March 22, 2011

Response 1

The commenter expresses his opposition to the proposed removal of the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road. The commenter states that Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades, that it is the north-south circulation connection for the western portion of the Castaic community, and that it was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience.

The commenter raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding area wide circulation and emergency access only express the opinions of the commenter. The comments will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comments do not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Nonetheless, the following information is provided. If the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway were to be removed, Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway would be considered a local street. The proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element describes local streets as follows: "streets designed for full access and limited mobility, and may include residential streets, private streets, service roads, and public alleys. For the purposes of circulation planning at the General Plan level, local streets are not included on the adopted Highway Plan." The Castaic Area Community Standards District (CSD), adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2004, includes standards for local streets (see Section 22.44.137.D.2 of the County Zoning Ordinance). These standards apply to "residential land divisions where at least 75 percent of the lots exceed a net area of 15,000 square feet…***as approved by the county department of public works and the county fire department***" (emphasis added). These standards specify that "(c)urbs, gutters, and sidewalks are prohibited ***unless otherwise deemed necessary for public safety purposes***" (emphasis added) and that "(i)nverted shoulder cross-sections shall be required ***unless an alternate design is deemed necessary for public safety***" (emphasis added). Accordingly, the CSD standards for local streets provide for consideration of public safety concerns, such as emergency access and safe pedestrian access, and also provide for review and approval by the County's Department of Public Works and the County's Fire Department.

Letter No. E16

INDIAN RIDGE, LLC.

3514 Indian Ridge Circle
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
818 612-0966 Fax 805 492-0242
Npavich@AOL.COM

APR - 4 2011

March 25, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Supervising Regional Planner, Countywide Studies Section
Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Glaser,

Indian Ridge, LLC the owner of the following properties APN 2827 031 006, 2581 001 009 and 2581 001 010 located on the east and west side of Sierra Highway in Los Angeles County that is currently used and zoned for industrial purposes in the One Valley One Vision ("OVOV") plan. Contiguous to the east is a twenty (20 acre) parcel owned by Mark Gates in partnership with Hank Arklin, as part of Elsmere Canyon, LLC ("Gates/Arklin Property"). The twenty acres are comprised of two parcels, APN 2581-001-042 and 2581-001-043, with the proposed OVOV zoning of A-2-2 (Heavy Agricultural Use, 2 acre minimum lot size) and designated RL20 (Rural Land 20, 1 unit per 20 acres).

My property, as well as the twenty acre Gates/Arklin Property is separated by a high ridge and has no negative impact on the 820-acre Elsmere Canyon Open Space that was recently purchased from Gates/Arklin by the City of Santa Clarita, the County of Los Angeles and other agencies. 1

I strongly support changing the current designation of the Gates/Arklin Property to the same industrial designation as my property as it could be developed and used for industrial purposes. The development would complement the development of my property, including the balance of grading, creation of additional uniform pads and ensure provision for the water and sewer connections. In addition, the Gates/Arklin property also has access to the four-lane Sierra Highway and nearby SR-14.

I am not aware of any special ecological features such as wildlife corridors, large oak groves/oak savannahs or riparian areas requiring preservation that are within either my property or the Gates/Arklin Property. We have very little wildlife on my property because of the noise from our use and the traffic on Sierra Highway.

If you would make the requested change to the Gates/Arklin Property it would be most appreciated.

If you have any questions please call (818) 612-0966.

Sincerely,

Nick Pavich
Manager

Letter No. E16 Letter from Indian Ridge, LLC, March 25, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that Indian Ridge, LLC (Indian Ridge) owns three properties on the east and west sides of Sierra Highway that are currently used for industrial purposes and are designated and zoned for industrial use under the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes. The commenter states that a 20 acre parcel is contiguous to the east of the Indian Ridge properties and that the aforementioned parcel is designated as Rural Land 20 (RL20) and zoned Heavy Agricultural, 2-acre minimum lot size (A-2-2) under the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes. The commenter states that the Indian Ridge properties and the aforementioned contiguous parcel are separated from the Elsmere Canyon Open Space (Open Space) by a high ridge and that they have no negative impact on the Open Space. The commenter states that he strongly supports changing the proposed land use and zoning designations of the aforementioned contiguous parcel to the same land use and zoning designations as the Indian Ridge properties. The commenter cites several factors in support of the change, such as complementary development, provision for water and sewer, access to Sierra Highway, and a lack of special ecological features.

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding complementary development, provision for water and sewer, access to Sierra Highway, and a lack of special ecological features only express the opinion of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

ELSMERE CANYON, LLC
700 Emerson Street
Palo Alto, CA 94301

March 31, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Supervising Regional Planner
Countywide Studies Section
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Glaser,

In late 2010, Elsmere Canyon, LLC ("Elsmere") made a sale/donation of 820 acres to the County of Los Angeles and the City of Santa Clarita, retaining 40 acres of the total 860 acres owned by Elsmere Canyon, LLC. Of the 40 acres retained, 20 acres are located in Los Angeles County, as shown in Exhibit A.

During the negotiations of the transfer of 820 acres to the public agencies, Elsmere indicated its desire to retain the 20-acre parcel located in Los Angeles County for the development of industrial sites as it is contiguous to existing industrial uses. Because of concern that development might impact a major ridge, the agencies requested that we flag the boundaries, which then proved to be at an elevation 150 ft to 200 ft below the ridgeline. None of the agencies raised any other environmental issues or concerns relating to our request for industrial zoning. 1

Following the transaction closing, we sent a letter to the Los Angeles County Planning Department officially requesting that Elsmere's 20 acres be zoned as Industrial in the One Valley One Vision plan. The Department raised certain objections. Our responses to the Department's objections are set forth below:

1. *"Most of the area contains very steep slopes of over 50%"*
   We have made a slope analysis of the 20 acres and just less than 40% have slopes of less than 50%. The parcel is surrounded by very high ridges on all sides, except for Sierra Highway, which provides access. This parcel contains a unique series of smaller parallel valleys and steep-sided hills, which provide an opportunity for the development of several pads, totaling approximately 13 acres with balanced on-site grading. It would appear that a portion of the contiguous properties that are shown in the OVOV plan as Industrial have a similar topography and the development of our 20 acres would be compatible with the ultimate development of the adjoining properties.

2. *"The area is within a proposed Significant Ecological Area as shown in the OVOV"*
We acknowledge that the 20 acres are shown as a Significant Ecological Area. We chose to retain this particular area when we sold the remaining 820 acres because it did not contain any of the sensitive environmental areas that the public agencies were anxious to preserve, such as riparian areas that are part of the Los Angeles and Santa Clara river watersheds, a rare spruce grove, a significant number of oak woodlands and savannahs, natural oil seepages and the important Los Pinetos wildlife corridor which uses the only viable passage under SR 14. At the time of purchase, no public agency stated that the 20 acres retained by Elsmere had any significant ecological attributes.

3. *"The area is in a very high fire hazard severity zone"*
There is a privately-owned water well on the adjoining industrially used property and a fire hydrant on Sierra Highway adjacent to the property, and both are available for fire protection. In addition, upon development of the property, we will be able to provide water from a tank described in Item 6. Easy access for fire vehicles from Sierra Highway is also available. Finally, we understand that any ultimate approval will require Fire Department approval of fire safety issues.

4. *"Most of the area is in a landslide zone"*
Prior to any development, it is intended that detailed geotechnical studies will be prepared (including data on any existing landslides), which will be submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works during the sub-division process for review and approval of mitigation requirements, if any. 1

5. *"The area does not adjoin an existing or proposed major roadway"*
As shown on Exhibit A, the 20-acre parcel is joined on the south by a parcel owned by Elsmere and within the City of Los Angeles. This parcel fronts on Sierra Highway and provide the necessary access to the 20-acre parcel.

6. *"The area is not served by sewer or public water"*
As noted above, there is a privately-owned water well on the adjoining property. It should also be noted that Gate King Properties, LLC, (a development managed by a principal in Elsmere, has recently entitled an industrial development to the north on Sierra Highway (Tentative Tract No. 50283 in the City of Santa Clarita) that is subject to a Development Agreement with a remaining term of 13 years. The Development Agreement requires the construction of a water tank, to be owned and maintained by the Newhall County Water District, and will have sufficient height to provide gravity flow to the site with sufficient water pressure for both consumption and fire protection. Percolation tests have been performed on the adjoining property that makes viable the use of acceptable septic systems on the site. Possible alternatives to provide offsite sanitary sewer service connections will be explored when the property is developed.

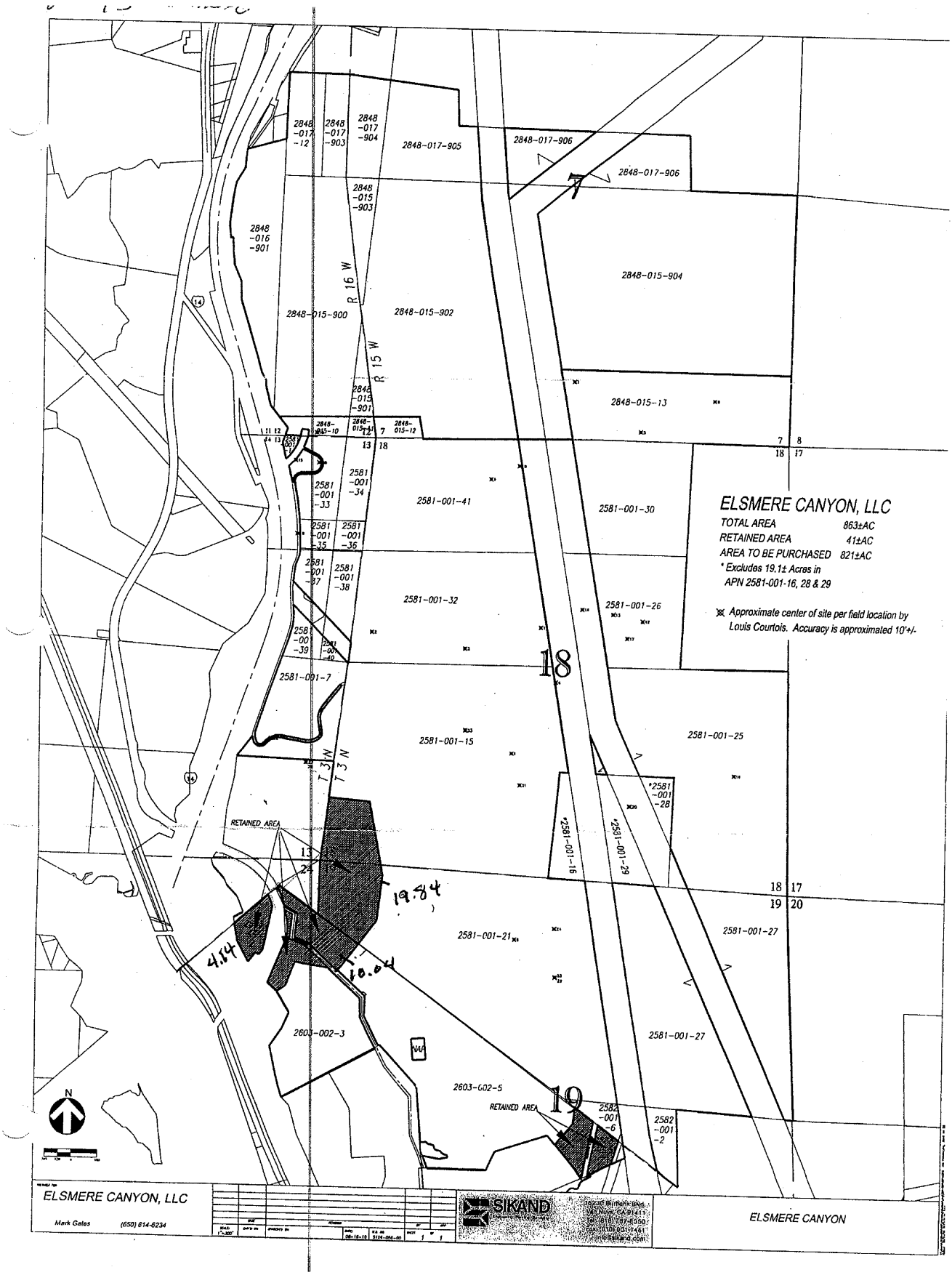
We also wish to point out that the 20-acre parcel is contiguous to property that is currently used for industrial purposes and is shown in OVOV as an Industrial zone. The inclusion of our property as Industrial in OVOV is supported by both of the adjoining landowners. 1

We would ask that the Planning Department support our request and submit same to the Planning Commission at the next OVOV hearing.

Best regards,

Mark Gates

650-614-6234
mark@gatesland.com


ELSMERE CANYON, LLC
TOTAL AREA 863±AC
RETAINED AREA 41±AC
AREA TO BE PURCHASED 821±AC
* Excludes 19.1± Acres in APN 2581-001-16, 28 & 29
Approximate center of site per field location by Louis Courtois. Accuracy is approximated 10'+/-
2848-017-905
2848-017-906
2848-015-904
2848-015-900
2848-015-902
2848-015-13
2581-001-41
2581-001-30
2581-001-32
2581-001-26
2581-001-7
2581-001-15
2581-001-25
2581-001-21
2581-001-27
2603-002-3
2603-002-5
RETAINED AREA
19.84
4.14
10.04
R 16 W
R 15 W
T 3 N
ELSMERE CANYON, LLC
Mark Gates (650) 614-6234
SIKAND
ELSMERE CANYON

Letter No. E17 Letter from Elsmere Canyon, LLC, March 31, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that Elsmere Canyon, LLC (Elsmere), made a sale/donation of 820 acres to the County of Los Angeles (County) and the City of Santa Clarita (City). The commenter states that Elsmere retained 40 acres, that 20 of those acres are located within unincorporated County territory, and that during negotiations with the County and City, Elsmere indicated its desire to develop industrial uses on the 20 acres within unincorporated County territory. The commenter states the County and City expressed concern that development might impact a major ridgeline, so they requested that Elsmere flag the boundaries, which then proved to be at an elevation 150 to 200 feet below the ridgeline, and the County and City expressed no other concerns. The commenter states that following the transaction closing, Elsmere sent a letter to County planning staff requesting that Elsmere's 20 acres be designated and zoned for industrial use under the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes. The commenter indicates that County planning staff raised objections and then proceeds to respond to those objections.

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments only express the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. E18

C. A. RASMUSSEN COMPANY, LLC

2320 Shasta Way, Suite F, Simi Valley, CA 93065 • T (805) 581-2275 • F (805) 581-2265

April 6, 2011

Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
Attn: Mitch Glaser
Supervising Regional Planner
Countywide Studies Section
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

APR 20 2011

Dear Mr. Glaser:

I am the owner of property located at 22200 Sierra Highway APN # 2581-001-008 in the County of Los Angeles that is currently used for industrial purposes and is shown in the One Valley One Vision ("OVOV") as industrial. Contiguous to the east of my property is a twenty (20) acre parcel that is shown in OVOV as Significant Ecological Area.

My property, as well as the contiguous twenty (20) acres, is separated from the Elsmere Canyon open space that was recently purchased by the City of Santa Clarita, the County of Los Angeles et al by a high ridge. My property is bounded on the south by the four lane Sierra Highway and the west by the eight lane SR-14.

1

I strongly support changing the current designation on the twenty (20) acres from Significant Ecological Area to the same industrial designation as my property as it could be easily developed and used for industrial purposes and would complement the development of my property in that we would be able to balance grading and create more uniform pads and more easily provide the necessary water and sewer connections while not impacting the major ridge separating the properties from Elsmere open space. Furthermore, I am not aware of any special ecological features such as wildlife corridors, large oak groves, savannahs or riparian areas that are within the immediate area that are important to preserve for ecological reasons. We have very little wildlife on our property because of the noise and congestion from our use as well as SR-14 and Sierra Highway.

If you would actively support the requested change to the twenty (20) acres it would be most appreciated.

Best regards,

C Dean Rasmussen

C. Dean Rasmussen

Letter No. E18 Letter from C. A. Rasmussen Company LLC, April 6, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that he is the owner of a property located at 22200 Sierra Highway that is currently used for industrial purposes and is designated and zoned for industrial use under the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes. The commenter states that a 20-acre parcel is contiguous to the east of his property that the aforementioned parcel is designated as a Significant Ecological Area (SEA) in the proposed Area Plan. The commenter states that his property and the aforementioned contiguous parcel are separated from the Elsmere Canyon Open Space (Open Space) by a high ridge and that his property is bounded by Sierra Highway and State Route 14. The commenter states that he strongly supports changing the proposed land use and zoning designations of the aforementioned contiguous parcel to the same land use and zoning designations as his property. The commenter cites several factors in support of the change, such as complementary development, provision for water and sewer, access to Sierra Highway, a ridgeline that separates the parcel from the Open Space, and a lack of special ecological features.

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding complementary development, provision for water and sewer, access to Sierra Highway, a ridgeline, and a lack of special ecological features only express the opinion of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. E19

From: Miklos Wright [mailto:editor66@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 1:29 PM
To: Michael D. Antonovich
Subject:

TO: Supervisor Michael Antonovich,

RE: Sloan Canyon Rd.

I would like to support the removal of Sloan Canyon Rd., North of HillCrest Parkway, from the Highway map. I would support changing it to a local collector street. A collector street is a step towards creating a destination. Californians need there to be a California, not just roads that cover the beauty and majesty that makes this the golden state. 1

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration,

Miklos Wright
3932 Berryman Ave
Mar Vista, CA 90066

Letter No. E19 Letter from Miklos Wright, April 13, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that he supports the removal of Sloan Canyon Road, north of Hillcrest Parkway, from the Master Plan of Highways and reclassifying the roadway to a local collector street.

The commenter raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. E20

One Valley One Vision
Zoning Amendment Request

April 14, 2011

Attn: Mitch Glaser, AICP
Supervising Regional Planner
Community Studies North Section
Department of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Zoning Amendment Request
24136 The Old Rd.
Newhall, CA 91321
APN: 2826-023-024, 033

Dear Mr. Glaser,

As a part of the *One Valley One Vision* plan the above entitled property has been designated as an M1 Light Industrial zone. It is our desire to amend this zoning change to an M2 Heavy Industrial zone to allow such activities as a concrete ready-mix facility.

We believe this unique location offers a natural buffer between the residential and lighter use areas of the city. The proposed site is backed directly by the 5 fwy and is shrouded by trees. It also is serviced by The Old Road, a 4 lane highway that has freeway access within 600 yards providing direct access for trucks. Proximity to major roadways, existing ambient noise levels from the freeway and existing mature landscaping makes the property ideal for a use with potential nuisance characteristics. 1

Our hope is to address this request with the council in the May 25th, 2011 meeting and prior to the finalizing of the *One Valley One Vision* General Plan.

Sincerely,

Roger Chortiuk
Senior Property Project Manager
Adams Bennett Investments

Letter No. E20 Letter from Roger Chortiuk, April 14, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that his property is zoned M-1 Light Industrial under the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes, and that he is requesting a zone change to M-2 Heavy Industrial to allow such activities as a concrete ready-mix facility. The commenter cites several factors in support of his request, including buffering between residential areas, proximity to The Old Road and Interstate 5, and existing mature landscaping.

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan and its accompanying zone changes that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding buffering between residential areas, proximity to The Old Road and Interstate 5, and existing mature landscaping only express the opinion of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. E21

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in **opposition** to the proposed change to the designation of Sloan Canyon Road to become a private residential street (from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road). Currently Sloan Canyon Road is in the B&T district and Limited Secondary Highway its full length and should remain as is.

Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for more than five decades. It is essential that we be able to use the Sloan Rd. as a connection North and South for the community of Castaic. The public is relying on this road to provide area-wide circulation, convenience and emergency access and at no point should the road be gated. 1

Respectfully,

Signature William H Snow

Print name William H. Snow

Address 28658 Lincoln

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-0249

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

JUN - 6 2011

Letter No. E21 Letter from William Snow, May 14, 2011

Response 1

The commenter expresses his opposition to the proposed removal of the Limited Secondary Highway designation on Sloan Canyon Road. The commenter states that Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades, is the connection for the north and south communities of Castaic, and was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience.

The commenter raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding area wide circulation and emergency access only express the opinions of the commenter. The comments will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comments do not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Nonetheless, the following information is provided. If the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway were to be removed, Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway would be considered a local street. The proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element describes local streets as follows: "streets designed for full access and limited mobility, and may include residential streets, private streets, service roads, and public alleys. For the purposes of circulation planning at the General Plan level, local streets are not included on the adopted Highway Plan." The Castaic Area Community Standards District (CSD), adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2004, includes standards for local streets (see Section 22.44.137.D.2 of the County Zoning Ordinance). These standards apply to "residential land divisions where at least 75 percent of the lots exceed a net area of 15,000 square feet…***as approved by the county department of public works and the county fire department***" (emphasis added). These standards specify that "(c)urbs, gutters, and sidewalks are prohibited ***unless otherwise deemed necessary for public safety purposes***" (emphasis added) and that "(i)nverted shoulder cross-sections shall be required ***unless an alternate design is deemed necessary for public safety***" (emphasis added). Accordingly, the CSD standards for local streets provide for consideration of public safety concerns, such as emergency access and safe pedestrian access, and also provide for review and approval by the County's Department of Public Works and the County's Fire Department.

Letter No. E22

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in **opposition** to the proposed change to the designation of Sloan Canyon Road to become a private residential street (from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road). Currently Sloan Canyon Road is in the B&T district and Limited Secondary Highway its full length and should remain as is.

Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for more than five decades. It is essential that we be able to use the Sloan Rd. as a connection North and South for the community of Castaic. The public is relying on this road to provide area-wide circulation, convenience and emergency access and at no point should the road be gated. 1

Respectfully,

Signature Cherie R Snow

Print name CHERIE L. SNOW

Address 28658 LINCOLN

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 2940249

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

JUN - 6 2011

Letter No. E22 Letter from Cherie Snow, May 14, 2011

Response 1

The commenter expresses her opposition to the proposed removal of the Limited Secondary Highway designation on Sloan Canyon Road. The commenter states that Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades, is the connection for the north and south communities of Castaic, and was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience.

The commenter raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comments regarding area wide circulation and emergency access only express the opinions of the commenter. The comments will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comments do not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Nonetheless, the following information is provided. If the Limited Secondary Highway designation of Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway were to be removed, Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway would be considered a local street. The proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element describes local streets as follows: "streets designed for full access and limited mobility, and may include residential streets, private streets, service roads, and public alleys. For the purposes of circulation planning at the General Plan level, local streets are not included on the adopted Highway Plan." The Castaic Area Community Standards District (CSD), adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2004, includes standards for local streets (see Section 22.44.137.D.2 of the County Zoning Ordinance). These standards apply to "residential land divisions where at least 75 percent of the lots exceed a net area of 15,000 square feet…***as approved by the county department of public works and the county fire department***" (emphasis added). These standards specify that "(c)urbs, gutters, and sidewalks are prohibited ***unless otherwise deemed necessary for public safety purposes***" (emphasis added) and that "(i)nverted shoulder cross-sections shall be required ***unless an alternate design is deemed necessary for public safety***" (emphasis added). Accordingly, the CSD standards for local streets provide for consideration of public safety concerns, such as emergency access and safe pedestrian access, and also provide for review and approval by the County's Department of Public Works and the County's Fire Department.

Letter No. E23

TELEPHONE:(310) 314-8040
FACSIMILE: (310) 314-8050

CHATTEN-BROWN & CARSTENS
2601 OCEAN PARK BOULEVARD
SUITE 205
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405
www.cbcearthlaw.com

E-MAIL:
ACM@CBCEARTHLAW.COM

July 11, 2011

Via Hand Delivery
Regional Planning Commission
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Objection to Interagency Engineering Commission's Recommendation to Remove Limited Secondary Highway Designation for Sloan Canyon Road in OVOV Plan

Honorable Commissioners:

On behalf of Citizens for Castaic, a community organization consisting of more than 400 Castaic area community members, we strongly oppose the Interagency Engineering Commission's (IEC's) recommendation to remove the Limited Secondary Highway (LSH) designation of Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road from the proposed revisions to the One Valley One Vision Plan (OVOV). The IEC's December 6, 2010 recommendation was based on information presented to them at the time regarding a claimed lack of support for retaining the designation and limited usage of the road. (Attachment 1, Opposing / Supporting Map eff. 12-07-10.) Herein, Citizens for Castaic provides you with detailed evidence refuting these claims and demonstrating why the LSH designation should be retained for the entire length of Sloan Canyon Road. 1

After December 6, 2010, **Citizens For Castaic contracted traffic expert Tom Brohard and Associates** to review the OVOV EIR's analysis of existing and future traffic levels on Sloan Canyon Road. (Attachment 2, comments by Tom Brohard and Associates and curriculum vitae for Tom Brohard.) Mr. Brohard found traffic levels would likely be much higher than predicted in the OVOV EIR due to developments proposed along Sloan Canyon Road, including the Castaic High School that would be accessed via Sloan Canyon Road from the north and south. Current traffic levels on this road are low mainly because a private locked gate has been improperly erected, restricting public access.

Mr. Brohard also found retaining the LSH designation would provide a necessary north-south connection for Castaic. Sloan Canyon Road connects the I-5 at Parker Road to Hillcrest Parkway, which is home to Castaic's only middle school, an elementary school, and 30% of the Castaic population. Sloan Canyon Road further connects to Hasley Canyon Road, which in turn connects to Del Valle Road providing access to Highway 126. Sloan Canyon Road completes the area wide circulation as designed by our Planning Commissioners some 50 years ago.

The removal of the LSH designation will eliminate the County's ability to upgrade this

road with Bridge and Thoroughfare funds, thus making it highly unlikely this necessary connection will ever be completed. Thus, removal of this designation will only cause urban sprawl, traffic gridlock, and excessive greenhouse gas emissions with several dead end highways.

Citizens For Castaic has also contracted Meurer Group and Associates to ascertain the opinion of the Castaic community regarding the Sloan Canyon Road LSH designation. (see www.meurerchen.com for more information about Meurer Group and Associates.) Professional canvassers walked the community using a list of registered voters. At the 768 houses where community members were home, the canvassers explained the County's proposal to remove the LSH designation from a portion of Sloan Canyon Road and asked the residents whether they supported or opposed the proposal to remove the designation. Of those community members polled, **622 residents and 6 businesses in the Castaic area opposed the removal of the LSH designation,** all of whom signed letters confirming their opposition to the removal of the designation, which are included as an attachment to this letter. (Attachment 3, chart showing polling response; (Attachment 4, a graph showing geographic distribution of opposition and placement of Sloan Canyon Road within the community with proposed LSH removal.) 1

More than 80% of those polled have submitted a letter confirming their opposition of the removal of Limited Secondary Highway designation to Sloan Canyon Road. Moreover, the professional canvassers found opposition to the removal of the limited secondary highway designation was widespread throughout all Castaic area communities. (Attachment 5, 622 letters from residents of Castaic and 6 letters from business owners in Castaic)Thus, it is clear the Castaic Area Town Council's request to remove this designation did not represent the Castaic area community as a whole.

In conclusion, Citizens for Castaic urges you to maintain the LSH designation for all of Sloan Canyon Road. This will provide the community with the necessary north-south connection, in the most beneficial location, providing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and limiting urban sprawl. This is the result requested by the majority of the community. The IEC recommendation to the contrary lacks foundational support. Instead, it was based on a handful of residents currently living on Sloan Canyon Road and their desire to privatize the road with gates, thereby cutting off the community circulation. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

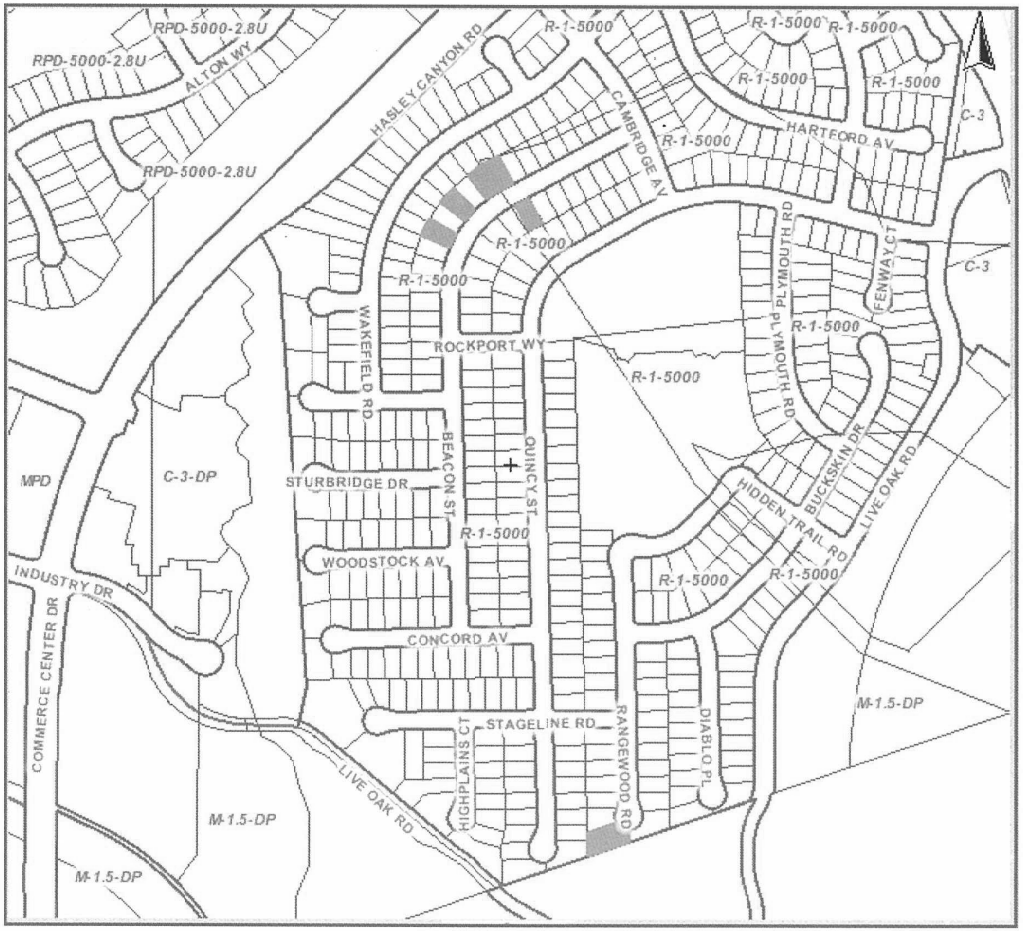
Amy Minteer

cc: Citizens for Castaic
Mitch Glasser, Los Angeles County Supervising Regional Planner
Steve Burger, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Paul Novak, Executive Director Los Angeles County LAFCO

ATTACHMENT 1


Parcels identified from Letters submitted to LA County regarding the removal of the Limited Secondary Access north of Hillcrest.
Opposes the removal
Supports the removal
Data thus far gathered
Number of Parcels
53 parcels 80.3%
13 parcels 19.7%
66 parcels 100%
Acreage
773 acres 89.6%
90 acres 10.4%
863 acres 100%
See next page for Live Oak area
5
lmf 62696.ssn 12-7-2010

Letters submitted to LA County from Live Oak



Opposes the removal

Supports the removal

Letters submitted to LA County regarding removal of the Limited Secondary Highway of Sloan, north of Hillcrest.

		OVOV Reference	APN Number		Address	Ltr Date	# of Parcels Oppose Removal	# of Parcels Support Removal	Acreage Oppose Removal	Acreage Support Removal
	1	161	2865-014-038	Daniel & Kathleen Henry	31522 Karen Ave., Castaic	11/30/10		1		0.16
	1	56	2865-018-033	Allen Russell	28711 Sloan Canyon Road	09/25/09	1		39.91	
	2	55	2865-018-034	Henry Urick	28631 Sloan Canyon Road	10/29/09	1		39.95	
	3	57	2865-023-001	Boone Narr	28553 Sloan Canyon Road	10/26/09	1		2.57	
		57	2865-023-002	Boone Narr	31550 Oakhorn St., Castaic	10/26/09	1		2.58	
		57	2865-023-004	Boone Narr	28531 Sloan Canyon Road	10/26/09	1		2.32	
	4	58	2865-023-006	Karen Allard	28701 Sloan Canyon Road	10/29/09	1		9.98	
	2	171	2865-027-018	Mike Fairbanks	31607 Hipshot Dr., Castaic	12/01/10		1		0.40
	3	164	2865-027-019	Denyse Davis	31611 Hipshot Dr., Castaic	12/01/10		1		0.44
X	5	Frm Jean	2865-055-019	Flores	28690 Greenwood Place	12/01/10	1		0.89	
X	6	Frm Jean	2866-015-064	Stephen Brooks	27840 Beacon Street	12/01/10	1		0.12	
X	7	Frm Jean	2866-017-033	Garcia	27841 Beacon Street	12/01/10	1		0.12	
X	8	Frm Jean	2866-017-034	Daniel and Jennifer Lopez	27845 Beacon Street	12/01/10	1		0.12	
X	9	Frm Jean	2866-017-036	Walker	27855 Beacon Street	12/01/10	1		0.12	
X	10	Frm Jean	2866-017-045	Miller	27865 Beacon Street	12/01/10	1		0.13	
X	11	Frm Jean	2866-022-035	Baggaley	29103 Rangewood Rd	12/01/10	1		0.11	
	4	155	3247-045-039	Melissa Kimberly-Blair	30425 Cartagena Pl., Castaic	11/29/10		1		2.03
X	12	Frm Jean	3247-025-024	Phil Scorza	32333 Romero Canyon Road	11/19/10	1		4.00	
	13	121	3247-026-002	Aleks Bahario (KFG Investment)	Sloan Canyon -----	09/22/10	1		80.00	
	14	59	3247-026-032	Dorothy Jesser	------	09/27/09	1		39.72	
		61	3247-026-032	Jon Hockenberry	------	10/05/09				
	15	145	3247-026-048	Sean & Katherine Ekins	31233 Romero Canyon Road	11/19/10	1		10.67	
	16	146	3247-026-051	Robert & Debbie Frances	31025 Romero Canyon Road	11/19/10	1		5.00	
	17	149	3247-026-052	Glenn & Marina Martin	31007 Romero Canyon Road	11/20/10	1		5.00	
	18	134	3247-026-053	Dean & Sherry Paradise	29565 Baringer Rd	11/18/10	1		6.20	
X	19	Frm Jean	3247-026-054	Boston	29645 Baringer	11/20/10	1		4.86	
	20	26	3247-026-055	Helen Gubrud	------	09/19/09	1		57.67	
		27	3247-026-055	Norman Sprankle	------	09/19/09				
		28	3247-026-055	Vernon Sprankle	------	09/19/09				
		60	3247-026-055	Vernon Sprankle	------	10/05/09				
		158	3247-026-055	Vernon Sprankle	------	11/30/10				
	21	26	3247-026-056	Helen Gubrud	------	09/19/09	1		18.58	
		27	3247-026-056	Norman Sprankle	------	09/19/09				
		28	3247-026-056	Vernon Sprankle	------	09/19/09				
		60	3247-026-056	Vernon Sprankle	------	10/05/09				
		158	3247-026-056	Vernon Sprankle	------	11/30/10				
X	22	Frm Jean	3247-026-061	Muirs	31160 Romero Canyon Road	11/19/10	1		4.62	
	23	147	3247-030-053	Luanne Simon	30330 ByField	11/19/10	1		8.39	
	24	62	3247-032-025	Eugene Lombardi	Hasley Canyon Road	10/08/09	1		40.07	
		62	3247-032-026	Eugene Lombardi	Hasley Canyon Road	10/08/09	1		40.00	
	25	140	3247-033-028	Lindy & Janice Lucas	30120 Hasley Canyon Road	11/18/10	1		5.78	
	26	133	3247-042-004	Bob & Alexandra Ernst	30957 Romero Canyon Road	11/18/10	1		5.00	
	27	141	3247-042-005	Richard & Peggy Landy	30945 Romero Canyon Road	11/18/10	1		5.04	
	5	104	3247-042-011	Patricia Howell	30701 Sloan Canyon Road	02/23/10		1		5.85
		104	3247-042-012	Patricia Howell	Sloan ------	02/23/10		1		7.74
	6	156	3247-042-015	Bud & Elizabeth Lantzy	30801 Sloan Canyon Road	11/30/10		1		20.00
	7	45	3247-042-019	Virginia Wolf	30730 Sloan Canyon Road	10/05/09		1		10.51
		114	3247-042-019	Diana Larios	30730 Sloan Canyon Road	09/16/10				

Letters submitted to LA County regarding removal of the Limited Secondary Highway of Sloan, north of Hillcrest.

		OVOV Reference	APN Number		Address	Ltr Date	# of Parcels Oppose Removal	# of Parcels Support Removal	Acreage Oppose Removal	Acreage Support Removal
		115	3247-042-019	Virginia Wolf	30730 Sloan Canyon Road	09/16/10				
		119	3247-042-019	Miguel Larios	30730 Sloan Canyon Road	09/21/10				
		120	3247-042-019	John Wolf	30730 Sloan Canyon Road	09/21/10				
		162	3247-042-019	John Wolf	30730 Sloan Canyon Road	12/01/10				
	28	144	3247-042-020	Walter & Kimberly Prezioso	30853 Romero Canyon Road	11/19/10	1		7.13	
X	29	Frm Jean	3247-042-025	Mower	30702 Romero Canyon Road	11/20/10	1		4.52	
X	30	Frm Jean	3247-042-026	Sjoberg	30706 Romero Canyon Road	11/19/10	1		3.82	
	31	132	3247-042-031	Bill & Paula Reber	30834 Romero Canyon Road	11/18/10	1		4.87	
		150	3247-042-031	Terese Reber	30834 Romero Canyon Road	11/18/10				
	7	114	3247-042-032	Diana Larios	30758 Sloan Canyon Road	09/16/10		1		5.69
		119	3247-042-032	Miguel Larios	30758 Sloan Canyon Road	09/21/10				
	8	118	3247-042-033	Thomas & Claudia Tucker	29601 Sleepy Creek Lane	09/20/10		1		6.57
X	32	Frm Jean	3247-042-034	Moffatt	30701 Romero Canyon Road	11/20/10	1		2.13	
X	33	Frm Jean	3247-042-035	Rusconi	30705 Romero Canyon Road	12/01/10	1		2.91	
	34	143	3247-042-036	Marv & Manette Metcalf	30711 Romero Canyon Road	11/28/10	1		10.99	
	35	136	3247-042-038	Glen & Sandia Ennis	30712 Romero Canyon Road	11/18/10	1		4.39	
	36	122	3247-043-011	Karl Mallick	Corner Hasley and Sloan	09/23/10	1		68.55	
	37	131	3247-044-015	Walt & Michelle Beard	30573 Aparri Ave., Castaic	11/18/10	1		2.48	
	9	170	3247-047-003	Julie Thomas	30521 Sloan Canyon Road	12/01/10		1		17.74
		173	3247-047-003	Bruce Thomas	30521 Sloan Canyon Road	12/02/10				
	10	157	3247-047-006	Susan Rauch	30442 Sloan Canyon Rd	11/30/10		1		2.89
	38	148	3247-047-026	Greg & Kayla Smith	30577 Romero Canyon Road	11/19/10	1		7.27	
X	39	Frm Jean	3247-047-028	Abbey	30500 Romero Canyon Road	11/20/10	1		2.80	
	40	139	3247-050-016	Larry & Marshana Fuentes	30011 Sharp, Castaic	11/18/10	1		1.43	
	41	142	3247-050-019	John Molinar	30454 Winchester, Castaic	11/18/10	1		2.12	
	42	138	3247-050-023	Jim & Charlene Nigra	30331 Romero Canyon Road	11/18/10	1		2.10	
	43	137	3247-050-024	Jean Cloyd	30112 Sharp Rd., Castaic	11/18/10	1		2.52	
	44	135	3247-050-035	Frank Anet	30435 Winchester Road, Castaic	11/18/10	1		1.54	
	45	62	3247-054-004	Eugene Lombardi	Hasley Canyon Road	10/08/09	1		4.16	
	11	116	3247-054-006	Becky Bennett	31310 Sloan Canyon Road	09/17/10		1		9.99
	46	62	3247-068-002	Eugene Lombardi	Romero Canyon Road	10/08/09				
		62	3247-068-003	Eugene Lombardi	Romero Canyon Road	10/08/09				
		--	3247-068-001 through 004	Eugene Lombardi regarding VTTM Tr 47807	Romero Canyon Road	12/04/10	4		197.96	
		151		Amy Minteer	Citizens for Castaic	11/23/10	1			
							53	13	773.21	90.01
							80.3%	19.7%	89.6%	10.4%

ATTACHMENT 2

Tom Brohard and Associates

January 19, 2011

Amy Minteer
Chatten-Brown & Carstens
2601 Ocean Park Blvd. Suite 205
Santa Monica, CA 90405

SUBJECT: Review of the Revised Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan in the County of Los Angeles – Deletion of Sloan Canyon Road in Castaic – Traffic Issues

Dear Ms. Minteer:

Tom Brohard, P.E., has reviewed Section 3.2 Transportation and Circulation of the November 2010 Revised Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) prepared by Impact Sciences, Inc. for the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan One Valley One Vision in the County of Los Angeles. Other documents including the Circulation Element of the November 2010 Revised Draft Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan One Valley One Vision (OVOV Area Plan) and various traffic studies prepared by Austin-Foust Associates including the June 2010 One Valley One Vision Valley-Wide Traffic Study (OVOV Traffic Study) in Appendix 3.2 to the Draft EIR and the June 1, 2010 Draft Castaic High School Romero Canyon Site Analysis (High School Traffic Study), as well as various other documents available on the County of Los Angeles and the Wm. S. Hart Union High School District websites, have also been reviewed.

This review focuses on the proposed removal of the limited secondary highway classification of Sloan Canyon Road in the Castaic area. The proposed deletion of certain portions of Sloan Canyon Road is directly contrary to several goals and objectives of the OVOV Area Plan, namely to provide a unified network of roadways which provides safe and efficient movement of people and goods. The proposed deletion will hinder, not enhance, the connectivity of the area's roadway network that has long been envisioned for Castaic. The proposed deletion will not ensure that new development is provided with adequate emergency/secondary access for evacuation and emergency response and does not meet the OVOV Area Plan requirement to provide two access points for every subdivision. Moreover as discussed throughout this letter, the Draft EIR fails to provide a proper traffic analysis for deletion of Sloan Canyon Road from Mandolin Canyon Road to Hillcrest Parkway.

In addition to the contradictions with the goals and objectives of the OVOV Area Plan and the failure to analyze the proposed deletion, 7,400 daily trips forecast for Castaic High School have been omitted from the analysis of roadways in the OVOV Draft EIR. This serious flaw understates the number of trips that will use area roadways including Sloan Canyon Road in the future. It is premature for the County of Los Angeles to remove the limited secondary highway designation

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from portions of Sloan Canyon Road until the traffic impacts and roadway needs are evaluated in the Draft Environmental Impact Report now being prepared by The Planning Center for the Wm. S. Hart Union High School District. The Castaic High School Project clearly will have impacts on traffic and circulation including cumulative impacts that are greater than projected by the OVOV Traffic Study and Draft EIR. These impacts must be fully and properly assessed in a revised Draft EIR for the OVOV Area Plan.

Education and Experience

Since receiving a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from Duke University in Durham, North Carolina in 1969, I have gained over 40 years of professional engineering experience. I am licensed as a Professional Civil Engineer both in California and Hawaii and as a Professional Traffic Engineer in California. I formed Tom Brohard and Associates in 2000 and now serve as the City Traffic Engineer for the City of Indio and as Consulting Transportation Engineer for the Cities of Big Bear Lake, Mission Viejo, and San Fernando. I have extensive experience in traffic engineering and transportation planning. During my career in both the public and private sectors, I have reviewed numerous environmental documents and traffic studies for various projects. Several recent assignments are highlighted in the enclosed resume.

Sloan Canyon Road Deletion

As shown on Page 81 of the OVOV Area Plan, Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road is recommended to be removed from the Highway Plan as a Limited Secondary Highway. If approved, there would be no north/south Highway Plan roadway west of I-5 that connects development between Quail Valley Road and Hillcrest Parkway other than The Old Road.

At their December 6, 2010 meeting, the County's Interdepartmental Engineering Committee (IEC) discussed the OVOV Area Plan recommendation to delete portions of Sloan Canyon Road. The IEC recommended a modification to the OVOV Area Plan that would retain the Limited Secondary Highway designation for the east/west portions of Sloan Canyon Road and Mandolin Canyon Road but would remove the north/south portion of Sloan Canyon Road from Mandolin Canyon Road to Hillcrest Parkway. If the recommended IEC modification to the Highway Plan is approved, there still would be no north/south Highway Plan roadway west of I-5 connecting development other than The Old Road.

Traffic Issues

Based on the information provided in the various documents that I have reviewed and what I have learned in discussions with you and your clients, Citizens for Castaic, my review indicates the following traffic issues and areas of concern:

Ms. Amy Minteer
OVOV Draft Program EIR - Sloan Canyon Road Deletion – Traffic Issues
January 19, 2011

1) Sloan Canyon Road Deletion Contradicts OVOV Area Plan – In identifying circulation needs for the Santa Clarita Valley, Item #2 on Page 111 of the OVOV Area Plan states a high priority to "Increase connectivity between neighborhoods and districts." To address this need, Objectives and Policies are identified for the Street and Highway System including:

   "Goal C-2: Street and Highway System – A unified and well-maintained network of streets and highways which provides safe and efficient movement of people and goods between neighborhoods, districts, and regional centers, while maintain community character.

   Objective C-2.1 – Implement the Circulation Plan (as shown on Exhibit C-2) for streets and highways to meet existing and future travel demands for mobility, access, connectivity, and capacity.

   Policy C-2.1.2 – Enhance connectivity of the roadway network to the extent feasible given the constraints of topography, existing development patterns, and environmental resources, by constructing grade separations and bridges; connecting discontinuous streets; extending secondary access into areas where needed; prohibiting gates on public streets; and other improvements as deemed appropriate based on traffic analysis.

   Objective C-2.5 – Consider the needs for emergency access in transportation planning.

   Policy C-2.5.2 – Ensure that new development is provided with adequate emergency and/or secondary access for purposes of evacuation and emergency response; require two points of ingress and egress for every subdivision or phase thereof, except as otherwise approved for small subdivisions where physical constraints preclude a second access point."

   The proposed deletion of the north/south portion of Sloan Canyon Road between Mandolin Canyon Road and Hillcrest Parkway contradicts Goal C-2 of the OVOV Area Plan to provide a unified network of roadways for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods. The proposed deletion will hinder, not enhance, the connectivity of the area's roadway network that has long been envisioned for Castaic, contradicting Objective C-2.1 and Policy C-2.1.2. In contrast to Objective C-2.5 and Policy C-2.5.2, the proposed deletion will not ensure that new development is provided with adequate emergency and/or secondary access for purposes of evacuation and emergency response. The proposed deletion also does not meet the OVOV Area Plan requirement to provide two points of ingress and egress for every subdivision.

   As shown on the current Highway Plan and as envisioned for many years, Sloan Canyon Road provides both east/west and north/south connectivity in

the area west of I-5. With very rugged topography to the northwest, future development opportunities in those areas are extremely limited. To serve the planned development and connect the Highway Plan roadways together at their westerly ends, the north/south portion of Sloan Canyon Road should remain as the Limited Secondary Highway and connect the east/west part of this roadway with Hillcrest Parkway. Under the OVOV Area Plan land uses, both Mandolin Canyon Road and Romero Canyon Road to the northwest should continue to be classified as local residential streets.

2) Traffic Volume Forecasts Not Provided for Sloan Canyon Road Deletion – Page 3.2-32 of the Draft EIR states "Future daily traffic volumes on study arterial roadways were estimated for both current County Area Plan and City General Plan land uses and the proposed OVOV land uses, with incorporation of the proposed Highway Plan, which is illustrated in Figure 3.2-5, OVOV Highway Plan. The proposed Highway Plan includes improvements such as roadway designation changes, widenings, and traffic signal modifications, to roadways located throughout the OVOV Planning Area." Sloan Canyon Road from west of Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway is not shown on the proposed Highway Plan in Figure 3.2-5, reflecting the proposed deletion of this part of Sloan Canyon Road from the Highway Plan.

   Page 3.2-34 of the Draft EIR states "Long-range ADT volumes for study arterial roadways under current County Area Plan and City General Plan buildout are shown in Figure 3.2-6, Average Daily Traffic Volumes – Buildout of County Area Plan and Current City General Plan." This figure as well as Table 3.2-9 on Page 3.2-44 show 2,000 vehicles per day on Sloan Canyon Road just west of Quail Valley Road and 4,000 vehicles per day on Sloan Canyon Road south of Hillcrest Parkway. Figure 3.2-7, Average Daily Traffic Volumes – Buildout of County Area Plan and Proposed City General Plan and Table 3.2-9 indicate 2,000 vehicles per day on Sloan Canyon Road just west of Quail Valley Road and 3,000 vehicles per day on Sloan Canyon Road south of Hillcrest Parkway. These future traffic forecasts for Sloan Canyon Road are significantly lower than they would be with the connection retained.

   While the Draft EIR recommends deletion of Sloan Canyon Road from west of Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway, forecasts have not been provided to compare traffic volumes under the existing Highway Plan including the Sloan Canyon Road connection against the proposed Highway Plan without this portion of Sloan Canyon Road. Appendix 3.2 of the Draft EIR, the OVOV Traffic Study on which the Draft EIR is based, also does not provide daily traffic forecasts with and without Sloan Canyon Road from Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway. Instead, Page 3-12 of the OVOV Traffic Study merely lists the roadway segments recommended to be removed from the Highway Plan "as a result of the traffic analysis." The Draft EIR and the OVOV Traffic Study do not provide any traffic analysis for the proposed deletion of the

north-south portion of Sloan Canyon Road or for the IEC recommendation to add Mandolin Canyon Road to the west as a Limited Secondary Highway.

3) Sloan Canyon Road Provides Alternate North-South Connection – Appendix C to the OVOV Traffic Study provides future land uses and their associated trips for 455 traffic analysis zones in the entire OVOV Planning Area. Zones west of I-5 that could use a north-south Highway Plan connection between Mandolin Canyon Road and Hillcrest Parkway include Traffic Analysis Zones 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. From the OVOV Buildout Land Use and Trip Generation by TAZ Table in Appendix C, the OVOV land uses in these nine traffic analysis zones are forecast to generate 60,524 daily trips.

   Without the north-south portion of Sloan Canyon Road, trips oriented north-south in the nine zones will be required to use The Old Road or I-5. Without widening of I-5, Table 3.2-13 on Page 3.2-60 of the Draft EIR indicates I-5 Northbound will operate at Level of Service F and I-5 Southbound will operate at Level of Service E in the PM peak hour with buildout of the OVOV Area Plan. Sloan Canyon Road provides an alternate route for localized north-south circulation to the west of I-5, and could potentially reduce the significant traffic impacts that are otherwise forecast to occur.

   Without a connection to the north, a significant portion of the over 2,800 daily trips to and from the middle school on Hillcrest Parkway in Zone 19 must travel east to The Old Road before going north or west to and from their homes. When I-5 is closed up to 10 times a year north of Sloan Canyon Road with snow and/or ice or during brush fires, all I-5 traffic is turned around and rerouted from the northbound to the southbound freeway lanes, resulting in gridlocked conditions at the I-5 Interchanges with Sloan Canyon Road and Parker Road and along The Old Road. Deletion of Sloan Canyon Road takes away the only alternative route that would otherwise be available for north-south circulation to the west of I-5 during these times.

4) Sloan Canyon Road Is Required to Meet North-South Travel Demand – Sloan Canyon Road has been planned as a limited secondary highway on the County's Highway Plan for many years. As part of the planning process, it is my understanding that all necessary easements and dedications already exist for the extension of Sloan Canyon Road as a Limited Secondary Highway between Mandolin Canyon Road and Hillcrest Parkway. Further, it is my understanding that Bridge and Thoroughfare Fees have been collected for its construction. The only other alternative north-south route, Romero Canyon Road, has not been planned as part of the County's Highway Plan. Additional right-of-way would be necessary to provide the width and convert Romero Canyon Road to a Limited Secondary Highway. Furthermore, Romero Canyon Road is a local residential street designed for full access to about 150

adjacent single family homes whereas there are about six residential properties along Sloan Canyon Road.

With Sloan Canyon Road between Mandolin Canyon Road and Hillcrest Parkway currently designated as a two-lane Limited Secondary Highway, this planned facility can accommodate up to 18,000 vehicles per day. With deletion of this portion of Sloan Canyon Road, the ability to serve north-south travel demand would be limited to 2,500 vehicles per day for a local residential street. With buildout of the OVOV development in the area generating over 60,000 daily trips as indicated above, the demand for north-south trips in the area of Sloan Canyon Road would exceed the 2,500 vehicles per day threshold capacity for a local residential street.

5) Proposed High School Will Further Increase North-South Traffic Volumes – According to Table 1-1 on Page 1-4 of the High School Traffic Study, a total of 2,600 students are expected to attend Castaic High School at buildout and this enrollment would be expected to generate 7,400 daily trips to and from the site. From the Wm. S. Hart Union High School District website, the new high school attendance area will extend north and west to the Los Angeles County boundaries as well as east of I-5 and south of SR-126.

   According to Figure 1-3 of the High School Traffic Study, nearly 75 percent of the trips to and from the proposed high school will begin or end in the area to the southeast of the high school site. A significant number of these trips, on the order of 3,000 vehicles per day, would be likely to use the planned extension of Sloan Canyon Road. These additional trips have not been considered or included within the OVOV traffic forecasts for Sloan Canyon Road. High school trips alone would exceed the threshold capacity of 2,500 vehicles per day for a local residential street.

6) Romero Canyon High School Site Requires Two Access Points – The November 19, 1991 Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning Project Changes/Conditions Due To Environmental Evaluation for Tract No. 47807 required access to and from the south and north/east for the 77 single family homes. Specifically, the County has required access to the site to be provided "on Romero Canyon Road via Parker Road north of the project and on Romero Canyon Road via Sloan Canyon Road and Madloy Street [now known as Hillcrest Parkway] south of the project." If the Wm. S. Hart Union High School District purchases this property for development of Castaic High School, the prior conditions of approval for two points of access for Tract No. 47807 would still apply to the high school. Further, the high school would generate ten times more daily traffic than the 77 single family homes (7,400 vehicles per day with the high school compared to about 740 vehicles per day for 77 homes), creating an even greater need for two accesses to the north/east and south of the site.

If access only to the north/east is provided for the proposed high school, the High School Traffic Study indicates a significant traffic impact would occur at The Old Road and Parker Road. This significant impact could not be mitigated even with widening Parker Road west of The Old Road as the intersection would still operate at Level of Service "E" in the AM peak hour. In addition, Sloan Canyon Road west of Quail Valley Road would require four traffic lanes (Secondary Highway) rather than two traffic lanes (Limited Secondary Highway) that have been recommended as part of the OVOV Area Plan.

As with the OVOV Traffic Study, the High School Traffic Study has not fully evaluated a second access to and from the south for the high school site. In my professional opinion, Sloan Canyon Road as originally planned and included in the current Highway Plan would disperse high school traffic. With the connection of Sloan Canyon Road between Mandolin Canyon Road and Hillcrest Parkway, significant and unmitigated traffic impacts at The Old Road and Parker Road may not occur and the widening of Sloan Canyon Road to four lanes west of Quail Valley Road will probably not be needed. Both the OVOV Traffic Study as well as the High School Traffic Study must conduct further traffic analysis of the southerly second access for circulation and emergency access for the high school site based on buildout conditions.

7) Deletion of Sloan Canyon Road Is Premature – The County's Highway Plan is amended from time to time based on land use changes. While the OVOV Area Plan is based on updated and revised land uses, trips to and from Castaic High School are not included within the OVOV Traffic Study. If the Wm. S. Hart Union High School District proceeds with a high school at the location of Tract No. 47807 or at any of the other high school sites previously considered, the north/south part of Sloan Canyon Road provides necessary access to the high school as well as an important connection for area circulation. Clearly, it is premature for Los Angeles County to delete Sloan Canyon Road from Mandolin Canyon Road to Hillcrest Parkway at this time, only to add this critical facility back into the Highway Plan within the next year in response to traffic needs associated with the new high school.

In sum, the proposed deletion of Sloan Canyon Road from Mandolin Canyon Road to Hillcrest Parkway is directly contrary to several goals and objectives of the OVOV Area Plan, namely to provide a unified network of roadways which provides safe and efficient movement of people and goods. The proposed deletion will hinder, not enhance, the connectivity of the area's roadway network that has long been envisioned for Castaic. The proposed deletion does not provide adequate emergency/secondary access for purposes of evacuation and emergency response and does not meet the OVOV Area Plan requirement to provide two access points for every subdivision.

Ms. Amy Minteer
OVOV Draft Program EIR - Sloan Canyon Road Deletion – Traffic Issues
January 19, 2011

The Draft EIR fails to provide a proper traffic analysis for deletion of Sloan Canyon Road from Mandolin Canyon Road to Hillcrest Parkway. The concerns raised throughout this letter regarding this issue must be fully assessed using reasonable assumptions in a revised environmental impact report. If you have questions regarding these comments, please call me at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

Tom Brohard and Associates

Tom Brohard

Tom Brohard, PE
Principal

Enclosure

8

CURRICULUM

VITAE

FOR

TOM BROHARD

Tom Brohard, PE

Licenses: 1975 / Professional Engineer / California – Civil, No. 24577
1977 / Professional Engineer / California – Traffic, No. 724
2006 / Professional Engineer / Hawaii – Civil, No. 12321

Education: 1969 / BSE / Civil Engineering / Duke University

Experience: 40 Years

Memberships: 1977 / Institute of Transportation Engineers – Fellow, Life
1978 / Orange County Traffic Engineers Council - Chair 1982-1983
1981 / American Public Works Association - Member

Tom is a recognized expert in the field of traffic engineering and transportation planning. His background also includes responsibility for leading and managing the delivery of various contract services to numerous cities in Southern California.

Tom has extensive experience in providing transportation planning and traffic engineering services to public agencies. Since May 2005, he has served as Consulting City Traffic Engineer three days a week to the City of Indio. He also currently provides "on call" Traffic and Transportation Engineer services to the Cities of Big Bear Lake and San Fernando. In addition to conducting traffic engineering investigations for Los Angeles County from 1972 to 1978, he has previously served as City Traffic Engineer in the following communities:

- Bellflower ..... 1997 - 1998
- Bell Gardens ..... 1982 - 1995
- Huntington Beach ..... 1998 - 2004
- Lawndale ..... 1973 - 1978
- Los Alamitos ..... 1981 - 1982
- Oceanside ..... 1981 - 1982
- Paramount ..... 1982 - 1988
- Rancho Palos Verdes ..... 1973 - 1978
- Rolling Hills ..... 1973 - 1978, 1985 - 1993
- Rolling Hills Estates ..... 1973 - 1978, 1984 - 1991
- San Marcos 1981
- Santa Ana ..... 1978 - 1981
- Westlake Village ..... 1983 - 1994

During these assignments, Tom has supervised City staff and directed other consultants including traffic engineers and transportation planners, traffic signal and street lighting personnel, and signing, striping, and marking crews. He has secured over $5 million in grant funding for various improvements. He has managed and directed many traffic and transportation studies and projects. While serving these communities, he has personally conducted investigations of hundreds of citizen requests for various traffic control devices. Tom has also successfully presented numerous engineering reports at City Council, Planning Commission, and Traffic Commission meetings in these and other municipalities.

Tom Brohard and Associates

In his service to the City of Indio since May 2005, Tom has accomplished the following:

- Oversaw preparation and adoption of the Circulation Element Update of the General Plan including development of Year 2035 buildout traffic volumes, revised and simplified arterial roadway cross sections, and reduction in acceptable Level of Service criteria under certain constraints

- Oversaw preparation of fact sheets/design exceptions to reduce shoulder widths on Jackson Street over I-10 as well as justifications for protected-permissive left turn phasing at I-10 on-ramps, the first such installation in Caltrans District 8 in Riverside County; oversaw preparation of plans and provided assistance during construction of a $1.5 million project to install traffic signals and widen three of four ramps at the I-10/Jackson Street Interchange under a Caltrans encroachment permit issued under the Streamlined Permit Process

- Oversaw preparation of fact sheets/design exceptions to reduce shoulder widths on Monroe Street over I-10 as well as striping plans to install left turn lanes on Monroe Street at the I-10 Interchange under a Caltrans encroachment permit

- Oversaw preparation of traffic impact analyses for Project Study Reports evaluating different alternatives for buildout improvement of the I-10/Monroe Street and the I-10/Golf Center Parkway Interchanges

- Oversaw preparation of plans, specifications, and contract documents and provided assistance during construction of 22 new traffic signal installations

- Oversaw preparation of plans and provided assistance during construction for the conversion of two traffic signals from fully protected left turn phasing to protected-permissive left turn phasing with flashing yellow arrows

- Reviewed and approved over 450 work area traffic control plans as well as signing and striping plans for all City and developer funded roadway improvement projects

- Oversaw preparation of a City wide traffic safety study of conditions at all schools

- Prepared over 350 work orders directing City forces to install, modify, and/or remove traffic signs, pavement and curb markings, and roadway striping

- Oversaw preparation of engineering and traffic surveys to establish enforceable speed limits on over 125 street segments

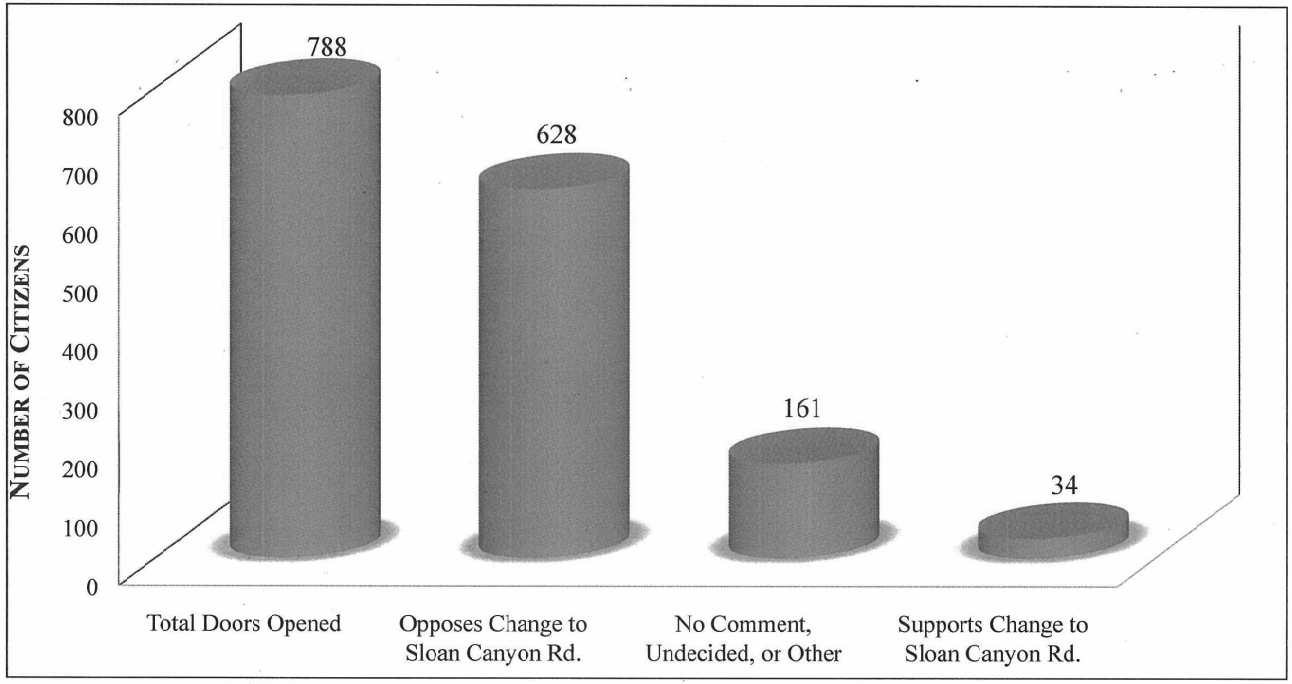
- Reviewed and approved traffic impact studies prepared for more than 16 major development projects

Since forming Tom Brohard and Associates in 2000, Tom has reviewed many traffic impact reports and environmental documents for various development projects. He has provided expert witness services and also prepared traffic studies for public agencies and private sector clients.

Tom Brohard and Associates

ATTACHMENT 3

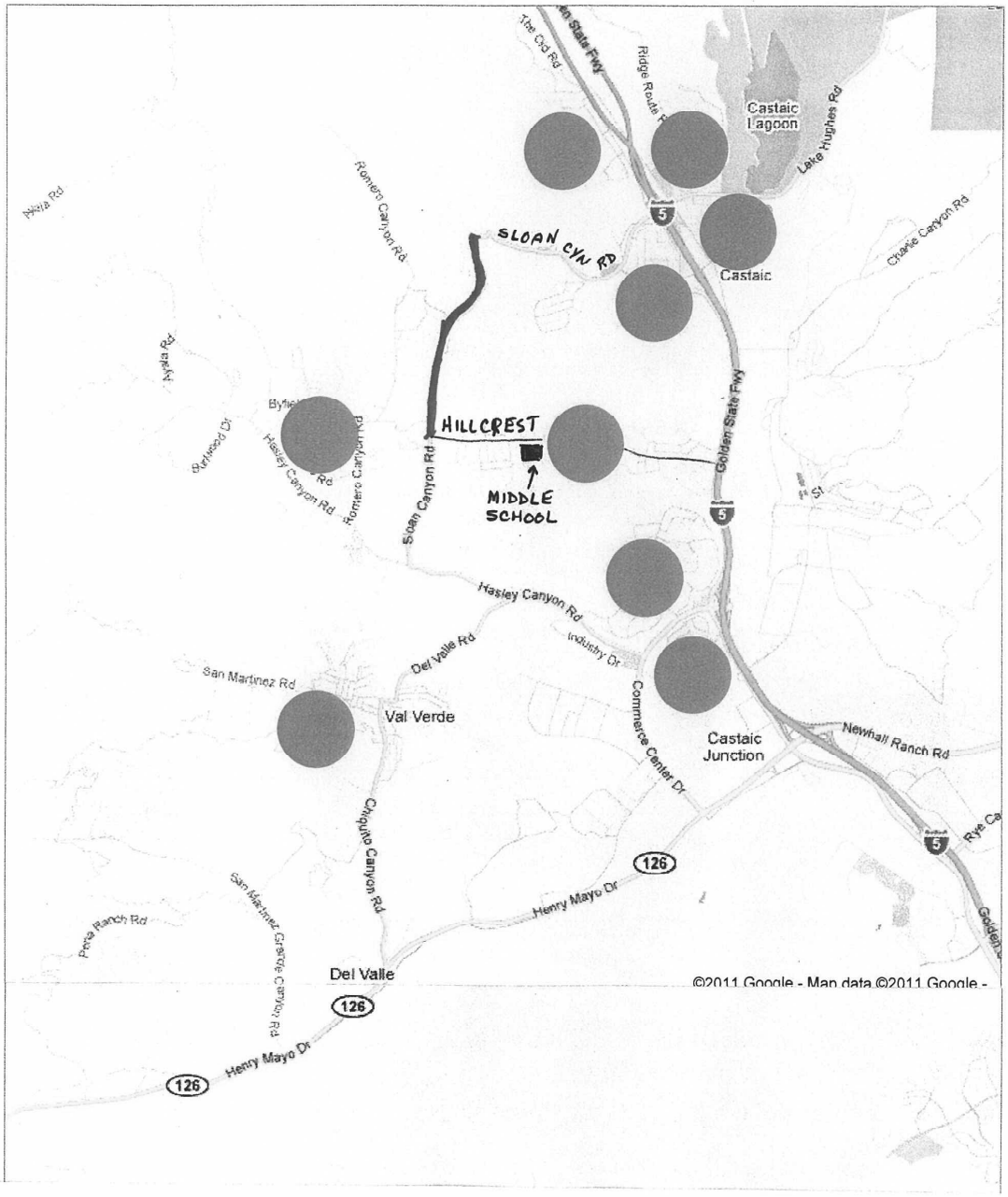
CUMULATIVE CASTAIC WALK RESULTS - JUNE 3RD



Note: Meurer Group knocked on 2767 doors in the Castaic area. Multiple letters were obtained from some homes. Signing age 18+.

ATTACHMENT 4

Google maps Address **Castaic, CA 91384** Notes



Attachment 4 map

This map illustrates the areas canvassed and polled pertaining to the middle section of Sloan Canyon Road. (shown in red)
Note the neighborhoods canvassed are all major population areas of Castaic.
Thus a broad cross-section of the Castaic residents has given their confirmation of opposition to Sloan Canyon Road being removed as a limited secondary highway.

ATTACHMENT 5

RESIDENTS

OF

HASLEY CANYON

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

May 11, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for more than five decades. It is essential that we be able to use the Sloan Rd. as a connection North and South for the community of Castaic. The public is relying on this road to provide area-wide circulation, convenience and emergency access and at no point should the road be gated.

Respectfully,

Signature Pechez Sepehri - Prez - Newhall Trail Riders

Print name Pechez Sepehri

Equestrian Trails Corral 69. + Santa Clarita Trails Advisory Committee

Address 30940 Burlwood Dr.

Castaic, Ca, 91384

Phone or e-mail Sepehri@earthlink.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

March 31, 2011

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

MICHAEL SEPEARI
30940 BURLWOOD DR.
CASTAIC CA 91384
Phone: 661-433 0560

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

DAVE SLAVSON
30135 MADLON ST
CASTAIC CA 91384
Phone: 661 257 1651

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

29826 ARROYO OAK LN
CASTAIC
Phone: 661-810 5999

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Thank you,

Respectfully,

BARRY M. WADE
30043 SHARP RD
CASTAIC CA 91384
Phone: 661 257 1959

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Barbara C. Wade
30043 Sharp Rd.
Castaic, Ca. 91384
Phone: 661-257-1959

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Thank you,

Respectfully,

30161 Valley Glen
Castaic CA. 91384
Phone: (661) 294-9848

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Robert Mooter
30187 Valley Glen
Castaic CA 91384
Phone: 661-212-2155

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Lori Wachtel
30183 Valley Glen
Castaic, Ca 91384
Phone: 295-1160

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Thank you,

Respectfully, David H. Klinger

DAVID H KLINGER
30421 HIDDEN VALLEY CT.
CASTAIC, CA. 91384
Phone: _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

RESIDENTS

OF

STONEGATE

DEVELOPMENT

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

May 14, 2011

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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CASTAIC Ca 91384

Respectfully,

Signature James M Kelly

Print name James Kelly

Address 27634 AGATE WAY

Phone or e-mail JMKELY@GMAIL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Carlos Baca

Address 27617 Agate way, Castaic Ca, 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail cbaca013@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Velayn Barrett

Print name VELAYN BARRETT

Address 27607 AGATE WAY
CASTAIC Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail mvbarrett@acnnc.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Evelyn Torres

Print name Evelyn Torres

Address 27539 Amethyst way

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 257 - 9875

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Nidya Romero

Address 27518 Amethyst Way Castaic CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail (818) 422-2644

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Nick Baker

Address 27558 Amethyst Way
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail NickG@MarinaV.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JOHN PETERSON

Address 31924 CINNABAR CN CASTAIC CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail JOHNFX.PETERSON@ATT.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Antonio Sanchez

Print name ANTONIO SANCHEZ

Address 31928 CINNABAR LN CASTAIC Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail ~~661 476 5621~~ ANTONIO8622@ATT.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature Barbara Nielsen

Print name Barbara Nielsen

Address 31942 Cinnabar Ln.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-6140

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kim Smiley

Print name Kim Smiley

Address 31960 Cinnabar Ln
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 775-5662

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Steve Smiley

Address 31960 Cinnabar Ln
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 775-5662 SKRH91384@YAHOO.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Flora White

Print name FLOR WHITE

Address 31986 CINNABAR LN

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail FLORWHITE@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Trevor Schmidt

Address 31975 Cinnabar Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail otterdog73081@Gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jerry Hickerson

Address 31925 CINNABAR Castaic ct 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 678 3200 or ODDMANRUSH81@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Nancy Rosg

Address 31921 Citrine CT
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Connie Kovanda

Print name Connie Kovanda

Address 31932 Emerald Ln.

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-373-2159

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DAVE WILLIAMS

Address 32014 EMERALD LN.
CASTAIC, 91384

Phone or e-mail DWILLIAMS@TMCGR.BIZ

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Susan J. Stone

Address 31929 Emerald Ln
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 294 3630

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Greg Stone

Address 31929 Emerald Ln Castaic Ca 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Benjamin C. Marquez, III

Address 31928 Emerald Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-0182

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully, Angela

Signature Lynn Marquez

Print name Angela Lynn Marquez

Address 31928 Emerald Lane

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-0182

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Ruth Ann Seeder

Print name Ruth Ann Seeder

Address 31914 Emerald Ln.

Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-9658 rmseeder@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Mark Seeder

Address 31914 Emerald LN
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail rmseeder@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Imelda Casanova

Print name IMELDA CASANOVA

Address 27539 JASPER WAY

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-0725 ltnsmrts@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Selph

Address 27567 Jasper
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail jselph1587@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Phillip E. Meske

Print name Phillip E. Meske

Address 27530 JASPER WAY

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-3765

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kimberly Burch-Garcia

Print name KIMBERLY BURCH-GARCIA

Address 27504 JASPER WAY
CASTAIC, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail DAZYUDO@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jorge Casillas

Address 31946 macasite, Castaic CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail casillasj2002@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dépt. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Gail L. Skeens

Print name Gail L. Skeens

Address 31930 Marcasite Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail glskeens@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Robert Hawk

Address 31830 Marcasite LN
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jayson Brewer

Address 31814 marcasite Lane

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Jaysonbrewer@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Leticia Perez

Address 27528 Onyx Ln
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature Noel Ortega

Print name Noel Ortega

Address 27604 Peridot Way

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661)468-0999

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Hellen Andrade

Address 27605 Peridot way, Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail andrade.h@live.com.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Damon Fulton

Print name DAmon Fulton

Address 27614 Ruby Ln Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tameka Hall-Fulton

Address 27614 Ruby Lane
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail tamekafulton@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Richard Briere

Print name Richard Briere

Address 27625 Ruby lane

Castaic Ca. 91384.

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Max Henderson

Print name Max Henderson

Address 27607 Ruby Ln.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 702-1949
Max.Henderson@itt.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully

Signature James P. Nicosia

Print name James P. Nicosia

Address 27510 Ruby Ln

Castaic CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail urtheiz@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Virginia Clarke

Print name Virginia Clarke

Address 27560 Ruby Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (310) 210-9812

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DAVID BRINK

Address 31908 Topaz Ct.

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-373-9911

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DEBRUNDALL

Address 31950 QUARTZ LN
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ariana Sherman

Address 27567 Jasper Way Castaic
CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

RESIDENTS

OF

VAL VERDE

CALIFORNIA

May 14, 2011

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County of Los Angeles
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROB BROWN

Address 30762 W. ARLINGTON ST,
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RBRACING3@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Daniel Hillinger

Address 30360 Arlington
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail dan hillinger@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Irma Mojarro

Print name IRMA MOJARRO

Address 30370 W. ARLINGTON ST.

VALVERDE CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-312 2635

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Roman De La Rosa

Print name ROMAN DE LA ROSA

Address 30600 ARLINGTON
CASTAIC Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kerstin Harland

Address 30651 Arlington St
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature [illegible]

Print name Christian Ramirez

Address 30815 Arlington Street
Val Verde Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Chris-will Cortez@yahoo.com
Christi [illegible]

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Kelly Nuttall

Print name Kelly Nuttall

Address 30601 Arlington St. Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail nuttallclan@juno.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name D. Guzman

Address 30509 Arlington St
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Pedro Ramirez

Print name Pedro R

Address 29012 Con corse pr Val verde, ca

Phone or e-mail (661) 294 9075

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature [illegible]

Print name ANGEL REYES

Address 29022 CONCORSE DR

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Abigail S. De Sesa

Print name Abigail De Sesa

Address 29048 Concorse Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail abigaildesesa@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Carolyn Lapointe

Print name Carolyn Lapointe

Address 28652 Lincoln Ave

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Carolynlapointe@SBCGlobal.Net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Lisa Melanson

Print name Lisa Melanson

Address 28604 Lincoln Ave.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail ~~Bro~~ brockcoats@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rob Ravana

Address 28648 Lincoln Ave
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-3969

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature A Ravana

Print name Andrea Ravana

Address 28648 Lincoln Ave

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 6617753969

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Chris Martinez

Print name Chris Martinez

Address 28718 Lincoln ave.

Val Verde 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-0567

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DAVID S ERLENBACH

Address 28732 LINCOLN AVE

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-3449

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ty Bailey

Address 28433 Morningside Dr.

Valverde 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 775 8921.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JOE HERNANDEZ

Address 29033 MORNINGSIDE DR

VALVERDE CA 91384

Phone or e-mail CJOEFLY@JUNO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature James A. Mendrala

Print name JAMES A. MENDRALA

Address 29043 MORNINGSIDE DR.

VAL VERDE, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail J.MENDRALA@IEEE.ORG

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Dion Grant

Print name Dion Grant

Address 28977 Morningside Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature R. J. Chambers

Print name R. J. Chambers

Address 29034 Sheridan Rd

Val Verde, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-6789 [redacted]

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Marc Burcham

Print name Marc Burcham

Address 29016 Sheridan Rd. Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail marcburcham@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kalman Zsamboki

Address 29015 SHERIDAN RD.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Kalmone2001@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature James Bonier

Print name JAMES BONIER

Address 29033 Sheridan Rd

Val Verde CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 257-0427

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name KENDAL KAMMERAD

Address 29218 VERDACE AVE.
VAL VERDE CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail CUTTHEGRASS@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Anthony Espinoza

Print name Anthony Espinoza

Address 29328 Vandale Ave

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Ronald A. Bouck

Print name Ronald A. Bouck

Address 10811 Sherman Grove Ave Sunland Ca
and 29328 Verdale Ave Val Verde CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-607-0372

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name PAT HADNOT

Address 29328 VERDAL AVE

VELDER AVE Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Diana Hulin

Print name DIANA HULIN

Address 29328 Verdale Ave

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail dianadiana96360@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Mark Desherlia

Print name MARK DESHERLIA

Address 29300 VERDALE AVE
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail MASTERMECH26@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name BRAD BECKER

Address 30539 SAN MARTINEZ RD. CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail BRAD.NUTSHELL@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

RESIDENTS

OF

HASLEY HILLS

AND

NORTH BLUFF

DEVELOPMENTS

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

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Respectfully,

Signature Gloria Everett

Print name Gloria Everett

Address 28082 Bridlewood Dr
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature D Rotellini

Print name Diana Rotellini

Address 27625 Apache Court
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ryan McKendall

Address 27615 Apache Ct. Castaic CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name MICHAEL BATTERFIELD

Address 27616 APACHE CT

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rachel Carill.

Address 27604 Apache Ct.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 818 968-2431

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature Timothy C. Kim

Print name Timothy C. Kim

Address 29615 Cambridge Ave.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail tmod105@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROSE VANLANGENBERG

Address 29736 CAMBRIDGE AVE
CASTAIC. 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Carolee Downs

Address 29702 Crestfield Rd

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Timm Way

Print name Timm Way

Address 29713 Creekside Rd

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-600-3083

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Yarior

Address 29701 Creekside Rd Castaic Ca 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JOE LOVELLO

Address 27762 DESERT PL

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail JILDOL@CA.RR.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Cynthia Leach

Print name Cynthia Leach

Address 27746 Desert Place
Castaic, 91384

Phone or e-mail jakedog99@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Hope Bagge

Print name Hope Bagge

Address 27734 Desert Place
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Bargainbagges@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature JBagge

Print name JAY BAGGE

Address 27734 Desert Place
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail bargainbagges@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature Valerie Steinfeld

Print name VALERIE STEINFELD

Address 27823 FIREBRAND DR.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (818) 203.8701

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Maria Alcala

Print name Maria Alcala

Address 27715 Fire brand Dr

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail castrue@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Richard Tran

Print name Richard Tran

Address 27655 Firebrand Dr

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail nonamedturtle@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Teresa Ferdon

Print name Teresa Ferdon

Address 27645 Firebrand Lane

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail TeresaFerdon@Yahoo.Com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Josefina Hernandez

Address 27604 Fieldbrand Dr.
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-6211 / Josiecastillo@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name LUIS OJEDA

Address 27628 FIREBRAND DR

CASTAIC CA 91438

Phone or e-mail Ojlou@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Bruce Williamson

Address 29902 Mule deer Ln
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Terry F. White

Address 29846 Mule deer Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-2970

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name CATHERINE CLARKE

Address 29669 MULEDEER LN CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail itscatherin@aim.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Baum

Address 29965 Muledeer LN
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Jeffrey_A_Baum@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature [illegible]

Print name Nicole Ellington

Address 29957 Mulledeer Lane
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Nikkiautumn@
sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Ron Mongean

Print name RON MONGEAN

Address 29815 MULEDEER LN

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RMONGEAN@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROWALD ACTO

Address 28633 MULEAGER LN
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail MZBENZO@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Barbara Acito

Print name BARBARA Acito

Address 29833 MULEDEER LANE
CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail MY BENZO @AOL.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature Kathleen Walk

Print name Kathleen Walk

Address 29847 Mulledeer Ln, Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661. 803.1744

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Graciela Dutto

Address 29843 Muledeer Lane
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail ~~[illegible]~~ gdutto@att.net.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jose C Dutto

Address 29919 Muleeleer Lane
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail qdutto@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature XRM

Print name Xiomara-Raquel Mercado

Address 29843 Muledeer Ln

Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail xiomaras@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Harold Garver

Print name HAROLD GARVER

Address 27628 NAVAJO CT

CASTAIC Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-5750

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name SONIA NAVA

Address 27605 Navajo Ct
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail snava9@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Diana Tapanes

Print name Diana Tapanes

Address 29963 Saguaro St
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail dianatapanes@yahoo.com
661.257.2519

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Mary Zeroda

Address 29940 Saguaro St Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-0093

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name BRIAN WILSON

Address 29904 SAGUARO ST.

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 - 775 - 5985

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Sharon Hertan

Print name Sharon Hertan

Address 29806 Saguaro St
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Sharonhertan@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Erick Tapia

Address 29748 Saguaro ST

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name John Knoesler

Address 27633 Sedona Way

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail JKnoesler@Ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Catherine W. Huschitt

Print name Catherine W. Huschitt

Address 27710 Bridlewood Dr.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail hairbycat@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Peggy Hegenbart

Print name PEGGY HEGENBART

Address 27607 BRIDLEWOOD DR

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail BEUPEGHD@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name BRIAN GRUHLKE

Address 27635 BRIDLEWOOD DR

CASTAIC Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Leslie Federico

Print name Leslie J. Federico

Address 27711 Bridlewood Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail leslie.federico@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Michelle Cherrick

Address 27721 Bridlewood Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-645-6310

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Art Ocegueda

Address 27611 Moonlight Pl.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature William A Brunt

Print name William A. Brunt,

Address 27615 Moonlight Place
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail BillOBRUNT@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Richard Billesbach

Print name Richard Billesbach

Address 27625 Moonlight Pl.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-0294

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Kulin S. Patel

Print name KULIN PATEL

Address 30016 DESERT ROSE DR

CASTAIC, CA, 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name VIOLET ALAMSHAH

Address 30038 DESERT ROSE DR
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-1014

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Janice Lell

Print name Janice Lell

Address 30062 Desert Rose Dr

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Elisa K. Mogul

Print name ElisA K Mogul

Address 30031 Desert Rose Dr

CAstaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail LOWTEKE@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tim Arnold

Address 27675 Lonestar PL
CASTAIC 91384

Phone or e-mail TKATAUKGUY@EARTHLINK.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name RICHARD B. ENGEL

Address 27669 LONESTAR PL

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ann Marie DiLizio

Address 27668 Lonestar Place
Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 294-9141

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name PARRISH CHARLES

Address 28553 GIBRALTAR LN

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 818.743.3318

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Magdalena Diaz

Print name Magdalena Diaz

Address 28106 Alton way

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Mes13a@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Suzanna Baghdassarian

Address 28112 AIDON WAY

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JENNIFER FELIPE

Address 29620 TEMENALE PLACE
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Shady Eldaoushy

Address 29616 Teasedale Pl
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail sdaoushy@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Hilda Orozco

Address 29621 Teasedale pl
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 702-1964

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Janet D. Dalby

Print name JANET DALBY

Address 28321 ALTON WAY

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-0612

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Dan Hucks

Print name DAN HUCKS

Address 28321 ALTON WAY

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-0612

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Tina Porter

Print name Tina Porter

Address 28129 alton Way Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 909-224-8681

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Luci Ayvazian

Print name Luci Ayvazian

Address 28139 Alton Way

Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail Hamlet@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Susan Haddad

Address 29751 Byron Pl
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Anilkishor

Address 29742 Byron Pl.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail romnani@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name NINA SUTTER

Address 28325 ALTON WAY CASTAIC CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail nm_sutter@yahoo.com.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROBERT P BROUNSTEN

Address 28328 ~~CASTAIC~~ ALTON
Lexay, CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RPBROUNSTEN@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Natalia Blumke

Address 29878 Berkshire Pl.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail momkomadessa@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Cari Prado

Address 27866 Berkshire Pl.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail candcprado@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Sean MacNicoll

Print name SEAN MACNICOLL

Address 30054 CAMBRIDGE AVE.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-0762

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Jackie Scorza

Print name JACQUELINE SCORZA

Address 29807 Cambridge Ave.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail JackieHernandez2004@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

29823

Print name FRANK P. BURCIK

Address 29823 Cambridge

Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Tracy Pedevilla

Print name Tracy Pedevilla

Address 29795 Cambridge
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Mary Manuel-Powell

Address 29811 N. Cambridge Ave
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Neil Williams

Print name Neil Williams

Address 29783 Cambridge Ave.

Castaic Cal. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-8313

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Winifreda Bermack

Address 29802 N. Cambridge Ave.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name MICHAEL FINKE

Address 29406 CAMBLIDO AVE

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 702 8709

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Rajita Rajitan

Print name Rajita

Address 29764 Castlebury pl.

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name TRUNG NGUYEN

Address 29770 Castleberry PL

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Zip913821@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name PIA CANNELL

Address 28563 GIBRALTAR LN
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 295 3266

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature Jim Plutchak

Print name Jim Plutchak

Address 28535 Gibraltar Lance
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-8600
jim@utak.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Thomas Cizman

Print name Thomas Cizman

Address 28529 Gibraltar Lane
Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail thepromise3@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tim McGaughy

Address 28327 Gibraltar L.n.

Castaic C.A. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-212-0249

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kalpana T. Rathod.

Print name KALPANA.

Address 28307 Gilbraltar
Castaic, CA 91304

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jake Miura

Address jakemiura@yahoo.com
26303 Gibraltar lane Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Michelle M

Print name Michelle McCormick

Address 28205 Gibraltar Ln.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 257-0785

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kevin King

Address 29155 Gibtalar lane

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-4895

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Larry Nagler

Address 28139 Gibraltar Ln. Castaic Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-8337

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ANDREW LAWRENCE

Address 28123 GIBRALTAR LANE

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
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Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Erin R Lawrence

Address 28123 Gibraltar Ln.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jennifer O. Bettis

Address 28534 Gibraltar Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661-775-8610

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kristen Jensen

Address 28546 Gibraltar Ln.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Kristjb27@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DEREK SYVERUD

Address 28120 GIBRALTAR LANE, CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail SYVERUD@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Barbara Dirickson

Print name Barbara Dirickson

Address 28128 Gibraltar Ln.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail barbara.dirickson@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Diane E. West

Print name Diane E. West

Address 28030 Gibraltar Lane

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail dianewest@earthlink.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Marivel Osorio

Print name Marivel Osorio

Address 29805 Glendower Ct.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail marivelosorio@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name USHA ZACHARIA

Address 29822 GLENDOWER CT
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail USHAZACHARIA@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JEFF BILLINGSLEY

Address 29723 LIVERPOOL CT

Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail JEFF.BILLINGSLEY@SCE.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVQV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Steven Fulton

Address 23858 Picadilly Pl. Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661)644-4188 / StevenFulton1.41@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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County of Los Angeles
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Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature Hiromi Amitani Ahlgreen

Print name Hiromi Amitani Ahlgreen

Address 28215 Somerset Ct.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail hiromiagm@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature DAVID AUSTIN

Print name DAVID AUSTIN

Address 28256 SPRINGVALE LN
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 702 1027

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Lu A. Duncan

Print name Lu A. Duncan

Address 28324 Springvale Ln
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JOHN EVANS

Address 28224 Springvale Ln.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Steve Kimble

Address 28046 Bridlewood dr
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Roxanne Gerardo

Print name Roxanne Gerardo

Address 27911 Bridlewood Dr

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail tifilenzano@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature R. Aguas

Print name RUBEN AGUAS

Address 30061 CAMBRIAGE AVE
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Karina Fucko

Address 30041 Cambridge Ave
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Chrystal Walker

Address 30027 Cambridge Ave.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail crayl walker@hotmail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Arina Khachamian

Address 30146 CAMBRIDGE AVE

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name SIMIK SIMONIAN

Address 30146 CAMBRIDGE AVE

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jin Kim

Address 30158 Galbreth ct.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rene Karg

Address 30117 Galbreth Ct

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Karg people@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tommy Grundy

Address 28072 HAYWARD DR
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail tlgrundy@Pacbell.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Marcha Grundy

Print name Marcha Grundy

Address 28072 HAWARDDR
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail marcha@pacbell.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name P FORRELL

Address 28114 KAYWARD DR

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name EDGARD BOSOUG

Address 27935 KNIGHT ST
Castaic - CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 1 (661) 294-8375

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Karen Roberts

Print name Karen Roberts

Address 27907 Knight St.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Kuzrobs@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Jennifer Colgan

Print name Jennifer Colgan

Address 27901 Knight St
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-1037

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Christine James

Address 27873 Knight Street
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-645-9152

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature heather bell

Print name heather bell

Address 27910 Knight St

Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail heybey19@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Nancy E. Johnson

Print name NANCY E. JOHNSON

Address 27942 KNIGHT ST

CASTAIC 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Julie Au

Address 27845 Knight St.

Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail julieau2005@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Charles Yeager

Address 27991 Langley Place

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (619) 519 9612

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Catherine Marino

Print name Catherine Marino

Address 27968 Langley Place
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail calcate2000@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jovanito V. Belangue

Address 27964 Long Cay Pl.
Castaic Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail Jbelangue@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Michelle M. Terranova

Print name Michelle M. Terranova

Address 27956 Langley Dr

CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 257-5811

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Sun Ok Lee

Print name Sun Ok Lee

Address 30179 Laydon Ct Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (323)-369-2488

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name _____

Address 30048 Medford PL
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Darlene Broderick

Print name DARLENE BRODERICK

Address 30024 MEDFORD PL.
CASTAIC, 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Barbara Good

Address 30035 Medford Pl.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661-702-9249

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature M. Matlen

Print name Marilyn Matlen

Address 30031 Medford Pl.
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 294-9231

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Karen Dorough

Address 30047 Medford Pl, Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-877-1107

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Jamal Th

Print name Jamal Thompson

Address 30041 Medford Place

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail The Grand Poobah@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Ray Kosanke

Print name RAY KOSANKE

Address 30027 Penrose Ln.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RayK@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Helen Cho

Address 30017 Penrose Ln. Castaic, CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail helencho74@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Spencer Raney

Address 30002 Pumpkin Ln 91384
Castaic, Ca

Phone or e-mail Spencer.Raney.250@my.csun.edu

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Devan North

Address 30006 Penrose lane
Castaic, CA, 91384

Phone or e-mail devanmarie7@~~sbcglobal.net~~ gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Rachelle Morlan

Print name Rachelle Morlan

Address 30056 Penrose Lane
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail r_morlan@juno.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Christian Sharifjoo

Print name Christian Sharifjoo

Address 30062 Penrose Ln Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail CKSSharifjoo@Gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Karen R. Anderson

Print name Karen R. Anderson

Address 30082 Penrose Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-9477

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Nageswar Rao Chekuri

Address 30161 Thorne ct
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 702 1312

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Mia Adams

Address 30175 Thorne Ct.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Psadams000@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Josh Kar

Address 30168 Thorne Ct. Castaic
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rawston Redick

Address 30051 Penrose
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RawRedick@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

RESIDENTS

OF

HILLCREST PARK

DEVELOPMENT

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

May 14, 2011

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name John Bracker

Address 28626 Ponderosa St

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jtbteddybear@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name John McCarthy

Address 28714 W. Ponderosa St.
Castaic CA, 91384

Phone or e-mail jmccarthy@hartdistrict.org

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Carla Nonini

Address 28732 Ponderosa St
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Carla Nonini@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Mark Woodcox

Print name MARK WOODCOX

Address 28739 PONDEROSA PL
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail MARK.WOODCOX@NGC.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature Lisa Woodcox

Print name Lisa Woodcox

Address 28739 Ponderosa

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail seabuoty@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ryan Senecal

Address 30627 Beryl pl.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 713-8426

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Susan Doyle

Print name Susan Doyle

Address 30623 Beryl Pl. Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-9930

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature J.W. Hanson Jr.

Print name J. W. HANSEN JR.

Address 30566 PARK VISTA DR
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 805 8574661

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name CLODE DISSINGER

Address 30588 PARK VISTA DRIVE

CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-3112

CLODE.DISSINGER@ISZA.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Lee Gately

Print name Lee S. Gately

Address 30576 Park Vista

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail yesman@yesmuseum.org

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Terri Gatchy

Print name Terri Gatchy

Address 30576 Park Vista Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail terrijane@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Lara Infuso

Address 30560 Park Vista Dr.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-0749 linfuso@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name GENE HIGHNMAN

Address 30547 PARK VISTA DR.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail ALEGENDISBORN@MSN.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Eric Johnston

Print name ERIC JOHNSTON

Address 28421 KNOLL COURT

CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name David Bell

Address 28439 Knoll Ct
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail dxbell@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name WILLIAM C. PARRISH

Address 28446 KNOLL CT. CASTAIC 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail KCJ@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Bruce A Harrington

Address 28440 Knoll Ct

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-4389

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kevin Harrington

Address 26440 Knoll Ct Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail defykevin@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Mark Bielanski

Print name Mark Bielanski

Address 28434 Knoll ct

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail MABielansk@Gmail.Com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name THOMAS S. SAMMARTANO

Address 30566 APPALACHIAN DR

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 210-7070

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Carol Nardiello

Print name CAROL NARDIELLO

Address 30548 APPALACHIAN DR. CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail cnardiello@newhall.k12.ca.us

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rick Peters

Address 30530 Appalacian Dr.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail PeTeLarEeTP msN.Com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name KEVIN Bailey

Address 30542 Appalachian DR.
SCV, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Kbailey1313@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Richard L Fiene

Print name Richard L Fiene

Address 30560 Appalachian Dr

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-1432

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Caprice Fiens

Print name Caprice Fiens

Address 30560 N. Appalachian Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-0797

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Jesse Fiene

Print name Jesse Fiene

Address 30560 N. Appalachian Dr
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jessecpbeklahf@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Joy Fiene

Address 30560 N. Appalachian Dr.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 13londlhk@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Miguel Chinea

Address 22244 W Glacier PL
Castaic CA

Phone or e-mail MI9 1932@EARTHLINK.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature Kym Torres

Print name Kym Torres

Address 27734 Glacier Place

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail kym-torres@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Ricardo J. Torres

Address 27734 Glacier
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail RICKYRICARDOT@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Craig R. Phelps

Print name Craig R. Phelps

Address 27964 Glade CT.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Ccaig_phelps@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Patricia Slatterbeck

Print name Patricia Slatterbeck

Address 27967 Glade Ct

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Praven80@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jay Thomas

Address 27951 Glade Court Castaic Ca

_____

Phone or e-mail 661-294-0591

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Irene M. Hoefert

Print name Irene Hoefert

Address 28025 Minaret Ct

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail ihoefert@earthlink.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature T. D'Ambrosio

Print name Theresa D'Ambrosio

Address 28431 W. Monterey Ct.
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail mommytd@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Shawn Campbell

Address 28472 Monterey ct
Castaic CA 91385

Phone or e-mail 661-702-1197

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature June Lopez

Print name June Lopez

Address 28480 Monterey Ct
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail vjmjlove4@charqwbal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Janette Dolabson

Print name Janette Dolabson

Address 28465 Monterey Ct.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 373 2224

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name G DRAKE

Address 28485 MONTEREY DR.
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROGER PLOUHAR

Address 30524 SHASTA CT
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Elvira Doyle

Address 27839 Villa Calla Canyon Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 295-4242

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Julie Long

Print name Julie Long

Address 27853 Villa Cyn Rd.
Castaic, 91384

Phone or e-mail daissyj@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Kim Chicagus

Print name Kim D. Chicagus

Address 27845 Villa Lyn Rd Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail chicagus@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Colin Ball

Print name Colin Ball

Address 27824 Villa Canyon Rd.
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail sharoncolin@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Divina C. Ferrer

Print name DIVINA C. FERRER

Address 27751 VILLA CANYON RD.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail DFERRER@CASP.ORG

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Tamara J. O'Connor

Print name Tamara O'Connor

Address 27718 Villa Canyon Rd.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail rtoconnor@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name WILLIAM HARPIN

Address 27712 VILLA CANYON ROAD
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 295-1456

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Joy Andrade

Print name Joy Andrade

Address 30416 Yosemite Dr
Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Joanne J Cammarata

Print name Joanne Cammarata

Address 30437 Yosemite Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 294-3875

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Kenneth R. Gregg

Print name KENNETH R. GREGG

Address 30505 YOSEMITE DR.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name MARTY LEMUS

Address 30539 YOSEMITE DR

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail mglemus@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Ryan Brill

Print name Ryan Brill

Address 28304 Arroyo ct.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail MrcBrill@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name mike Scott

Address 28316 Arroyo Ct.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-6491

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Suzanne Scott

Address 28316 Arroyo Ct.
Castaic, Ca, 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-6471

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature D Finlay

Print name Debbie Finlay

Address 28325 Arroyo Ct., Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-310-8125

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Cynthia Melendez

Address 28104 Bryce Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail melendez1319@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature P. Bunt

Print name P. Bunt

Address 25120 Bryce
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Terri Green

Address 28126 Bryce Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 702-9311 Greenfamilyca@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Victoria Stevens

Print name Victoria Stevens

Address 28214 Bryce Dr. Castaic
CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Sheila Lecker

Print name SHEILA LECKER

Address 28321 BRYCE DR
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail SHEILALECKER@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Mary Kotzman

Print name MARY Kotzman

Address 28302 Bryce Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail kotzmanclan@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Charlene Sander

Print name Charlene Sander

Address 28315 Bryce Dr
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail charlenesander@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Dean Imera

Print name DEAN IMERA

Address 28318 BRYCE DR.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JOE RAMIREZ

Address 28337 BRYCE DR

CASTAIC, CA 92384

Phone or e-mail DMRJR0324@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name HECTOR G. GUTIERREZ

Address 28341 BRYCE DR.

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-904-8475 / HGG1609@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ALEX RODRIGUEZ

Address 28345 BRYCE DR.

CASTAIC, 91384

Phone or e-mail LXRODIO YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Gary Davidson

Print name GARY DAVIDSON

Address 28346 BRYCE DR

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail GARYLDAVIDSON@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Marta Van Diest

Address 28334 Bryce DR.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Gervan10@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name CHOI, YONG U

Address 27917 Cassen st
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail yongung CHOI@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Leslie L Peterson

Print name Lezlie Peterson

Address 27911 Lassen ST
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661)294-1053 MRLDPETE@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Tracy Sequeira

Print name TRACY SEQUEIRA

Address 27853 LASSEN ST.
CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail PAWSN2WETNOSES@YAHOO.CO.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Susan Segovia

Address 27853 Lassen St

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Pawsh4wet@sbcglobal.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Darla Dorr

Print name DARLA DORR

Address 27813 Lassen St.
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail —

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Littleton Murphy

Print name Littleton Murphy

Address 27806 Lassen St Castaic CA. 91384

OLDSKool@CA.RR.Com

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name FRANK KOGA

Address 27864 LASSEN ST CASTAIC CA. 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail fkoga@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name STEVE POSNER

Address 27908 LASSEN ST
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-9364
STEVE@POZINATION.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Eric Greco

Address 27562 LASSEN ST CASTAIC Ca 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail ericgreco@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Marie McDonald

Print name MARIE McDONALD

Address 27850 LASSEN ST

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail MARIE.MCDONALD@US.NESTLE.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature T. Wampler

Print name Tiffany Wampler

Address 27840 Lassen St. Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail stripes-727@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name MARGARET ARRINGTON

Address 27826 LASSEN ST.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail PEGO@GROUGRE.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Robert P. Baw

Print name ROBERT P. BAW

Address 27934 LASSEN ST.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-670-0138 CRAZYBOARD43@HOTMAIL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name William M. Palmer

Address 27912 Lassen St.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail miguelpalmer1@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name FRED DE JESUS

Address 27942 LASSEN ST.

CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 294-9515 freddjs5@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name CHERRY DOLEZAL

Address 30429 OLYMPIC ST

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name TERENCE VALLETO

Address 27828 Rainer Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-6474

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Alexandra Comsa

Address 27908 Rainier Rd

Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-607-0334

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Elaine J. Manahan

Print name Elaine J. Manahan

Address 27912 Rainier Road

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Vickie Dowaliby

Print name Vickie Dowaliby

Address 27920 Rainier Rd
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail Dowalibyrv@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ron Muller

Address 27818 Rainier Rd.

Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail (213) 276-3082.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Ralph A Demuth

Print name Ralph Demuth

Address 28012 Ramirez Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Colette Blanchard

Print name Colette Blanchard

Address 28016 Ramei Rd

Castaic, CA 91355

Phone or e-mail Howardandcolette@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DeAnna Hickey

Address 28013 Rainier Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail dkhickey@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Barbara J. Rawitz

Print name Barbara Rawitz

Address 27941 Rainier Rd.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail bizybarbie@msn.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rogelio López

Address 27931 Rainier Rd.
Castaic CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail yangaga2000@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name RICHARD LARIMORE

Address 27919 RAINIER RD.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail KINRICK@MSN.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Christina Shaw

Print name CHRISTINA SHAW

Address 27905 RAINIER ROAD

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jhceshaw@sbcglobal.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Hugh V. Tolliver

Print name Hugh Tolliver

Address 27829 Rainier Rd

Castaic Cal. 91384

Phone or e-mail hueytolliver@prodigy.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Louise E. Riccio

Print name Louise E. Riccio

Address 27819 Rainier Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail momeastarseaol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Fishman

Address 27727 Rainier Rd.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jbmusic4@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

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Respectfully,

Signature April Bielefeldt

Print name April Bielefeldt

Address 27727 Rainier Rd.
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail april@jefsong.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Alan Schwartz

Address 27703 Rabier Rd.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail alansdreamscapes@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Randall Fruth

Print name RANDALL FRUTH

Address 27726 RAINIER RD.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RANDALL.FRUTH@ABBOTT.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kay M Beckwith

Print name Kay M. Beckwith

Address 27804 Rainier Rd
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail kay.beckwith@technicolor.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Donna Morales

Print name DONNA MORALES

Address 30431 SEQUOIA CT

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail dmorales@neuroskills.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Michele Maxey

Address 30420 Sequoia Ct
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jmgte@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
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Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name MR. Dugan Davić

Address 30415 Sequoia Ed
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail SpiritofSTLouis636@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Michele Sanchez

Print name MICHELE SANCHEZ

Address 30602l YOSEMITE DR

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail bob@alpinecarpetone.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Richard Lanker

Print name RICHARD LANKER

Address 30652 Yosemite Dr
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail agensia@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Kimberly L Potter

Print name Kim Potter

Address 30616 Yosemite Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail dpkp831@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Natasha Andrews

Print name Natasha Andrews

Address 30643 Yosemite Dr.

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail natasha06n@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tim Andrews

Address 30643 Yosemite Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tiffany Ruthcoske

Address 30662 Yosemite Dr
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name GREG MOSLEY

Address 30513 YUCCA PLACE

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail GREGORYMOSLEY@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Cheryl Fry

Address 30535 Yucca Pl
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Fryxfour@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Wendi Farnsworth

Print name WENDI FARNSWORTH

Address 30529 YUCCA PLACE

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 312-1536

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Bruce Jones

Print name Bruce Jones

Address 30523 Yucca Place

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ryan Morton

Address 30529 Yucca Place Castaic CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail 661-313-0140

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Nancy Delgado

Print name Nancy Delgado

Address 30529 Inca Place Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 312 5948

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Ron Gowin

Print name Ron Gowin

Address 28420 MONTEREY CT.
CASTAIC Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 713-1467

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DARRELL PERIES

Address 30522 APPALACHIAN DRIVE.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail DCPERIES@HOTMAIL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Davis

Address 30336 Barcelona Rd
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jdavis57@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Signature _____

Print name SCARDINACI

Address 32534 CANYES PL
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Signature _____

Print name JUREE ROBB

Address 30567 CANNES PL.

CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name John ALBER

Address 28809 CARNATION CT
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 259 0956

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tom Reid

Address 28813 CARNATION CT
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail TREID@CA.RR.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name HILY JAVIER

Address 28829 CARNATION CT
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Hector Amaya

Address 28838 Carnation Ct Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 219-1193

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Lindsey Amaya

Address 28836 Carnation Court Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail lindsey.amaya@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Brenda Hunter

Print name BRENDA HUNTER

Address 28832 Carnation Ct
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail bhunter@hactdistrict.org

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name RANDY HALE

Address 28828 CARNATION CT

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ABI & MATTA ADERONMU

Address 28824 CARNATION CT.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail tadaronmu@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Karen Curtis

Print name Karen Curtis

Address 30524 Corsica Pl
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Karenmc00@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Shawn Jamali

Address 30523 Gibraltar Pl

Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Rosario D Pola

Print name ROSARIO DIPAOLA

Address 28921 KAREN CT.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RDANDKP@HOTMAIL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Sergio Ibarra

Address 28931 Karen Ct.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661. 775 - 9166

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Donald P. Ressler Sr.

Print name Donald P. Ressler Sr.

Address 28930 Kared Ct.

Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-7777 mabo22@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Mike Kunkel

Address 30531 Sorrento PL
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail mikekunkel@me.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Lisa P Kunkel

Print name Lisa P. Kunkel

Address 30531 Sorrento Place
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail lisahappy2hme@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ALBERT LEON

Address 25110 ST TROPEZ PL

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-7290

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Artemio Lopez

Address 29121 St. Tropez Pl. Castaic Ca 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature JGerhardt

Print name Jennifer Gerhardt

Address 29042 St. Tropez Place
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jengalang@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Hokyong Kim

Address 29026 St. Tropez Pl
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Kitty-Elg@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name STEVEN GLEIN

Address 30407 N. SERVILLA PL.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail GLMSTV@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ISMAEL JAUREGUI

Address 30417 N. SERVILLA PL.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail ismaelj2002@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Abigail Jauregui

Print name Abigail Jauregui

Address 30417 Sevilla PL

Castaic Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 257-4410

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Natalie Quiroz

Print name Natalie Quiroz

Address 30421 N. Servilla Place

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-0437

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name EDUARDO BARBOSA

Address 30425 SERVILLA PLACE, CASTAIC 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail 661-670-8838

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROBERT FERGUSON

Address 30431 N. SERVILLA PL
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail RETURN2USA@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rashid Hassan

Address 30445 Servilla Pl.
Castaic CA, 91384

Phone or e-mail sheekeeye@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Cinda Kysar

Print name Cinda Kysar

Address 30446 Servilla Pl.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail BcKysar@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Saheed K. H. Alabi

Print name Saheed K. H. Alabi

Address 30518 Whitney Drive Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail sakalabi@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Margarita Reina

Print name Margarita Reina

Address 30462 Beryl Place
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 2943704

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Gene L. Maddy

Print name GENE L. MADDY

Address 30450 BERYL PL

CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 295-0717

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Margaret D Licata

Print name Margaret D Licata

Address 30440 Beryl Pl
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail MDEL902@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kim Snyder

Address 30428 Beryl Place
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name KEN BROWER

Address 30416 BERYL PL

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Jessica Brower

Print name Jessica Brower

Address 30416 Beryl Place
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail GoJessieB@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Carla S Brower

Print name Carla S Brower

Address 30416 Beryl Place
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Carlabrow@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Kelly Wanjon

Print name Kelly Wanjon

Address 30407 Beryl Pl. Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail txilkelly@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name STEVE ARTSTHUR

Address 30413 BERGL RD

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 30cng501 @ yahoo

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Richard C Maciejewski

Print name Richard C Maciejewski

Address 28634 Lupine St.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail padrericha@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name GINA MAZZOLINI

Address 28625 LUPINE ST / CASTAIC
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail verbinu21@ymail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Ryan Smith

Print name Ryan Smith

Address 28703 Red Rock Ct., Castaic, Ca, 91384

Phone or e-mail ryanbSmith37@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Cynthia L. Ellsworth

Print name Cynthia L. Ellsworth

Address 28711 Red Rock Court, Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail Joncyn@dslextreme.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Cynthia Lopez

Print name Cynthia Lopez

Address 28719 Red Rock Ct
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name MARK OVERDEVEST

Address 30131 STAR CANYON RD
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail MOVERDEST@HARTDISTRICT.ORG

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JALENA MIETZNER

Address 30405 STAR CANYON PL
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Diana L. Melin

Print name DIANA L. MELIN

Address 30425 STAR CYN PL
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name STEVEN STADLER

Address 23659 VINEYARD LANE
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail SJSTADLER @ GMAIL.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name EPKEN C. LOPEZ

Address 30445 Vineyard Lane
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Roberta Lynne Peirce

Print name Roberta Lynne Peirce

Address 30425 Vineyard Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-9282

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Mike Ayers

Address 30415 Vineyard Lane

Castaic Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail mdayers@capnet.ucla-edu

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature Susan Connolly

Print name Susan Connolly

Address 30404 Vineyard Lane
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-1816

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Catherine A Nicholas

Address 28662 Vineyard Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Canicholas@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

March 31, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: 2010 OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in opposition to the proposed change of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road and removal of the planned Limited Secondary Highway.

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Juan Hernandez Sandoval
30626 Beryl Pl.
Castaic CA 91384
Phone: (661) 714-1309

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Juana Hernandez
30626 Berry Dr
Castaic CA 91384
Phone: 661-607-2747

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

VERONICA DELGADO
30626 BERYL. PL
CASTAIC CA. 91384
Phone: (661) 714-3703

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

ERHARD SCHARFE
28715 Ponderosa St.
Castaic, CA. 91384
Phone: 661-702-0885

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Judy Ruiz

Print name Judy H. Ruiz

Address 30223 Berrywood Ct.
Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-8723
venuswithmelons@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kyle Ruiz

Print name Kyle E. Ruiz

Address 30223 Berrywood Ct.
Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-8723

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Yenny Quartt

Address 30222 Bonnywood Ct.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Yennytang@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Robert C Auger

Print name Robert C Auger

Address 27712 Bellhaven Ct

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-2545

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jacob Eppenbaugh

Address 20227 Briarwood Ct

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661-) 904-3868

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Tom Rowbotham

Address 28316 Cascade RD.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Trowby@Hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Collen Blankenship

Print name Co Ueen Blankenship

Address 28303 Cascade Rd

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail cgblankenship@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Dean Milot

Address 28789 Cascade Road, Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail dmilot67@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name RICHARD MADRICH

Address 28235 CASTAIC RD.

CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail MADRICH@MSN.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Courtney Griffin

Print name Courtney Griffin

Address 28207 Cascade Rd

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 702-0097

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Susan Mc Millon

Print name Susan Mc Millon

Address 28005 Cascade Rd

Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kenneth E Placek

Print name Kenneth E PLACEK

Address 28102 CASCADE ROAD

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 994-9902

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jean Page & Gerald Page

Address 28122 Cascade Rd
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail pagejean11@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Eli Montgomery

Print name Eli Montgomery

Address 28130 Cascade Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail EliSocal@me.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Rakesh Shukla

Print name RAKESH SHUKLA

Address 30739 CEDAR OAK LN

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-9884

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Stephen Meyers

Address 603384 Cedar Oak Lane

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Rosemarie Palmieri

Print name Rosemarie Palmieri

Address 30383 West Cedar Oak
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail roserox521@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Lindy Maggi

Print name Lindy Maggi

Address 30390 Cedar Oak LN
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 670 0179

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature [illegible]

Print name SAMUEL H WARDER

Address 30336 W. Cedar Oak Dr.
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 295 5765

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name GEORGE ARBOLEDA

Address 30250 CEDAR OAK LN
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-8982

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Grant Thomas

Address 30323 Cedar Oak Lane

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Manuel Ponce, Jr.

Address 30351 Cedar Oak Lane

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-714-9540

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Nitasha Shukla

Print name Nitasha Shukla

Address 30339 Cedar oak lane

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail nitashaShukla@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Stephanie Ardizone

Print name Stephanie Ardizone

Address 27653 Elkwood Ln

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Smuem1200@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name SOLOMON SAMBOU

Address 27707 ELKWOOD LN
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail SLSAMBOU@GMAIL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Erin Powell

Address 27717 Elkwood Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail erin.g.powell@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Tamra E Pittock

Print name Tamra E Pittock

Address 27721 Elkwood Lane
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail ttedp@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Bradley R. Tyer

Address 27752 Elkwood Ln
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Bradley@BRTLAW.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Elizabeth DeFazio

Print name Elizabeth DeFazio

Address 27744 Elkwood Ln

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail mrsdo3@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Manuel Aguirre

Print name MANUEL AGUIRRE

Address 27722 ELKWOOD LANE

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail EMANUELCAT@YAHOO.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Andre Soares

Print name ANDRE SOARES

Address 27712 EZKIWOOP Ln

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail qr8051@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Michael Kelley

Print name MICHAEL KELLEY

Address 27652 W. ELKWOOD LANE
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-993-1975

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Suzanne Palmer Ferrell

Print name SUZANNE PALMER FERRELL

Address 27648 ELKWOOD LANE
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-645-4928
SPFERREL@LASD.ORG

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Courtney Brianne Ferrell

Print name COURTNEY FERRELL

Address 27648 ELKWOOD LANE
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 295-7288

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Joe Nelson

Address 27628 W. Elkwood Ln
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 818-536-6336

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name James Santiago

Address 27624 Elkwood Ln
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail cc_jamefz@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Stephen Cookson

Address 27620 Elkwood Ln

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature SMelendez

Print name Sandy Melendez

Address 27613 Elkwood Ln

Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail smelgar@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name HECTOR RAMIREZ

Address 27621 ELKWOOD LN
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail — (818) 730-0406

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Michele Yates

Print name Michele Yates

Address 28303 Foothill Rd.

Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-312-7714

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature: Peggy Hill

Print name: PEGGY HILL

Address: 28245 FOOTHILL ROAD
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail: pthill@lausd.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Debra Crawford

Print name DEBRA CRAWFORD

Address 30396 June Rose Ct
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 702 0818

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature Don Freeman

Print name Donald Freeman

Address 30306 June Rose Ct

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail dff3@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Andrew Cover

Address 30228 June Rose ct.

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-4999

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Adrian Becerra

Address 30201 June Rose ct
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JOHN B. MUNDELL

Address 30316 OLYMPIC ST, CASTAIC 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-294-3633

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kim Smith

Address 30306 Olympic St
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Kimsmith91@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Ann Andrieni

Print name Ann Andrieni

Address 30300 Olympic St

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Cheryl Stevens

Address 30301 Olympic Street

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-644-5406

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Eddie Montilla

Print name Eddie MonTiLLA

Address 30305 olympic ST.
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-0134

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature LuAnne Montilla

Print name LuAnne Montilla

Address 30305 Olympic St.
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-0136

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature K Anderson

Print name Kimberly Anderson

Address 27810 Zion Ct.
Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail Kimberworks@SBCGlobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jim Zeilenga

Address 30323 Poison Ln.
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661. 607-0234

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Ramos A. Taramillo

Print name RAMOS A. TARAMILLO

Address 30335 POLSON LN.

Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Mary M. Jaramillo

Print name Mary M. Jaramillo

Address 30335 N. Polson Lane

Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail lomaray@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JACK FRY

Address 30374 FALLS DR CASTAIC Ca 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Reynolds

Address 30371 Falls Pl, Castaic CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail 818 523-7919

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Michele Miyashiro-Smotrys

Print name Michele Miyashiro-Smotrys

Address 30360 Falls Drive

Castaic, Calif 91384

Phone or e-mail cosefox@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Monte Brooks

Address 27926 RAINIER RD

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ODON CARBONELL

Address 27814 RAINIER Rd.
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Toni Trujillo

Address 27809 Ranier Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Peter Ritter

Print name Peter Ritter

Address 30562 Yucca Pl, Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail berean7@pacbell.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name James D. Fry

Address 30535 Yucca Pl.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-9410

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Robert Bernardo

Print name Robert Bernardo

Address 28328 Bryce Drve
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail savagesax@att.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

RESIDENTS

OF

HIDDEN LAKE

AND

DOUBLE CC RANCH

DEVELOPMENTS

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

May 14, 2011

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Respectfully,

Signature Ed Sp

Print name Ed Spurling

Address 28428 Avion Cir

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 713-4745

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Laureen Spurling

Print name Laureen Spurling

Address 28428 Avion Cir

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RX4911@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

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Respectfully,

Signature Dawn Carty

Print name Dawn Carty

Address 28420 Avion Circle, Castaic, Ca, 91384

Phone or e-mail Dawniedoodle@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Chris Cowell

Address 28402 Avion cir
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail ccowell1412@Gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Eric Nordberg

Address 28121 Branch Rd
Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail mrnord54@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Carole Hunt

Print name CAROLE HUNT

Address 32302 GREEN Hill Dr
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail C6Chuck@CA.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Melinda T. Sperry

Print name MELINDA T. SPERRY

Address 32318 Greenhill DR

Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail CLIFFORDSPERRY@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Sallee

Address 32254 Green Hill Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jeff.sallee@dslextreme.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kyle Payne

Print name Kyle Payne

Address 32240 Green Hill Dr Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Beatrice Merza

Address 32230 Green Hill Dr.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702 0336 / beatricemerza@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Ellen Hosack

Print name Ellen Hosack

Address 32220 Green Hill Dr

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-9318

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Holly Roehn

Print name Holly Roehn

Address 31910 Green Hill Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail roehn@sbcglobal

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ryan Roehn

Address 31910 Green Hill Dr.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Roehn@SBCGlobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Kathleen Kefoury

Print name Kathleen Kefoury

Address 32020 Green Hill Dr.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail KKefoury@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Vickey Linnell

Address 32028 Green Hill Dr

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257 9349

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Mindi O'Hara

Address 32178 Green Hill Dr
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-0673 - MKOHara@Sasfh.org

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jesse Madden

Address 32146 Green Hill
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Madden13Z@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Anne Richter

Print name Anne Richter

Address 32038 Green Hill Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail marichter@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Samah Khalil

Address 32210 Green Hill Dr. Castaic, CA 91384

_____

Phone or e-mail samar228614@yahoo.com.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Stephanie Yanashita

Print name Stephanie Yanashita

Address 31944 Green Hill Dr.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Jenifer Box

Print name Jenifer Box

Address 32121 Green Hill Dr

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jeniferbox@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Mihran Tabibian

Print name Mihran Tabibian

Address 32371 Mostang
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Carlos Carrillo

Print name Carlos Carrillo

Address 32363 Mustang Dr
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail CMCarrillo@cox.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Michael Zepp

Address 32363 Mustang Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Mzepp4@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature DZ Smith

Print name Donna Smith

Address 32353 Mustang Dr.
Castaic, 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name John M Armstrong

Address 28159 Royal RD
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-7844

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name NICK J ROSE

Address 28330 ROYAL RD CASTAIC

CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 818-209-8582

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Shelle Greene

Print name Shelle Greene

Address 28181 Royal Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Angela Polen

Address 28331 Royal Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail angela.polen132@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name TRAVIS WHEATON

Address 28189 ROYAL ROAD

CASTAIC, CA, 91384

Phone or e-mail 6619938374

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Clara Tanita

Print name Clara Tanita

Address 28322 Royal Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name John Gale

Address 28176 Royal Rd
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 775-7756

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Todd Carnes

Address 28158 Royal Rd
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name _____

Address 28130 Royal Rd.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Paul A Costa

Address 28549 Victoria Rd
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Paul-Acosta@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Bonnie Tuesburg

Print name BONNIE TUESBURG

Address 28603 Victoria Rd.

Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Jamie Mickalson

Print name Jamie Mickalson

Address 28512 Victoria Rd

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail mommymickalson@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Vito Convertini

Address 28609 Victoria Rd.
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail vconver@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Victoria Fericy

Print name Victoria Fericy

Address 28609 Victoria Road

Castiac Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail hu.ryzma@gmail.com
661-476-5701

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Michael Scarnechia

Address 28631 Victoria Rd.
Castaic, Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail MTSCARNECHIA@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Adam Kelly

Print name Adam Kelly

Address 28631 Victoria Rd.
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 714-0001

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature M Candelaria

Print name Madolyn Candelaria

Address 28120 Windy Way
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Madcan@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Snellen Negrete

Print name Snellen Negrete

Address 28136 Windy Way
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail snegrete@earthlink.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jay Kocon

Address 28632 Black Oak Lane
Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-9551

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ed Garber

Address 28722 Highland Ct
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail edg@dellsga.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Dinithi Senadheera

Address 28715 Highland CT
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail dinithisenadheera@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Scott Meadows

Address 28619 Oak Hill Ct

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail JSHSMEADOWS@SBCGLOBAL.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Kory Rauch

Print name Kory Rauch

Address 28634 Oak Hill
Castaic Ca 91384.

Phone or e-mail KRBRutts@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name AL SALINAS

Address 28646 OAK HILL CT

CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail AL_SALINAS@DOT.CA.GOV

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Sara Cantor

Print name Sara Cantor

Address 28807 Oak View Ct.
Castaic CA, 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

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Respectfully,

Signature Rama Hayes

Print name Rama Hayes

Address 28811 Oak View Ct
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail missrama2@hotmail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Morana Covarrubias

Print name Morana Covarrubias

Address 28819 W Oak View ct

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail MoranaCovarrubias@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Lisa Siemantel

Print name Lisa Siemantel

Address 28820 Oak View Ct
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Ldyans@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Victor Frausto

Address 28802 Oakview Ct

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail victfrausto@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Russell King

Address 32612 The Old Rd
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail eenyhoff@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Brian Baguxn

Address 32656 Old Road
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail bbvirtuoso@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Wilfredo Javier JR.

Address 32674 The Old Rd.
Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail bjave@SBCGlobal.net.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Michael McCarty

Address 32626 the old Road
Castaic, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail Mac@MichaelMCarty.biz

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name PEDRO PEREZ

Address 32620 The Old Road
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail pete196615@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Daniel S Villamil

Print name DANIEL S. VILLAMIL

Address 32804 The Old Rd
CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail dsv61566@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Carmen S. Villamil

Print name CARMEN S. VILLAMIL

Address 32804 The Old Rd
CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature David Day

Print name David Day

Address 32766 The Old Road

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-7763

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Nancy Miller

Print name Nancy Miller

Address 32659 The Old Rd

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 257-8426 millerfamily5@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Kathrin Arnold

Address 32653 The Old Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jeff Arnold

Address 32653 The Old Rd
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Jeff.Arnold22@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Robert Sanders

Print name Robert Sanders

Address 32621 The Old Rd. Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail bsgreek@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Dalleen Hoskins

Print name Dalleen Hoskins

Address 30921 Red oak Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-6899 dalleenhoskins@hotmail/com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Scott Smith

Print name SCOTT SMITH

Address 32905 No. Red Oak Ct. Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail LESCOTT4040@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Ron Brewer

Print name RON BREWER

Address 32775 N RIDGE TOP LN

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-702-1147

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name MIKE MILLI

Address 32751 N RIDGE TOP LN
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 257-3210

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Terry Foster

Print name TERRY FOSTER

Address 32731 RIDGE TOP LN.
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-2675

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Joseph V Martinez

Print name Joseph V MARTINEZ

Address ~~[illegible]~~ 32829 N. Ridge Top Ln
CASTAIC CALIF 91384

Phone or e-mail PAPA Joe661@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name NANCY YAMAOKA

Address 32607 SIERRA OAK TRAIL
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail JBUCKS@PROD164.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Leslie Carter

Address 32430 N. Sierra Cole
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Leslie Carter 53@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature Adrian Callette

Print name Adrian Callette

Address 32508 Sierra Oak Trail

Castaic Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail jas callette @ sbc global. net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kristin Cunningham

Print name Kristin Cunningham

Address 32636 Sierra Oak Trail

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

RESIDENTS

OF

MEADOWOOD

AND

EARLY CASTAIC

DEVELOPMENTS

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

May 14, 2011

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County of Los Angeles
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Respectfully,

Signature John A. Fyfe

Print name John A. Fyfe

Address 31424 Arrow Point Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Diger62@msn.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Heidi S. Voll

Print name Heidi Voll

Address 31636 Arrow Point Dr.

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail scvhome prodigy.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROBERTO J. DE LA PAZ

Address 31606 ARROW POINT DR
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail SANBEEZ@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Joanna Frady

Print name Joanna Frady

Address 31503 Arrow Point
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail lakebundd@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Sandra Sanchez

Print name Sandra Sanchez

Address 31445 Arrow Point Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail pattygilbds@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Suzanne J. Lomont

Print name Suzanne J Lomont

Address 31387 Castaic Oaks Ln
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Krisane Meadows

Print name Krisane Meadows

Address 31371 Castaic Oaks
Castaic, 91384

Phone or e-mail krisanemeadows@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Aaron Ost

Address 31337 Castaic Oaks Lane
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 714-2764

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Nathalia Fajardo

Print name Nathalia Fajardo

Address 31306 Castaic Oaks Ln

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail NathaliaFajardo@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Paul S. Barker

Print name Paul BARKER

Address 31338 ~~Oaks~~ Castaic Oaks LN

Castaic Ca, 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-565-7554

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ivan Perez

Address 31372 Castaic Oak Ln
Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail novi21987@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature David M Stanley

Print name DAVID M STANLEY

Address 31376 CASTAIC OAKS LANE
CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-9209

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Juliann D. Hekkers

Address 31439 Cherry Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail julichekkers@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name _____

Address 31434 Cherry Dr.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257 8449

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name JERRY SEVOUGIAN

Address 31549 CHERRY DR.
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 775-1586

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DEAN MATONA

Address 31528 KARONA
91384 CA, CASTAIC

Phone or e-mail 661-755-2460.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ROY B. PETERSEN

Address 31509 KAROWA AVE

CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail ATARDY @ SBC GLOBAL . NET.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name RYAN MCADAMS

Address 31523 KARENA AVE.

CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail jschwatta@hotmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature J. M McAdams

Print name Jerilynn McAdams

Address 31523 Karena Ave.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
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Respectfully,

Signature Michelle Cereceret

Print name Michelle Cereceret

Address 31384 Nichols Lane
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 818-292-2868

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Rebecca Webber

Address 31356 NICHOLS LANE
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail webber_rebecca@rocketmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature Carlene Angel

Print name Carlene Angel

Address 31340 Nichols Lane
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-733-1295

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Helene Kuperstein

Address 31419 Arena Drive

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail helene@dbausa.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DOUGLAS POWELL DEARING

Address 28003 BANJO CIR

CASTAIC 91384

Phone or e-mail DPDEARING@EARTHLINK.NET

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Robert E Bruce

Print name Robert E Bruce

Address 28018 Banjo Circle
Castaic, 91384

Phone or e-mail Relgnegs@AOL.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Christopher Tanpoco

Address 28014 Drywell Cir. Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 607-6308 christyfan@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name CHRIS ANDREW

Address 28037 Fox Run Cir. CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail Cel. 3104778

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Brian Miller

Address 28033 Foxrun Cir
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Mike Halcovich

Print name Mike Halcovich

Address 31373 The Old Rd # C

Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail mikehalco@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Gordon Hartman

Address 31361 The Old Road #C
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 702 9565

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name _____

Address _____

_____

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Jim & Joyce Sipatz

Print name Jim & Joyce Sipatz

Address 31363 The Old Rd - Unit F

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-775-3952

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature KDear

Print name Kimberly Dear

Address 31315 The Old Road #C
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail shetheuntamed@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Thomas A Dent

Address 31315 Vista Del Rio
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Steven Haney

Print name Steven Haney

Address 31317 The old Rd unit F
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Joseph Graver

Address 31361 The old Rd F

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail JAGCA2002@Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Gwen Gallion

Print name Gwendolyn Gallion

Address 27725 Parker Pl
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Gwengal@msn.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name RON CHURCHMAN

Address 27813 PARKER RD
CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail RONCHURCHMAN@LIVE.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jennifer Fry

Address 31461 Arrow Point Dr
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Jkodiboaby@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Teena Silver

Print name TEENA SILVER

Address 28160 SLOAN CANYON RD. #F
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail abc123-1974@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

March 31, 2011

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: 2010 OVOV

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Loretta J Drake
Loretta J Drake
31628 Hunter Lane Castaic
Phone: 661-257-3741

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Jonathan Jenkins
31628 Hunter lane
Castaic, CA 91384
Phone: 661-904-1618

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

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Thank you,

Respectfully,

Danielle Drake
31628 hunter lane
Castaic, CA 91384
Phone: 661-257-3[illegible]

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Monica Drake
31628 Hunter Lane
Castaic, Ca 91384
Phone: 661-757-3741

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

RESIDENTS

OF

LIVE OAK

DEVELOPMENT

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

May 14, 2011

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Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

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Respectfully,

Signature A. R. Guenther

Print name A. R. GUENTHER

Address 27892 WAKEFIELD RD.

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661 257-2985

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature Richard L Watson Jr

Print name Richard L Watson Jr

Address 27874 Wakefield Rd
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Ian Riner

Address 29516 Cambridge Ave.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail: iriner00@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature CLARA PAEZ

Print name CLARA PAEZ

Address 29536 Cambridge Ave
Castaic Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name KAORI Endo

Address 29133 Quincy St.
CASTAIC, CA, 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jennifer Donaldson

Address 29151 Quincy St
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661) 702-1430

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Jamie Richard

Print name Jamie Richard

Address 29228 Quincy St.
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail (661-257-8924

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name ERNEST HALCON

Address 29212 QUINCY ST. CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail HALCONPI@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Keith Flenoik

Address 29180 Quincy St.
Castaic 91384

Phone or e-mail Flenoik keith@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Ashley Spirrison

Print name Ashley Spirrison

Address 29170 Quincy St
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail ashley.spirrison@att.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Phillip Lamas

Print name Phil Lamas.

Address 27855 Wakefield RD
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Phil Lamas @ Yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature John Simons

Print name John Simons

Address 27896 Wakefield

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail bbillsjohn@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Alicia D Darcy

Print name Alicia Darcy

Address 27868 Wakefield
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra,.Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Robert Scott

Print name Robert Scott

Address 27860 Wakefield rd.

Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-0544

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Geraldine Avila

Address 27832 Wakefield

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature Kevin Slater

Print name Kevin Slater

Address 28018 Concord avenue
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Kevinslater3d@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Suzie Kier

Address 28012 Concord Ave
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Suzie_Kier@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature Donna Parker

Print name Donna PARKER

Address 28002 Concord Ave
Castaic, Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail Lustylil@ca.rr.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name DANIEL P. DENNIS

Address 27930 CONCORD AVE
CASTAIC CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name John Lazerman

Address 28002 Woodstock Ave.

Canyon Country CA 91387

Phone or e-mail RICRABTP@aol.com

661 645-6024

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Wendy Hernandez.

Address 28010 Woodstock Ave
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail wwhernandez@ca.rr.com.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Yanira Morales

Address 28026 Woodstock Ave.
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail Yanir.lopez@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name MARC A. COOMBES

Address 28044 WOODSTOCK AVE

CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-257-1091 / MACHIN4U@AOL.COM

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Connie Coop

Address 28043 Woodstock Ave
Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail TEXCL@EarthLink.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Respectfully,

Signature J Runnels

Print name Jan Runnels

Address 28006 Sturbridge Dr.,
Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail jrunplcr@aol.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
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Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for more than five decades. It is essential that we be able to use the Sloan Rd. as a connection North and South for the community of Castaic. The public is relying on this road to provide area-wide circulation, convenience and emergency access and at no point should the road be gated.

Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Paul Hanns

Address 28095 Stockbridge Dr.

Castaic Ca. 91384

Phone or e-mail paul-hanns@sbcglobal.net

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in **opposition** to the proposed change to the designation of Sloan Canyon Road to become a private residential street (from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road). Currently Sloan Canyon Road is in the B&T district and Limited Secondary Highway its full length and should remain as is.

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name VALERIE ANDERSON

Address 27964 BEACON ST.

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

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Respectfully,

Signature Danica Riner

Print name Danica Riner

Address 29516 Cambridge Ave.

Castaic, CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-600-5273 danicariner@yahoo.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

March 31, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: 2010 OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in opposition to the proposed change of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road and removal of the planned Limited Secondary Highway.

Sloan Canyon Road has been on the L.A. County maps as a Secondary Highway for decades and it would be great if we could use it. It is the connection for the north and south communities of Castaic. It was meant to provide area wide circulation for emergency access and convenience. Those who are supporting the change do not speak for the whole community. Our Regional Planners saw the needs of our community 50+ years ago. Please keep this Limited Secondary Highway designation in place and such an important community benefit should be incorporated back into the Castaic Bridge and Thoroughfare District.

Thank you,

Respectfully,

Jill Slanson
27808 Beacon St,
Castaic, CA 91384
Phone: 661 257 1651

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning

CASTAIC

BUSINESS OWNERS

IN

CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in **opposition** to the proposed change to the designation of Sloan Canyon Road to become a private residential street (from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road). Currently Sloan Canyon Road is in the B&T district and Limited Secondary Highway its full length and should remain as is.

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Respectfully,

Signature

Print name Tom Rochlen

Address 31450 Castaic Rd
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail tom@rochlen.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

Vinny's pizza

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature James L. Houton

Print name JAMES L. HOUTON

Address 27305 LIVE OAK RD.
CASTAIC, CA. 91384

Phone or e-mail hepneakid@gmail.com

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

T+M printing

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in **opposition** to the proposed change to the designation of Sloan Canyon Road to become a private residential street (from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road). Currently Sloan Canyon Road is in the B&T district and Limited Secondary Highway its full length and should remain as is.

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Jose Hernandez

Address 31409 Castaic Rd.

Castaic Ca 91384

Phone or e-mail (661)257-6887

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

Roberto's boat repair

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

I am writing in **opposition** to the proposed change to the designation of Sloan Canyon Road to become a private residential street (from Hillcrest Parkway to Quail Valley Road). Currently Sloan Canyon Road is in the B&T district and Limited Secondary Highway its full length and should remain as is.

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name AL

Address 31424 CASTAIC RD

CASTAIC CA 91384

Phone or e-mail 661-295-4532

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

Al's boat repair

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name Charles Shim

Address 29667 The Old Rd
Castaic CA 91384

Phone or e-mail _____

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

Grace Cleaners

May 14, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Re: Sloan Canyon Road, OVOV

Dear Mr. Mitch Glaser,

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Respectfully,

Signature _____

Print name SUSANA KIM.

Address 27305 LIVE OAK Rd #B. CASTAIC

CA 91384.

Phone or e-mail (661) 295-9577.

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Pat Modugno, Planning Commissioner
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Steve Burger, Dept. of Regional Planning
Paul Novak, Chief Executive LA Co LAFCO

Castaic Cleaners

Letter No. E23 **Letter from Chatten-Brown & Carstens, July 11, 2011**

Response 1

Please see responses to **Letters D79** and **E10**.

Letter No. G1

September 21, 2011

P.O. Box 2692
Globe, Az. 85502
(928)812-0967

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Sept. 28 Hearing, SCV Area Plan, Project #R2007-01226-(5)
Ranch in Oak Canyon owned by Lechler Ranch LLC and
Maureen Davidheiser Trust

We have been given only a short time to review the very long final environmental impact report. My computer isn't working, so I have not been able to read the CD ROM. The FEIR should take into account the effect of the wildfire that burned our entire ranch several years ago; it has drastically changed the environment, and I don't think the ranch is suitable for an SEA district.

One of the reasons given for the SEA proposal is protection of red-footed frogs, if there really are any in Oak Canyon. According to a newspaper article, the Fish & Wildlife Service issued rules setting aside 1.6 million acres for these frogs. I thought that was what national forests were for. Our ranch is close to the Los Padres National Forest, where frogs can hop around in a vast pristine wilderness owned by the public without further limiting the rights of property owners. 1

Our ranch is zoned Agricultural, but it appears that the SEA board can overrule uses permitted by zoning. Permitted uses seem to be left up to arbitrary decisions by the SEA board. We would have no assurance that this board was fair-minded; it might well consist of environmental extremists who oppose almost any agricultural uses. I believe SEA provisions regarding conservation easements are illegal.

Existing regulations ensure adequate open space on our property without adding to the expanding bureaucracy and over-regulation that is causing a political backlash in this country and testing the patience even of Democrats like me.

Maureen Davidheiser
Maureen Davidheiser
Trustee, Maureen Davidheiser Trust
Member, Lechler Ranch LLC

SEP 26 2011

Letter No. G1 Maureen Davidheiser, September 21, 2011

Response 1

The commenter expresses her opposition to the proposed Santa Felicia Significant Ecological Area (SEA) designation and reiterates comments made in **Letter No. D63** and **Letter No. D86**.

Please see responses to **Letter No. D63** and **Letter No. D86**.

Letter No. G2

3435 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 320
Los Angeles, CA 90010-1904

SIERRA CLUB
FOUNDED 1892

(213) 387-6528 phone
(213) 387-5383 fax
www.sierraclub.org

9-22-11

Mitch Glaser, Planner
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
300 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: One Valley One Vision General Plan Update and EIR,
Wednesday September 28th[h] Agenda Item

Please Copy to All Commissioners

Dear Mr. Glaser:

As the County is undoubtedly aware, several new developments have come to light in the last few months that will affect water supply and water quality for the proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan update. The Sierra Club therefore submits these additional comments and asks that the issues herein be addressed. 1

This Plan proposes to allow development and a population projection of nearly double the currently residents in the Santa Clarita Valley. It is therefore imperative that the County ensures that both existing and future residents have a clean and safe drinking water supply and that the water quality of the Santa Clara River is protected.

Chlorides

A news article in the Newhall Signal dated June 8th 2011, stated that the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued Notices of Violation for the Saugus and Valencia Treatment plants for failure to address the Chloride TMDL. The OVOV Plan should disclose these Notices and discuss how the County plans to comply with the Clean Water Act while doubling the current population and increasing effluent flow to the Santa Clara River. 2

Statements by Castaic Lake Water Agency and the Sanitation Districts that water from the Kern area serves to reduce the chloride concentration in State Water Project (SWP) water are not accurate for the following reasons:

1. No study exists to verify this hypothesis.
2. CLWA water wheeled from banking projects in the Kern area through the aqueduct is only a small percentage of the total state water delivered through the east and west branch of the aqueduct. Thus, this water could not possibly reduce chloride levels in SWP water in any appreciable amount.

Spread of Ammonium Perchlorate Pollution to Well V201 3

Health Concerns
Ammonium perchlorate interferes with iodine uptake by the thyroid gland, thus producing hypothyroidism. This condition especially affects sensitive populations including fetuses, infants, small children and those with impaired immune systems. It can cause retardation in infants and children.

Ammonium perchlorate has now also been identified in as many as 285 different foodstuffs[1] from crops and cows that have absorbed it through a contaminated water supply. Thus, according to the Environmental Working Group, "every day, the average two-year-old will be exposed to more than half of the EPA's safe dose of perchlorate from food alone," [2] a dose that is much higher than that allowed in California drinking water. 3

A study providing the basis for setting the ammonium perchlorate MCL at 2ppb in Massachusetts concluded that: "Current data indicate that perchlorate exposures attributable to drinking water in individuals at sensitive life stages should be minimized....Widespread exposure to perchlorate and other thyroid toxicants in drinking water and foods suggest that more comprehensive policies to reduce over all exposures and enhance iodine nutrition are needed."[3]

While State officials recently urged an even lower Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for ammonium perchlorate and the Environmental Working Group urges a 0 tolerance level for children, the public in this Valley was not even alerted to the closure of yet another drinking water well due to perchlorate pollution.

New Information
On June 9th, 2011, the Newhall Signal ran a news story regarding the spread of the pollution plume to Valencia Saugus water well 201. (Press release attached).

Interestingly, the press release noted that this well has been closed since August 2010. However, the OVOV Plan did not disclose or discuss this information. Failure to disclose such important information in the DEIR and to the public constitutes a serious deficiency in the CEQA document and in the planning process. Since this well has been closed for almost a year, during which time many hearings on the OVOV plan were held, there seems to have been a deliberate effort to miss-inform the public and the decision-makers. We strongly protest the Water Agencies' lack of transparency on this matter. 4

As the County undoubtedly knows, this is an extremely serious situation since it means that the pollution plume has moved beyond the "pump and treat" capture wells and is moving at a much faster rate of travel than previously estimated would occur. In 2004, the Sierra Club expressed concern over the possibility of such a scenario, but the water agencies and others disregarded those concerns.

---

[1] Murray, C.W., Egan, S.K., Kim, H., Beru, N., and Bolger, P.M. (2008). US Food and Drug Administration's Total Diet Study: Dietary Intake of Perchlorate and Iodine. JESEE 18:571-580.
[2] "Perchlorate in Food and Beverages", Environmental Working Group, 2008 http://www.ewg.org/reports/FDA-Finds-Rocket-Fuel-%28Perchlorate%29-in-Food-and-Beverages
[3] "Basis for Massachusetts Reference dose and Drinking Water Standard for Perchlorate", Zewdie, Smith, Hutchinson, West", Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

If pumping from this well continues, such pumping would likely draw the pollution plume further in a westerly direction, thus spreading the contamination into an even greater portion of the Saugus aquifer and possibly making that ground water source unusable.

This now likely possibility has major implications for water supply in the Santa Clarita Valley. As noted in the 2011 Urban Water Management approved in June and on file with the County (hereby incorporated by reference), the Saugus Aquifer is a major source of water supply and the only local bank in the event of a severe drought. The Sierra Club therefore believes it is imperative that the County delay approval of the OVOV Plan in its current form. We believe the Plan must now be re-written to address the areas of concern stated in our previous letter, but also the following:

1. Water supply from well 201 should be permanently removed as available in the Plan until new modeling indicates continued pumping would not spread the plume. Pump and Treat scenarios are not acceptable if they will merely spread the plume and pollute more wells. 4
2. Well Q2 should be re-tested on a monthly basis to make sure that pollution is not occurring there again.
3. All wells in the plume area should be tested for TCE and PCE.
4. All results for contamination by ammonium perchlorate, TCE, and PCE should be disclosed in the EIR so that decision makers can be aware of the full extent of the problem.
5. The Plan should be re-evaluated for the adequacy of the water supply.
6. The Plan should require automatic re-evaluation if/when further well closures occur.

In 2004 the Appellate Court[4] found for the Sierra Club and the Friends of the Santa Clara River and set aside CLWA's 2000 Urban Water Management Plan for failure to provide a timeline indicating when treatment facilities for water polluted by ammonium perchlorate would be available. In light of this precedent setting legal decision involving the Agencies' failure to adequately disclose the ammonium perchlorate pollution problem, we encourage the Agencies to act in good faith, withdraw the current plan and address these serious issues.

Conclusion
The Sierra Club asks that the County delay the approval of the OVOV Plan and the certification of the EIR until this new information is evaluated and addressed.

Sincerely,

Katherine Squires
Conservation Chair, Santa Clarita Group
Sierra Club

Attachments:
1. RWQCB Notices of Violation for SCV treatment plants dated 5-27-11
2. Press release regarding closure of well 201

[4] *Friends of the Santa Clara River v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (2004) 123 Cal.App.4th

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 9, 2011

PERCHLORATE DETECTED DURING ROUTINE TESTING

Well Removed from Service Pending Treatment Covered By Whittaker Bermite Settlement Agreement

Valencia Water Company has notified the Whittaker Bermite property owners that it will seek remediation funds to clean up a closed well near Santa Clarita City Hall following routine water quality testing that detected low levels of perchlorate. The remediation funds are being sought under a 2007 settlement agreement among Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Newhall County Water District, Santa Clarita Water Division and Valencia Water Company and Whittaker Corporation and others to address clean-up of impacted wells from the former munitions site.

In August 2010, Valencia Water Company detected perchlorate in Well 201 near City Hall. Although the perchlorate levels were within safe drinking water standards, the company immediately took the well out of service and notified the State Department of Public Health. Valencia Water Company continued to monitor the inactive well on a monthly basis. The most recent sample confirmed that perchlorate is still present and that wellhead treatment is needed as outlined by the settlement agreement with Whittaker Bermite.

"Our diligence in conducting extensive testing enabled us to quickly shut down the well and continue to provide safe water to our customers," said Keith Abercrombie, General Manager for Valencia Water Company. "The removal of this well from service will not have any near-term or long-term impacts on the quality or cost of water to our customers. To the extent it is even necessary, we will shift production to other wells elsewhere in the groundwater basin."

CLWA General Manager Dan Masnada said, "The closing of this well will not impact the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers' ability to adequately provide water to our customers and will not have a negative impact on the Valley's water supply. CLWA and the water retailers continue to ensure that all drinking water quality standards are met and long-term solutions are put in place to address the presence of perchlorate in small portions of the Valley's groundwater aquifers.

"In addition, a pending update of the 2010 Santa Clarita Valley Urban Water Management Plan will examine the presence of perchlorate in Well 201," Masnada said.

Valencia Water Company works cooperatively with and as a member of the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers to provide customers a mix of groundwater pumped from area wells and imported state water. In April 2007, the local water suppliers and the Whittaker Bermite

-more-

property owners negotiated a settlement, which establishes funding to address the clean-up of perchlorate from the former munitions site.

Last year, a $13 million treatment facility near Bouquet Canyon Road and the Santa Clara River came on line to treat perchlorate in groundwater emanating from the Whittaker Bermite property. That treatment facility is part of a larger program that includes the restoration of two perchlorate-impacted wells to extract contaminated groundwater and control the migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation aquifer. The cost of that "pump and treat" system is also covered under the settlement agreement that protects the public from paying for the remediation costs.

As part of the settlement, several wells were identified as potentially threatened by perchlorate, including Well 201. Thus, while the now-operational pump and treatment program is intended to control migration of perchlorate, the possibility of further contamination in the direction of groundwater flow was recognized before its installation, and provisions were incorporated in the program to treat any additional wells impacted by perchlorate. Initial operation of the pump and treatment remediation is functioning as planned, and is still applicable for both of its objectives – to control contaminant migration near the source and to extract perchlorate from the aquifer system. In short, the detection of perchlorate at Well 201 does not reflect any change in the anticipated long-term effectiveness of the containment and treatment remedy.

Prior impacted wells included Q2, a Valencia Water Company well that underwent successful wellhead treatment in 2005 utilizing the same treatment technology contemplated for Well 201, and today has no perchlorate detection. Since 1997, seven wells in the Santa Clarita Valley, including this most recent one, have been impacted by perchlorate. Three of those wells have been successfully treated and returned to service, two have been replaced, one is planned to be replaced and this most recent well will have treatment installed.

Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California with a maximum contaminant level (mcl) of 6 parts per billion (ppb). The Valencia Water Company test in August 2010 was 5 ppb. During the last several months, readings have varied from 5 to 12 ppb in the most recent test.

Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made ion used to form a variety of salts. Perchlorate is primarily used today as an oxidizer in solid rocket fuel and other propellants and to a lesser extent, in fireworks, explosives and air-bag inflators. It is highly soluble in water and has been detected in ground and surface water in 26 states. It has also been detected in water supplies in close proximity to sites where solid rocket fuel was manufactured or used, such as the Whittaker Bermite site.

Valencia Water Company is a water provider to 113,000 residential, commercial, industrial and business customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch and portions of Saugus and Castaic.

Contact: Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water, (661) 295-6501
Dan Masnada, General Manager, CLWA, (661) 297-1600 Ext. 239

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for Environmental Protection

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

May 27, 2011

Mr. Stephen R. Maguin
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90607-4998

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7010 3090 0002 1022 3817

Dear Mr. Maguin:

***NOTICE OF VIOLATION* - SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, VALENCIA WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (ORDER NO. R4-2009-0074 NPDES NO. CA0054216, CI 4993)**

Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (hereinafter Discharger or SCVSD, formerly referred to as Los Angeles County Sanitation District), discharges wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2009-0074 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054216 (Order), which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board).

The Order authorizes the Discharger to discharge up to 21.6 MGD of tertiary-treated wastewater from the Valencia Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter Facility). The Order sets forth waste discharge requirements, including effluent limits, and a monitoring and reporting program (MRP CI-4993) that apply to the discharges of pollutants from the Facility. This wastewater contains chlorides and other pollutants that can degrade water quality and impact beneficial uses of water, and that are defined as wastes under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal.Wat. Code § 13000 et seq.). The treated wastewater is discharged to the Santa Clara River, a navigable water of the United States.

MRP CI-4993 requires that the Discharger submit self-monitoring reports, discharge monitoring reports, and an annual summary report to this Regional Board in compliance with all Standard Provisions related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

Provision VI.C.8, on page 41 of the Order reads: "The discharger shall comply with the applicable TMDL-related tasks[1], and future revisions thereto, in Attachment K of this Order."

[1] The Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL was approved by the Regional Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the U.S. EPA, and became effective on April 6, 2010. The USCR Chloride TMDL Implementation Plan, including Task 17(a), was accommodated into Order No. R4-2009-0074 and NPDES Permit No. CA0054216 on June 4, 2009 and became effective on July 24, 2009.

Attachment K lists the TMDL tasks. Page K-3 lists Task 17(a).

You are hereby notified that the Discharger is out of compliance with requirements established in the Order and has violated California Water Code section 13383 for failure to complete Task 17(a) in Attachment K as follows:

- Failure to complete a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Discharger submitted a copy of a Notice of Exemption from the requirement to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration to the Regional Board on May 2, 2011. The Notice of Exemption does not meet the requirements of Task 17(a) in Attachment K because it does not constitute a programmatic EIR and it addresses actions to meet the conditional wasteload allocations (WLAs) not actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride.

- Failure to submit an adequate Wastewater Facilities Plan for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Santa Clarita Valley Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan) submitted by the SCVSD on May 2, 2011 is inadequate because it is not a plan for actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride of 100 mg/L. If the Facilities Plan was intended to comply with the conditional WLAs in the TMDL, it is inadequate because it does not provide the facilities necessary to allow application of conditional WLAs.

You are required to comply immediately with the following tasks:

1. Ensure that Task 17(a) in Attachment K is completed and the Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride are submitted to the Regional Board.

2. Ensure full implementation of all requirements contained in MRP CI-4993.

3. Submit a written response (1) confirming you have corrected these violations with a brief description of how you have corrected them, or (2) identifying when you will have completed correcting these violations and a brief description of how you will correct them. Submit your written response by June 27, 2011 to:

   Jenny Newman
   Chief, TMDL Unit 3
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Los Angles Region
   320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013- 2343

Pursuant to CWC § 13385, you are subject to administrative civil liability of up to $10,000 for each day in which the violation occurs plus $10 multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons. These civil liabilities may be assessed by the Regional Board for failure to comply, beginning with the date that the violations first occurred, and without further warning.

The matter may be referred to the Attorney General for further enforcement. In such case, the Attorney General may seek up to $25,000 per day and $25 per gallon. The Regional Board reserves its right to take any further enforcement action authorized by law.

In SCVSD's semi-annual status reports submitted on November 4, 2010, and May 2, 2011, SCVSD requested to use the reconsideration clause under Task 16 of the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation plan to revise the TMDL to incorporate the Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP). The intent of the reconsideration clause under Task 16 is to consider extending the implementation schedule to implement control measures necessary to meet final conditional WLAs, not to revise the conditional WLAs to accommodate the ACP, as requested by SCVSD. Therefore, Regional Board staff is hereby declining to recommend to the Board a reconsideration under Task 16.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jenny Newman at (213) 576-6691 or at jnewman@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

cc: Julie Macedo, Office of Enforcement, State Water Resources Control Board
Frances McChesney, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

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California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for Environmental Protection

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

May 27, 2011

Mr. Stephen R. Maguin
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90607-4998

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7010 3090 0002 1022 3824

Dear Mr. Maguin:

***NOTICE OF VIOLATION* - SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, SAUGUS WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (ORDER NO. R4-2009-0075 NPDES NO. CA0054313, CI 2960)**

Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (hereinafter Discharger or SCVSD, formerly referred to as Los Angeles County Sanitation District), discharges wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2009-0075 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054313 (Order), which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board).

The Order authorizes the Discharger to discharge up to 6.5 MGD of tertiary-treated wastewater from the Saugus Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter Facility). The Order sets forth waste discharge requirements, including effluent limits, and a monitoring and reporting program (MRP CI-2960) that apply to the discharges of pollutants from the Facility. This wastewater contains chlorides and other pollutants that can degrade water quality and impact beneficial uses of water, and that are defined as wastes under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal.Wat. Code § 13000 et seq.). The treated wastewater is discharged to the Santa Clara River, a navigable water of the United States.

MRP CI-2960 requires that the Discharger submit self-monitoring reports, discharge monitoring reports, and an annual summary report to this Regional Board in compliance with all Standard Provisions related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

Provision VI.C.8, on page 40 of the Order reads: "The discharger shall comply with the applicable TMDL-related tasks[1], and future revisions thereto, in Attachment K of this Order."

[1] The Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL was approved by the Regional Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the U.S. EPA, and became effective on April 6, 2010. The USCR Chloride TMDL Implementation Plan, including Task 17(a), was accommodated into Order No. R4-2009-0075 and NPDES Permit No. CA0054313 on June 4, 2009 and became effective on July 24, 2009.

Attachment K lists the TMDL tasks. Page K-3 lists Task 17(a).

You are hereby notified that the Discharger is out of compliance with requirements established in the Order and has violated California Water Code section 13383 for failure to complete Task 17(a) in Attachment K as follows:

- Failure to complete a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Discharger submitted a copy of a Notice of Exemption from the requirement to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration to the Regional Board on May 2, 2011. The Notice of Exemption does not meet the requirements of Task 17(a) in Attachment K because it does not constitute a programmatic EIR and it addresses actions to meet the conditional wasteload allocations (WLAs) not actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride.

- Failure to submit an adequate Wastewater Facilities Plan for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Santa Clarita Valley Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan) submitted by the SCVSD on May 2, 2011 is inadequate because it is not a plan for actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride of 100 mg/L. If the Facilities Plan was intended to comply with the conditional WLAs in the TMDL, it is inadequate because it does not provide the facilities necessary to allow application of conditional WLAs.

You are required to comply immediately with the following tasks:

1. Ensure that Task 17(a) in Attachment K is completed and the Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride are submitted to the Regional Board.

2. Ensure full implementation of all requirements contained in MRP CI-2960.

3. Submit a written response (1) confirming you have corrected these violations with a brief description of how you have corrected them, or (2) identifying when you will have completed correcting these violations and a brief description of how you will correct them. Submit your written response by June 27, 2011 to:

   Jenny Newman
   Chief, TMDL Unit 3
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Los Angles Region
   320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013- 2343

Pursuant to CWC § 13385, you are subject to administrative civil liability of up to $10,000 for each day in which the violation occurs plus $10 multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons. These civil liabilities may be assessed by the Regional Board for failure to comply, beginning with the date that the violations first occurred, and without further warning.

The matter may be referred to the Attorney General for further enforcement. In such case, the Attorney General may seek up to $25,000 per day and $25 per gallon. The Regional Board reserves its right to take any further enforcement action authorized by law.

In SCVSD's semi-annual status reports submitted on November 4, 2010, and May 2, 2011, SCVSD requested to use the reconsideration clause under Task 16 of the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation plan to revise the TMDL to incorporate the Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP). The intent of the reconsideration clause under Task 16 is to consider extending the implementation schedule to implement control measures necessary to meet final conditional WLAs, not to revise the conditional WLAs to accommodate the ACP, as requested by SCVSD. Therefore, Regional Board staff is hereby declining to recommend to the Board a reconsideration under Task 16.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jenny Newman at (213) 576-6691 or at jnewman@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

cc: Julie Macedo, Office of Enforcement, State Water Resources Control Board
Frances McChesney, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

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Letter No. G2 Sierra Club, September 22, 2011

Introduction

This response addresses the letter from the Sierra Club, dated September 22, 2011. Please note that this letter included a number of attachments, all of which are presented with this response.

Response 1

General Comment

This comment is introductory in nature and does not require a response. Responses to substantive issues raised in this letter are provided below.

Response 2

Response to Chloride Comments

Comments point out that on May 27, 2011, the Los Angeles RWQCB issued administrative notices of violation to SCVSD regarding the Valencia and Saugus WRPs. On June 27, 2011, the SCVSD responded to the RWQCB and recommended to its Board of Directors that staff prepare a Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR for facilities to comply with a final effluent chloride limit of 100 mg/L at the point of discharge and begin design of the facilities. On July 26, 2011, the SCVSD Board of Directors *approved* the staff recommendation. The SCVSD estimates that it will complete the Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR by December 31, 2012.

As part of the Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR, SCVSD intends to address an alternative compliance approach that responds to changed chloride conditions as of 2011, which would fully protect all designated beneficial uses in the Santa Clara River watershed. The SCVSD believes that changed conditions will show that it is more environmentally and economically sound to implement an alternative compliance approach, rather than an advanced treatment approach, in meeting a 100 mg/L final effluent limit. As part of this effort, the SCVSD also intends to perform the modeling and scientific and technical studies necessary to demonstrate the adequacy of its alternative compliance approach and to request reopening of the chloride TMDL at a later time based on the modeling in those studies.

The comment also disputes the position of the Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) and the Sanitation Districts that water from the Kern area serves to reduce the chloride concentration in State Water Project (SWP) water. Chloride levels in the Upper Santa Clara River have improved significantly since 2009, in part as a result of court-imposed pumping restriction on State Water Project (SWP) operations, coupled with implementation of groundwater banking and pump back operations along the SWP aqueduct. Peak SWP chloride concentrations at Castaic Lake during drought conditions have been reduced from historical values exceeding 100 mg/L to a current range of 80 – 85 mg/L.

SCVSD has achieved a significant reduction of effluent chloride levels through the water softener renewal program. As a result of this program and the improved SWP water quality, effluent chloride levels have dropped approximately 70 mg/L since 2003. Further actions by the SCVSD, including a water softener ban enforcement program that has been initiated and the commitment to upgrade the Valencia and Saugus WRPs to ultraviolet disinfection, will further lower effluent chloride levels by 10 mg/L to 15 mg/L.

Further responses to these topics can be found in **Topical Response 4: Chloride**, which is included in this document.

Response 3

Response to Comments Regarding Health Concerns Related to Perchlorate

In the letter, the Sierra Club provides information regard the health effects from perchlorate. The comment also indicates that the public in the Santa Clarita Valley was not alerted to the closure of a drinking water well due to perchlorate pollution.

The Revised Final EIR contains a thorough update of the detection of perchlorate in the local groundwater basin, including the recent detection of perchlorate in Valencia Water Company's Well 201 (see **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**). The topical response summarizes the current status of the perchlorate cleanup in the groundwater basin.

Response 4

Response to Comments Regarding "New Information" Associated with Perchlorate Discovered in Well 201

This comment claims that the recent discovery of perchlorate in Well 201 is not disclosed or addressed in the Revised EIR. This is incorrect as this topic is specifically described in the Revised Final EIR **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**. In summary, a total of seven municipal drinking water wells, each located relatively near the site of the former Whittaker-Bermite munitions facility, have been taken out of service for varying periods of time since perchlorate was first detected in the groundwater in 1997. The seven closed wells include six originally impacted wells and the recent closure of Valencia Water Company Well 201.

Five of the six originally impacted wells have been either returned to service with perchlorate treatment facilities or replaced by new wells drawing from the non-impacted portion of the groundwater basin. The five wells collectively restore much of the temporarily lost well capacity. An additional two wells will be drilled to restore the operational flexibility that existed prior to the detection of perchlorate.

Specific to Well 201, Valencia Water Company plans to actively seek remediation and restore the impacted well capacity in the near term. With that said, however, Well 201 remains out of service since August 2010. Valencia Water Company's plan is to either replace the closed well with a new replacement well in a non-perchlorate impacted portion of the groundwater basin, or install wellhead treatment at the well site in order to treat the water to non-detect levels, which has been successfully accomplished by Valencia Water Company at another well site (Well Q2). Nonetheless, it is important to emphasize that Well 201 was taken out of service in August 2010, and has not been returned to municipal supply service since that time. Before either remediation option takes place, Valencia Water Company has committed to working with CLWA and the regulatory agencies (*e.g.*, Department of Public Health, or DPH) before implementation of either remediation option. This includes an ongoing effort by the Valencia Water Company and CLWA to update the existing groundwater modeling to assist in addressing questions from the regulatory agencies.[1]

The Well 201 capacity also is not included in the active groundwater sources listed in the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP),[2] and its capacity will not be "counted" in water supply calculations until it is remediated. The recently adopted 2010 UWMP also finds that there are sufficient water supplies to meet the Santa Clarita Valley's existing and planned water demand through 2050 — without taking into account the capacity from the inactivated Well 201.

In response to Sierra Club claims surrounding Valencia Water Company's detection of perchlorate in Well 201, the County provided responses based on the OVOV Draft EIR, **Section 3.13, Water Service**, and Final EIR **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**.

In summary, in August 2010, perchlorate was detected at Well 201 at levels *below* the regulatory standard (i.e., level of 5 ppb was detected and the standard is 6 ppb). The Valencia Water Company, owner and operator of Well 201, immediately took the well out of service and notified the state DPH, of the detection. The DPH directed Valencia Water Company to perform *quarterly* testing at the inactive well to track perchlorate levels. The Valencia Water Company has voluntarily elected to perform *monthly* testing.

By April 2011, the Valencia Water Company had gathered sufficient data to conclude that: (1) the perchlorate levels at Well 201 were above the adopted maximum contaminant level (MCL) on a regular basis; and (2) remediation would be required. The Valencia Water Company notified CLWA, the other water purveyors, the County,[3] the City, and others that the well was impacted by perchlorate at levels

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1 Pers. Comm. Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water Company, September 30, 2011.

2 For a copy of the 2010 UWMP, please see **Appendix F3.13**.

3 For a copy of the letter from Valencia Water Company to the County, please see **Appendix F3.13**.

over the regulatory standard. The Valencia Water Company also requested that Well 201's supply be excluded from the 2010 UWMP supply calculations until the well is fully remediated. The Valencia Water Company took this action to ensure that the 2010 UWMP would adequately address the impacted well.

In summary, CLWA's "pump and treat" program has been endorsed by DPH, and has been successful in containing the spread of perchlorate in the basin. The detection of perchlorate in Well 201 is attributable to the length of time it took to get the "pump and treat" program up and running, not to the effectiveness of the program.

Before issuing a permit to a water utility for use of an impaired source as part of the utility's overall water supply permit, DPH requires that studies and engineering work be performed to demonstrate that pumping the well and treating the water will be protective of public health for users of the water. The DPH approved the return to service of the previously closed Saugus 1 and Saugus 2 wells, and specifically approved the Final Interim Remedial Action Plan for the containment and extraction of perchlorate in January 2006. Therefore, DPH determined that the local water agencies devised a treatment approach that adequately contains the perchlorate contamination and is protective of public health; otherwise, DPH would not have authorized and permitted the Saugus 1 and 2 "pump and treat" program.

The DPH endorsement of CLWA's "pump and treat" program is consistent with multiple technical reports referenced in the EIR and 2010 UWMP that have determined that the pumping rates at the restored Saugus wells are sufficient to prevent further migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation groundwater.

According to the 2010 UWMP, the primary reason for the recent detection of perchlorate in Well 201 is the length of time it took between the initial detection of perchlorate in the basin in 1997 and actual implementation of the "pump and treat" containment program in 2010. As reported in the 2010 UWMP, Appendix I, the combination of litigation, settlement, permitting, and construction constrained actual implementation of the containment program until 2010, six years after the impact of the containment program on perchlorate migration in groundwater was analyzed. That time, combined with the preceding seven years since perchlorate first impacted water supply wells, resulted in a greater risk of downgradient migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation, and is considered the primary reason for the recent detection of perchlorate in Well 201.

Responsive to the Sierra Club's call for additional testing, on August 4, 2011, the DPH sent letters to both Valencia Water Company and Newhall County Water District requesting that the local water agencies increase perchlorate monitoring from annually to quarterly at specified wells. The County has confirmed

that both water agencies will conduct the perchlorate monitoring quarterly as requested by the DPH; therefore, adequate oversight from the appropriate regulatory agency, DPH, is in place.

As to the Sierra Club's modeling comments, it should be noted that Well 201 has been taken out of service, and is not a supply relied upon in the recently adopted 2010 UWMP. As such, Well 201 is not currently in operation or being pumped; and, therefore, it is not causing perchlorate to "spread" as claimed. As to requests by DPH for modeling, the modeling would not be needed, unless and until Valencia Water Company were to place Well 201 back into service as a municipal supply source with wellhead treatment installed. Under such circumstances, Valencia Water Company would coordinate its efforts with CLWA and the regulatory agencies in the event additional modeling were needed in the future.[4]

Based on the information presented in the Revised Final EIR, **Section 3.13, Water Service**, and **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**, an adequate supply of existing and planned water exists to meet the needs of Santa Clarita Valley residents now and in the future, despite the loss in capacity due to the perchlorate-impacted wells.

In summary, two of the originally impacted Saugus wells, Saugus 1 and 2, were placed back in service in January 2011, restoring approximately 3,544 acre-feet (af) of water supply in a normal year. (2010 UWMP, Table 3-9.) The contaminated Stadium Well and VWC Well 157 have been replaced and the pumping capacity lost due to that contamination has been restored with two new replacement wells in non-impacted portions of the basin.

Based on this information, the conclusions reached in the Revised Final EIR that groundwater from existing and replacement wells is available to assist in meeting the current and projected water demands for the Santa Clarita Valley is reasonable and supported by the evidence.

In addition, the Sierra Club's reliance on the 2004 Court of Appeal decision is not applicable. First, the County is not responsible for the ongoing efforts to remediate perchlorate in the groundwater basin. This clean-up effort remains with CLWA, the retail suppliers, and the regulatory agencies providing oversight.

Second, as evidenced in **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**, substantial progress has been made in responding to the detection of perchlorate, and substantial facilities needed for remediation/treatment are in place and actively monitored by CLWA, the local retail suppliers, and several regulatory agencies, which was not necessarily the case in the early 2000 era.

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4 Pers. Comm. Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water Company, September 30, 2011.

Third, there is a timeline for remediation (replacement or wellhead treatment) of Valencia Water Company's Well 201. The Valencia Water Company plans to actively seek remediation (replacement or wellhead treatment) under the Whittaker-Bermite perchlorate litigation settlement agreement and rapidly restore the impacted well capacity. Given Valencia Water Company's experience of: (1) bringing its Well Q2 back into production; (2) actions under the DPH 97-005 Policy Memo; (3) participating in bringing treatment facilities on line for the Saugus 1 and Saugus 2 wells; and (4) replacing capacity for its Well 157, Valencia Water Company has determined that it could either install wellhead treatment to bring the well back into service or replace the capacity with a new well within two years. As explained above, this time estimate is conservative because of Valencia Water Company's prior success in 2005 in restoring Well Q2 to municipal-supply service within an approximate six-month period. As explained, there also are now funds in place to remediate Well 201 upon the permitting and installation of wellhead treatment or replacement of Well 201's capacity with a new replacement well.

Fourth, from a regional perspective, CLWA and the local retail suppliers have evaluated the perchlorate impact upon the groundwater basin, and continue to monitor perchlorate in the basin, with the assistance of the regulatory agencies (e.g., DPH, DTSC). For a detailed discussion of that regional effort, please see the recently adopted 2010 UWMP, Appendix I, which is found in **Appendix F3.13**. Based on the information presented in the OVOV Draft EIR and Final EIR, there is no reason to defer or delay consideration of the OVOV Plan.

Letter No. G3

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AGENCY EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7, REGIONAL PLANNING
IGR/CEQA BRANCH
100 MAIN STREET, MS # 16
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3606
PHONE: (213) 897-9140
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Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

September 23, 2011

IGR/CEQA No. 110922AL-FEIR
Referenced to IGR/CEQA No. 101150-REIR,
090903-DEIR, and 080733-NOP
One Valley One Vision
Vic. LA-05/126/14
SCH # 2008071119

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
Los Angeles County
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

SEP 26 2011

Dear Mr. Glaser:

This is a follow-up to our letter dated January 21, 2011 and after receipt of your Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR). We would like to provide the following comments after the Response to Comment is reviewed. 1

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as a commenting/responsible agency under CEQA has jurisdiction superceding that of MTA in identifying the freeway analysis necessary for this project. 2 Caltrans is responsible for obtaining measures that will off-set project vehicle trip generation that worsens Caltrans facilities and hence, it does not adhere to the CMP guide of 150/50 or more vehicle trips added before freeway/highway analysis is needed. 3 MTA's Congestion Management Program in acknowledging the Department's role, stipulates that Caltrans must be consulted to identify specific locations to be analyzed on the State Highway System. 4

Please be reminded that although the lead agency is required to comply with Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program (CMP) standards and thresholds of significance, Caltrans does not consider the Los Angeles County's CMP criteria alone to be adequate for the analysis of transportation impacts pursuant to a CEQA review. CMP requirements were developed by Los Angeles County in the context of CMP goals and objectives; it does not supersede the criteria from the commenting/responsible agency under CEQA. Caltrans' Guide directs preparers of traffic impact analysis to consult with the local District as early as possible to determine the appropriate requirements and criteria of significance to be used in the traffic impact analysis. Generally, when traffic is added to already deficient highway conditions (LOS "F"), it is considered a cumulatively significant impact, as it may contribute to the extension of the congestion period. 5

"Caltrans improves mobility across California"

When the Traffic Impact Analysis states that the proposed development would not exceed Los Angeles County's Congestion Management Program (CMP) criteria of significance for freeways and highways, this CMP traffic analysis also fails to provide adequate information as to the potential cumulative effect of the added traffic, please see Section 15065(3) of the CEQA guidelines. When analyzing the State facilities, please have the project applicant or consultant consult with Caltrans as early as possible to avoid noncompliance of CEQA requirements. 6

We would like to encourage the County to incorporate the above discussion to your policies in the proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (213) 897-9140 or Alan Lin the project coordinator at (213) 897-8391 and refer to IGR/CEQA No. 110922AL. 7

Sincerely,

DIANNA WATSON
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief

cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

"Caltrans improves mobility across California"

Letter No. G3. California Department of Transportation, September 23, 2011

Response 1

The comment refers to the January 21, 2011 letter submitted by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) commenting on the Draft EIR for the proposed Area Plan, and the related County responses included in the Final EIR. The comment is an introduction to comments that follow and no further response can be provided.

Response 2

The comment states that Caltrans, as a commenting/responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), has jurisdiction superceding that of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA, or Metro) in identifying the freeway analysis necessary for the Area Plan update. County staff acknowledges the comment, which will be made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

Response 3

The comment states that Caltrans is responsible for obtaining measures that will offset project vehicle trip generation that worsens Caltrans facilities and hence, it does not adhere to the Congestion Management Program (CMP) guide of 150/50 or more vehicle trips added before freeway/highway analysis is needed.

The referenced 150/50 or more vehicle trips is the threshold under the CMP for conducting a CMP impact analysis; that is, if a project would add 150 or more peak hour vehicle trips in either direction to a freeway monitoring location, or 50 or more peak hour trips to a designated CMP intersection, the CMP requires that an impact analysis be conducted. (See 2010 *Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County*, Appendix D – Guidelines for CMP Transportation Impact Analysis, D.4 Study Area.) In this case, the EIR does include an analysis of the proposed Area Plan's potential impacts on Caltrans' facilities in the study area (*i.e.*, Interstate 5 (I-5), State Route 14 (SR-14), and State Route 126 (SR-126), with impacts identified and mitigation proposed, without consideration of whether the proposed Area Plan would add the requisite CMP vehicle trips. Furthermore, as shown below, the analysis evaluated multiple freeway locations, not just the designated CMP monitoring locations required for a CMP analysis, thereby exceeding what is required for a CMP analysis.

EIR **Section 3.2**, **Transportation and Circulation,** pages 3.2-26 through 3.2-62, and the supporting traffic technical report, *One Valley One Vision Valley-Wide Traffic Study*, Austin-Foust Associates, Inc., (June 22, 2010) (AFA Technical Report), present an analysis of the potential impacts to the roadways located in the proposed Area Plan study area, which includes the segment of SR-126 west of I-5 to the County line, the segments of I-5 located between the SR-14 interchange to the south and the Parker Road interchange to

the north, and the segments of SR-14 located between the I-5 interchange to the south and the Agua Dulce Canyon Road interchange to the north.

As to SR-126, the EIR analyzes the potential impacts to roadway segments, including SR-126, at pages 3.2-28 through 3.2-47. EIR **Table 3.2-8**, **ADT V/C and LOS – Existing Conditions vs. OVOV Buildout Conditions (With Highway Plan Roadways)**, and **Table 3.2-9**, **Future Level of Service Summary – Arterial Roadways**, lists the volume, vehicle/capacity (V/C) ratio, and LOS for existing conditions, conditions based on buildout of the currently adopted Area Plan, and conditions based on buildout of the proposed Area Plan. The tables show that all of the SR-126 segments would operate at acceptable LOS C or D under buildout of the proposed Area Plan.

As to freeways, EIR **Table 3.2-13**, **Freeway Level of Service**, lists the levels of service (LOS) for the AM and PM peak hours in the northbound and southbound directions under existing conditions, conditions based on buildout of the currently adopted Area Plan, and conditions based on buildout of the proposed Area Plan. As stated in the EIR, the table shows that all of the study area freeway segments would operate at LOS F under buildout of the currently adopted Area Plan or under buildout of the proposed Area Plan if the additional freeway lanes to be constructed as part of the I-5 SR-14 to Parker Road project (I-5 Improvement Project) and North County Combined Highway Corridors Study are not added to the existing configuration. (EIR pp. 3.2-58 - 59.) As a result, the EIR concludes that "roadway conditions would only improve with the implementation of roadway improvements. Therefore, impacts would remain potentially significant without mitigation." (EIR p. 3.2-62.) As a result, mitigation is proposed that requires the County to work with Caltrans as it adds additional lanes to the I-5 freeway through the I-5 Improvement Project; and to continue to participate in implementing SR-14 improvements. (See EIR p. 3.2-79, mitigation measures 3.2.1, and 3.2.2.)

The analysis of Caltrans facilities presented in the EIR is based on the analysis presented in the AFA Technical Report. Analysis of the I-5 and SR-14 freeways is presented in AFA Technical Report Section 4.4, and Appendix E to the report contains the detailed demand to capacity (D/C) ratio calculations prepared for the I-5 and SR-14 freeways. Analysis of SR-126 is included in Section 4.2.1, Long-Range Levels of Service, Arterial Roadway Segments. The CMP analysis is presented separately in Section 4.5. (A copy of the AFA Technical Report is included in Draft EIR, **Appendix 3.2**.)

Response 4

The comment states that MTA's CMP, in acknowledging Caltrans' role, stipulates that Caltrans must be consulted to identify specific locations to be analyzed on the State Highway System.

As noted in **Response 3**, the EIR analyzed the project's potential impacts to each of the three Caltrans facilities located within the Santa Clarita Valley planning area, namely the I-5, SR-14, and SR-126. The traffic study derived the study area for the State Highway system based on Caltrans' response to the project's Notice of Preparation (NOP). Caltrans' input on the proposed Area Plan and the analysis of transportation related impacts was solicited early in the environmental review process, prior to preparation of the traffic study as part of the NOP process. In response, Caltrans provided a letter, dated September 15, 2008, that addressed various aspects of the traffic analysis for the proposed Area Plan. In the letter, Caltrans noted that the State highway facilities that provide regional access to the Santa Clarita Valley planning area and, therefore, are likely to be impacted by future development activity are I-5, SR-14, and SR-126, each of which was subsequently incorporated into the traffic study for analysis. (See NOP Comment Letter, September 15, 2008, p. 2.)

Response 5

The comment states the County is reminded that although the lead agency is required to comply with the Los Angeles County CMP standards and thresholds of significance, Caltrans does not consider the CMP criteria alone to be adequate for the analysis of transportation impacts pursuant to a CEQA review. County staff acknowledges the comment, which will be made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. The County notes further that the performance criteria utilized in the traffic impacts analysis is LOS E, which, while consistent with CMP standards, is also consistent with the recently completed Caltrans Project Report for the I-5 Improvement Project, which showed that long-range future conditions with the improvements in place would result in conditions no worse than LOS E within the Santa Clarita Valley planning area. Therefore, LOS E represents a reasonable criteria by which to evaluate the proposed Area Plan since LOS E is the expected long-range condition LOS identified by Caltrans for I-5. (The Caltrans *Project Report I-5 HOV and Truck Lane Project From SR-14 to Parker Road in Los Angeles County (EA 07-2332E0, EA 07-2332A0)*, August 2009, is incorporated by reference and available for review at the County offices.) Additionally, in response to Caltrans' previous comments, the County has added a new policy to the proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element under which the County will collaborate with Caltrans and Metro to revise the CMP impact thresholds. Please see **Response 7**, below.

The comment states further that the Caltrans Guide directs preparers of traffic impact analyses to consult with the local District as early as possible to determine the appropriate requirements and criteria of significance to be used in the traffic impact analysis. The comment adds that when traffic is added to already deficient highway conditions (LOS "F") it is considered a cumulatively significant impact as it may contribute to the extension of the congestion period.

As noted in **Response 4**, the County sought Caltrans' input regarding the traffic impact analysis through the CEQA NOP process, which marked the beginning of the analyses undertaken pursuant to CEQA. As to the comment that when traffic is added to a highway operating at LOS F it is considered a cumulatively significant impact, the courts interpreting CEQA have rejected the position that any incremental contribution to an existing cumulatively significant environmental condition, no matter how small, must always be treated as a significant cumulative impact; the one additional molecule rule is not the law. *Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency* (2002) 103 Cal. App. 4th 98, 120; Kostka & Zischke, *1 Practice Under the California Environmental Quality Act* (2nd ed. 2008; January 2011 Update), section 13.52.

In any event, as shown in EIR **Section 3.2**, only the segment of I-5 north of SR-14 currently operates at LOS F (in the southbound direction during the AM peak hour); all other study area segments of I-5 and SR-14 within the Santa Clarita Valley planning area are shown to currently operate at levels of service better than LOS F during the peak hour periods. (See EIR **Table 3.2-13**, p. 3.2-60.) With respect to the I-5 segment currently operating at deficient conditions, as shown on EIR **Table 3.2-13**, with implementation of the I-5 Improvement Project that is currently underway, this segment of I-5 would operate at LOS D/E under "with project" conditions. (See EIR **Table 3.2-13**, p. 3.2-61.) As to SR-126, each of the study area segments presently operates at LOS A. (EIR **Table 3.2-8**, p. 3.2-31.)

Additionally, while the currently adopted Area Plan would result in LOS F conditions at multiple segments of I-5 and SR-14, in all instances the ADT generated by the proposed Area Plan would be *less* than the currently adopted Area Plan and, therefore, by this measure, the proposed Area Plan would not add vehicle trips to these facilities. (See AFA Technical Report, **Table 4-6: Freeway Volume Summary** and **Table 4-7: Freeway Level of Service Summary**.) The EIR traffic impact analysis showed that the proposed Area Plan would result in LOS equal to, or better, than conditions without the proposed Area Plan, and that traffic volumes on the State Highway system generally would be reduced at locations where deficiencies occur. (See, e.g., EIR **Table 3.2-13**, and AFA Technical Report, **Table 4-6: Freeway Volume Summary** and **Table 4-7: Freeway Level of Service Summary**.)

Response 6

The comment states that when the Traffic Impact Analysis states that the proposed development would not exceed Los Angeles County's CMP criteria of significance for freeways and highways, the CMP traffic analysis also fails to provide adequate information as to the potential cumulative effect of the added traffic, referring to section 15065(3) of the CEQA Guidelines. The comment states further that when analyzing State facilities, the project applicant or consultant should consult with Caltrans as early as possible to avoid non-compliance of CEQA requirements.

As discussed in the prior responses, the EIR and supporting AFA Technical Report adequately demonstrate the cumulative effect of the proposed Area Plan by providing a comparison of existing conditions to the future cumulative conditions, with and without the proposed Area Plan. In doing so, the EIR complies with CEQA's requirements. With respect to the referenced CMP criteria, please see **Response 5**, above. As to the referenced CEQA Guidelines section, the section addresses when an EIR must be prepared, as compared to when only a negative declaration or other CEQA document may be prepared. Specific to the comment, the section requires that an EIR be prepared when a project has possible environmental effects that are individually limited but "cumulatively considerable." The County prepared an EIR in this instance, so the County has complied with the section. Moreover, the CEQA Guidelines section does not provide specific thresholds to be applied in determining when an impact is cumulatively considerable, nor does it provide support for the position that the application of CMP thresholds in determining cumulative impacts is inadequate under CEQA. (See *State CEQA Guidelines* section 15065.)

As to the comment that when analyzing State facilities, the project applicant or consultant should consult with Caltrans as early as possible to avoid non-compliance of CEQA requirements, the County acknowledges the comment, which will be made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

Response 7

The comment states that Caltrans encourages the County to incorporate the above discussion into the proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element. In response, the County notes the following revisions to policies under Objective C-1.3 in the proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element that have been made in response to Caltrans' prior comments submitted in its letter dated January 21, 2011 (double underline indicates new text; ~~strikeout~~ indicates deleted text):

Policy C-1.3.2: Participate in updates to the CMP and collaborate with Caltrans and Metro to revise CMP impact thresholds, ensuring that they are adequate and appropriate.

Policy C-1.3.5: Continue ~~coordination~~ coordinating with Caltrans on circulation and land use decisions that may affect Interstate 5, State Route 14, and State Route 126, and support programs to increase capacity and improve operations on these highways.

Policy C-1.3.6: Collaborate with Caltrans and Metro to implement the recommendations of the North County Combined Highways Corridor Study and support efforts by Metro to update this Study after SCAG adopts a Sustainable Communities Strategy.

Policy C-1.3.7: Support the Golden State Gateway Coalition in its advocacy efforts to improve the Interstate 5 corridor, recognizing that the corridor facilitates regional and international travel that impacts the Santa Clarita Valley.

In addition, the County notes the proposed Area Plan policies include the following Circulation Element policies to facilitate funding for transportation-related improvements:

Policy C-2.6.1: Require that new development construct or provide its fair share of the cost of transportation improvements, and that required improvements or in-lieu contributions are in place to support the development prior to occupancy. (EIR p. 3.2-56.)

Policy C-2.6.2: Evaluate the feasibility of establishing a joint City/County Intelligent Transportation Management System (ITMS) impact fee for new development that is unable to otherwise mitigate its impacts to the roadway system through implementation of the adopted Highway Plan. (EIR p. 3.2-56.)

Policy C 2.6.3: Support local, regional, state, and federal agencies in identifying and implementing funding alternatives for the Valley's transportation system. (EIR p. 3.2-56.)

As the County noted in its responses to Caltrans' comments on the Revised Draft EIR, the County met with Caltrans on March 24, 2011 and expressed a willingness to work with and support Caltrans and other agencies, such as MTA, South Coast Association of Governments (SCAG), and the Golden State Gateway Coalition, in their efforts to respond to and mitigate regional traffic impacts. In furtherance of that effort, and in response to the comments submitted by Caltrans, the County will add the following mitigation measure to Final EIR, **Section 3.2, Transportation and Circulation**:

3.2.4 In those instances in which a traffic impact analysis prepared for project-specific development within the County's Santa Clarita Valley planning area identifies significant impacts to State highway facilities within the meaning of CEQA, the County shall require that the applicant work cooperatively with Caltrans to identify and implement feasible mitigation, if any, consistent with the requirements of CEQA.

The County appreciates the comments submitted by Caltrans as part of the EIR process for the proposed Area Plan. The comments will be made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

September 21, 2011

Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission
Mitch Glaser, Planner
L.A.County Dept. of Regional Planning
300 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: One Valley One Vision Santa Clarita Area Plan Update for Wednesday Sept. 28th

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Glaser:

The Whittaker Bermite Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG) was originally formed over a decade ago, and reformed in 2010. The vision of the CAG is to create a future where all residents and users of the soil, air and water in the SCV will find a clean, safe, accessible and healthy environment for living, work, and recreation both now and in the future. One of our stated goals is to ensure that regulatory agencies responsible for monitoring clean-up activities provide adequate oversight to ensure that all work is conducted in the safest possible manner, and that the health, safety and general welfare of the surrounding communities are protected at all times. 1

The County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning provides oversight for planning issues including the General Plan Update known as One Valley One Vision. That Plan includes the Whittaker Bermite Property. It also relies on water from the Saugus Aquifer that has been polluted by ammonium perchlorate, TCE, PCE and other various organic compounds. Additionally, a soil extraction clean up operation is now underway that emits pollutants into our air. 2

We believe the County has not adequately addressed these issues in its One Valley One Vision General Plan update, nor in the accompanying EIR. We therefore ask that this Plan not be approved on at this Wednesday's Commission meeting and that the EIR not be certified. 3

Spread of Ammonium Perchlorate Pollution to Well V201

We are especially concerned about the spread of ammonium perchlorate pollution to a new Saugus well owned by Valencia Water Company and located just off Valencia Blvd. near City Hall and the Whole Foods market. This information substantially changes water quality information reported in the EIR and to the public.

We only learned of this well closure on June 9th, 2011, when the Newhall Signal ran a news story regarding the spread of the pollution plume to Valencia Saugus water well 201. We have attached the press release.

Interestingly, it noted that this well has been closed since August 2010. However, this information was not provided in the OVOV Plan or the in EIR. Why was it left out of the Plan? This seems to have been a deliberate effort to miss-inform the public and the decision-makers. We strongly protest the Water Agencies' and County's lack of transparency on this matter. 4

As the County knows, this is an extremely serious matter since it means that the pollution plume has moved beyond the "pump and treat" capture wells in a westerly direction and is moving at a much faster rate of travel than previously estimated would occur.

The Saugus Aquifer is a main source of ground water and local water supply as reported by the EIR and the 2011 Urban Water Management Plan, available to County planners and

Commissioners. Shutting down this well will have the effect of reducing water supply for the OVOV build out. This impact must be reviewed and a plan provided to mitigate for any loss to our water supply or reduction in our drinking water quality.

While Valencia Water Co. states that they will return the well to service in six months, we note that it took over ten years to return Saugus Wells 1 and 2 to service, Further, if pumping from this well continues, such pumping would likely also continue to draw the pollution plume in a westerly direction, spreading the plume into an even greater portion of the Saugus aquifer and possibly making that ground water source unusable.

This now likely possibility has major implications for water supply in the Santa Clarita Valley. The CAG therefore believes it is imperative that the County delay approval of the One Valley One Vision Plan and EIR in its current iteration. We believe the Plan must now be re-written to address these areas of concern:

4

1. Water supply from well 201 should be permanently removed as available in the Plan until new modeling that indicates continued pumping would not spread the plume is completed. Pump and Treat scenarios are not acceptable if they will merely spread the plume and pollute more wells.
2. The eleven "threatened wells" listed on page 66 of the attached Bermite Settlement Agreement, along with Well Q2 should be re-tested on a monthly basis to make sure that pollution is not occurring there again.
3. All wells in the plume area should be tested for TCE and PCE.
4. All results should be included in the OVOV EIR so that the Commissioners can fully assess this matter.

Pollution of the Saugus Aquifer is a serious threat to the health and welfare of our community. Ammonium perchlorate pollution is known to affect the thyroid gland and cause retardation in small children and fetuses. This is a family community where we pride ourselves on providing a safe environment for children. The Commission must take this new threat to our water supply seriously by not approving an extensive buildout scenario that depends on a polluted water supply at least until more complete information regarding the extent of the problem is obtained.

Soil Clean up by Vapor Extraction Not Included in Air Quality Analysis

A vapor extraction process is now in use for soil clean up on the Whittiker Bermite Property. This process is supposed to burn off Volatile Organic Compounds in the soil and capture them in a scrubber system, but not all pollutants are captured. Both the extraction system and moving the soil will create additional particulate matter pollution and possibly add to other types of pollution.

5

The Santa Clarita Valley is in a non-attainment area for ozone, PM2.5 and PM10 air pollution. In a rating from marginal to extreme, the SCV was rated severe. Approval of the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan allowed local entities to request a "bump up" to the Extreme classification. This "bump-up" applies to ozone only. The category change allowed an extension of time to comply, but required instituting certain mitigation measures and the attainment of "milestones". We do not see the required mitigation measures in the DEIR. Nor is there a discussion of the milestones that must be reached in order to comply with the 2007 Air Quality Plan. The attainment date for the PM2.5 plan, due in 2008, is still being processed with the US EPA.

6

Adverse health effects for particulate pollution as described by the EPA website are as follows:

PM10 "(a) Exacerbation of symptoms in sensitive patients with respiratory or cardiovascular disease; (b) Declines in pulmonary function growth in children; and (c) Increased risk of premature death from heart or lung diseases in the elderly".

PM2.5 Same as above.

7

Without compliance, our children will continue to suffer the high rates of asthma now experienced in our valley 7

OVOV Circulation Element depends on "Paper Roads" that must be extended through the Whittiker Bermite Property

It appears that the traffic model has included "paper" roads that will never be built or not built in the timeframe indicated in the Plan and environmental documents. Failing to build these roads makes not only the circulation plan fail, but it also then changes the air quality and global warming analysis, making these analyses incorrect. 8

As a result of a Court approved settlement agreement (attached "Perc" settlement) that required DS 12 as a condition of approval for any development on the Whittiker Bermite property, no development is allowed on the property until the site is cleaned of its extensive contamination.

A lack of insurance funding may also slow or derail the completion of the clean up. 9

Completion of the clean up is not the only impediment to building these roads. Without development of that property, now in bankruptcy, the City would not be financially able on its own to construct the expensive fly over roadways envisioned to serve the higher elevation of this project site.

The City is well aware of the need for these roads as they clearly state in their brochure provided at the Whittiker Bermite Open House (attached as exhibit 3):

> *"The City has identified in its General Plan, several roads (Magic Mountain Parkway, Via Princess Road, and Santa Clarita Parkway) which must be completed in order to ensure that the City General Plan Circulation Element does not fail."* 10

Under the current circumstances, it seems unlikely that these roads will be built any time soon and may never be built at all. We therefore request that an alternative Circulation Element be provided that does not include such "paper" roads.

Sincerely,

Glo Donnelly
Chairman
Whittaker Bermite CAG

Attachments:
1. CLWA- Whittaker Bermite Settlement Agreement
2. Press release regarding closure of well 201, June 9th, 2011
3. Settlement Agreement between PERC and the City of Santa Clarita, May 21st 2002
4. Whittaker Bermite City Open House Brochure, Feb 23rd, 2011

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY LITIGATION

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

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CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY LITIGATION

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Castaic Lake Water Agency Litigation Settlement Agreement (the "**Agreement**") is dated as of April 6, 2007 ("**Agreement Date**"), by and between the Castaic Lake Water Agency ("**CLWA**"), Santa Clarita Water Company ("**SCWC**"), Newhall County Water District ("**NCWD**") and Valencia Water Company ("**VWC**") (collectively, "**Plaintiffs**"), on the one hand, and Whittaker Corporation ("**Whittaker**"), Santa Clarita L.L.C. ("**SCLLC**"), Remediation Financial, Inc. ("**RFI**"), and American International Specialty Lines Insurance Company ("**AISLIC**"), on the other hand. Hereinafter, Whittaker, SCLLC and RFI are collectively referred to as "**Defendants,**" the Plaintiffs and Defendants and AISLIC are collectively referred to as the "**Parties,**" each Plaintiff, each Defendant, and AISLIC is individually referred to as a "**Party,**" and SCLLC and RFI are collectively referred to as the "**RFI Parties**" or "**Debtors.**"

RECITALS

A. SCLLC is the owner of approximately 964.79 acres of real property located in the City of Santa Clarita, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described more fully in Exhibit A hereto (the "**SCLLC Property**"). Bermite Recovery, LLC ("**BRLLC**") is the owner of approximately 23.6 acres of real property located in the City of Santa Clarita, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described more fully in Exhibit B hereto (the "**BRLLC Property**"). The SCLLC Property and the BRLLC Property are hereinafter referred to collectively as the "**Site.**"

B. SCWC is the operator of water wells commonly designated as Saugus 1, Saugus 2 and the Stadium Well. NCWD is the owner and operator of water wells commonly designated as NC11 and NC13. VWC is the owner and operator of water wells commonly designated as V157 and Q2. Saugus 1, Saugus 2, the Stadium Well, NC11, V157 and Q2 are collectively referred to at all times as the "**Subject Wells**". As set forth in Section 9.1.7 hereof, NC13 shall be deemed a "Subject Well" in the event and only in the event it is treated as a Project Modification pursuant to Section 9.1.7 and only prospectively from that date it is so treated.

C. Plaintiffs and Defendants are parties to a civil action pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. CV 00-12613 AHM (RZx) (the "**Underlying Action**"). In the Underlying Action, Plaintiffs allege, among other things, that (1) groundwater in the vicinity of the Site has been contaminated by perchlorate and other hazardous materials and that such contamination is continuing with releases to the groundwater; (2) perchlorate has been found in the Subject Wells, and Plaintiffs have incurred and will continue to incur costs in responding to the contamination; and (3) Defendants caused and/or permitted (and are continuing to cause and/or permit) the contamination found on, above, under, or released to the environment at and near the Site and in the Subject Wells. Plaintiffs further allege that they have incurred "response costs" in addressing this contamination, including the costs of engaging consultants to undertake environmental assessment, water treatment studies, groundwater analysis and characterization work in connection with the alleged perchlorate contamination. Plaintiffs are seeking recovery of their alleged response costs and other damages, as well as injunctive and declaratory relief. Defendants deny Plaintiffs' allegations and, further, contend in their Counter-Claims that Plaintiffs are liable, in whole or in part, for Plaintiffs' alleged costs and damages **("the Counter-Claims").**

D. Plaintiffs have entered into that certain Environmental Oversight Agreement ("**EOA**") with the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control ("**DTSC**"). Plaintiffs are designated as "Proponents" under the EOA.

E. Whittaker and DTSC are parties to that certain 1994 Consent Order, Docket HAS 94/95-012 (the "**Consent Order**"), and the DTSC issued to Whittaker that certain Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Order and Remedial Action Order (the "**Order**") in 2002. SCLLC and DTSC are parties to that certain 2001 Enforceable Agreement (the "**Enforceable Agreement**").

F. Plaintiffs and Defendants entered into that certain Interim Settlement and Funding Agreement dated as of July 28, 2003 (the "**Interim Agreement**") and that certain First Amendment to Interim Settlement and Funding Agreement dated as of October 11, 2004 (the "**First Amendment**") which, among other things, extended the term of the Interim Agreement through January 2005.

G. Plaintiffs and Defendants mutually agree on the "Project and Associated Facilities" (as hereinafter defined) that shall be implemented by the Plaintiffs. The Project and Associated Facilities are intended to provide containment of perchlorate in off-site groundwater in portions of the Saugus Formation and to restore Plaintiffs' groundwater production capacity diminished by perchlorate contamination in the Subject Wells.

H. The Project fulfills some of Defendants' obligations under and resolves some of Defendants' alleged liabilities to DTSC under the Consent Order, the Order, and the Enforceable Agreement with respect to the remediation of groundwater, and Defendants' remaining responsibility for addressing groundwater remediation will be determined in compliance with the lawful requirements of the regulatory agencies.

I. This Agreement provides for certain funds to be available rapidly to address any future perchlorate contamination of Plaintiffs' presently existing **"Threatened Wells"** (as defined herein) during the period defined herein without prejudice to other rights and remedies of the Plaintiffs or the defenses of the Defendants. This Agreement also provides for arbitration to be available to Plaintiffs to resolve certain future disputes, if any, between or among the Parties involving possible future perchlorate contamination of Plaintiffs' **"Presently Existing Saugus Production Wells and Alluvial Production Wells"**, other than the Subject Wells, as hereinafter defined.

J. This Agreement contemplates that the Defendants (or any **"Buyer"** (as defined below) of the Site that assumes certain liabilities of Defendants) will be in compliance with their remediation responsibilities under law with respect to the Site and the associated groundwater, as reflected in the applicable requirements of the Consent Order, Order and the Enforceable Agreement, and that Defendants will conduct their remediation activities in a reasonably expedient, efficient and cost-effective manner as reasonably determined by Defendants and the regulatory authorities. In particular, the Defendants' (and/or any Buyer of the Site that assumes certain liabilities of Defendants) remedial activities within the Site are important to addressing the contamination within the Saugus and **"Alluvial Aquifers"** (as defined below). The Parties acknowledge that payments and expenditures under this Agreement are deemed reasonable and necessary for addressing offsite groundwater contamination emanating from the Site and are consistent with the National Contingency Plan, and are deemed **"Response Costs"** (as defined below) as that term is used and contemplated in CERCLA.

K. VWC reported detecting perchlorate in its alluvial well Q2 in connection with its regular monitoring of active municipal supply wells operating near the site in April 2005

(although a more recent sampling did not detect perchlorate above the current California Department of Health Services ("DHS") limit for reporting perchlorate). VWC temporarily removed the well from active service and installed wellhead treatment to remove perchlorate. The Q2 treatment system started operating in October 2005. The Defendants have funded five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) for reasonable and necessary and approved capital costs and two hundred twenty three thousand and two hundred ten dollars ($223,210) for reasonable and necessary and approved operations and maintenance costs of the Q2 Treatment System in a Q2 Escrow Account. The Defendants have agreed to pay certain additional reasonable and necessary operating and maintenance costs of that system in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

L. On July 7, 2004, SCLLC, and RFI filed voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions, and the cases thereby commenced are pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Arizona ("**Bankruptcy Court**"), denominated Cases Nos. 2-04-BK-11910 CGC, and 2-04-BK-11911 CGC. BRLLC filed a voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition on September 30, 2004, denominated Case No. 2-04-BK-17294 CGC, also pending in the Bankruptcy Court. Case Nos. 2-04-BK-11910 CGC, 2-04-BK 11911 CGC and 2-04-BK-17294 CGC are hereinafter referred to collectively as the "**Bankruptcy Cases.**" RFI Realty, Inc. filed a voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition on June 15, 2004 denominated as Case No. 2-04-BK-10486 CGC; the Bankruptcy Cases are jointly administered with RFI Realty, Inc.'s bankruptcy case under Case No. 2-04-BK-10486 CGC. SCLLC and BRLLC have filed a motion seeking Bankruptcy Court Approvals to sell the Site. The term "**Buyer**," as used herein, means the entity to which title to the Site is conveyed after Bankruptcy Court approval; provided, however, that if either the Bankruptcy Court does not approve a sale or a sale approved by the Bankruptcy Court

in the Bankruptcy Cases does not close pursuant to Bankruptcy Court approval, and consequently there is no Buyer, then this Agreement shall not be impacted in any way whatsoever.

M. Plaintiffs have prepared and submitted to DTSC for approval and DTSC has approved a Remedial Investigation ("RI") consisting of a technical memorandum prepared on behalf of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, a Feasibility Study ("FS") and an Interim Remedial Action Plan ("IRAP") for a containment and treatment system for perchlorate contamination in portions of the Saugus Formation. Such containment and treatment system is consistent with the discussions and understandings between the Plaintiffs and Defendants.

N. The Parties are entering into this Agreement in order to effectuate a settlement of the Underlying Action and to resolve certain disputes between Plaintiffs and Defendants that have arisen between them, as well as to provide the Parties with expedited alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for resolving certain disputes which may arise between Plaintiffs and Defendants in the future, to the extent provided and in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. The Plaintiffs and Defendants have reached a separate settlement concerning the Defendants' Counter-Claims which will be the subject of a separate settlement agreement to be executed by certain of the Parties simultaneously with the execution of this Agreement, (the "Related Settlement") and which is part of the consideration for and a condition precedent to this Agreement.

O. Certain funds from the **"Steadfast PLC Policy"** (defined below), in accordance with and subject to the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement and the Bankruptcy Court's December 22, 2005 Order approving same, and the Joint Escrow 1 Agreement and Instructions, are being made available to settle the matters described and released herein. AISLIC shall

request the SF Escrow 1 Account Escrow Agent (Wells Fargo Bank or any successor) to release funds from the SF Escrow 1 Account to satisfy certain of Defendants' payment obligations and obligations to fund escrow accounts hereunder.

P. The Defendants and AISLIC represent that this Agreement is a settlement in the CLWA Case that meets all "Approved CLWA Settlement Parameters" set forth in Exhibit 16 to the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement.

Q. The Defendants and AISLIC represent that the payment obligations pursuant to this Agreement will be funded on behalf of Defendants as provided by Section VIII ("Funding Settlement of CLWA Case") of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement and as provided herein.

R. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to alter any rights or obligations existing under the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the execution of this Agreement and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

In addition to terms defined elsewhere in this Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1.1 "**Administrator**" means AISLIC or such successor entity designated as the Administrator of the "SF Escrow 1" in the "Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement."

1.2 **"Agreement"** means this "Castaic Lake Water Agency Litigation Settlement Agreement."

1.3 **"Agreement Date"** means April 6, 2007.

1.4 "**AISLIC**" means American International Specialty Lines Insurance Company, which issued Pollution Legal Liability Select/Cleanup Cost Cap, policy no. PLS 267-9186 (the "AISLIC Policy") to Defendant Whittaker Corporation and is the entity presently designated as the Administrator of the "SF Escrow 1" in the "Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement."

1.5 "**AISLIC Future Perchlorate Determination of Coverage**" means a coverage determination by AISLIC satisfactory to Whittaker, at its discretion exercised in good faith, agreeing to provide coverage with respect to a "**Non-Subject Well Future Perchlorate Circumstance**" in response to the demand for coverage delivered by Whittaker as set forth in Section 10.1.1 below.

1.6 "**Allowed Claim**" has the meaning set forth in Section 12.1.5, below.

1.7 "**Alluvial Aquifer**" means the shallow (typically, 50 to 200 feet of saturated thickness), generally unconfined aquifer consisting of unconsolidated fluvial sand and gravel within the valleys and canyons of the Santa Clarita Valley. The Alluvial Aquifer unconformably overlies the Saugus Formation.

1.8 "**Annual Project O&M Deposit**" has the meaning set forth in Section 5.2.1.

1.9 "**Approved Capital Costs**" has the meaning set forth in Section 6.2.1, below.

1.10 "**Approved O&M Costs**" has the meaning set forth in Section 6.4.1, below.

1.11 "**Approved Q2 O&M Costs**" has the meaning set forth in Section 6.3.1, below.

1.12 "**Associated Facilities**" means the "Distribution Pipelines" and the "Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines" (as defined below).

1.13 "**Bankruptcy Court**" has the meaning described in Recital L.

1.14 "**Bankruptcy Court Determinations**" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.4, below.

1.15 "**Bankruptcy Cases**" has the meaning described in Recital L.

1.16 **"BRLLC"** means Bermite Recovery, LLC the owner of approximately 23.6 acres of real property located in the City of Santa Clarita, County of Los Angeles, State of California and as more fully described in Exhibit B.

1.17 **"BRLLC Property"** has the meaning fully described in Exhibit B.

1.18 **"Buyer"** has the meaning fully described in Recital L.

1.19 **"CGL Policy"** has the meaning set forth in Section 11.1.1.

1.20 **"CLWA"** means Castaic Lake Water Agency.

1.21 **"Commencement of Operations"** means commencement of the operation to purvey water to the public from the Project or **"Q2 Treatment System" (as defined below)**, as the case may be. The Parties agree that Commencement of Operations for the Q2 Treatment System was October 12, 2005 ("Q2 Commencement Date").

1.22 **"Consent Order"** has the meaning fully described in Recital E.

1.23 **"Counter-Claims"** has the meaning fully described in Recital C

1.24 **"Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement"** means the Settlement Agreement by and between the "RFI Parties", the "Zurich Companies", the "AISLIC Parties", and "Whittaker" (as those terms are defined in the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement) that provides for certain funding for this Agreement, and that was filed in the Bankruptcy Cases on November 15, 2005 and approved as modified by the Bankruptcy Court's Order Approving Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement dated December 22, 2005 (the "Coverage Order").

1.25 **"Day"** or **"day"** means a calendar day unless expressly stated to be a Working Day.

1.26 **"Debtors"** means SCLLC and RFI.

1.27 **"Defendants"** means Whittaker, SCLLC and RFI, collectively.

1.28 **"Distribution Pipelines"** means construction of certain new distribution pipelines as described in Exhibit C.

1.29 **"DTSC"** means the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control as referred to in Recital D.

1.30 **"Earthquake Policy"** has the meaning set forth in Section 11.1.1.

1.31 **"EIL Policy"** has the meaning set forth in Section 11.1.1.

1.32 **"Effective Date"** has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1

1.33 **"Enforceable Agreement"** refers to that certain 2001 Enforceable Agreement made by SCLLC and DTSC, as described in Recital E, above.

1.34 **"EOA"** means the Environmental Oversight Agreement as referred to in Recital D.

1.35 "**Escrow Accounts**" means the "Project Capital Costs Escrow Account", the "Project O&M Escrow Account", the "Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines Escrow Account", and the "Q2 Escrow Account," (all as hereinafter defined.)

1.36 **"Final Approval Order"** has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1.

1.37 **"First Amendment"** has the meaning described in Recital F.

1.38 **"Good Faith Certifications"** has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1.1.

1.39 **"Initial Project Capital Costs Deposit"** has the meaning set forth in Section 4.4.

1.40 **"Interim Agreement"** has the meaning described in Recital F.

1.41 **"JAMS"** means Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service.

1.42 **"Lump Sum Determination"** has the meaning set forth in Section 5.2.6.

1.43 **"MCL"** means Maximum Contaminant Level as set forth in Section 9.1.1.

1.44 **"NCWD"** means Newhall County Water District.

1.45 **"Order"** refers to that certain Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Order and Remedial Action Order described in Recital E.

1.46 **"Parties"** means Plaintiffs and Defendants and AISLIC, collectively.

1.47 **"Plaintiffs"** means Castaic Lake Water Agency ("CLWA"), Santa Clarita Water Company ("SCWC"), Newhall County Water District ("NCWD") and Valencia Water Company ("VWC"), collectively.

1.48 **"Plaintiffs' Past Environmental Claims"** means any claim for costs, including response costs, damages, attorneys and consultant fees, replacement water costs, and costs for remedial investigations, monitoring and litigation incurred by Plaintiffs prior to the Effective Date of this Agreement due to contamination of the Subject Wells or contamination of or threatened releases to groundwater at and in the vicinity of the Site; provided, however, that certain costs associated with Saugus 1 & 2 Treatment System, Replacement Wells and Associated Pipelines, and Distribution Pipelines, incurred prior to February 1, 2007, as set forth in Exhibit E to this Agreement (**"Plaintiffs' Past Design Costs"**) or incurred after January 31, 2007 and included within Project Capital Costs pursuant to Section 1.54, are excluded from Plaintiffs' Past Environmental Claims.

1.49 **"Plaintiffs' Past Design Costs"** means certain costs associated with Saugus 1 & 2 Treatment System, Replacement Wells and Associated Pipelines, and Distribution Pipelines, incurred by Plaintiffs prior to February 1, 2007, as set forth in Exhibit E to this Agreement.

1.50 **"Presently Existing Saugus Production and Alluvial Production Wells"** means the wells identified in Exhibit U, including wells replaced in the normal course of system operations in the immediate vicinity of the respective Presently Existing Saugus Production and Alluvial Wells.

1.51 **"Pro Forma Estimate of Project O&M"** has the meaning as set forth in Section 5.1.1 and is attached hereto as Exhibit D. **"Joint Estimate of Project O & M"** has the meaning as set forth in Section 5.2.1.

1.52 **"Project"** means:

1.52.1 The planning, development, design, permitting, construction, operation and maintenance of a system to be installed at the existing Rio Vista Intake Pump Station site for treatment of (i.e., removal of perchlorate from) water pumped from Saugus 1 and 2, so that the water will be available for potable purposes; any necessary operational modifications at the Saugus 1 and 2 Wells; any necessary "Sentry Wells" (as defined below) and/or monitoring wells, to the extent not paid for by other sources and to the extent consistent with applicable regulatory requirements; associated piping at the pump station; and the pipeline from Saugus 1 to Saugus 2 to the treatment plant, described more fully in Exhibit F hereto (the "Saugus 1 & 2 Treatment System"). The Parties through the monthly technical meetings will determine what Sentry Wells and/or monitoring wells may be required, provided that if the technical committee is unable to reach agreement on the number of or need for such wells, and if additional wells are required by DHS or other regulators, the number of and/or need for such wells will be determined by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7.

1.52.2 The **"Q2 Treatment System"** (as defined below), when it has been relocated and incorporated into the Project pursuant to a Q2 Treatment System Relocation as provided in Section 4.2.1 herein.

1.53 **"Project Modification Notice"** has the meaning set forth in Section 9.1.2.

1.54 **"Project Capital Costs"** means the reasonable and necessary costs associated with the planning, development, design, permitting, construction, installation and/or closure of the Project, including such costs incurred after January 31, 2007, but prior to the Effective Date.

1.55 **"Estimate of Project Capital Costs"** means the estimate of the capital costs for the Project as set forth in Exhibit G.

1.56 **"Project Capital Costs Escrow Account"** means the escrow account into which Defendants shall deposit or cause to be deposited the initial amount of five million dollars ($5,000,000), to be used for the purposes described in Section 1.52 of this Agreement. Additional deposits by Defendants into the Project Capital Costs Escrow, up to a maximum additional amount of five million dollars ($5,000,000), may be required as described in Section 4.4 of this Agreement for the purposes set forth in Section 1.52 of this Agreement. Within thirty (30) days after Bankruptcy Court approval of this Agreement, Whittaker, on behalf of all Defendants shall open the "Project Capital Costs Escrow Account" by signing and delivering to City National Bank or other agreed bank escrow instructions substantially in the form of Exhibit H-1 hereto, and depositing the amount of five million dollars ($5,000,000) into said account as described above.

1.57 **"Project Costs"** means Project Capital Costs and Project O&M Costs, including costs arising from a Project Modification, to the extent provided in this Agreement.

1.58 **"Project Modification"** has the meaning set forth in Article 9.

1.59 **"Project O&M Costs"** means the identifiable reasonable and necessary costs actually incurred in operating and maintaining the Project to perform its intended function of providing containment of perchlorate as defined in Section 9.1 of this Agreement and restoring impacted groundwater production capacity, which shall be estimated in an annual estimate to be prepared

by CLWA and agreed to by Whittaker and AISLIC or confirmed by the Cost Consultant, unless and until all Lump Sum determinations are made pursuant to Sections 5.2.6 and 9.1.7 or the applicable regulatory authorities determine that treatment is no longer necessary. Costs of operations and maintenance of the Project incurred by Plaintiffs, limited to such reasonable and necessary additional costs directly related to the perchlorate contamination, shall include (based upon the Project as currently contemplated):

Saugus 1 and 2 Treatment Plant Operations and Maintenance

- Vendor Resin Service Contract(s) – (Replacement Resin, Labor, Transportation, Disposal, Disposal Certification, Insurance)-to be negotiated with Vendor jointly by Plaintiffs, Defendants, and AISLIC

- Power – Treatment Plant Operations, including the costs to pump water from Saugus 1 and 2 and, if applicable, Q2 (after relocation) through the treatment system, but excluding the power costs to pump water to the ground surface and the power costs to pump treated water into the CLWA's or VWC's water system. These power costs shall be based on an allocation calculated by CLWA and approved by Whittaker and AISLIC, and subject to Cost Consultant determination in the event that agreement cannot be reached.

- Materials/Supplies
  - Disinfection (Ammonia) and acid
  - Filters
  - Miscellaneous

- Spare Parts
  - Treatment Equipment
  - Pumping and Piping Systems at Treatment Plant
  - Miscellaneous

- Plaintiffs' Labor, if not performed by outside contractor – salary plus actual benefit load (but not-to-exceed 42%) imposition above his/her normal salary:
  - District Employee, Operations Monitoring/Sampling
  - District Employee, Treatment Equipment Maintenance
- Expenses
  - Water Testing (Directly Related to 97-005 Compliance or process monitoring at Purveyor's Rate Schedule)
  - DHS and POTW Fees
  - Miscellaneous Directly Related to Treatment System Maintenance
- Outside Consultants
  - Permits/Renewals
  - Services in addition to those of the Plaintiffs' employee(s) required to meet obligations under Section 8.3.1.1, 8.3.2.3, 8.3.2.4, and 8.4.1, to the extent such employee(s) are not able to meet such obligations
  - Reports/Compliance
  - Engineering
  - Modeling (Directly Related to 97-005 Compliance)
  - Legal (Directly Related to 97-005 Compliance and Plant Operations), limited to the services provided by law firm(s) employed by Plaintiffs for such DHS compliance and plant operations matters, and at the rates such firm(s) normally charge for such work.
  - Insurance – (Insurance as provided in Article 11)

- Arbitrator (per Section 13.2) and Cost Consultant Costs and Fees (per Article 7)
- Project O&M Escrow Costs and Fees

Project O&M costs shall also include an annual flat payment of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) (to be adjusted after five years as necessary to account for inflation) in lieu of the following activities and costs: Plaintiffs' Employee(s) to provide services under Sections 8.3.1.1, 8.3.2.3, 8.3.2.4, and 8.4.1; any wages or salaries related to the perchlorate contamination plus all benefit load imposition above his/her normal salary; any additional costs for such employee(s) associated with the monitoring, reporting and record-keeping activities described in Section 8.3.1.1, 8.3.2.3, and 8.3.2.4 of this Agreement that are related to the perchlorate contamination; and any Plaintiffs' Employee(s) costs incurred by Plaintiffs in connection with the Monthly Technical Meetings described in Section 8.4.1 of this Agreement.

Project O&M Costs shall also include the identifiable reasonable and necessary costs of operating and maintaining the Q2 Treatment System when it is relocated from Well Q2 and incorporated into the Project as provided for in Section 4.2.1, monitoring and laboratory services for necessary Sentry Wells and monitoring wells encompassed within the Project to the extent not paid for by other sources and to the extent consistent with applicable regulatory requirements, and Project Modification O&M costs, including any costs of evaluating containment for purposes of determining whether a Project Modification is appropriate. The costs and approach of evaluating containment shall be discussed and agreed upon by representatives of Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC at the monthly Technical Meetings, or determined by Cost Consultant. Prior to determination of the Lump Sum pursuant to Section 5.2.6, Project O&M Costs will also include the reasonable and necessary outside fees and costs

incurred by Plaintiffs and Whittaker that are directly related to the perchlorate contamination and to obtaining funding from Public Funding Sources, subject to an annual cap of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) on Plaintiffs' outside fees and costs and one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) on Whittaker's outside fees and costs, subject to such other restrictions as are found in Section 14.2, below. Fees and costs incurred by Plaintiffs or to be incurred by Plaintiffs in the future that are associated with obtaining funding from **"Public Funding Sources"** (as defined below) will not be considered in the determination of the Lump Sum pursuant to Section 5.2.6 and 9.1.7.

1.60 **"Project O&M Escrow Account"** means the escrow account established and funded by Defendants for payment of Project O&M Costs as described in Section 6.4 of this Agreement.

1.61 **"Property Policy"** has the meaning set forth in Section 11.1.1.

1.62 **"Proofs of Claim"** has the meaning set forth in Section 12.1.5.

1.63 **"Public Funding Sources"** has the meaning set forth in Article 15.

1.64 **"Q2 Capital Costs"** means the costs set forth in Exhibit I which were incurred by VWC for the design and installation of the Q2 Treatment System, all of which have been approved and reimbursed by Defendants.

1.65 **"Q2 Escrow Account"** has the meaning set forth in Section 4.1.

1.66 **"Q2 Escrow Account Instructions"** means the Escrow Instructions for the Q2 Capital Costs Escrow Account attached as Exhibit J hereto, as amended as reflected in Exhibits K-1 and K-2.

1.67 **"Q2 O&M Costs"** means the reasonable and necessary costs actually incurred in operating and maintaining the Q2 Treatment System prior to relocation and incorporation into the Project as provided in Section 4.2.1, as set forth in the Estimate of Q2 O&M Costs, and not

to exceed nine thousand and three hundred dollars ($9,300) on average per month for the first 2 years following Commencement of Operations, except in the event of a **"Q2 Resin Exchange,"** (as defined below). Costs of operation and maintenance of the Q2 Treatment System shall include, but not be limited to, equipment rental, service fees, chemicals, monitoring, laboratory services, and resin replacement related to the treatment of perchlorate and flow rates currently permitted by DHS for the Q2 Treatment System.

1.68 **"Estimate of Q2 O&M Costs"** means the approved monthly operations and maintenance estimate for Q2 O&M Costs for the first two years after Commencement of Operations prior to relocation and incorporation into the Project, set forth in Exhibit L.

1.69 **"Q2 Resin Exchange"** means the removal of ion exchange resin which VWC determines is no longer capable of performing its intended function from the ion exchange vessels and replacement with new resin, and includes but is not limited to, transportation of the spent and new resin, and proper destruction of the spent resin in accordance with applicable regulations.

1.70 **"Q2 Semi-Annual O&M Statement"** has the meaning set forth in Section 6.3.2.

1.71 **"Q2 Treatment System"** means the construction, operation and maintenance of a system installed in October 2005 for treatment of (i.e., removal of perchlorate from) water pumped from Valencia's well Q2.

1.72 **"Q2 Treatment System Relocation"** means the relocation of the Q2 Treatment System as described in Section 4.2.1.

1.73 **"Rapid Response Funds"** means the funds, limited to ten million dollars ($10,000,000), available to Plaintiffs for the period of time set forth in Section 11.2.1 of this Agreement, which the Defendants shall cause to be paid to Plaintiffs on a demand basis in accordance with Section

11.2 of this Agreement, as a result of specified perchlorate impacts to "Threatened Wells" (as defined herein).

1.74 **"Related Settlement"** has the meaning set forth in Recital N.

1.75 **"Remedial Action Plan"** means a technical report prepared in accordance with Section 25356.1 of the California Health and Safety Code and which, at a minimum, addresses the remedial investigation, risk assessment, and evaluation of remedial alternatives and proposes a remedial alternative.

1.76 **"Remedy Stoppage"** means a cessation of Project operations under circumstances requiring a Project Modification.

1.77 **"Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines"** means:

1.77.1 Two new wells capable of producing water at the combined rate of 4200 gpm (**"Replacement Wells"**) and associated pipeline to convey the water pumped from the Replacement Wells to a nearby reservoir and associated disinfection facility (**"Associated Pipelines"**). As currently contemplated, the Replacement Wells will be constructed in the vicinity of Magic Mountain Amusement Park and the Associated Pipelines will consist of approximately 1000 feet of a 12 inch pipeline and 2500 feet of 18 inch pipeline, as described more fully in Exhibit M hereto (the **"Magic Mountain Wells"**);

1.77.2 Potential closure and abandonment of the Stadium Well, in SCWC's reasonable discretion, and NC11, in NCWD's reasonable discretion, described more fully in Exhibit N hereto (the "Well Closures");

1.77.3 Construction of a new alluvial well (the **"Stadium Replacement Well"**), to be located northeast of the Site in an alluvial area where perchlorate is not present in groundwater, and associated pipeline(s), described more fully in Exhibit O hereto.

1.78 **"Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines Capital Costs Escrow Account"** means the escrow account into which Defendants shall make an initial deposit of four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($4,750,000), to be used for the purposes described in Section 4.3 of this Agreement. Additional deposits by Defendants into the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines Capital Costs Escrow Account may be required for Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines Capital Cost additional costs as described in Section 4.3 of this Agreement and for the purposes set forth therein. These additional deposit(s) shall be paid as described in Section 4.3.3. Within thirty (30) business days after Bankruptcy Court approval of this Agreement, Whittaker, on behalf of all Defendants, shall open the "Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines Capital Costs Escrow Account" by signing and delivering to City National Bank or other agreed bank escrow instructions substantially in the form of Exhibit P hereto, and depositing the amount of $4,750,000 into said account as described above.

1.79 **"Response Costs"** means "response costs" as defined under CERCLA.

1.80 **"RFI"** means Remediation Financial, Inc.

1.81 **"RFI Parties"** means Santa Clarita L.L.C. ("SCLLC") and Remediation Financial, Inc. ("RFI"), collectively.

1.82 **"Saugus Formation"** means the generally deeper (up to 8,500 feet thick) formation of aquifers consisting of semi-consolidated sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate of Pleistocene age and occurs under confined, semi-confined and unconfined conditions.

1.83 **"SCLLC"** means Santa Clarita L.L.C.

1.84 **"SCLLC Property"** has the meaning described in Exhibit A.

1.85 **"SCWC"** means Santa Clarita Water Company.

1.86 **"Sentry Wells"** means groundwater monitoring wells located upgradient of the Subject Wells.

1.87 **"Site"** means the SCLLC Property and the BRLLC Property collectively

1.88 **"Steadfast PLC Policy"** means the Property Transfer Liability Policy Number PLC 3598792-00 issued by Steadfast Insurance Company ("Steadfast") to the Defendants.

1.89 **"Subject Wells"** has the meaning referred to in Recital B of this Agreement.

1.90 The "**SF Escrow 1 Account**" and the "SF Escrow 1" means the "SF Escrow 1" or "SF Escrow 1 Account" as defined in, established, and governed by the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement and the "Joint Escrow 1 Agreement and Instructions (Steadfast Escrow 1 Account)" filed in the Bankruptcy Cases on March 31, 2006.

1.91 The "**SF Escrow 2 Account**" means the "SF Escrow 2" or "SF Escrow 2 Account" as defined in, established, and governed by the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement and the "Joint Escrow 2 Agreement and Instructions (Steadfast Escrow 2 Account)" filed in the Bankruptcy Cases on March 31, 2006.

1.92 **"Steadfast"** means Steadfast Insurance Company.

1.93 **"SSCH"** means Steadfast Santa Clarita Holdings, LLC.

1.94 **"Estimate of Supplemental Project O&M"** has the meaning set forth in Section 5.2.3.

1.95 **"Third Party Claims"** has the meaning set forth in Section 12.1.1.

1.96 **"Threatened Wells"** has the meaning set forth in Section 11.2.1.

1.97 **"Underlying Action"** has the meaning referred to in Recital C of this Agreement.

1.98 **"V-206 Replacement Well"** means construction and installation of VWC's well V206 and associated pipelines, and permanent closure and abandonment of VWC's well V157 as described in Exhibit Q.

1.99 **"VWC"** means Valencia Water Company.

1.100 **"Whittaker"** means Whittaker Corporation.

1.101 **"Working Day"** means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or federal or California state holiday.

ARTICLE 2. COURT APPROVALS AND RELATED SETTLEMENTS

2.1 Final Bankruptcy Court Approval Order and Good Faith Certifications Required

Except for this Section which is effective upon execution of this Agreement by all Parties, this Agreement, including the Parties' promises, obligations, releases, representations and warranties under this Agreement, shall take effect on the later of the date of the Final Approval Order (as defined below) or the date of the "Good Faith Certifications" (as defined below) ("the **Effective Date**") and is absolutely contingent upon the entry of an order of the Bankruptcy Court that approves this Agreement in its entirety without any modifications and contains the Bankruptcy Court Determinations referenced below, and that has become effective and as to which no stay pending appeal has been issued ("**Final Approval Order**") and such order not being subject to any stay.

2.1.1 This Agreement, and the settlement of claims reflected herein, is absolutely contingent upon (i) court certification that such settlement is made in good faith, and (ii) a settlement of, or the dismissal with prejudice of, all of the claims asserted in the Counter-Claims (the "**Related Settlement**") and court certification of the Related Settlement as being made in good faith (collectively, the "**Good Faith Certifications**"). The court's order(s) setting forth the Good Faith Certifications shall at a minimum provide that "any and all claims against the settling Defendants and the settling counter-defendants, arising out of the matters addressed in the Underlying Action or addressed in the Related Settlement, regardless of when asserted or by whom, are barred; such claims are barred regardless of whether they are brought pursuant to

CERCLA, or pursuant to common law or other federal or state laws," or language substantially to the same effect.

2.1.2 This Agreement shall be null and void *ab initio*, and the Parties shall be returned to their respective positions in all aspects, if either (a) the Related Settlement, Good Faith Certifications and Final Approval Order have not all been obtained before October 31, 2007 for any reason; or (b) the Bankruptcy Court denies a motion to approve this Agreement as written or (c) a court denies a motion for good faith certification of either this Agreement, the Related Settlement or both, as written. RFI Parties, at their sole cost and expense, shall prepare and file a motion with the Bankruptcy Court in a form satisfactory to all Parties seeking the Final Approval Order promptly after the Agreement's execution by all Parties. RFI Parties' motion for a Final Approval Order shall include a request that the Bankruptcy Court in its Final Approval Order make the Bankruptcy Court Determinations in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 2.4 of this Agreement.

2.1.3 All other Parties shall support the entry of the Final Approval Order and shall cooperate with RFI Parties in presenting the motion seeking approval. The Parties shall cooperate in preparing and filing motions with the District Court seeking the Good Faith Certifications. To the extent required under CERCLA or applicable federal law, the Parties agree to cooperate in obtaining approval of a United States District Court having appropriate jurisdiction (the "**District Court**") as necessary to ensure enforceability of the terms and intent of this Agreement (including but not limited to asking the Bankruptcy Court to certify its findings and/or conclusions regarding certain issues to such District Court).

2.2 Plaintiffs' Reservation of Rights Against Buyer

Plaintiffs specifically reserve all rights against Buyer with regard to Buyer's compliance with all environmental laws and performance of any applicable remediation obligations, subject only to the terms of Section 12.1 hereof.

2.3 Plan Filed by Debtors

If a Final Approval Order is entered by the Bankruptcy Court in the Bankruptcy Cases, then any plan filed by the Debtors in the Bankruptcy Cases ("**Plan**") shall not be materially inconsistent with the terms of this Agreement and the Final Approval Order.

2.4 Final Approval Order Provisions

Debtors and all other Parties hereto acknowledge and agree, and the Final Approval Order shall provide that (a) funds in SF Escrow 1 Account were, pursuant to the Coverage Order, already earmarked for the purposes of satisfying Defendants' obligations pursuant to this Agreement; (b) the requirement that the funds in SF Escrow 1 Account be used exclusively for the purposes for which they are agreed to be used pursuant to the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement as modified by the Coverage Order (which are consistent with the purposes for which those funds are to be used pursuant to this Agreement) is res judicata in the Debtors' Bankruptcy Cases; (c) payment of obligations under this Agreement, upon entry of the Final Approval Order, constitutes the permitted use of SF Escrow 1 funds to "fund settlement or a stipulated judgment pursuant to a settlement in the CLWA Case" that meets all of the "Approved CLWA Settlement Parameters" as provided in paragraph IV.F.5.a.(i) of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement as modified by the Coverage Order and as described in Exhibit 16 thereto and such payments pursuant to this Agreement shall constitute, and shall be deemed to be consistent with the requirements for the administration of the SF Escrow 1 funds

by AISLIC pursuant to Section IV.F.5.d. of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement as modified by the Coverage Order; (d) any payment or transfers of funds to or for the benefit of Plaintiffs from SF Escrow 1 Account that are consistent with this Agreement are free and clear of all other adverse claims, rights, title, interest, liens or encumbrances of any kind whatsoever that could be asserted against any property or interest of the Debtors; and (e) the Agreement is a complex agreement resolving numerous disputes and pending legal proceedings among numerous parties and that following the Effective Date, it will be practically and legally impossible to unwind this Agreement or restore the parties to their status quo based upon any reversal or modification on appeal or rehearing or other review; (f) upon entry of the Final Approval Order, the Defendants' payment obligations under this Agreement including any sum awarded pursuant to arbitration hereunder, may be made from the SF Escrow 1 Account; and (g) either i) the terms of the Agreement and Related Settlement are fully consistent with the terms of the SunCal Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 6, 2006, or ii) that the Buyer consents to the Agreement and the Related Settlement to the extent there is any inconsistency. (Subparagraphs (a) through (g) above required to be included in the Final Approval Order are referred to herein as the "Bankruptcy Court Determinations.") The Final Approval Order shall also provide that the Order applies to any successor Administrator of the "SF Escrow 1" in the "Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement."

2.5 Plaintiffs' Recourse Against Debtors

Plaintiffs' recourse to (i) enforce all of Debtors' obligations under this Agreement and (ii) for any and all actions, causes of action, claims, demands, liabilities, damages, penalties, debts, losses, costs, expenses and fees (including, without limitation, litigation costs and attorney and consultant fees) of every kind and nature whatsoever, past or future, in law and in equity against

the Debtors and BRLLC arising from or in any way related to releases or threatened releases, or other environmental conditions, past or future, at or around the Site is expressly and completely limited to Debtors' rights to use, and title and interest in, the SF Escrow 1 Account established pursuant to the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement and the "Joint Escrow 1 Agreement and Instructions (Steadfast Escrow 1 Account)". Plaintiffs' rights against Debtors are not waived in the Bankruptcy Cases to the extent of Debtors' rights, title and interest in the SF Escrow 1 Account.

ARTICLE 3. PAYMENTS DIRECTLY TO PLAINTIFFS

3.1 Payment for Plaintiffs' Past Environmental Claims

Within thirty (30) Days after the Effective Date, Defendants shall pay the amount of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) by payment of the amount of two million five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) to each of the four Plaintiffs. The obligation to make such payments shall be joint and several, subject to Section 2.5. This payment is in full and complete satisfaction and resolution of Plaintiffs' Past Environmental Claims.

3.2 Payment for Plaintiffs' Past Design Costs

Within thirty (30) Days after the Effective Date, Defendants shall pay the amount of one million seven hundred fifty three thousand one hundred fourteen dollars and fifty-eight cents ($1,753,114.58) to CLWA. The obligation to make such payment shall be joint and several, subject to Section 2.5. This payment is in full and complete satisfaction and resolution of Plaintiffs' Past Design Costs, as set forth in Exhibit E to this Agreement.

3.3 Payment to VWC

Within thirty (30) Days after the Effective Date, Defendants shall pay to VWC one million dollars ($1,000,000). The obligation to make such payment shall be joint and several, subject to Section 2.5. This payment is in full and complete satisfaction and resolution of

Plaintiffs' claims in the Underlying Action for V-206 Replacement Well, including, but not limited to, construction and installation of VWC's well V206 and associated pipelines, and permanent closure and abandonment of VWC's well V157, as described in Exhibit Q.

ARTICLE 4. FUNDING OF Q2 COSTS, REPLACEMENT WELL/DISTRIBUTION PIPELINE CAPITAL COSTS AND PROJECT CAPITAL COSTS

4.1 Funding of Q2 Capital Costs and Q2 O&M Costs

Plaintiffs acknowledge that Defendants previously have caused to be deposited into the **"Q2 Escrow Account"** five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) for reasonable and necessary and approved Q2 Capital Costs. This payment is in full and complete satisfaction and resolution of Plaintiffs' claims for the capital costs associated with the Q2 Treatment System. Plaintiffs acknowledge that Defendants previously have caused to be deposited into the "Q2 Escrow Account" two hundred twenty three thousand and two hundred ten dollars ($223,210) for certain reasonable and necessary and approved Q2 O&M Costs. This payment is in partial satisfaction and resolution of Plaintiffs' claims for the operations and maintenance costs associated with the Q2 Treatment System. Construction of the Q2 Treatment System has been completed and all Q2 Capital Costs associated with the Q2 Treatment System have been approved and paid by or on behalf of Defendants as of the Effective Date.

A copy of the Q2 Escrow Account Instructions is attached hereto as Exhibit J and incorporated herein by this reference. Copies of Amendments No. 1 and No. 2 to the Q2 Escrow Account Instructions are attached hereto as Exhibit K-1 and Exhibit K-2, respectively and incorporated herein by this reference. Any amounts, including interest, remaining in the Q2 Escrow Account as of the Effective Date shall be used by Plaintiffs for Q2 O&M Costs, and credited against Defendants' obligations for funding Q2 O&M Costs as set forth in Section 4.1.1 below.

4.1.1 The Q2 Treatment System commenced operations on October 12, 2005 ("Q2 Commencement Date"), and VWC has been incurring Q2 O&M Costs for the Q2 Treatment System since that date.

4.1.1.1 During the period prior to October 12, 2007, VWC's withdrawal of funds for Q2 O&M Costs shall not exceed nine thousand and three hundred dollars ($9300) on average per month except in the event of a Q2 Resin Exchange and except for reimbursement of any Q2 O&M Costs that have been incurred prior to the Effective Date and not previously paid out of the Q2 Escrow Account.

4.1.1.2 In the event Commencement of Operation of the Project has not occurred as of October 12, 2007, and the Q2 Treatment System must still be operated pursuant to applicable regulatory requirements, Defendants shall pay or cause to be paid an additional deposit of one hundred eleven thousand and six hundred dollars ($111,600) on or before October 12, 2007, to be used for Q2 O&M Costs. In the event Commencement of Operation of the Project has not occurred as of October 12, 2007, and the Q2 Treatment System must still be operated pursuant to applicable regulatory requirements, Defendants shall pay or cause to be paid additional reasonable and necessary Q2 O&M Costs until the Q2 Treatment System is relocated as provided in Section 4.2.1. After October 12, 2007, VWC may withdraw funds on a monthly basis as is reasonably necessary.

4.1.1.3 Defendants shall pay or cause to be paid into the existing Q2 Escrow Account an additional amount of one hundred sixty seven thousand and five hundred dollars ($167,500), or such other amount as may be agreed by the Defendants or determined by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7, in the event a determination is made by VWC in accordance with its operating permit and upon agreement by Whittaker and AISLIC, that

replacement of the treatment resins used in the Q2 Treatment System is necessary. Such deposit shall be made within 10 days after VWC's written notice of determination and request for funding has been delivered to Defendants. Any dispute regarding such determination by VWC shall be resolved by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7.

4.1.2 Defendants' obligations hereunder for deposits required to be made into the Q2 Escrow Account shall be on a joint and several basis subject to Section 2.5.

4.1.3 Any amounts, including interest, remaining in the Q2 Escrow Account upon Q2 Treatment System Relocation to the location of the Project shall be refunded into the SF Escrow 1 Account (as defined in the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement.).

4.1.4 Payments from the Q2 Escrow Account shall be made on a monthly basis in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article 6 and the applicable Q2 Escrow Account instructions.

4.1.5 Defendants and AISLIC shall not be entitled to withdraw any funds from the Q2 Escrow Account or to direct or control the payment of such funds, and shall have no rights with respect to such funds, except as provided in this Agreement.

4.1.6 Payments for Q2 O&M Costs shall continue until the date that VWC and CLWA are required to relocate and integrate the Q2 Treatment System into the Project pursuant to Section 4.2.1 or until treatment of Well Q2 is no longer required by DHS, whichever occurs first. The Q2 Escrow Account shall terminate following written notification from Plaintiffs that the Q2 Treatment System has been integrated into the Project or written notification from Plaintiffs or Cost Consultant or arbitrator determination that treatment of Well Q2 is no longer required by DHS, provided that payment has been made for all Q2 Capital Costs and Q2 O&M

Costs permitted to paid from the Q2 Escrow Account in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Agreement.

4.2 Termination of the Q2 Treatment System Operations

4.2.1 VWC shall undertake to terminate operation of the Q2 Treatment System as soon as reasonably feasible, in accordance with requirements of the California Department of Health Services (DHS). In connection with the construction of the Project, Plaintiffs shall incorporate the Q2 Well and the Q2 Treatment System into the Project, notwithstanding any prior determination that the treatment at Q2 Well is no longer required, so as to enable the Saugus 1&2 Treatment System to treat Q2 water in case the Q2 Well subsequently becomes recontaminated. In connection with the construction of the Project, VWC and CLWA shall incorporate the Q2 Well and the Q2 Treatment System into the operation of the Project not later than (i) two (2) years after the Q2 Commencement Date or (ii) the Commencement of Operations of the Project, whichever is later. Upon relocating operation of the Q2 Treatment System, VWC and CLWA shall transfer the treatment vessels used as part of the Q2 Treatment System to the location of the Project and incorporate the use of those vessels into that system. Upon terminating or relocating operation of the Q2 Treatment System, VWC and CLWA shall transfer the remaining resin used as part of the Q2 Treatment System to the location of the Project and incorporate the unused resin into that system.

4.2.2 The obligation to pay Q2 O&M Costs for the Q2 Treatment System pursuant to Section 4.1.1 of this Agreement shall cease either (i) upon written notification from Plaintiffs or Cost Consultant or arbitrator determination that treatment of Well Q2 is no longer required by DHS; or (ii) upon written notification from Plaintiffs that the Q2 Treatment System has been integrated with the Project and that the Q2 O&M Costs will be included in the Project

O&M Costs and handled in accordance with Article 5, which notice shall not occur later than (i) two (2) years after the Q2 Commencement Date or (ii) the Commencement of Operations of the Project, whichever occurs later. If, after a determination that treatment at well Q2 is no longer required, well Q2 becomes re-contaminated so as to require treatment, said treatment will be handled by means of the Project, and the costs thereof shall be Project O&M Costs.

4.2.3 Any dispute as to whether treatment of water pumped from Q2 can be discontinued or should be recommenced shall be resolved through binding Cost Consultant arbitration, as provided in Article 7 of this Agreement, provided that the arbitration decision must be consistent with the requirements of all regulatory agencies with jurisdiction regarding perchlorate.

4.3 Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account

Defendants shall be jointly and severally obligated subject to Section 2.5 to pay for their proportional share of the capital costs associated with the installation of new Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines pursuant to this Section 4.3. CLWA, on behalf of all Plaintiffs, and Whittaker, on behalf of all Defendants, concurrently with execution of this Agreement, shall execute and, thereafter, promptly deliver to City National Bank or other agreed bank instructions for an escrow (the "**Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account**") substantially in the form of Exhibit P hereto. Within thirty (30) Days after the Effective Date, Defendants shall make an initial deposit into the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account of four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($4,750,000) to be used for Distribution Pipelines, and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines. The Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines will provide new Saugus Formation production capacity to replace lost well capacity not

provided by the Project or V-206. The Distribution Pipelines will be connected to various turnouts within the Plaintiffs' system.

4.3.1 The Defendants' initial proportional share of the capital costs associated with the Distribution Pipelines and the Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines will be based on the Percentage Cost Allocation for Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines set forth in Exhibit R and the bid items submitted by the bidder selected through a competitive bidding process in accordance with CLWA bid procedures and applicable law. Whittaker's and AISLIC's technical representatives shall be provided reasonable opportunity to advise and consult on design, engineering, location of well replacement and other technical aspects of the contractor selection and construction process. For bid items that do not have specific cost allocations, the weighted cost allocation of the other bid items shall be applied. During construction, the Plaintiffs and Defendants shall provide the funds necessary to pay the selected contractors in the proportion provided for by the determination of the initial proportional share. Upon completion and Plaintiffs' acceptance of the construction, a true-up of the cost allocation shall be performed. To the extent feasible, the true-up shall apply the cost allocation of Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells presented in Exhibit R to the actual costs of the Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells, including approved change orders.

4.3.2 The Parties acknowledge that construction of the Replacement Wells and Associated Pipelines, except the drilling of the Replacement Wells, will be deferred until the construction of the extension of Magic Mountain Parkway is initiated.

4.3.3 In the event Defendants' proportional share of capital costs associated with Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines exceeds four million and seven hundred fifty thousand dollars ($4,750,000), including all costs of redrilling

Replacement Wells that are not capable of producing water at the required rate, Defendants shall be obligated, on a joint and several basis subject to Section 2.5, to deposit in the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account additional funds sufficient to cover such excess, as reasonably determined by Plaintiffs, subject to approval by Whittaker and AISLIC or determination by the Cost Consultant. Such deposits shall be made by Defendants in a timely manner. The Estimate of Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs attached hereto as Exhibit S reflects that Defendants' proportional share of the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs exceeds $4,750,000. However, in the event that cost savings are achieved such that Defendants' proportional share of capital costs associated with Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines is less than the amounts deposited by Defendants into the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account, any amounts remaining in the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account shall be refunded into the SF Escrow 1 Account (as defined in the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement).

4.3.4 Any dispute regarding the reasonableness, timing or necessity of Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs, the selection of the lowest responsive and responsible bid in the competitive bidding process, or the Defendants' appropriate proportional share shall be resolved through Cost Consultant arbitration in accordance with Article 7.

4.4 Project Capital Costs Escrow Account

CLWA, on behalf of all Plaintiffs, and Whittaker, on behalf of all Defendants, concurrently with execution of this Agreement, shall execute and, thereafter, promptly deliver to City National Bank or other agreed bank instructions for an escrow (the **"Project Capital Costs**

Escrow Account") substantially in the form of Exhibit H-1 hereto. Within thirty (30) Days after the Effective Date, Defendants shall, jointly and severally, be obligated to make a deposit into the Project Capital Costs Escrow Account of five million dollars ($5,000,000) (**"Initial Project Capital Costs Deposit"**) to pay Project Capital Costs.

4.4.1 In the event Project Capital Costs exceed the amount of the Initial Project Capital Costs Deposit, Defendants shall deposit in the Project Capital Costs Escrow Account additional funds sufficient to cover such excess, as determined by Plaintiffs, subject to AISLIC and Whittaker approval or determination by the Cost Consultant; but such total additional funds shall not exceed five million dollars ($5,000,000). Defendants shall deposit the additional funds in a timely manner after approval by AISLIC and Whittaker or by the Cost Consultant. The Estimate of Project Capital Costs attached hereto as Exhibit G reflects that Project Capital Costs are projected to exceed five million ($5,000,000). However, in the event that cost savings are achieved such that Project Capital Costs are less than the amounts deposited by Defendants into the Project Capital Costs Escrow Account, any amounts remaining in the Project Capital Costs Escrow Account shall be refunded into the SF Escrow 1 Account (as defined in the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement.).

4.4.2 Any dispute regarding the reasonableness, timing or necessity of Project Capital Costs shall be resolved through arbitration in accordance with Article 7.

ARTICLE 5. PAYMENT OF PROJECT O&M COSTS

5.1 Project O&M Escrow Account

5.1.1 Defendants shall be jointly and severally obligated subject to Section 2.5 to pay Project O&M Costs in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The "*pro forma*" Estimate of Project O&M (**"Pro Forma Estimate of Project O&M"**) as of the date of execution of this Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

5.1.2 CLWA, on behalf of all Plaintiffs, and Whittaker, on behalf of all Defendants, and AISLIC shall, within thirty (30) days after Whittaker and AISLIC's receipt of Plaintiffs' written notice of anticipated commencement of Project operations execute and thereafter, promptly deliver to City National Bank or other agreed bank instructions for an escrow for funds to be used for payment of Project O&M Costs substantially in the form of Exhibit H-2 hereto.

5.1.3 Payments from the Project O&M Escrow Account shall be made on a monthly basis in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Article 5, Article 6, and the applicable escrow instructions, which instructions are subject to approval by Plaintiffs, Whittaker, and AISLIC and shall be consistent with the terms of this Agreement.

5.1.4 Upon termination of the Project O&M Escrow Account in accordance with this Agreement, any balance in that account shall be refunded into the SF Escrow 1 Account. The Project O&M Escrow Account shall terminate upon termination of this Agreement or earlier payment of all Lump Sum awards, provided that payment has been made for all Project O&M Costs in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Agreement.

5.2 Project O&M Costs

5.2.1 Defendants shall fund Project O&M Costs by depositing annually in the Project O&M Escrow Account the annual O&M amounts reasonably estimated by CLWA and modified as reasonably estimated by Defendants and AISLIC, or modified as determined by the Cost Consultant, and reflected in the Joint Estimate of Project O&M jointly prepared by the Parties (which may include determinations of the Cost Consultant). The first annual deposit (**"Initial Project O&M Deposit"**) shall be due thirty (30) days after Whittaker's, and AISLIC's receipt of Plaintiffs' written notice of anticipated commencement of Project operations and a

Joint Estimate of Project O&M has been agreed between the Parties or determined by the Cost Consultant for the first year of operations. The initial "Joint Estimate of Project O&M" shall be based upon the Pro Forma Estimate of Project O&M attached as Exhibit D hereto, as modified by CLWA and approved by Defendants and AISLIC or determined by the Cost Consultant. (**"Joint Estimate of Project O&M"**) Defendants will reasonably consider and respond to CLWA's proposed modifications to the attached Pro Forma Estimate of Project O&M as provided in this Article 5. The Parties will meet and confer concerning any disputes in preparing the initial Joint Estimate of Project O&M . Subsequent annual O&M deposits (each an **"Annual Project O&M Deposit"**) in the amount of the Joint Estimate of Project O&M for the upcoming year (each a "Joint Estimate of Project O&M") as agreed between the Parties or determined by the Cost Consultant, shall be due on or before the anniversary of the Initial Project O&M Deposit. CLWA will provide Whittaker, AISLIC, and Steadfast with a copy of each of Plaintiffs' proposed Joint Estimate of Annual Project O&M at least seventy-five (75) days prior to the anniversary date of the prior year's Annual Project O&M Deposit.

5.2.2 In the event of Defendants' or AISLIC's objection to any item included or excluded on any of the Plaintiffs' proposed Joint Estimates of Project O&M, Defendants or AISLIC shall notify Plaintiffs of their objection in writing within thirty (30) days after receipt of the proposed estimate, stating the reasons for its objection, and the Parties shall exercise their best efforts to resolve the disputed item(s). In the event that the disputed item is not resolved within fifteen (15) days after Defendants' or AISLIC's notice of objection, the disputed item(s) shall be submitted to the Cost Consultant, for expedited resolution in accordance with Article 7, below. Following meet and confer and any determinations of the Cost Consultant, the Parties

shall jointly prepare the Joint Estimate of Project O&M as agreed among the Parties or determined by the Cost Consultant.

5.2.3 In the event that CLWA determines it will be necessary to supplement the Project O&M Escrow Account in any given year to pay for Project O&M Costs, CLWA shall notify Defendants, AISLIC and Steadfast of its determination and provide an itemized statement, using the same format as the then-current Joint Estimate of Project O&M, of the amount of the supplemental funding (**"Estimate of Supplemental Project O&M"**) required to cover the additional Project O&M Costs. In the event of Defendants' or AISLIC's objection to any item included in the Plaintiffs' proposed Estimate of Supplemental Project O&M, Defendants or AISLIC shall notify Plaintiffs of their objection in writing within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the proposed Estimate of Supplemental Project O&M, stating the reasons for its objection, and the Parties shall exercise their best efforts to resolve the disputed item(s). In the event that the disputed item is not resolved within fifteen (15) days after Defendants' or AISLIC's notice of objection, the disputed item(s) shall be submitted to the Cost Consultant for expedited resolution in accordance with Article 7. Defendants shall deposit into the Project O&M Escrow Account the amount of the Estimate of Supplemental Project O&M within ten (10) days after determination of the amount of the Estimate of Supplemental Project O&M by agreement of the Parties or determination of the Cost Consultant.

5.2.4 Subject to the provisions of Section 9.1.7 below, the obligation to pay Project O&M Costs pursuant to this Article 5 shall cease the earlier of (i) the California Department of Health Services (DHS), and any other agency that has asserted jurisdiction and whose agreement is required, agrees that treatment of water pumped from Saugus 1 & 2 can be discontinued; or (ii) thirty (30) years after Commencement of Operations of the Project.

5.2.5 Any dispute regarding the reasonableness, applicability or necessity of Project O&M Costs, except for the issue of whether treatment of water pumped from Saugus 1 & 2 can be discontinued, shall be resolved through binding arbitration, as provided in Article 7 of this Agreement, provided that the arbitration decision must be consistent with the requirements of all regulatory agencies with jurisdiction, and prior to determination of the Lump Sum as described in Section 5.2.6. Any dispute regarding whether treatment of water pumped from Saugus 1 & 2 can be discontinued, shall be resolved through binding arbitration, as provided in Sections 13.1 and 13.2 of this Agreement (unless all Parties agree that the issue may be resolved as provided in Article 7 of this Agreement), provided that the arbitration decision must be consistent with the requirements of all regulatory agencies with jurisdiction, and prior to determination of the Lump Sum as described in Section 5.2.6.

5.2.6 Subject to the provisions of Section 9.1.7 below, beginning five years after Commencement of Operations of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of Remedy Stoppage), CLWA, Whittaker, or AISLIC may demand binding arbitration, as provided in Article 13 of this Agreement, for purposes of obtaining a determination of a lump sum for payment in lieu of the Project O&M Costs that would otherwise be due and payable during the remainder of the up-to thirty-year period (the "Lump Sum") based on the following criteria:

5.2.6.1 The Lump Sum will be calculated on a net present value basis using appropriate assumptions and techniques, including consideration of risk, activities and costs anticipated to occur after payment of the Lump Sum, and any other factors introduced by the Parties at arbitration and determined to be relevant by the arbitrator, but the Lump Sum shall be calculated on the assumption that the Defendants' obligation to pay for the Project O&M shall

cease not later than thirty years after Commencement of Operations of the Project, except as provided in Section 9.1.7. The Lump Sum determination shall also be based, in part, on consideration of the actual Project O&M Costs experienced prior to arbitration, but excluding any such Project O&M Costs as may have been associated with start-up of the system or otherwise not indicative of future Project O&M Costs. The Lump Sum amount will not include any capital costs, including but not limited to, capital costs of Project Modifications implemented pursuant to Article 9 of this Agreement or any projected or potential capital costs for Project Modifications which become or may become necessary after the first three years following Commencement of Operations of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of Remedy Stoppage). The Lump Sum amount will not include any lobbying costs or legal fees or costs associated with obtaining funding from Public Funding Sources. With respect to the activities and costs subject to the annual flat fee payment of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), described in Section 1.59, the Lump Sum will be calculated based on an assumption that the $20,000 annual flat fee will be escalated based on CPI. For purposes of this Agreement, CPI means the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, All Items, as published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for which the base year is 1982-84 = 100, or if such publication ceases to be in existence, a comparable index agreed by the Parties.

5.2.7 In the event a Lump Sum determination is made in accordance with Section 5.2.6, the amount of the Lump Sum shall be paid by Defendants, jointly and severally, and subject to Section 2.5, to Plaintiffs within thirty (30) Working Days after the arbitrator's decision is issued and any petition filed prior to that time to vacate or correct the arbitrator's

decision, pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure Section 1286.2 (Grounds for Vacation of Award) or Section 1286.6 (Grounds for Correction of Award), is finally adjudicated. Plaintiffs agree to use the Lump Sum amount solely for Project O&M Costs until such Lump Sum amount is exhausted, or until Plaintiffs' obligation to operate the Project, as set forth in Section 8.3.1, ceases.

ARTICLE 6. PAYMENTS FROM THE ESCROW ACCOUNTS

6.1 General

6.1.1 Payments from the Q2 Escrow Account, the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account, the Project Capital Costs Escrow Account, and the Project O&M Escrow Account (the "**Escrow Accounts**") shall be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section and each Escrow Account's instructions, which instructions shall be jointly approved by Plaintiffs, Whittaker, and AISLIC, and shall be consistent with the terms of this Agreement. The Parties acknowledge and agree that funding of the Escrow Accounts is based on the cost estimates contained in the Exhibits to this Agreement, which estimates were prepared by Plaintiffs' consultants and reviewed but not independently verified by Defendants' and AISLIC's consultants, and that the actual costs and expenses incurred will control all corresponding future payments from the Escrow Accounts. The Parties acknowledge and agree that payments from the Escrow Accounts are to be made solely for reasonable and necessary costs and expenses actually incurred and not paid or reimbursed by other sources, even if less than the sums set forth in any estimate. The Parties shall cooperate in minimizing all costs incurred and paid pursuant to this Agreement. The Parties acknowledge and agree that payments from the Escrow Accounts are to be made only for reasonable capital or operations and maintenance costs for the Project, the Replacement Wells and Associated

Pipelines, Q2 Treatment System, and Distribution Pipelines pursuant to this Agreement, and only to the extent such costs are necessary.

6.1.2 Except as provided in this Agreement, Defendants and AISLIC shall not be entitled to withdraw any funds from the Escrow Accounts or to direct or control the payment of such funds, and shall have no rights with respect to such funds, other than approval rights expressly provided in this Agreement. Reporting and payment of taxes owed on income earned with respect to the escrows shall be the responsibility of Plaintiffs.

6.1.3 Upon termination of the Escrow Accounts in accordance with this Agreement, any balance in the Escrow Accounts shall be refunded to the SF Escrow 1 Account. The Q2 Escrow Account shall terminate as set forth in Section 4.1.6. The Project Capital Costs Escrow Account shall terminate upon completion of the construction of the Project, provided that payment has been made for all Project Capital Costs in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Agreement. The Project O&M Costs Escrow Account shall terminate as set forth in Section 5.1.4. The Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines Escrow Account shall terminate upon completion of the construction of the Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines and Distribution Pipelines, provided that payment has been made for all Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines and Distribution Pipelines in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Agreement. The term "completion" as used in this Section 6.1.3 shall mean satisfactory completion of construction, startup and testing, and formal acceptance by the applicable Plaintiff.

6.2 Payment of Capital Costs

6.2.1 Costs incurred for activities and within the aggregate approved amounts set forth in Exhibit G, with respect to the Project, and Exhibit S, with respect to the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines, following resolution of disputed costs pursuant to Article 7, shall

constitute **"Approved Capital Costs."** Costs incurred for activities or items that are not contained in Exhibits G and S for the applicable Escrow Account, or are in excess of the aggregate amount set forth therein, shall be subject to the approval of Whittaker and AISLIC or confirmation by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7, below, and upon such approval or confirmation, such costs shall also constitute "Approved Capital Costs".

6.2.2 Plaintiffs shall prepare (1) a monthly statement setting forth capital costs incurred by Plaintiffs for the prior period for the Project (the **"Project Monthly Capital Costs Statement"**) and paid by Plaintiffs from the Project Capital Costs Escrow Account, (2) a monthly statement setting forth capital costs incurred by Plaintiffs for the prior period for the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account (the **"Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Statement"**) and paid by Plaintiffs from the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Account, in each case accompanied by copies of relevant underlying invoices and other supporting documentation for such costs. Copies of the Project Monthly Capital Costs Statement, the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Statement (together, the **"Monthly Capital Costs Statements"**) shall be provided to Whittaker, AISLIC and Steadfast for review at least ten (10) days prior to each monthly Technical Meeting described in Section 8.4, below, and the Parties shall exercise their best efforts to resolve any disputes concerning the invoices included in the Monthly Capital Costs Statements at or prior to the Technical Meeting.

6.2.3 In the event of a dispute concerning items on any invoice, if such dispute is not resolved at or prior to the Technical Meeting, Whittaker or AISLIC shall provide Plaintiffs with written notice of the reason it disputes the invoice within ten (10) days after the Technical Meeting, and the disputed item(s) shall be resolved by the Cost Consultant in accordance with

Article 7, below. Notwithstanding any pending dispute regarding Whittaker or AISLIC's disapproval of an invoice for payment, Plaintiffs may withdraw funds on a monthly basis from the Escrow Accounts to pay for Project Capital Costs, and Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines Capital Costs, subject to the provisions of Article 7 of this Agreement, and to pay Escrow Agent's fees, and any fees incurred for the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7 below or for arbitrator's fees in accordance with Article 13, Section 13.2 below. Any appropriate adjustment resulting from the determination of the Cost Consultant shall be reconciled in the following Monthly Capital Costs Statement.

6.2.4 Plaintiffs shall provide the tax identification number required to open any Escrow and shall be responsible for fulfilling tax payment, reporting and filing requirements. Interest that accrues on the balances in the Escrow Accounts shall be retained in those Accounts and available for use by Plaintiffs pursuant to the respective agreed uses of each Account until Termination, and credited against Defendants' funding obligations as to the applicable Account.

6.3 Payment of Q2 O&M Costs

6.3.1 Costs incurred for activities and within the approved Q2 Monthly O&M Costs amount shall constitute **"Approved Q2 O&M Costs."**

6.3.2 VWC shall, within ten (10) Working Days after the end of each semi-annual period after Commencement of Operations for the Q2 Treatment System, deliver to Whittaker and AISLIC a statement of invoices for Q2 O&M Costs incurred by VWC during the preceding semi-annual period **("Q2 Semi-Annual O&M Statement")**, accompanied by copies of all of the underlying invoices and other supporting documentation. Copies of the Q2 Semi-Annual O&M Statements shall be provided to Whittaker, AISLIC and Steadfast for review at least twenty (20) days prior to the Technical Meeting following the end of each semi-annual

period. Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC shall exercise their best efforts to resolve any disputes concerning the invoices included in the Q2 Semi-Annual O&M Statement at or prior to the Technical Meeting; provided, however, that Approved O&M Costs shall not be subject to review or approval.

6.3.3 In the event of a dispute concerning items other than Approved O&M Costs on any invoice, if such dispute is not resolved at or prior to the Technical Meeting, Whittaker or AISLIC shall provide Plaintiffs with written notice of the reason it disputes the invoice within ten (10) days after the Technical Meeting, and the disputed item(s) shall be resolved by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7, below.

6.3.4 Notwithstanding any pending dispute regarding Whittaker's or AISLIC's disapproval of an invoice for payment, Plaintiffs may withdraw funds on a monthly basis from the Q2 Escrow Account to pay Q2 O&M Costs for the Q2 Treatment System, subject to the provisions of Article 7 of this Agreement, and to pay Escrow Agent's fees, and any fees incurred by Plaintiffs for the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7, below, or for arbitrator's fees in accordance with Article 13, Section 13.2 below. Any appropriate adjustment resulting from the determination of the Cost Consultant shall be reconciled in the following Q2 Semi-Annual O&M Statement.

6.3.5 Upon request, Plaintiffs shall additionally provide to SCLLC and RFI, or Buyer if the sale has closed, the statement of invoices with copies of the underlying invoices and supporting documentation.

6.4 Payment of Project O&M Costs

6.4.1 Costs incurred for Project O&M activities and within the aggregate amount set forth in the applicable Joint Estimate of Annual Project O&M or Estimate of

Supplemental Project O&M following resolution of any disputed items pursuant to Article 7, shall constitute "**Approved O&M Costs.**" Costs incurred for activities or items that are not Approved O&M Costs or are in excess of the aggregate amount set forth in the applicable Joint Estimate of Annual Project O&M or Estimate of Supplemental Project O&M shall be subject to the approval of Whittaker and AISLIC or confirmation by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7, below, and upon such approval or confirmation, such costs shall also constitute "Approved O&M Costs."

6.4.2 Plaintiffs shall, within ten (10) Working Days after the end of each quarterly period following the Commencement of Operations, deliver to Whittaker, AISLIC and Steadfast a statement of invoices for Project O&M Costs incurred and paid by Plaintiffs from the Project O&M Escrow Account during the preceding quarterly period (**"Quarterly Project O&M Statements"**), accompanied by copies of all of the underlying invoices and other supporting documentation. Copies of the Quarterly Project O&M Statements shall be provided to Whittaker and AISLIC for review at least ten (10) days prior to the Technical Meeting following the end of each quarter, and the Parties shall exercise their best efforts to resolve any disputes concerning the invoices included in the Quarterly Project O&M Statement at or prior to the Technical Meeting.

6.4.3 Upon request, Plaintiffs shall additionally provide to SCLLC and RFI, or Buyer if the sale has closed, the Quarterly Project O&M Statements with copies of the underlying invoices and supporting documentation.

6.4.4 In the event of a dispute concerning items on any invoice, if such dispute is not resolved at or prior to the Technical Meeting, Whittaker and/or AISLIC shall provide Plaintiffs with written notice of the reason it disputes the invoice within ten (10) days after the

Technical Meeting, and the disputed item(s) shall be resolved by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7, below.

6.4.5 Notwithstanding any pending dispute regarding Whittaker or AISLIC's disapproval of an invoice for payment, Plaintiffs may withdraw funds on a monthly basis from the Project O&M Escrow Account to pay actual Project O&M Costs, subject to the provisions of Article 7 of this Agreement, and to pay Escrow Agent's fees, and any fees incurred for the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7 below or for arbitrator's fees in accordance with Article 13, Section 13.2 below. Any appropriate adjustment resulting from the determination of the Cost Consultant shall be reconciled in the following Quarterly Project O&M Statement.

ARTICLE 7. COST CONSULTANT ARBITRATION

7.1 Cost Consultant

7.1.1 Appointment of Cost Consultant. Michael Kavanaugh shall act as Cost Consultant and perform the functions of Cost Consultant set forth in this Agreement. If Mr. Kavanaugh, any replacement Cost Consultant, or all parties to a disputed issue, determine that the Cost Consultant lacks expertise as to a specific disputed issue, the Cost Consultant (after consultation with the parties to the dispute) shall retain an expert to assist him or her in reaching a determination of that particular dispute.

7.1.2 Functions of Cost Consultant

7.1.2.1 The Cost Consultant, and any replacement Cost Consultant, shall not act as an agent or representative for any Party, and shall exercise independent, neutral judgment in the performance of the Cost Consultant's responsibilities under this Agreement.

7.1.2.2 In the event of a timely demand for arbitration pursuant to Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.2 (except as otherwise provided in Sections 5.2.5 and 5.2.6), 6.2,

6.3, 6.4, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4.2, and 9.1 of this Agreement, the Cost Consultant shall resolve the dispute in accordance with this Article 7.

7.1.3 Cost Consultant Fees: The Cost Consultant's fees and costs shall be included in Project O&M Costs.

7.1.4 Replacement of Cost Consultant: The Cost Consultant may only be replaced by mutual agreement of the Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC or for good cause established to the satisfaction of the arbitrator designated pursuant to Article 13, Section 13.2 of this Agreement. In the event of the resignation, replacement for good cause, or unavailability of the Cost Consultant, Plaintiffs and Whittaker and AISLIC shall jointly retain a replacement Cost Consultant. If the Parties are unable to agree on a replacement, a replacement shall be chosen by the arbitrator designated pursuant to Article 13, Section 13.2 of this Agreement.

7.2 Cost Consultant Dispute Resolution

In the event that the Parties are unable to resolve a dispute arising under the sections listed in Section 7.1.2.2, Plaintiffs, Whittaker and/or AISLIC may, within the time period provided by the applicable section of this Agreement, demand expedited arbitration of the dispute. If no time period is specified in the applicable section, then the demand for expedited arbitration must be made within ten (10) days after the Technical Meeting at which such dispute was addressed and not resolved. Any such demand, accompanied by all materials that Plaintiffs, Whittaker and/or AISLIC consider necessary for resolution of the dispute, shall be served on the other Parties. By the end of the tenth day after their receipt of such a demand for arbitration, the receiving Party may submit to the Cost Consultant and, if so, shall serve upon the other Parties all materials that the receiving Party consider necessary for resolution of the dispute. The Cost Consultant may request further information from the Parties or schedule an arbitration hearing

date (in-person or by telephone conference) and shall render a decision within twenty (20) days after delivery of the demand for arbitration or, if an arbitration hearing is conducted, within ten (10) days of the conclusion of the arbitration hearing, or at such later time as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute and the Cost Consultant. If a Party does not timely demand arbitration, its disapproval shall be deemed waived.

ARTICLE 8. OWNERSHIP, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FACILITIES

8.1 Ownership of Facilities

Plaintiffs shall own or lease all Project facilities, all Replacement Wells and Associated Pipelines, all Distribution Pipelines, and the Q2 Treatment System. Plaintiffs represent and warrant that they have reached separate agreement as to their respective ownership of Project facilities, and this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect regardless of any dispute or disagreement that may exist or arise relating to their ownership of Project facilities, all Replacement Wells and Associated Pipelines, all Distribution Pipelines, and the Q2 Treatment System.

8.2 Plaintiffs' Responsibilities

8.2.1 Plaintiffs will be responsible for the planning, development, design, permitting, construction, installation, operation and maintenance of the Project, Q2 Treatment System, and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines and Distribution Pipelines consistent with generally accepted industry standards and practices, and subject to review of Project Capital Costs and Project O&M Costs as provided in Articles 4 and 5 of this Agreement, review of Q2 Treatment System as provided in Article 4 of this Agreement, and review of Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines and Distribution Pipelines as provided in Article 4 of this Agreement, and resolution of disputed items or costs as provided in Articles 6 and 7 of this Agreement.

Subject to dispute resolution by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7, Plaintiffs shall conduct such planning, development, design, permitting, construction and installation of the Project and the Q2 Treatment System through one or more contracts with design professionals and licensed contractors approved by Whittaker and AISLIC, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld.

8.2.2 Whittaker and AISLIC have previously approved of U.S. Filter as the initial Resin Service Contract Vendor for the Project, and the Q2 Treatment System which has already commenced operations. Whittaker and AISLIC shall participate with Plaintiffs in the negotiation of the initial Resin Service Contract with U.S. Filter for the Project, and shall be participants in Plaintiffs' negotiation of any renewal or substitute Resin Service Contract(s) for the Project prior to payment of the Lump Sum. Prior to an arbitration determination of the Lump Sum, all Plaintiff/Whittaker/AISLIC negotiations on Resin Service Contract(s) will include consideration and negotiation of insurance that the Vendor is able to obtain for Plaintiffs and Defendants and obtaining Vendor Labor in connection with operations, monitoring, sampling and maintenance of the Project, and comparison with alternative options of Plaintiffs' costs for substantially same Labor and insurance, liability exposure considerations, and all associated costs. The Parties agree that Plaintiffs will have the option of performing all or certain of the operations, monitoring, sampling and maintenance of the Project and to secure their own insurance policies in accordance with Article 11 "Project Insurance", provided, however, that Defendants' Project O&M payment obligations for such labor and insurance costs will be limited to the cost of reasonably comparable, efficient and effective alternatives available by means of a bid for a resin service contract selected through a competitive bidding process in accordance with CLWA bid procedures and applicable law.

8.2.3 The Project shall be designed, constructed and installed in accordance with Exhibit F (subject to Project Modification pursuant to Article 9 of this Agreement) and all applicable state, federal and local government laws, regulations, ordinances and other applicable legal requirements.

8.3 Operation, Maintenance and Management of Project

8.3.1 Plaintiffs shall, in consultation with each other, operate, maintain and manage the Project (a) in accordance with all applicable state, federal and local government laws, regulations, ordinances, other applicable legal requirements (including the DTSC-approved IRAP), and generally accepted industry standards and practices, and (b) to perform its intended function of providing containment of perchlorate as defined in Section 9.1 of this Agreement, until exhaustion of any Lump Sum determined and paid pursuant to Section 5.2.6 of this Agreement; provided, however, that if there is no Lump Sum determination and payment, Plaintiffs shall operate, maintain, and manage the Project until Defendants cease funding Project O&M Costs pursuant to Section 5.2.4 of this Agreement or any other reason. In fulfilling their obligations hereunder, Plaintiffs shall not be required to fund any Project Modification.

8.3.1.1 Plaintiffs shall provide accounting services necessary for accurately tracking Project Capital and O&M Costs, invoice payments, budget process, deposits to and disbursements from the Escrow Accounts, and credits for funds received from Public Funding Sources.

8.3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

8.3.2.1 As contemplated by the DTSC approved IRAP, Plaintiffs shall arrange for and supervise the required groundwater monitoring and promptly after receipt

provide sampling data to Whittaker, AISLIC, and upon request, to SCLLC, RFI, or if the sale has closed, the Buyer.

8.3.2.2 Plaintiffs shall ensure timely, complete, and satisfactory preparation and submission of any reports and other deliverables that may be required by any state, federal or local government law, regulation, ordinance or other applicable legal requirement, including the DTSC-approved IRAP, and provide copies of such reports to Whittaker and AISLIC. Copies of such reports shall, upon request, be made available to SCLLC, RFI, or if the sale has closed, the Buyer. This obligation can be met by an electronic posting of the requested materials.

8.3.2.3 Plaintiffs shall maintain any and all books, records, accounts and supporting documentation (**"Records"**) either required by or necessary to document (i) compliance with all applicable state, federal and local government laws, regulations, ordinances and other applicable legal requirements; and (ii) responsible financial management of the Project. Financial Records shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be retained until the later of (a) five (5) years from the "as of" date or period applicable to the financial Record; or (b) the Internal Revenue Service retention period for such Records. All other Records shall be retained for a minimum of ten (10) years after the record was created. All Records shall be subject to audit pursuant to Section 8.5 of this Agreement.

8.3.2.4 Plaintiffs shall provide Whittaker, AISLIC, and Steadfast on a semi-annual basis, copies of the Plaintiffs' cost estimates for the Project, the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines and the Q2 Treatment System, showing expenditures against such budgets, and shall provide copies of any reports, contracts or other materials to be considered at

the Technical Meeting, in accordance with Section 8.4, below. Plaintiffs shall make available such reports to SCLLC, RFI, or if the sale has closed, the Buyer, upon request.

8.4 Monthly Technical Meetings

8.4.1 Plaintiffs shall hold monthly meetings to consider technical, financial and other issues related to the planning, development, design, permitting, construction, installation, operation and management of the Project, the Q2 Treatment System, and the Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipelines ("Technical Meetings").

8.4.2 Participation in Technical Meetings

8.4.2.1 Each Plaintiff and Whittaker and AISLIC shall designate one or more representative(s) to participate in Technical Meetings in furtherance of planning, development, design, permitting, construction, installation, operation and management of the Project and the Q2 Treatment System, and the planning, development, design, permitting, construction, and installation of the Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines. Such meetings shall be held monthly, or more or less frequently if agreed to by all Plaintiffs and Whittaker and AISLIC, upon no less than ten (10) days written notice from Plaintiffs. After Defendants' payment of the Lump Sum as described in Section 5.2.6 and installation of the Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines, such meetings will no longer be held, unless otherwise requested by Whittaker and/or AISLIC, with reasonable compensation payable to Plaintiffs as agreed by the Parties.

8.4.2.2 Except for those contracts, proposals, and/or solicitation materials listed in Exhibit T attached to this Agreement, no contract, request for proposal, solicitation of bid package or other solicitation for planning, development, design, permitting, construction or installation of the Project, the Q2 Treatment System or the Distribution Pipelines

and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines shall be made by any Plaintiff unless approved by Whittaker and AISLIC, or -- if disapproved by Whittaker and/or AISLIC-- approved by the Cost Consultant. Copies of any contract, request for proposal, solicitation of bid package, report or other document to be considered at any Technical Meeting held pursuant to Section 8.4.2.1 of this Agreement shall be provided to each designated representative at least ten (10) days before the meeting, unless such document or report was then not available, in which event the document or report shall be distributed as long in advance of the meeting as possible. Whittaker and AISLIC shall notify Plaintiffs as soon as possible, but in any event within ten (10) Working Days after receipt, whether they respectively approve each contract, request for proposal, solicitation of bid package or other solicitation for planning, development, design, permitting, construction or installation of the Project, the Q2 Treatment System, or the Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines. Absent such timely notice, approval shall be presumed. If Whittaker and/or AISLIC gives timely notice of disapproval of any such contract, request for proposal, solicitation of bid package or other solicitation for planning, development, design, permitting, construction or installation, such notice must be accompanied by a written explanation of the reason for disapproval and, if possible, a proposed revision that is approved.

8.4.2.3 Whittaker's and/or AISLIC's disapproval of any contract, request for proposal, solicitation of bid package or other solicitation for planning, development, design, permitting, construction or installation of the Project, the Q2 Treatment System, or the Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines will be subject to binding arbitration, pursuant to Article 7 of this Agreement. The arbitration shall be conducted by the Cost Consultant. Within fifteen (15) Days after Whittaker and/or AISLIC's timely notice of disapproval of any contract, request for proposal, solicitation of bid package or other solicitation

for planning, development, design, permitting, construction or installation of the Project, the Q2 Treatment System, or the Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines, Whittaker and/or AISLIC may demand such expedited arbitration. Any such demand, accompanied by all materials that Whittaker and/or AISLIC considers necessary for resolution of the dispute, shall be served on Plaintiffs within that fifteen (15) day period. By the end of the tenth day after their receipt of such a demand for arbitration, Plaintiffs may submit to the Cost Consultant and, if so, shall serve upon Whittaker and AISLIC, all materials that Plaintiffs consider necessary for resolution of the dispute. The Cost Consultant may request further information from the Parties and AISLIC or schedule an arbitration hearing date (in-person or by telephone conference) and shall render a decision within twenty (20) days after delivery of the demand for arbitration or, if an arbitration hearing is conducted, within ten (10) days of the conclusion of the arbitration hearing, or at such later time as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute and the Cost Consultant. If Whittaker and/or AISLIC does not timely demand arbitration, its disapproval shall be deemed waived.

8.4.2.4 Plaintiffs shall make available to Whittaker, AISLIC and Steadfast (i) copies of all notices, documents and other written communications (including, without limitation, drafts and revisions) concerning planning, development, design, permitting, construction or installation of the Project or the Q2 Treatment System sent by Plaintiffs or their consultants to DTSC, DHS, Regional Water Quality Control Board ("**RWQCB**"), California Public Utilities Commission ("**CPUC**"), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("**EPA**") and/or any other regulatory agency with jurisdiction at the same time and by the same manner of delivery by which such notices, documents or other written communications are sent; and (ii) promptly following receipt, all notices, documents and other written communications concerning

planning, development, design, permitting, construction or installation of the Project or the Q2 Treatment System received by Plaintiffs or their consultants from DTSC, DHS, RWQCB, CPUC, EPA and/or any other regulatory agency with jurisdiction. Plaintiffs shall additionally make all of such information available upon request to SCLLC, RFI, or if the sale has closed, to the Buyer.

8.4.2.5 Whittaker shall make available to Plaintiffs, AISLIC and Steadfast copies of all public or non-public and non-confidential notices, reports, documents and other written communications to or from Whittaker and DTSC, DHS, RWQCB, EPA and the Buyer (with the Buyer's consent) concerning the Site and groundwater remediation activities and obligations, at the same time and by the same manner of delivery by which such notices, documents or other written communications are sent, or promptly upon receipt by Whittaker.

8.5 Audits

Whittaker and/ or AISLIC may, upon reasonable notice and no more frequently than once a year, audit Plaintiffs' Records, including all invoices and supporting documentation for Project expenditures. The costs of any such audit shall be paid by the requesting party. Any dispute arising from an audit shall be resolved by the arbitrator designated pursuant to Section 13.2.2. Whittaker and/or AISLIC may demand arbitration of such a dispute within thirty (30) Days after receipt of the audit report triggering the dispute. Failure to demand arbitration within that time period shall be a waiver of any dispute triggered by the audit report.

ARTICLE 9. PROJECT MODIFICATION

9.1 Project Modification

9.1.1 The Parties acknowledge that the effectiveness of the remedy contemplated by the Project is not guaranteed by the Plaintiffs, although the Parties believe that the implementation of the Project represents a reasonable approach to providing containment of

perchlorate as defined below and restoring water production. In the event that within the first three (3) years after Commencement of Operations of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of Remedy Stoppage), a modification of the Project relating to perchlorate remediation is required (1) because of any regulatory requirement or directive or court order; (2) because of a change in water quality standards or regulations; (3) because of an increase in concentration levels of perchlorate in the Subject Wells; (4) to achieve containment of downgradient perchlorate migration; (5) to restore the contemplated capability of the Project to provide water for potable purposes; or (6) to improve Project efficiency or cost effectiveness, Plaintiffs, Whittaker, and/or AISLIC may develop and implement the necessary modification of the Project (**"Project Modification"**) in accordance with this Article 9. Any Project Modification will be funded separately from and is not included in the amounts deposited into the Project Capital Costs Escrow Account as described in Section 1.56. For the purposes of this Agreement, containment is achieved when groundwater monitoring and modeling demonstrates (subject to agreement by representatives of Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC at the monthly Technical Meetings or there is a determination by the Cost Consultant) that hydraulic control of Saugus Formation groundwater in the vicinity of Saugus 1 and 2 is such that future perchlorate migration from the Site in the Saugus Formation will not result in impacts to existing Saugus Formation production wells identified in Exhibit U above an applicable Notification Level or Maximum Contaminant Level ("MCL"). The groundwater modeling and evaluation of containment will also consider other contaminant mass removal and contaminant containment measures implemented on and in the vicinity of the Site.

9.1.2 Promptly upon the occurrence of any of the circumstances described in Section 9.1.1, above, Plaintiffs may provide Whittaker, AISLIC and Steadfast with written

notification of the need for a Project Modification (**"Project Modification Notice"**), with a proposal for the required modification and/or a procedure for developing, implementing and funding such a modification, and the Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC shall exercise their best efforts to develop an appropriate and mutually acceptable Project Modification. Any proposed Project Modification shall incorporate the use of best available, cost efficient and effective technology upon consultation with the technical representatives of Whittaker and AISLIC. If, within 60 days after the receipt of the Project Modification Notice, the Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC are unable to agree upon a Project Modification, Plaintiffs may demand arbitration. In that event, the matter will be resolved by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7.

9.1.3 In addition to the foregoing, within the first three (3) years after Commencement of Operations of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of Remedy Stoppage), Whittaker or AISLIC may propose a Project Modification based upon the occurrence of any of the circumstances described in Section 9.1.1 above, and deliver the proposal, including all appropriate documentation, to the other Parties for consideration at the next Technical Meeting. If the Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC are unable to agree on the proposed Project Modification within 60 days after delivery of the proposal and documentation, the proposing party may demand arbitration. In that event, the matter will be resolved by the Cost Consultant in accordance with Article 7.

9.1.4 Following the first three (3) years after Commencement of Operations of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of remedy stoppage requiring Project Modification), and prior to determination of a Lump Sum pursuant to Section 5.2.6, Whittaker or AISLIC may propose a Project Modification and deliver the proposal, including all appropriate documentation, to the other Parties for consideration at the

next Technical Meeting, if Whittaker or AISLIC are willing to pay for the capital costs and O&M costs associated with such Project Modification. If the Parties are unable to agree on the proposed Project Modification within 60 days after delivery of the proposal and documentation, the matter will be resolved by arbitration in accordance with Article 7.

9.1.5 Following the first three (3) years after Commencement of Operations of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of Remedy Stoppage, and prior to determination of a Lump Sum pursuant to Section 5.2.6, Plaintiffs may propose a Project Modification and deliver the proposal, including all appropriate documentation, to the other Parties for consideration at the next Technical Meeting, if Plaintiffs are willing to pay for the capital costs associated with such Project Modification. Defendants, subject to Section 2.5, will retain the obligation to pay Project O&M Costs, including any increase in such costs resulting from the Project Modification. If the Parties are unable to agree on the proposed Project Modification within 60 days after delivery of the proposal and documentation, the matter will be resolved by arbitration in accordance with Article 7.

9.1.6 Funding By Defendants

Once a Project Modification has been agreed upon or resolved by arbitration, the Project Modification shall become incorporated in the Project, and shall be handled in all respects as a part of the Project, with Defendants obligated on a joint and several basis subject to Section 2.5 to pay for all reasonable and necessary Project Capital Costs and Project O&M Costs associated with the Project Modification, including costs of replacement water in the event of a Remedy Stoppage within the first three years after Commencement of Operation of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of Remedy Stoppage). This Project Modification funding obligation for Project Capital Costs is in addition to the obligation

for funding Project Capital Costs as defined in Section 1.5.4, for which an amount of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) has been allocated. In the event that a modification of the Project is required or desired after the first three (3) years following Commencement of Operations of the Project (which time period will be tolled during any period in excess of one week of Remedy Stoppage), Plaintiffs will bear all Project Capital Costs associated with the Project Modification, except for Project Modifications proposed by Whittaker or AISLIC pursuant to Section 9.1.4. Any increase in O&M costs resulting from such Project Modification will be included in Project O&M Costs required to be paid by Defendants pursuant to the applicable provisions of this Agreement.

9.1.7 Newhall County Well NC13

9.1.7.1 Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Section shall govern matters relating to Newhall County Well NC13 in the event of any conflict.

9.1.7.2 The Parties recognize that perchlorate contamination reportedly found in Newhall County Well NC13 may require well-head or equivalent treatment, or well replacement, in the future. If NCWD reasonably believes that well-head or equivalent treatment or replacement of Newhall County Well NC13 is in fact required, then such proposed measures may, in NCWD's sole discretion, be treated as a request for a Project Modification subject to the provisions of Section 9.1.2, even if the proposal is not made until later than three (3) years after Commencement of Operations of the Project; provided, however, that Whittaker and AISLIC retain expressly all rights under the Project Modification provisions of Article 9, including the right to object based on the cost-ineffectiveness of the proposal or on other grounds, and provided that the proposal shall not be treated as a Project Modification unless it is made no later

than July 1, 2017. The funding by Defendants of a Project Modification pursuant to this Section shall include capital costs even if it does not occur until later than three (3) years after Commencement of Operations of the Project.

9.1.7.3 If NCWD seeks and obtains a Project Modification with respect to NC13, then NC13 shall be treated as a Subject Well; however, unless and until NCWD obtains a Project Modification with respect to NC13, it shall not be deemed a Subject Well and there shall be no release of any liability in connection therewith.

9.1.7.4 Any Lump Sum Arbitration conducted at a time when NC13 is not part of a Project Modification shall have no impact on the obligations created in this Section. If NC13 is a Project Modification and is undergoing well head or equivalent treatment at the time a Lump Sum Arbitration for Saugus 1 and 2 Treatment Plant Operations and Maintenance is conducted, the Lump Sum Arbitration shall also determine a separate lump sum for the operation and maintenance of NC13 for the remainder of the up to thirty (30) year period after the commencement of well-head or equivalent treatment at NC13, deducting that portion of the Lump Sum determined for Saugus 1 and 2 Treatment Plant Operations and Maintenance costs allocable to NC13 from such separate lump sum to the extent NC13 is being treated through the Saugus 1 and 2 Treatment Plant.

9.1.7.5 In the event that NC13 becomes a Project Modification after a Lump Sum Arbitration for Saugus 1 and 2 Treatment Plant Operations and Maintenance costs has occurred, the obligation to pay for Project Modification costs shall continue for a period of up to thirty (30) years after the commencement of well-head or equivalent treatment at NC13, unless, beginning three (3) years after such Project Modification, Plaintiffs, Whittaker, or AISLIC, demand binding arbitration as provided in Article 13 of this Agreement and consistent

with this Section, to determine a lump sum payment of NC13 operation and maintenance costs for the remainder of the up to thirty (30) year period.

9.1.7.6 Prior to NC13 becoming a Project Modification, Plaintiffs' rights under the Rapid Response Fund will not be impaired.

ARTICLE 10. DISPUTES REGARDING POSSIBLE FUTURE PERCHLORATE CONTAMINATION

10.1 Process for Addressing Possible Future Perchlorate Contamination

The Parties acknowledge that the remedy contemplated by the Project and Distribution Pipelines, the Q2 Treatment System, and the Replacement Wells and Associated Pipelines does not specifically address possible future impacts of perchlorate on wells other than the Subject Wells.

10.1.1 In the event that there is detection of perchlorate contamination confirmed by subsequent sample above the Notification Level or MCL that affects water production from Presently Existing Saugus Production Wells or Alluvial Wells, other than one of the Subject Wells (hereinafter referred to as a "**Non-Subject Well Future Perchlorate Circumstance**" or "**Circumstance**"), one or more of the affected Plaintiffs shall provide written notice to all other Parties that a Non-Subject Well Future Perchlorate Circumstance exists. Such written notice shall include the facts relevant to such Circumstance, as well as documents relevant to such Circumstance, and shall specify whether any action, payment, or relief is being demanded. The sender of the Notice shall provide such other and further information and documentation, and updates regarding the Circumstance, as may be reasonably appropriate. In the event that an action, payment, or other relief is being demanded of Whittaker, Whittaker shall, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Notice, forward such Notice to AISLIC seeking a determination of coverage with respect to such demand, if Whittaker believes that coverage exists for such

demand. In its letter to AISLIC requesting a determination of coverage, and thereafter, Whittaker shall provide to AISLIC all information and documents relating to the Circumstance as have been provided to Whittaker, and Whittaker shall request that AISLIC provide a determination of coverage as soon as possible, and AISLIC shall respond no later than sixty (60) days following AISLIC's receipt of information and documents reasonably necessary to make a coverage determination. In the event that an action, payment, or other relief is being requested, the sender of the Notice shall meet and confer in good faith with such Party that is a subject of the Notice and, as appropriate, its insurers, to attempt to negotiate a resolution of the issues presented by the Circumstance. In the event that after 90 days from the date of receipt of the Notice (the "**Notice Period**"), the issues presented in the Notice are not resolved through such meeting or meetings, then any Plaintiff may elect to initiate the arbitration process for Future Perchlorate Contamination Disputes under Section 13.3.2.1 of this Agreement, provided that the AISLIC Future Perchlorate Determination of Coverage has been received by Whittaker, and Whittaker satisfies itself, at its discretion exercised in good faith, that AISLIC's determination of coverage is acceptable to allow the arbitration to go forward. Whittaker shall notify such Party and AISLIC in writing of Whittaker's decision within 15 days of receiving AISLIC's determination of coverage. If Whittaker provides such notice indicating that AISLIC's determination of coverage is not acceptable to Whittaker, or if AISLIC fails to provide any determination of coverage within the requisite sixty (60) period, then no Plaintiff may elect to initiate the arbitration process.. Where arbitration may be initiated hereunder and a Plaintiff elects to initiate the arbitration process, said Future Perchlorate Contamination Dispute will be resolved through the procedures for Future Perchlorate Contamination Disputes set forth in Section 13.3 of this Agreement.

10.1.2 Unless arbitration may be initiated pursuant to Section 10.1.1 above, and a Plaintiff elects in its sole discretion to initiate the arbitration process pursuant to Section 13.3.2.1 with respect to a Future Perchlorate Contamination Dispute, such dispute will not be subject to the procedures set forth in Section 13.3 and may instead be heard in its entirety by a court of competent jurisdiction.

10.1.3 Except as provided herein, each Party agrees that execution of this Agreement shall constitute their respective consents to jurisdiction of the Federal District Court, Central District of California, or the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles with regard to Future Perchlorate Contamination Disputes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the venue for any action against the Debtors, or the reorganized Debtors pursuant to a plan of reorganization approved by the Bankruptcy Court, shall be the Bankruptcy Court to the fullest extent that the Bankruptcy Court has subject matter jurisdiction over such action.

10.1.4 Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that Plaintiffs have obtained funds from the Rapid Response Fund pursuant to Section 11.2 to address a Circumstance as defined herein, any disputes over the use of the Rapid Response Fund for the Circumstance for which arbitration is initiated under Section 10.1.1 will be handled in accordance with Section 13.3.

ARTICLE 11. PROJECT INSURANCE; RAPID RESPONSE FUND

11.1 Project Insurance

11.1.1 Plaintiffs shall obtain and maintain in force the following policies of insurance for the Project or obtain additional insured status on policies offered by the Resin Service Contract Vendor throughout the first thirty years of operation of the Project (including any renewals with same or substantially similar coverage):

- a comprehensive general liability policy of insurance, including contractual liability, in substantially the form of Exhibit V to this Agreement (the "**CGL Policy**");
- an Environmental Impairment Liability policy in substantially the form of Exhibit W to this Agreement (the "**EIL Policy**") if obtainable for a commercially reasonable premium as agreed by the Parties and AISLIC or determined by the Cost Consultant;
- an earthquake policy of insurance in substantially the form of Exhibit X to this Agreement (the "**Earthquake Policy**")
- a First-Party Property Insurance policy in substantially the form of Exhibit Y to this Agreement (the "**Property Policy**").

The CGL Policy, the EIL Policy, the Earthquake Policy and the Property Policy must be obtained by Plaintiffs with Plaintiffs and, other than the Earthquake and Property Policies, Defendants and the Buyer, identified as named insureds or additional insureds, and with coverages, policy limits, and deductibles or self-insured retentions as set forth on Exhibits V, W, X, and Y or as provided on substantially similar coverage, or alternatively, as provided on less expensive similar insurance offered through the Resin Service Contract Vendor. In the event that the Resin Service Contract Vendor is retained to provide operations and maintenance Labor for the Project, no cost of EIL coverage shall be paid by Defendants as Project O&M Costs or otherwise, so long as EIL coverage substantially similar to Exhibit W is provided to Plaintiffs by the Resin Service Contract Vendor.

11.1.2 Incremental costs of the Project Insurance coverage, in excess of the Plaintiffs' non-Project costs of such coverage, will constitute Project O&M Costs.

11.1.3 Duties of Named Insureds

11.1.3.1 Each Party that is named as an insured or additional insured under the CGL Policy, the EIL Policy, or substitute insurance obtained through Resin Service Contract Vendor, Earthquake Policy and Property Policy, shall perform its duties as an insured as set forth in each such policy of insurance.

11.1.3.2 No Party that is named as an insured or additional insured under the CGL Policy or EIL Policy shall act on behalf of any other Party also insured under said insurance policies with respect to (a) giving or receiving of notice of cancellation; or (b) receipt or acceptance of any endorsement issued to or for a part of any of said insurance policies. No Party insured under the CGL Policy or EIL Policy shall cancel, or assign the right to cancel, any of said policies without first obtaining the written consent of all other Parties, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

11.1.4 The Parties agree not to make a claim against Plaintiffs, Whittaker, AISLIC, the Buyer, Debtors, Steadfast, or SF Escrow 1 or SF Escrow 2 for any sums paid by any insurance policy referenced in this Article 11. The insurance obtained pursuant to this Article 11 shall contain a waiver of subrogation against Plaintiffs, Whittaker, AISLIC, the Buyer, Debtors, Steadfast, and SF Escrow 1 and SF Escrow 2.

11.2 Rapid Response Fund

11.2.1 The Parties acknowledge that the remedy contemplated by the Project and Q2 Treatment System may not effectively contain downgradient movement immediately of perchlorate contamination in the Alluvial Aquifer or portions of the Saugus Formation. Accordingly, Plaintiffs may submit to AISLIC and AISLIC shall process and pay, as soon as practicable from the SF Escrow 1 Account in accordance with this Section 11.2 and the

Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement, costs incurred to respond on an expedited basis to perchlorate contamination that is confirmed to be present by subsequent sampling, with split samples to be provided to Defendants, in concentrations exceeding the applicable Notification Level or MCL, in VWC wells N, N-7, N-8, S6, S7, S8, 201, and 205, and NCWD wells NC-10, NC-12 and/or NC-13 (the **"Threatened Wells"**) up to a total amount of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) (the **"Rapid Response Fund"**). Plaintiffs shall be entitled to seek such payment and/or reimbursement only for the period ending July 1, 2017.

11.2.2 Pending agreement between Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC, or a final determination of the appropriate remedy and amounts payable, allowable uses of the Rapid Response Fund by Plaintiffs include, (a) the additional costs of providing consumers with water from alternative water sources (**"Replacement Water"**), if and to the extent that Replacement Water is necessary and not otherwise available, from existing sources without negative impact to Plaintiffs or any of them, and (b) any costs for rental equipment and resin, including the costs of operating and maintaining leased treatment equipment, or for associated site acquisition, preparation and installation costs. Capital Costs for purchase of capital equipment or permanent capital improvements, and operations and maintenance costs associated with purchased capital equipment or permanent capital improvements, are not allowable uses of the Rapid Response Funds absent later agreement by both AISLIC and Whittaker on a case by case basis.

11.2.3 The Rapid Response Fund obligation will be paid from the funds maintained in the SF Escrow 1 Account. The Defendants and AISLIC agree, and the Defendants represent and warrant that they have obtained the agreement of the "Zurich Parties" and the "AISLIC Parties" (as defined in the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement) that

the funding of the Rapid Response Fund from the SF Escrow 1 Account falls within the Uses of SF Escrow 1 Funds, Section IV.F.5.a.(i) of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement.

11.2.4 To obtain payment and/or reimbursement from the Rapid Response Fund, Plaintiffs must directly tender their written request(s) for payment for a ninety day period of time, along with a sworn statement describing the need for specified funds due to confirmed perchlorate contamination in concentrations exceeding the applicable Notification Level or MCL in one or more of the Threatened Wells, and identifying the last date, if any, that the Well for which funding is sought may have been disinfected and the product or solution that may have been used, to AISLIC, with courtesy copies to Defendants. All written requests for payment shall state the need for said specified funds within a ninety day period. Any request for additional ninety day funding shall require a new written request for payment accompanied by a new supporting statement as described above and supporting cost documentation. Within fifteen (15) days of receipt of such written request and sworn statement, AISLIC will instruct Wells Fargo Bank or other agreed bank to make payment of the required Rapid Response Funds to Plaintiffs from the SF Escrow 1 Account.

11.2.5 In the event that the SF Escrow 1 Account Terminates (as defined in Section 5 of the SF Escrow 1 Instructions) prior to the expiration of the time period described in Section 11.2.1 above and in the further event that the $10,000,000 Rapid Response Funds have not been fully paid, the AISLIC Policy Coverages A-F, to the extent that limits remain thereunder, will be available to Whittaker to provide Plaintiffs with a rapid response for the remainder of the time period described in Section 11.2.1 above for the remaining unpaid amount of the agreed $10,000,000 in Rapid Response Funds. In the aforementioned circumstances, Plaintiffs must directly submit their written request(s) for payment for a ninety day period of

time, along with a sworn statement describing the need for specified funds due to confirmed perchlorate contamination in concentrations exceeding the applicable Notification Level or MCL in one or more of the Threatened Wells as described in Section 11.2.4, to Whittaker, with courtesy copies to AISLIC. Within seven (7) Working Days of receipt of such written request and sworn statement, Whittaker, in turn, shall submit a claim pursuant to this Agreement to AISLIC under Coverages A-F for the aforementioned Rapid Response Funds, and Whittaker's payment shall be due within twenty-eight (28) Working Days of receipt of Plaintiff's written request to the extent that limits remain under AISLIC Policy Coverages A-F. Upon receipt of said claim from Whittaker ("Whittaker Rapid Response Claim") and provided that the CLWA Plaintiffs have provided a written request and sworn statement to Whittaker pursuant to and in accordance with Section 11.2 "Rapid Response Fund" of this Agreement, AISLIC shall: (1) treat any Whittaker Rapid Response Claim as a covered claim under AISLIC Policy Coverages A, B, C, D, E, or F, and respond to said claim pursuant to the terms of the AISLIC Policy Coverages A-F and without reservation of coverage rights to the extent that limits remain under AISLIC Policy Coverages A-F, but with reservation of AISLIC's rights, to the full extent of the rights set forth herein (a) to assert disputes, claims or controversies under this Agreement and (b) to assert all of Whittaker's substantive defenses to payment of Rapid Response Funds as provided in this Agreement and (2) make payment on Whittaker's Rapid Response Claim to CLWA Plaintiffs on behalf of Whittaker within twenty one (21) Working Days of AISLIC's receipt of a Whittaker Rapid Response Claim that is fully compliant with Section 11.2 of the Castaic Lake Water Agency Litigation Settlement to the extent that limits remain under AISLIC Policy Coverages A-F. Nothing in this Section 11.2.5 of this Agreement is intended or shall be construed to be agreement as to which Coverage(s) (i.e., A, B, C, D, E, or F) apply to Whittaker's Rapid

Response Claim(s). This Section 11.2.5 is unique and specific to Whittaker's Rapid Response obligation and nothing in this Section 11.2.5 is intended to be or shall be of precedential value or construed to be agreement as to treatment or handling of any other current or future claims that Whittaker may assert under or Plaintiffs may assert with respect to the AISLIC Policy.

11.2.6 Any dispute, claim or controversy concerning payment of costs or losses under this Section, including any disputes as to the reasonableness and necessity of said costs, will be resolved by expedited binding arbitration in accordance with Section 13.2 or Section 13.3, as appropriate.

11.2.7 This Rapid Response Fund remedy is in addition to any remedy otherwise available to Plaintiffs at law or in equity, or pursuant to this Agreement, provided that Plaintiffs will not seek duplicate recovery from Defendants or their insurers or AISLIC or SF Escrow 1 for any losses, costs, expenses, or damages paid by the Rapid Response Funds. Defendants and their insurers reserve all defenses they may have with respect to payment of Rapid Response Funds, including but not limited to the defense that Plaintiffs' disinfection or other operation and maintenance procedures carried out after the Effective Date hereof have contributed to or caused the perchlorate detection and the defense that Defendants are not otherwise legally or factually responsible or liable for the perchlorate contamination. In the event that Rapid Response Funds are determined by binding arbitration to have been improperly requested by or paid to Plaintiffs in whole or in part based upon defenses the Defendants or their insurers or AISLIC may have with respect to payment of Rapid Response Funds, Plaintiffs shall be required to reimburse those funds in whole or in part to the SF Escrow 1 or the AISLIC Coverages A-F limits, as appropriate, which Escrow and/or Policy shall be replenished to the extent of the reimbursement.

ARTICLE 12. RELEASES AND DISMISSAL OF UNDERLYING ACTION

12.1 Plaintiffs' Releases

12.1.1 In consideration of Defendants' payments, promises; and covenants herein, including funding provided by or on behalf of Defendants pursuant to the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement and the Related Settlement, each Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and its predecessors, successors and assigns, hereby forever releases, acquits and forever discharges Whittaker and its insurers (including but not limited to AISLIC, The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania ("ISOP"), and Steadfast), SCLLC, RFI, RFI Realty, BRLLC, the Buyer, and Steadfast Santa Clarita Holdings, LLC (**"SSCH"**), and their respective officers, directors, shareholders, members, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, reinsurers, consultants, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors and assigns from any and all actions, causes of action, claims, demands, liabilities, damages, penalties, fines, debts, losses, costs, expenses and fees (including, without limitation, litigation costs and attorney and consultant fees) of every kind and nature whatsoever, in law and in equity, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, foreseen or unforeseen, arising out of or relating to the past, present or future detection of perchlorate in the Subject Wells, (except for claims addressed in Section 12.1.2 and Section 12.1.3 which are not released in this Section 12.1.1) including (without limitation) all claims for past and future purchase of replacement water as a result of the detection of perchlorate in the Subject Wells (except for the costs of providing consumers with water from alternative water sources during the first three years after Project operations commence if there is a Remedy Stoppage during said time period), all Plaintiffs' Past Environmental Claims, all Plaintiffs' Past Design Costs Claims, all Plaintiffs' claims relating to the V-206 Replacement Well, including, but not limited to, construction and installation of VWC's well V-206 and associated pipelines, and permanent closure and abandonment of VWC's well V-157, all claims

with respect to the Capital Costs for Q2, and all claims for past or future response costs and other costs incurred as a result of perchlorate detection in the Subject Wells, including attorneys' and consultants' fees and costs. However, excluded from the release provided in this section are any claims or causes of action arising out of or relating to any future claims, causes of action, suits, legal or administrative proceedings by third parties (or by Defendants where the proceeding is initiated by a third party) against Plaintiffs for actual bodily injury, property damage or response costs allegedly suffered or incurred by such third-parties, including but not limited to any and all third party claims, causes of action, suits, legal or administrative proceedings against Plaintiffs and any resulting damages, losses, penalties, fines or liabilities , after the Effective Date arising out of or related to alleged exposure to or release of perchlorate or other chemicals caused by Plaintiffs' operation of the Project, (collectively, **"Third Party Claims"**) but not excluding any Third Party Claims resulting from the Plaintiffs' negligence or willful misconduct in operation of the Project. Plaintiffs represent and warrant that, as of the Effective Date of this Agreement, they are not aware of any Third Party Claims brought against any of them. The releases provided in this Section 12.1.1 shall be effective upon payment of all funds required to be paid within thirty (30) days after the Effective Date of this Agreement..

12.1.2 Release For Costs Applied Against Escrows. Upon each payment from the Escrow Accounts for Project Capital and O&M Costs, Q2 O&M Costs, and Replacement Wells/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs (and following any adjustment for a disputed item), and upon each payment of Rapid Response Funds from the SF Escrow 1 Account or the AISLIC Policy, as applicable, each Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and its predecessors, successors and assigns, hereby forever releases, acquits and forever discharges Whittaker and its insurers (including but not limited to AISLIC, ISOP and Steadfast), SCLLC, RFI, RFI Realty, BRLLC,

the Buyer, and SSCH, and their respective officers, directors, shareholders, members, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, reinsurers, consultants, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors and assigns from any and all actions, causes of action, claims, demands, liabilities, damages, penalties, debts, losses, costs, expenses and fees (including, without limitation, litigation costs and attorney and consultant fees) of every kind and nature whatsoever, in law and in equity, in connection with the Project, the Q2 Treatment System, the Replacement Wells and the Distribution Pipelines, and the Rapid Response Funds, but only to the extent of such payment.

12.1.3 As to Project O&M Costs, and subject to Section 9.1.7 hereof, upon the sooner of payment by Defendants of a Lump Sum determined by arbitration pursuant to Section 5.2.6 hereinabove or of payment of all Project O&M pursuant to Article 5, each Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and its predecessors, successors and assigns, hereby forever releases, acquits and forever discharges Whittaker and its insurers (including but not limited to AISLIC, ISOP and Steadfast), SCLLC, RFI, RFI Realty, BRLLC, the Buyer, and SSCH and their respective officers, directors, shareholders, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, reinsurers consultants, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors and assigns from any and all actions, causes of action, claims, demands, liabilities, damages, penalties, debts, losses, costs, expenses and fees (including, without limitation, litigation costs and attorney and consultant fees) of every kind and nature whatsoever, in law and in equity, in connection with the Project. The releases provided in this Section 12.1.3 exclude any Third Party Claims arising after the Effective Date related to alleged exposure to or release of perchlorate or other chemicals caused by Plaintiffs' operation of the Project, other than Third Party Claims resulting from the Plaintiffs' negligence or willful misconduct in operation of the Project.

12.1.4 Plaintiffs agree that the Steadfast PLC policy no. PLC 3598792-00 issued by Steadfast to Defendants has been exhausted by Steadfast's deposit into the SF Escrow 1 Account and the SF Escrow 2 Account of the remaining limits of this pollution liability coverage (**"Steadfast PLC Policy"**) insurance policy, with Plaintiffs waiving any and all purported rights and claims they have or may have against such PLC Policy. Plaintiffs waive and release any and all purported rights and claims they have or may have against the Steadfast EOC policy no. 3554336.

12.1.5 Each of the Plaintiffs has filed a proof of claim in each of the Bankruptcy Cases in which RFI and SCLLC are the debtors asserting the liquidated and unliquidated claims alleged by them against RFI and SCLLC in the Underlying Action (**"Proofs of Claim"**). In place of the Proofs of Claim, Plaintiffs shall have a single allowed claim against the Debtors, and each of them, in the Bankruptcy Cases in an amount equal to the obligations of Debtors pursuant to this Agreement (**"Allowed Claim"**) and the Final Approval Order shall so provide. Except to the extent that certain funds in SF Escrow 1 will be paid on behalf of Defendants to Plaintiffs and to fund escrow accounts for the benefit of Plaintiffs pursuant to this Agreement, and the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement, Plaintiffs waive any right to any payment or distribution of assets, property or funds of the estates of the Debtors in the Bankruptcy Cases by reason of their Allowed Claim and such Proofs of Claim shall be deemed satisfied by the consideration furnished by Debtors pursuant to this Agreement. Plaintiffs further agree that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, their sole recourse against the Debtors and any reorganized Debtors pursuant to a plan of reorganization approved by the Bankruptcy Court, for any and all actions, causes of action, claims, demands, liabilities, damages, penalties, debts, losses, costs, expenses and fees (including, without limitation, litigation costs and attorney

and consultant fees) of every kind and nature whatsoever, in law and in equity against the Debtors shall be the SF Escrow 1 Account.

12.1.6 Plaintiffs agree that this Settlement does not compromise, release, diminish or adversely affect the rights of Debtors or their successors in interest to enforce obligations, if any, of SCWC and/or NCWD to provide water to the Property pursuant to the documents attached collectively as Exhibit Z.

12.1.7 Plaintiffs agree that: (i) the Steadfast PLC Policy is released by all such Plaintiffs such that no Plaintiff can assert any claim against the Steadfast PLC Policy; and (ii) the Steadfast EOC Policy is released by all such Plaintiffs such that no Plaintiff can assert any claim against the Steadfast EOC Policy.

12.2 Bankruptcy Releases.

Debtors, acting on behalf of themselves and on behalf of each of their bankruptcy estates, shall release the Plaintiffs from any and all claims, obligations, causes of action and liabilities (i) under any of sections 542, 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, or 553 of the Bankruptcy Code to avoid any alleged transfer to or seek turnover from a Plaintiff, (ii) under section 550 of the Bankruptcy Code to recovery any such alleged transfer, (iii) under section 510(c) of the Bankruptcy Code to subordinate any claim of a Plaintiff, and (iv) under Section 502(d) or 502(j) of the Bankruptcy Code.

12.3 Civil Code Section 1542

12.3.1 The Parties to this Agreement have read and fully understand the statutory language of Section 1542 of the Civil Code of State of California ("Section 1542"), which reads as follows: "A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or

suspect to exist in his favor at the time of executing the release, which if known by him must have materially affected his settlement with the debtor."

12.3.2 As to the releases given in Section 12.1 and 12.2, each Party hereto acknowledges that it may hereafter discover facts different from, or in addition to, the facts which it now knows or believes to be true with respect to the perchlorate groundwater contamination in the area of the Site or Subject Wells, and that it is each Party's intention to specifically waive and relinquish any and all protections, privileges, rights and benefits under Section 1542 as to the claims to be specifically released under Sections 12.1 and 12.2.

12.4 Dismissal of Underlying Action

Within forty-five (45) Days after the Effective Date, and provided that the Defendants have paid to Plaintiffs the full amount required to be paid within thirty (30) days after the Effective Date of this Agreement, the Plaintiffs shall file a request for dismissal, with prejudice to the extent expressly released herein and otherwise without prejudice, of the claims asserted in the Underlying Action and, thereafter, shall do whatever is required to effectuate such dismissal.

12.4.1 With respect to any claims dismissed without prejudice, the Parties agree not to assert any statute of limitation or equitable defense based on the passage of any period of time prior to, at a minimum, one year after the Effective Date of this Agreement (the "Tolled Period"). The Tolled Period will be extended automatically for an additional three years (the "Extended Period") unless a Party determines to terminate the Tolled Period at that Party's sole discretion, and provides written notice at any time within the Extended Period, of a specific date, set no earlier than ten days from the date of such written notice. Any applicable statutes of limitation or equitable defense based on the passage of time shall begin to run after four years have elapsed from the Effective Date, or after an earlier date that may be set in accordance with

the foregoing termination of the Extended Period. Notwithstanding anything in this Section, and unless the Extended Period is terminated by a Party, the Parties agree to meet and confer before the expiration of the Extended Period to consider renewal of the tolling period for up to an additional four years in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure Section 360.5.

12.4.2 With respect to any claims Plaintiffs may allege to have with respect to or arising out of the presence of perchlorate or other hazardous substances, wastes or materials in the groundwater, soil or surface water at or in the vicinity of the Site, Plaintiffs agree to forebear from bringing any action in any court based on such claims for the Tolled Period of one year after the Effective Date of this Agreement and for any additional period of time that the Extended Period is in effect in accordance with subsection 12.4.1 (the "Forbearance Period"). The Forbearance Period shall run concurrently with the Tolling Period and any Extended Period, and the Parties may, by mutual agreement, renew the Tolling and/or Extended Periods in accordance with subsection 12.4.1. Subsections 12.4.1 and 12.4.2 expressly do not apply to any claims that may be asserted in accordance with the provisions of Section 11.2 (Rapid Response Fund), above, and any defenses thereto.

12.5 Notification Regarding Use of Well Disinfectant

Prior to performing any disinfection of any of the Subject Wells or Threatened Wells, Plaintiffs agree to provide Whittaker and AISLIC with 10 days written notice. Prior to applying any disinfecting product or solution down-hole, one water sample will be collected from the Well and analyzed for perchlorate. After all down-hole operations are completed, and prior to putting the Well back into service, one water sample will be collected and analyzed for perchlorate. In addition, one sample of the product or solution to be used for down-hole disinfection will be collected and analyzed for perchlorate. Plaintiffs further agree that in all

other respects, they will follow the American Water Works Association's "AWWA Standard For Disinfection Of Wells", dated November 1, 2003, attached hereto as Exhibit CC, and that Plaintiffs will timely provide Whittaker and AISLIC with the analytic results of the above-referenced three samplings, as well as copies of a completed Worksheet containing the information called for in the AWWA's sample Worksheet that is attached hereto as part of Exhibit CC. All three (3) samples will be tested for perchlorate using the approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DHS Method 314.0 and report the results using a detection limit for reporting (DLR) of 4 ppb. Plaintiffs agree to use the most current perchlorate test method and DLR approved by DHS for drinking water in the event Method 314 is revised in the future.

ARTICLE 13. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

13.1 Disputes Governed by Article 13

All disputes between Parties to this Agreement arising out of or related to this Agreement, including the interpretation, enforcement or breach of this Agreement, (excluding disputes to be decided by the Cost Consultant, which are to be resolved pursuant to Article 7), are subject to the dispute resolution procedures contained in this Article 13.

13.1.1 Procedures Applicable To All Disputes Governed by Article 13

13.1.1.1 Additional Procedural Requirements. The procedural rules of the arbitration herein shall be supplemented by any non-conflicting arbitration procedures of the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service (**"JAMS"**) Comprehensive Arbitration Rules & Procedures, or such other alternative dispute resolution provider as may be agreed upon by the parties to the dispute in writing, applicable to commercial arbitration and may be modified by agreement of the parties to the dispute (the "Rules"). If any provision of this Agreement conflicts with the Rules, then this Agreement shall govern.

13.1.1.2 Retention of Consultants. The arbitrator may seek the approval of the parties to the dispute to retain a consultant. The arbitrator shall provide to all parties to the dispute an explanation for the need for the consultant, the consultant's identity, hourly rate, and the estimated costs of the service. All parties to the dispute must approve the retention of the consultant and, if retention of the consultant is approved, the parties to the dispute shall share equally the costs of the consultant. The consultant's cost shall not exceed ten thousand ($10,000) without the prior written consent of the parties to the dispute.

13.2 Expedited Arbitration Procedures

13.2.1 Notice of Dispute; Good Faith Meeting; Demand for Arbitration

Any Party who perceives that a dispute has arisen which is subject to the dispute resolution procedures contained in this Article 13, other than Future Perchlorate Contamination Arbitration or Lump Sum Arbitration governed by Section 13.3 below, may give written notice of such dispute to all other Parties. The Parties shall meet to resolve the dispute within seven (7) Working Days after receipt of such written notice by the last Party to receive it. If the Parties are unable to resolve the dispute in good faith within fifteen (15) Days after receipt of such written notice by the last party to receive it, the Party that gave written notice of the dispute may initiate the arbitration procedure described below by delivery of a Demand for Arbitration to all other Parties (excluding any that no longer legally exist) no later than thirty (30) Days after receipt of the written notice of such dispute by the last party to receive it.

13.2.2 Approved Arbitrators

Disputes subject to the expedited arbitration procedure set forth in this section 13.2 shall be decided by one impartial arbitrator qualified to serve as an arbitrator. The list in Exhibit AA consists of five (5) approved arbitrators; however, on or about the third

anniversary of the effective date of this agreement, the parties shall meet and agree to a list of five arbitrators for the next three year period, and the same process shall take place on each third anniversary thereafter. The list of arbitrators may be supplemented by mutual agreement of the Parties in writing. An arbitrator shall be chosen by agreement of the parties involved in the dispute. If the parties involved in the dispute are unable to reach agreement, the one arbitrator shall be selected by each side (Defendants and AISLIC being considered one side for purposes of such strikes) striking one arbitrator from the list in succession (beginning with Plaintiffs) until only one arbitrator remains. Plaintiffs shall strike one arbitrator within two (2) Working Days of notice of the arbitration. Each successive strike shall take place within two (2) Working Days thereafter. Notice shall be given pursuant to the provisions of Section 15.4 hereof. If the list of five (5) approved arbitrators needs to be supplemented in order to assure a complete list of five (5) available arbitrators before such a selection, the parties to the dispute shall supplement the list by mutual agreement, or in the absence of such agreement, the list shall be supplemented by the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service ("JAMS") in Los Angeles (or a mutually agreeable substitute). If the method described above does not identify a person available to act as arbitrator for any particular dispute, the parties involved in the dispute shall use their best efforts to select an arbitrator by mutual agreement. If the parties to the dispute are unable to reach agreement, the listing process set forth by JAMS Rule 15 shall govern.

13.2.3 Expedited Arbitration

Plaintiffs and Defendants and AISLIC shall, within fifteen (15) Working Days after receipt of a Demand for Arbitration pursuant to Section 13.2.1, above, provide written statements of position to the arbitrator, with copies to the other Parties, setting forth their respective positions. Within ten (10) Working Days after receipt of such a written statement of

position, any party may provide a rebuttal to the arbitrator, with copies to the other Parties. Evidentiary hearing and oral argument of the disputed matter shall be held no earlier than fifteen (15) Working Days after delivery of the rebuttal summaries, and should be scheduled at the earliest available convenient time for the parties to the dispute and the arbitrator. The arbitrator shall render a binding written opinion, including detailed findings of fact and conclusions of law, within ten (10) Working Days after the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing and oral argument.

In any such arbitration in which the written opinion is rendered by the arbitrator prior to the arbitrator's determination of the Lump Sum pursuant to Section 5.2.6 and 13.3, the arbitrator's fees shall be a Project O&M Cost. The award by the arbitrator may include the award of reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party, if the arbitrator finds that there is a "prevailing" party. The arbitrator will inter alia be empowered to award response costs or damages. The arbitrator will not be empowered to award injunctive or declaratory relief or award punitive damages or determine coverage issues under the AISLIC Policy. In awarding damages resulting from a breach of the Agreement, the arbitrator may take into consideration, among other things, any disruption to the Project, lost production capacity in the Subject Wells, and costs of replacement water resulting from Defendants' breach of their funding obligations hereunder. Any arbitration award against the Debtors is subject to Section 2.5 herein. The Parties acknowledge and agree that each of the Plaintiffs, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to seek declaratory and/or injunctive relief in a state or federal court action against Defendants, notwithstanding the initiation or resolution of any arbitration proceeding under this Article 13. The Plaintiffs agree that they will refrain from pursuing any claim or lawsuit for injunctive or declaratory relief against Defendants based on the same factual circumstances, pending receipt of the arbitrator's determination. The Parties understand and agree that the record from any

arbitration will be admissible in any future claim or lawsuit by Plaintiffs against Defendants or AISLIC, or by Defendants or AISLIC against Plaintiffs, for injunctive or declaratory relief based on the same factual circumstances.

13.3 Procedures Applicable To Arbitration of Future Perchlorate Contamination Disputes And Arbitration of Lump Sum

13.3.1 Panel of Arbitrators. Future Perchlorate Contamination Disputes pursuant to Article 10 hereof and Arbitration of Lump Sum pursuant to Section 5.2.6 and 9.1.7 hereof shall be decided by a panel of three impartial arbitrators qualified to serve as arbitrators. The list in Exhibit "BB" consists of eleven (11) approved arbitrators. The list of arbitrators may be supplemented or amended by mutual agreement of the Parties in writing. An arbitration panel of three (3) shall be chosen by agreement of the parties involved in the dispute. If the parties involved in the dispute are unable to reach agreement, the panel of three (3) arbitrators shall be selected by each side striking one arbitrator from the list in succession (beginning with Plaintiffs) until only a panel of three arbitrators remains. Plaintiffs shall strike one arbitrator within five (5) Working Days of notice of the arbitration. (Defendants and AISLIC being considered one side for purposes of such strikes.) Each successive strike shall take place within two (2) Working Days thereafter. Notice shall be given pursuant to the provisions of Section 15.4 hereof. If the list of eleven (11) approved arbitrators needs to be supplemented in order to assure a complete list of eleven (11) available arbitrators before such a selection, the parties to the dispute shall supplement the list by mutual agreement, or in the absence of such agreement, the list shall be supplemented by the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service ("JAMS") in Los Angeles (or a mutually agreeable substitute). If the method described above, does not identify a person available to act as arbitrator for any particular dispute, the parties involved in the dispute shall

use their best efforts to select an arbitrator by mutual agreement. If the parties to the dispute are unable to reach agreement, the listing process set forth by JAMS Rule 15 shall govern.

13.3.2 Election to Arbitrate.

13.3.2.1 Future Perchlorate Contamination Disputes

If there is a dispute with respect to Future Perchlorate Contamination pursuant to Article 10 hereof, any Plaintiff may elect, in its sole discretion, to arbitrate said Future Perchlorate Contamination dispute in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 and this Section 13.3.2. A Plaintiff electing to arbitrate shall initiate the arbitration procedure described below by delivery of a Demand for Arbitration to all other Parties (excluding any that no longer legally exist) no later than thirty (30) Days either (i) after receipt of Whittaker's decision regarding an acceptable AISLIC Future Perchlorate Determination of Coverage as required by Section 10.1.1, or (ii) the expiration of the Notice Period under Section 10.1.1, whichever is later. Within fifteen (15) days of the selection or determination of the panel of arbitrators pursuant to Article 13.2.1 hereof, each party to the dispute shall submit to the arbitrators, and serve on all parties to the arbitration, a short statement of the dispute, their respective positions, and a proposed discovery and hearing schedule. The arbitrators shall be empowered to resolve all issues of law and fact relating to the dispute, including without limitation any issues relating to liability, compensatory damages, response costs and/or the nature and scope of the remedy associated with the presence of perchlorate, but shall not be empowered to award injunctive or declaratory relief. However, the arbitrators designated for any Future Perchlorate Contamination Dispute, may retain continuing jurisdiction after they render a final, binding decision to resolve any additional response cost and damage claims thereafter arising from the same, continuous or related pollution conditions that are involved in the dispute

for which they originally were designated. The Parties acknowledge and agree that each of the Plaintiffs, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to seek declaratory and/or injunctive relief in a state or federal court action against Defendants respecting any Future Perchlorate Contamination Dispute, notwithstanding the initiation or resolution of any arbitration proceeding under this Article 13. The Plaintiffs agree that they will refrain from pursuing any claim or lawsuit for injunctive or declaratory relief against Defendants based on the same factual circumstances, pending receipt of the arbitrator's determination.

13.3.2.2 Lump Sum Arbitration

If Plaintiffs, Whittaker, or AISLIC desire to initiate Lump Sum Arbitration pursuant to Section 5.2.6 and/or 9.1.7, the requesting party shall give written notice to all other Parties. The Parties shall meet and confer to resolve the dispute within fifteen (15) days after receipt of such written notice by the last Party to receive it. If the Parties are unable to resolve the dispute in good faith, the party that gave written notice of the dispute may initiate the arbitration procedure described below by delivery of a Demand for Arbitration to all other Parties (excluding any that no longer legally exist) no later than fifty (50) Days after receipt of the written notice of such dispute by the last party to receive it. Within fifteen (15) days after the selection or determination of the panel of arbitrators pursuant to Article 13.3.1 hereof, Plaintiffs, Whittaker and AISLIC shall submit to the arbitrators and serve on all parties to the arbitration a short statement of the dispute, their respective positions, and a proposed discovery and hearing schedule. The arbitrators shall be empowered to resolve all issues of fact and law relating to said Lump Sum Arbitration.

13.3.3 Preliminary Hearing. Within thirty (30) days after selection or determination of the panel of arbitrators, the arbitrators shall schedule a preliminary hearing. At

the preliminary hearing, the arbitrators shall decide any discovery and briefing issues and set dates, including a hearing date. In resolving discovery issues, the arbitrators shall consider expedition, cost effectiveness, fairness, and the needs of the Parties for adequate information with respect to the dispute.

13.3.4 Commencement of Arbitration. The arbitration hearing shall be scheduled no later than ninety (90) days after the initial preliminary hearing, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree in writing to extend the date or the arbitrators extend the date.

13.3.5 Decision of Panel Of Arbitrators Final. The arbitrators shall make a written decision, specifying the reasons for the decision, including detailed findings of fact and conclusions of law, within sixty (60) days after the hearing. The decision of at least two (2) of the three (3) panel members shall be binding and final, and there shall be no right to appeal the decision; provided, however, any party to the dispute may seek vacation or correction of the Panel's decision pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1286.2 (Grounds for vacation of award) or Section 1286.6 (Grounds for correction of award). Plaintiffs and Defendants, each collectively, shall equally share the expense of the three arbitrators and the arbitration proceeding. The arbitrators will be empowered *inter alia* to award response costs and damages. The arbitrators will not be empowered to award injunctive or declaratory relief or award punitive damages or determine coverage issues under the AISLIC Policy. Any arbitration award against the Debtors is subject to Section 2.5 herein. The Parties understand and agree that the record from any arbitration will be admissible in any future claim or lawsuit by Plaintiffs against Defendants for injunctive or declaratory relief based on the same factual circumstances.

13.3.6 Time Period to Complete Arbitration. The arbitration shall be completed within one hundred fifty (150) days of the preliminary hearing, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree in writing to extend the date or the arbitrators extend the date.

13.4 Entry of Judgment.

Judgment on the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in and enforced by any court of competent jurisdiction.

13.5 Location.

Arbitration proceedings, including hearings, good faith meetings and settlement conferences, shall take place in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties in writing. The Parties shall have the right to participate in any of the arbitration proceedings by telephone.

13.6 Governing Law.

The arbitration, including any proceedings to enforce, confirm, modify or vacate an award, and any proceedings to enforce the terms of this Agreement, shall be governed by the laws of the State of California and applicable federal law.

ARTICLE 14. INSURANCE ISSUES RELATED TO THE AISLIC POLICY

14.1 Condition M of AISLIC Policy

The Parties acknowledge and agree that Condition M of the AISLIC Policy provides as follows:

> Action Against Company – No action shall lie against the Company, unless as a condition precedent thereto, there shall have been full compliance with all of the terms of this Policy, nor until the amount of the Insured's obligation to pay shall have been finally determined either by judgment against the Insured after actual trial or by written agreement of the Insured, the claimant and the Company.
>
> Any person or organization or the legal representative thereof who has secured such judgment or written agreement shall thereafter be entitled to recover under this Policy to the extent of the insurance afforded by the Policy. No person or organization

shall have any right under this Policy to join the Company as a party to any action against the Insured to determine the Insured's liability, nor shall the Company be impleaded by the Insured or his legal representative. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Insured or of the Insured's estate shall not relieve the Company of its obligations hereunder.

14.2 Effect of This Agreement Under Condition M

Solely to resolve the effect of this Agreement under Condition M of the AISLIC Policy, and not to apply to or affect any other provision of the AISLIC Policy, or affect the terms of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement, nor to affect any other claims for coverage by Whittaker, the Parties agree as set forth in this Section 14.2 as follows. Provided that an arbitration award or Cost Consultant determination is issued pursuant to and in accordance with this Agreement, including but not limited to Articles 7 and 13, and that (a) the time for filing a petition to vacate or correct the arbitrator's or Cost Consultant's decision has expired or such filing has been waived by agreement or (b) any petition filed to vacate or correct the arbitrator's or Cost Consultant's decision, pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure Section 1286.2 (Grounds for vacation of award) or Section 1286.6 (Grounds for correction of award), is finally adjudicated or dismissed (hereinafter referred to as "Final Arbitration Awards"), AISLIC and Whittaker agree as follows:

i) a Final Arbitration Award issued in favor of Plaintiffs and against Whittaker pursuant to and in accordance with this Agreement shall be deemed to be "a judgment against Insured [Whittaker] after actual trial"; and

ii) any written settlement agreement executed by Plaintiffs, Whittaker, and AISLIC or executed by Plaintiffs and Whittaker (with written consent of AISLIC) on issues or disputes presented to or which could properly be presented to an arbitrator(s) or Cost Consultant pursuant to this Agreement shall be deemed to be

"written agreement of the Insured [Whittaker], the claimant [Plaintiffs] and the Company [AISLIC]", as those quoted phrases are used in Condition M "Action Against Company" of the AISLIC Policy.

14.3 Written Agreement

This Agreement shall be deemed to be "written agreement of the Insured [Whittaker], the claimant [Plaintiffs] and the Company [AISLIC]" as that quoted phrase is used in Condition M "Action Against Company" of the AISLIC Policy.

14.4 Full Compliance

AISLIC agrees that, as of the date that AISLIC executes this Agreement, Whittaker's actions have been in "full compliance with all of the terms of [the AISLIC] Policy" with respect to this Agreement, as said quoted phrase is used in Condition M "Action Against Company" of the AISLIC Policy.

14.5 Covered Claims

Except with respect to the negotiation, arbitration, or litigation of a Non-Subject Well Future Perchlorate Circumstance, AISLIC agrees that (1) all costs, expenses, and obligations incurred by Whittaker pursuant to this Agreement shall be treated as a covered claim under AISLIC Policy Coverages A, B, C, D, E, or F, without reservation of coverage rights to the extent that limits remain under AISLIC Policy Coverages A-F and (2) all costs, expenses, and obligations incurred by Whittaker pursuant to this Agreement shall be paid from either SF Escrow 1, from SF Escrow 2 (under Section IV.F.6.a(iii) of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement), or from any remaining applicable limits of the AISLIC Policy under Coverages A, B, C, D, E, or F, as provided in the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement.

14.6 Proceedings Under Article 10

With respect to the negotiation, arbitration, or litigation of a Non-Subject Well Future Perchlorate Circumstance pursuant to Article 10 of this Agreement, AISLIC affirms that it agrees to abide by the obligations set forth in that Article 10. In the event that AISLIC makes a determination of coverage and Whittaker notifies of its satisfaction with such determination pursuant to Article 10 of this Agreement, then the agreements, rights and obligations set forth in Section 14.2 of this Article 14 shall apply with respect to the arbitration of such Non-Subject Well Future Perchlorate Circumstance.

14.7 AISLIC Reservation of Rights

AISLIC reserves all rights of subrogation or contribution pursuant to the AISLIC policy and law with respect to any payments made hereunder, except any claims of subrogation or contribution against the Plaintiffs.

14.8 No Amendment or Waiver

Without limiting the obligations of Whittaker and AISLIC as set forth in this Article 14 of this Agreement, nothing herein shall constitute an amendment of any terms or conditions of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement (including but not limited to, those terms related to funding of settlement of the Underlying Action), or a waiver or amendment of any duties, obligations, reservations, or rights, if any, of AISLIC or Whittaker under the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement. In particular, but not by way of limitation, AISLIC and Whittaker disagree over whether Section VI.C.3 of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement independently obligates AISLIC to cover future perchlorate claims without reservation of rights and whether and to what extent, if any, AISLIC has reserved its defenses to

coverage. Nothing in this Article 14, is intended to affect, or shall affect, the resolution of that dispute.

14.9 Coverages K and L

Reference in this Article 14 to Coverages A-F shall not under any circumstances be deemed to affect any duties, obligations, reservations, or rights, if any, of AISLIC or Whittaker with respect to Coverages K and L. In particular, but not by way of limitation, the Parties agree that Coverages K and L are under all circumstances limits of liability that are "inapplicable" to Loss sustained for Clean-up Costs incurred after the Termination Date of the AISLIC Policy.

14.10 Additional Clarifications Regarding AISLIC Policy and Other Agreements

14.10.1 Nothing in this Agreement confers the status of an insured or additional insured or the rights of an insured or additional insured with respect to the AISLIC Policy on any person or entity.

14.10.2 Except as expressly set forth in this Article 14, this Agreement does not alter the rights, duties and obligations between Whittaker and AISLIC under (a) the AISLIC Policy or (b) any other agreements, including but not limited to the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement.

14.10.3 The parties agree that nothing in this Agreement shall under any circumstances require AISLIC to make any payment or fulfill any duty or obligation after its applicable limit of liability is exhausted.

14.10.4 Nothing herein shall be deemed or interpreted to alter or amend, nor waive or affect, the terms of Condition C of Section VII, Conditions of the AISLIC Policy.

14.10.5 Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any rights of Whittaker against any of its insurers other than AISLIC or under any of its insurance policies other than the AISLIC Policy.

ARTICLE 15. PUBLIC AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

15.1 Background of Intent of the Parties

In entering into this Agreement, the Parties are aware that federal and state Public Funding Sources may be or become available to assist in implementing the Project as well as remedial and/or source control activities to be conducted at or in the vicinity of the Site respecting perchlorate contamination. Federal funds may be available by virtue of the United States Department of Defense involvement and activities conducted at or in the vicinity of the Site. State funds may be available to assist in evaluating and implementing an investigatory/remedial program that may be regionally based, including but not limited to the restoration/containment work contemplated under this Agreement and remedial source control activities to be conducted at the Site.

15.2 Obtaining Funds from Public Funding Sources

The Plaintiffs shall use good faith efforts, in a manner consistent with each of the Plaintiffs' and their representatives' individual and unique obligations under applicable law, to obtain funds from Public Funding Sources so as to provide for reasonable and necessary: (1) costs associated with the Project, including costs to implement the Project, Project Modification, and cost overruns, as identified by Plaintiffs; (2) continued off-Site groundwater monitoring with respect to perchlorate contamination; (3) off-Site response activities in the alluvium and Saugus Formation that address perchlorate contamination; and (4) on-Site source removal activities with respect to perchlorate contamination. To the extent permissible under all applicable laws and the requirements of specific funding authorizations, funding from Public Funding Sources shall

be allocated, credited, and utilized to cover any of the aforementioned categories of reasonable and necessary costs in the above order of priority. The Parties shall comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations regarding lobbying disclosures in their efforts to obtain funding from Public Funding sources. Whittaker shall cooperate in seeking such funds.

Prior to determination of the Lump Sum pursuant to Section 5.2.6, the reasonable and necessary outside consultant lobbying costs incurred by Plaintiffs and Whittaker that are directly related to the perchlorate contamination and seeking of funding under this Article, shall be Project O&M Costs, and will be included in the Estimate of Project O&M, subject to an annual cap of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) on Plaintiffs' outside fees and costs and one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) on Whittaker's outside fees and costs. In no event shall such "outside fees and costs" include campaign donations or similar donations. Upon request of any Party, a full accounting of such costs shall be provided. The obligation to reimburse lobbying costs shall cease in the year 2011, but such costs may be requested thereafter upon a showing of both good cause and positive results, but in no event later than January 1, 2019.

15.3 Administration of Funds from Public Funding Sources

Plaintiffs shall document, account for, and administer all Public Funding Sources funds received by them in conformity with all applicable laws and all requirements of the administrators of Public Funding Sources.

15.4 Conformity with Public Funding Sources Requirements

Plaintiffs shall design, build, operate and maintain their respective restoration/containment work projects contemplated under this Agreement in conformity with all applicable requirements of the Public Funding Sources from which funds have been secured. If Public Funding Sources have requirements which conflict with this Agreement, the Parties shall

meet and negotiate in good faith to amend this Agreement to conform to the requirements of the Public Funding Sources in a manner that preserves the purposes for the use of such funds as much as possible in a manner consistent with the Parties' intent as contemplated in this Agreement. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Article 15 or any other provision of this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement is intended to waive or otherwise effectuate a release, nor shall any Party provide a release of the United States Department of Defense or any other agency or instrumentality of the United States in connection with any alleged liability same may have under federal or state law arising out of or relating to any involvement in operations, waste disposal, or other activities at or in the vicinity of the Site.

ARTICLE 16. MISCELLANEOUS

16.1 Governing Law

This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of California, without reference to choice of law rules.

16.2 Waiver

No waiver by a Party of any provision of this Agreement shall be valid unless in writing and signed by an authorized representative of such Party. The waiver by any Party of any failure on the part of another Party to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver of any future or continuing failure or failures.

16.3 Amendment of the Agreement

No amendment of this Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties unless it is in writing and executed by all of the Parties (excluding any that no longer legally exist or that do not respond to communications directed to the address for that Party specified below or to such other address as has been designated in accordance with Section 16.4). This Agreement and the

exhibits attached hereto set forth all of the covenants, provisions, agreements, conditions and understandings with respect to the matters addressed in this Agreement and constitute a complete integration.

16.4 Notices

All notices and communications required or permitted to be delivered to the Parties, Steadfast and any Buyer pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and (a) delivered personally or (b) sent by a recognized overnight mail or courier service, with delivery receipt requested, or (c) sent by facsimile communication with receipt confirmed by telephone, to the following addresses (or to such other address as may from time to time be specified in writing by the addressee):

Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173
Attn: Dan Masnada, General Manager
Telephone: (661) 297-1600
Facsimile: (661) 297-1610
E-mail: dmasnada@clwa.org

Valencia Water Company
24631 Rockefeller Ave.
P. O. Box 5904
Valencia, CA 91385-5904
Attn: Robert J. DiPrimio, President
Telephone: (661) 294-1150
Facsimile: (661) 294-3806
E-mail: rdiprimio@valencia.com

Newhall County Water District
23780 North Pine St.
P. O. Box 220970
Santa Clarita, CA 91321-0970
Attn: Stephen L. Cole, General Manager
Telephone: (661) 259-3610
Facsimile: (661) 259-9673
E-mail: scole@ncwd.org

Santa Clarita Water Company
22722 West Soledad Canyon Road
P. O. Box 903
Santa Clarita, CA 91380-9003
Attn: William J. Manetta, President
Telephone: (661) 259-2737
Facsimile: (661) 286-4333
E-mail: wmanetta@scwater.org

with a copy for all of the above to:

Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliott LLP
445 South Figueroa Street, 31st Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071-1602
Attn: Frederic A. Fudacz, Esq.
Telephone: (213) 612-7823
Facsimile: (213) 612-7801
E-mail: ffudacz@nossaman.com

Whittaker Corporation
Eric Lardiere, Esq.
Vice-President, Secretary and General Counsel
Whittaker Corporation
1955 N. Surveyor Ave.
Simi Valley, CA 93063-3349
E-mail: elardiere@wkr.com

with copies for Whittaker Corporation to:

Reynold L. Siemens, Esq.
Heller Ehrman LLP
333 S. Hope Street
Suite 3900
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3043
Fax: 213-614-1868
Email: rsiemens@hewm.com

and

Richard A. Dongell, Esq.
Dongell Lawrence Finney Claypool LLP
707 Wilshire Boulevard, 45th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213-943-6100 telephone
213-943-6101 facsimile

American International Specialty Lines Insurance Company as Administrator of SF Escrow 1:

Stacy Parker, Complex Claim Director
AIG Domestic Claims, Inc.
Pollution Insurance Products High Profile Unit
175 Water Street, 12th Floor
New York, New York 10038
Telephone: (212) 458-2910
Fax: (866) 261-3935

with a copy to:

Richard W. Bryan, Esq.
Erin N. McGonagle, Esq.
Jackson & Campbell, P.C.
1120 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-3437
Telephone: (202) 457-1600
Fax: (202) 457-1678

Santa Clarita, L.L.C.
Remediation Financial, Inc.
Remediation Financial, Inc., Managing Member
Great American Tower
3200 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1570
Phoenix, Arizona 85296
Attn: Myla D. Bobrow, Pres. & CEO
Remediation Financial, Inc.

with a copy for Santa Clarita, L.L.C. and Remediation Financial, Inc. to:

Lawrence J. Hilton, Esq./William E. Halle, Esq.
Hewitt & O'Neil LLP
19900 MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 1050
Irvine, California 92612

Bermite Recovery LLC
Remediation Financial, Inc., Managing Member
Great American Tower
3200 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1570
Phoenix, Arizona 85296
Attn: Myla D. Bobrow, Pres. & CEO
Remediation Financial, Inc.

with a copy for Santa Clarita, L.L.C., Remediation Financial, Inc., and Bermite Recovery LLC to:

Avion Holdings, Inc.
Re: Remediation Financial Inc.
Suite B-204
15290 N. 78th Way
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
Fax: 480-905-0469

and

Alisa C. Lacey, Esq.
Stinson Morrison Hecker, LLP
1850 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2100
Phoenix, AZ 85004-6925
Telephone: (602) 212-8628
Facsimile: (602) 586-5237
E-Mail: alacey@stinson.com

American International Specialty Lines Insurance Company

Stacy B. Parker, Complex Claim Director
AIG Domestic Claims, Inc.
P & C Severity Claims
Pollution Insurance Products High Profile Unit
175 Water Street, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10038
Telephone: (212) 458-6364
Facsimile: (866) 253-0395

with a copy to:

Richard W. Bryan, Esq.
Erin N. McGonagle, Esq.
Jackson & Campbell, P.C.
1120 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-3437
Telephone: (202) 457-1600
Facsimile: (202) 457-1678
E-mail: rbryan@jackscamp.com
emcgonagle@jackscamp.com

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Steadfast Insurance Company

Zurich North America
1400 American Lane
Schaumberg, IL 60196
Attn: General Counsel
E claim # 912-0038512

with a copy for Steadfast to:

Terry D. Avchen, Esq.
Christensen, Miller, Fink, Jacobs, Glaser, Weil & Shapiro
10250 Constellation Boulevard, 19th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90067
Telephone: (310) 556-2920
Fax: (310) 556-2920

and

Neil Selman, Esq.
Selman Breitman, LLP
11766 Wilshire Blvd
6th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90025-6538
Telephone: (310) 689-7070
Fax: (310) 473-2525

Buyer:

SunCal Santa Clarita LLC
c/o SunCal Companies
21900 Burbank Blvd.
Woodland Hills, CA 12367
Attn: Frank Faye
Telephone: (818) 444-1600
Fax: (818) 444-5501

with copies to:

SunCal Companies
2392 Morse Avenue
Irvine, CA 92614
Attn: Mr. Bruce Elieff
Bruce V. Cook, Esq.
Telephone: (949) 777-4000
Facsimile: (949) 7774280

Cherokee Santa Clarita, LLC
c/o Cherokee Investment Partners
4600 Ulster Street
Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80237
Attn: Mr. Dwight Stenseth
Mr. Guy Arnold
Telephone: (303) 689-1460
Facsimile: 303-689-1461

16.5 Computation of Time

In computing any period of time under this Agreement, where the last day would fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal or California state holiday, the period shall run until 5 p.m. Pacific Time on the next Working Day.

16.6 Counterparts

This Agreement will be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same instrument.

16.7 Assignment

No Party shall assign or otherwise transfer its rights or obligations hereunder without the other Parties' prior written consent, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the respective successors and permitted assigns of the Parties.

16.8 Cooperation

Each Party agrees to execute and deliver such further documents and to perform such further acts as may be reasonable and necessary to carry out the provisions of this Agreement or to effectuate its intent.

16.9 Joint Drafting and Negotiation/Legal Counsel

This Agreement has been jointly negotiated and drafted. The language of this Agreement shall be construed as a whole according to its fair meaning and without regard to or aid of Civil Code Section 1654 and similar judicial rules of construction. Each Party has been advised in connection herewith by counsel of its own choosing.

16.10 Article and Section Headings and Captions

Article and Section headings and captions used in this Agreement are for reference only and shall not be considered in any way in connection with the interpretation or enforcement of this Agreement.

16.11 No Third Party Beneficiaries

No third party shall be entitled to claim or enforce any rights hereunder except (1) Buyer and BRLLC, but only to the extent expressly provided in this Agreement, and (2) persons specifically released in Section 12.1 are entitled to claim the benefit of and enforce such releases.

16.12 Severability

In the event that any provision of this Agreement is determined by a court to be invalid, the court shall reform the provision in a manner that is both consistent with the intent of the Parties and legally valid. The remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby.

16.13 Successors and Assigns

All covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement by or on behalf of any of the Parties hereto shall bind and inure to the benefit of their respective successors and permitted assigns, whether so expressed or not, including any Trustee appointed in the Bankruptcy Cases or a subsequently converted Chapter 7 case or cases.

16.14 Organization/Authorization

Each of the Parties to this Agreement hereby respectively represents and warrants to the others that each of them is a duly organized or constituted entity, with all requisite power to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, and that the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement have been duly authorized by all necessary action of the board of directors or other governing body of such Party, and will not result in a violation of such Party's organizational documents. RFI and SCLLC represent and warrant that, upon the Effective Date, this Agreement will have received any and all approvals required by the Bankruptcy Court in their respective bankruptcy cases to make this Agreement enforceable as against them.

16.15 No Assignment of Claims

Other than the assignment provided in Section VII of the Coverage and Claims Settlement Agreement and the assignment provided in the Purchase & Sales Agreement between RFI Parties and Whittaker, there has been no assignment of claims.

16.16 No Admission /Not Insurance

This Agreement effectuates settlement of claims that are disputed, contested and denied. Neither this Agreement nor any Party's performance under this Agreement is intended to be or shall be asserted by any other Party to be an admission of any kind or character whatsoever, nor

shall it be deemed to have precedential effect in any other dealings between or among the Parties in any other context. Nothing herein shall be deemed to constitute an insurance policy.

16.17 No Prejudice to Buyer

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prejudice any rights, claims, or defenses, that a Buyer, as defined herein, of the Site may have under applicable federal or state law, or to impose any monetary obligations or liability on the Buyer.

16.18 Entire Agreement

Except as expressly provided herein, this Agreement is the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements between the Parties with respect thereto. In the event of any conflict between the terms of this Agreement and the Interim Agreement or the First Amendment, the terms of this Agreement shall control.

16.19 Survival

Except as expressly set forth herein, each and all of the releases, representations, warranties, covenants, and agreements in this Agreement and in the Interim Agreement shall survive the execution and delivery of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by the undersigned, effective as of the date first written above.

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY

By: DAN MASNADA
Its: GENERAL MANAGER

NEWHALL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By: STEPHEN L. COLE
Its: General Manager

SANTA CLARITA WATER COMPANY

By: R. J. Kelly
Its: President

VALENCIA WATER COMPANY

By: Robert J. DiPrimio
Its: President

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WHITTAKER CORPORATION

By: Eric G. Lardiere
Its: Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel

SANTA CLARITA, L.L.C.
By: Remediation Financial, Inc.,
Its: Managing Member

By: Myla D. Bobrow
Its: President & CEO

REMEDIATION FINANCIAL, INC.

By: Myla D. Bobrow
Its: President & CEO

AIG DOMESTIC CLAIMS, INC., the duly authorized claims handling agent of:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SPECIALTY LINES INSURANCE COMPANY, in its capacity as "Administrator" of "SF Escrow 1 Account" and as insurer of Whittaker

By:
Its:

WHITTAKER CORPORATION

By: _____
Its: _____

SANTA CLARITA, L.L.C.
By: Remediation Financial, Inc.,
Its: Managing Member

Myla D. Bobrow, Pres & CEO
By: Myla D. Bobrow
Its: President & CEO

REMEDIATION FINANCIAL, INC.

Myla D. Bobrow, Pres & CEO
By: Myla D. Bobrow
Its: President & CEO

AIG DOMESTIC CLAIMS, INC., the duly authorized claims handling agent of:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SPECIALTY LINES INSURANCE COMPANY, in its capacity as "Administrator" of "SF Escrow 1 Account" and as insurer of Whittaker

By: _____
Its: _____

WHITTAKER CORPORATION

By: _____
Its: _____

SANTA CLARITA, L.L.C.
By: Remediation Financial, Inc.,
Its: Managing Member

By: Myla D. Bobrow
Its: President & CEO

REMEDIATION FINANCIAL, INC.

By: Myla D. Bobrow
Its: President & CEO

AIG DOMESTIC CLAIMS, INC., the duly authorized claims handling agent of:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SPECIALTY LINES INSURANCE COMPANY, in its capacity as "Administrator" of "SF Escrow 1 Account" and as insurer of Whittaker

By: Glenn M. Simaro
Its: Director

REVIEWED AND APPROVED:

AVION HOLDINGS, LLC, in its limited capacity as designated representative for the Bankruptcy Estates.

By: G. Neil Elsey
Its: Managing Member

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A	Description of SCLLC Property
Exhibit B	Description of BRLLC Property
Exhibit C	Description of Distribution Pipelines
Exhibit D	Pro-Forma Joint Estimate of Project O&M Costs
Exhibit E	Past Design Costs
Exhibit F	Project Description
Exhibit G	Estimate of Project Capital Costs
Exhibit H-1	Project Capital Costs Escrow Instructions
Exhibit H-2	Project O&M Costs Escrow Instructions
Exhibit I	Estimate of Q2 Capital Costs
Exhibit J	Q2 Capital Costs Joint Escrow Agreement and Instructions
Exhibit K-1	Amendment No. 1 to Joint Q2 Escrow Agreement and Instructions
Exhibit K-2	Amendment No. 2 to Joint Q2 Escrow Agreement and Instructions
Exhibit L	Estimate of Q2 O&M Costs
Exhibit M	Description of Magic Mountain Wells
Exhibit N	Description of Well Closure
Exhibit O	Description of Stadium Replacement Well
Exhibit P	Replacement Well/Distribution Pipeline Capital Costs Escrow Instructions
Exhibit Q	Description of V-206 Replacement Well and Closure of V157 Well
Exhibit R	Cost Allocation for Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells & Associated Pipelines
Exhibit S	Estimate of Distribution Pipelines and Replacement Wells Capital Costs
Exhibit T	List of Approved Contracts
Exhibit U	Identification of Presently Existing Saugus and Alluvial Production Wells
Exhibit V	Form of CGL Policy

Exhibit W	Form of EIL Policy
Exhibit X	Form of Earthquake Policy
Exhibit Y	Form of First Party Property Insurance Policy
Exhibit Z	Section 12.1.6 Documents
Exhibit AA	List of Approved Arbitrators
Exhibit BB	List of Approved Arbitrators for Future Perchlorate Contamination Disputes and Lump Sum Arbitration
Exhibit CC	AWWA Standard for Disinfection of Wells and Sample Worksheet

C. Taylor Ashworth, AZ Bar #010143
Alisa C. Lacey, AZ Bar #010571
Christopher Graver, AZ Bar #013235
STINSON MORRISON HECKER LLP
1850 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2100
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-4584
Tel: (602) 279-1600
Fax: (602) 240-6925

Attorneys for Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

In re RFI REALTY, INC., *et al.*, Debtors.	Chapter 11 Case No. 2-04-bk-10486-CGC JOINTLY ADMINISTERED WITH: 2-04-bk-11910-CGC; 2-04-bk-11911-CGC; and 2-04-bk-17294-CGC
THIS FILING APPLIES TO THE FOLLOWING DEBTORS: ■ ALL DEBTORS □ SPECIFIED DEBTORS	**SUPPLEMENT AND AMENDMENT TO MOTION TO ASSUME DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH CITY OF SANTA CLARITA PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. §365** **and** **NOTICE OF HEARING THEREON** **Hearing Date: 4/26/05** **Time: 1:30 p.m.** **Courtroom: 601**

RFI Realty, Inc. ("Realty"), Remediation Financial, Inc. ("RFI"), Santa Clarita, L.L.C. ("SCLLC"), and Bermite Recovery, L.L.C. ("Bermite"), debtors and debtors-in-possession in the above-referenced jointly administered bankruptcy proceedings ("Debtors"), pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 106(a) and 365, Fed. R. Bank. P. 6006, and Local Rule 6006-1, supplement and amend their pending Motion to Assume Development Agreement with City of Santa Clarita Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §365 ("Motion") as follows:

Request for Assumption by Bermite: The Motion requests approval for SCLLC to assume the Development Agreement (described at paragraph 9 of the Motion) which covers the SCLLC Parcel, a 996-acre parcel described at paragraph 5 of the Motion. Debtors inadvertently omitted to request in their Motion that the Development Agreement also be assumed by Debtor Bermite with respect to the Bermite Parcel. The Bermite Parcel, incompletely described in paragraph 6 of the Motion, is an approximately 23-acre portion of the original 996-acre SCLLC Parcel covered by the Development Agreement. The Motion correctly stated that the Development Agreement covers the 996 acres, but inasmuch as Bermite now owns 23 of those acres, Debtors request that the Court authorize the Development Agreement to be assumed by Bermite as it is applicable to Bermite in connection with Bermite's ownership interests in and to the Bermite Parcel.

Interested Parties. Any party who claims an interest in the Development Agreement or the Bermite Parcel has already been identified in the Motion.

No Defaults or Cure Obligations. Bermite is not in default under the Development Agreement. Further, Debtors have continued to investigate since filing the Motion, and have determined that no fees are due either by Bermite or by SCLLC to the Via Princessa B&T District or the Bouquet Canyon B&T District, and hereby amend the Motion to so allege.

Amendment to Allegations Concerning PERC Settlement. The Motion alleges, at paragraph 22, that the PERC settlement required SCLLC to take additional actions; it should have alleged that the PERC settlement required the *City* to take additional actions, the effect of which was to place burdens on the Development Agreement which SCLLC and Bermite had not bargained for. Specifically, the City contractually agreed with the PERC Plaintiffs - but not with SCLLC or Bermite - to apply a higher standard of environmental scrutiny and examination to certain portions of the Development Agreement and its Conditions of Approval under the California Environmental Quality Act ("***CEQA***") than might otherwise be permissible. Such a unilateral amendment to the Development Agreement and entitlements package of rights, upon which SCLLC and Bermite had the right to rely absent their express written approval to the contrary, is expressly prohibited by the Development Agreement and constitutes a breach of the City's obligation of good faith and fair dealing imposed upon it, as a contracting party, under California law.

Supplementation of Exhibit E. Page 4 of Exhibit E to the Motion (the PERC settlement) was accidentally omitted. Copies of the missing page have been provided to counsel. An amended Exhibit E, including page 4, is attached hereto.[1]

Hearing. The Motion has been noticed out for accelerated hearing on April 26, 2005, at 1:30 p.m. At that hearing Debtors will request approval of the Motion, as hereby supplemented and amended. This Supplement and Amendment is being served on all parties who received notice of the Motion.

Relief Requested. Except as supplemented and amended above, Debtors here incorporate the Motion by this reference, and request that the Court grant the relief requested therein as to Bermite as well as SCLLC, to the extent applicable to Bermite in connection with Bermite's ownership interests in and to the Bermite Parcel

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 13th day of April, 2005.

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By: /s/ CTG (#013235)

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[1] To avoid confusion, Debtors have also redacted their counsel's extraneous handwritten note on page 5 of Amended Exhibit E.

Copy of the foregoing sent this 13th day of April 2005, to:

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AMENDED EXHIBIT "E"

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FILED
LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT
MAY 21 2002
JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK
BY MARISOL LOMELI, DEPUTY

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CENTRAL DISTRICT

PERC - PEOPLE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE CLEAN-UP, INC., a California non-profit, public benefit corporation, ADAM FORD, an individual, and GLORIA DONNELLY, an individual, Plaintiffs and Petitioners, Vs. BERMITE RECOVERY, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT, INC. an Arizona corporation SANTA CLARITA, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, REMEDIATION FINANCIAL, INC., an Arizona corporation, STEADFAST SANTA CLARITA HOLDINGS, L.L.C., a limited liability company, WHITTAKER CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, PORTA BELLA LENDER, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and Defendant Does 1 to 200, inclusive Defendants and Respondents.	CASE NO. BC 256686 SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT Assigned to Dept. 68 CEQA Related Case Potentially Related Cases: BC 254794 BC 251374 BS 72129

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that plaintiffs and petitioners PERC - PEOPLE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE CLEAN-UP, INC., ADAM FORD and GLORIA DONNELLY ("Plaintiffs'), and their counsel of record, and defendant and respondent City of Santa Clarita ("the City'), and its counsel of record, have reached the following Settlement Agreement in the above-entitled case:

1. The following definitions shall apply for all purposes to each and every term and condition of this Settlement Agreement:

a. "City" means defendant City of Santa Clarita, including without limitation the Santa Clarita City Council and all officers, officials and employees of the City of Santa Clarita whether elected or appointed..

b. "Discretionary Actions" and "Discretionary Approvals" mean any discretionary actions or discretionary approvals of the City, as defined in Section 1(i) of the Porta Bella Development Agreement. **For purposes of this Settlement Agreement, these terms also include any amendment, modification or change to the Porta Bella Project and/or the Porta Bella Development Documents.**

c. "Porta Bella Development Documents" means (1) the Statement of Overriding Considerations, the Final EIR (SC 92-041040), dated January 7, 1994, and the Mitigation and Monitoring Program duly certified and/or adopted on April 25, 1995; (2) the Final Conditions of Approval, including the Porta Bella Specific Plan, Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 51599, Oak Tree Permit No. 91-003, and Master Case Nos. 91-164 and 93-012, all as duly adopted and passed on May 9, 1995; (3) Ordinance No. 95-6, duly adopted and passed on September 12, 1995; (4) Ordinance No. 96-4, duly adopted and passed on February 27, 1996; and (5) Development Agreement No. 96-535033, dated March 28, 1996 ("Porta Bella Development Agreement"). For purposes of this Settlement Agreement, this terms also includes the Porta Bella Project Memorandum of Understanding between the City and Defendant SCLLC, dated in March 1999, a copy of which is attached to the Petition and Complaint as Exhibit P.

d. "Petition and Complaint" means the First Amended Petition For Writ Of Mandate And Complaint For Declaratory Relief etc. that was filed by Plaintiffs/Petitioners on or about December 6, 2001.

e. "Porta Bella Project" means that certain real estate development project that is described in the Porta Bella Development Documents for the development of 996 acres of land in the City, which land is comprised of the Bermite Recovery Property, as defined in the Petition and Complaint and in Exhibit A thereto, and the Porta Bella Property, as defined in the Petition and Complaint and Exhibit B thereto.

2. Petitioners and the City mutually desire to enter into this Settlement Agreement for the benefit and protection of the public and the public treasury.

3. The City and Plaintiffs agree with respect to the annual compliance review of the Porta Bella Development Agreement that:

a. City will pursue prompt completion of its current annual compliance review, pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Porta Bella Development Agreement and Section 17.03.010 J of the Santa Clarita Unified Development Code.

b. City will thereafter conduct timely annual compliance reviews, commencing no later than March 30th of each calendar year, in accordance with Section 6(b) of the Porta Bella Development Agreement and Section 17.03.010 J of the Santa Clarita Unified Development Code.

c. City will give Plaintiffs and their counsel of record notice of each public hearing required by Section 6(b) of the Porta Bella Development Agreement. The notice will be addressed to Plaintiffs and their counsel at their respective addresses as shown in Paragraph 12 herein and shall be deposited in the U.S. mail at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. The failure of any person to receive notice pursuant to this subparagraph shall not be deemed a breach of this subparagraph by City or constitute grounds for any court to invalidate any of the actions of City for which the notice was given.

4. The City and Plaintiffs agree with respect to any Discretionary Actions and any Discretionary Approvals that:

a. **No Discretionary Actions or Discretionary Approvals shall be approved or adopted by the City and no Discretionary Actions or Discretionary Approvals contained in a settlement agreement or stipulation for entry of judgment in any case between the City and a third party or third parties shall be effective, unless the City has first complied with the California Planning and Zoning Law, Title 7 of the Government Code,** California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq.*, and the State CEQA Guidelines, Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15000 *et seq.*; provided, however, City will not seek to rely on any negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration **or addendum to an existing EIR** for any Discretionary Actions or Discretionary Approvals that could modify or eliminate Condition DS-12 of the Porta Bella Development Documents. If City prepares a Supplemental EIR for any of the Discretionary Actions or Discretionary Approvals, City shall not be deemed to have breached this subparagraph if a court determines that City should have instead prepared a Subsequent EIR.

b. The City will give Plaintiffs and their counsel of record notice as required by Public Resources Code Section 21092.2. The notice will be addressed to Plaintiffs and their counsel at their respective addresses as shown in Paragraph 12 herein. The failure of any person to receive notice pursuant to this subparagraph shall not (i) be deemed a breach of this subparagraph by the City or (ii) constitute grounds for any court to invalidate any action of the City as long as there has been substantial compliance with the requirements of this subparagraph.

5. Plaintiffs and the City, and their counsel of record, agree that:

a. Plaintiffs will dismiss the Petition and Complaint with prejudice as to the City within two (2) business days after the City Council of the City approves this Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Agreement and four (4) counterpart originals are signed by the Mayor of the City.

b. Plaintiffs will bear their own costs of suit and attorney fees arising from this action, notwithstanding the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5.

c. The City will bear its own costs of suit and attorney fees arising from this action.

6. The parties agree that this Settlement Agreement is a single, integrated written contract expressing the entire agreement of the undersigned parties. Nothing contained herein is intended, nor shall it be construed or deemed, to confer any rights, powers, privileges or obligations on any other person, party or entity who is not an undersigned party hereto.

7. Neither this Settlement Agreement nor any provision hereof may be amended, modified, changed, waived discharged or terminated except by an instrument in writing fully executed by the undersigned parties hereto or their successors in interest.

8. This Settlement Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which, when so executed, shall constitute one and the same instrument; provided, however, that in no case may this Settlement Agreement become effective and binding on any party until it has been fully executed by all of the parties whose signatures are called for hereinbelow.

9. Each of the undersigned parties and their counsel have jointly participated in the negotiation, preparation and drafting of this Settlement Agreement, and there shall be no construction of this Settlement Agreement one or another party based on claims of control over or drafting of the contents hereof.

10. The parties agree that, if any covenant, clause, waiver, release or other provision of this Settlement Agreement is held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Settlement Agreement shall continue to be binding on the undersigned parties hereto.

11. The parties mutually acknowledge and agree that damages are an inadequate remedy for any breach of this Settlement Agreement, whether innocent, negligent or intentional, by the parties hereto or their agents or employees. Consequently, the parties agree that this Settlement Agreement is enforceable by Specific Performance, and that no bond shall be required in connection with the granting or issuance of any temporary restraining order, injunction or other appellate or equitable relief in connection therewith.

12. All notices required to be given under the terms of this Settlement Agreement shall be given as follows:

TO ADAM FORD:	22202 Claibourne Lane Saugus, CA 91350
TO GLORIA DONNELLY:	23648 Latana Court Valencia, CA 91355
TO PERC:	23648 Latana Court Valencia, CA 91355
TO BAYLES & GRANNIS:	John Grannis, Esq. 535 N. Brand Blvd. #255 Glendale, CA 91203
TO HACKER, KANOWSKY:	Carl Kanowsky, Esq. 24510 Town Center Drive #200 Valencia, CA 91355
TO JENNIFER KILPATRICK:	26916 Podd St. Santa Clarita, CA 91351
TO CITY:	c/o City Clerk 23920 Valencia Blvd. #300 Valencia, CA 91355
TO CITY ATTORNEY:	Carl Newton, Esq. Burke Williams & Sorensen LLP 611 W. 6th Street, Suite 2500 Los Angeles, CA 90017

13. The notice requirements of Paragraphs 3 and 4 herein shall expire upon the recordation of the final map for Vesting Tract Map No. 51599. Thereafter, notice shall be given as provided by Government Code Section 65092 and Public Resources Code Section 21092.2.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned parties have set forth their respective signatures as of April 25, 2002.

Plaintiffs/Petitioners:

ADAM FORD

GLORIA DONNELLY

PERC – People for Environmentally Responsible Cleanup, Inc., a California corporation

By: ADAM FORD, President

Approved by:

Counsel for Plaintiffs/Petitioners:

BAYLES & GRANNIS

By: JOHN F. GRANNIS, Counsel for PERC

HACKER, KANOWSKY & BRALY

CARL KANOWSKY, Counsel for GLORIA DONNELLY

JENNIFER KILPATRICK, Counsel for ADAM FORD

13. The notice requirements of Paragraphs 3 and 4 herein shall expire upon the recordation of the final map for Vesting Tract Map No. 51599. Thereafter, notice shall be given as provided by Government Code Section 65092 and Public Resources Code Section 21092.2.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned parties have set forth their respective signatures as of April 25, 2002.

Plaintiffs/Petitioners:

ADAM FORD

GLORIA DONNELLY

PERC – People for Environmentally Responsible Cleanup, Inc., a California corporation

By: ADAM FORD, President

Approved by:

Counsel for Plaintiffs/Petitioners:

BAYLES & GRANNIS

By: JOHN F. GRANNIS, Counsel for PERC

HACKER, KANOWSKY & BRALY

CARL KANOWSKY, Counsel for GLORIA DONNELLY

JENNIFER KILPATRICK, Counsel for ADAM FORD

13. The notice requirements of Paragraphs 3 and 4 herein shall expire upon the recordation of the final map for Vesting Tract Map No. 51599. Thereafter, notice shall be given as provided by Government Code Section 65092 and Public Resources Code Section 21092.2.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned parties have set forth their respective signatures as of April 25, 2002.

Plaintiffs/Petitioners:

ADAM FORD

GLORIA DONNELLY

PERC – People for Environmentally Responsible Cleanup, Inc., a California corporation

By: ADAM FORD, President

Approved by:

Counsel for Plaintiffs/Petitioners:

BAYLES & GRANNIS

By: JOHN F. GRANNIS, Counsel for PERC

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Jennifer Kilpatrick

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Respondent/Defendant:

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

FRANK FERRY, Mayor

Approved:

Counsel for Defendant City of Santa Clarita:

BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN

By: CARL K. NEWTON, City Attorney

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, declare and certify as follows:

I am over the age of 18 years and employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am employed in the office of FRANDZEL ROBINS BLOOM & CSATO, L.C., members of the Bar of the above-entitled Court, and I made the service referred to below at their direction. My business address is 6500 Wilshire Boulevard, 17th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90048-4920.

On *May 21, 2002*, I served a true copy(ies) of the ***SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT***, the original(s) of which is affixed hereto, to the party(ies) hereinafter mentioned:

[BY MAIL] by depositing the same for collection and mailing at Los Angeles, California, on the date herein above set forth in this Certificate, in a sealed envelope(s) with the postage thereon fully prepaid, addressed as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

I have prepared the facsimile copy(ies) and/or the envelope(s) containing the copy(ies) to be served in accordance with the manner described above by placing the document(s) in Frandzel Robins Bloom & Csato, L.C.'s in-house delivery system for service in accordance with Frandzel Robins Bloom & Csato, L.C.'s ordinary business practices. I certify that I am fully familiar with the regular business practices of the law firm of Frandzel Robins Bloom & Csato, L.C. and I know the firm's procedures to be safe and reliable for delivery of said documents as described above.

I certify under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California and the United States of America, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on *May 21, 2002*, at Los Angeles, California.

Marsha McRoyal

Marsha McRoyal

Signature

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 9, 2011

PERCHLORATE DETECTED DURING ROUTINE TESTING
Well Removed from Service Pending Treatment Covered By Whittaker Bermite Settlement Agreement

Valencia Water Company has notified the Whittaker Bermite property owners that it will seek remediation funds to clean up a closed well near Santa Clarita City Hall following routine water quality testing that detected low levels of perchlorate. The remediation funds are being sought under a 2007 settlement agreement among Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Newhall County Water District, Santa Clarita Water Division and Valencia Water Company and Whittaker Corporation and others to address clean-up of impacted wells from the former munitions site.

In August 2010, Valencia Water Company detected perchlorate in Well 201 near City Hall. Although the perchlorate levels were within safe drinking water standards, the company immediately took the well out of service and notified the State Department of Public Health. Valencia Water Company continued to monitor the inactive well on a monthly basis. The most recent sample confirmed that perchlorate is still present and that wellhead treatment is needed as outlined by the settlement agreement with Whittaker Bermite.

"Our diligence in conducting extensive testing enabled us to quickly shut down the well and continue to provide safe water to our customers," said Keith Abercrombie, General Manager for Valencia Water Company. "The removal of this well from service will not have any near-term or long-term impacts on the quality or cost of water to our customers. To the extent it is even necessary, we will shift production to other wells elsewhere in the groundwater basin."

CLWA General Manager Dan Masnada said, "The closing of this well will not impact the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers' ability to adequately provide water to our customers and will not have a negative impact on the Valley's water supply. CLWA and the water retailers continue to ensure that all drinking water quality standards are met and long-term solutions are put in place to address the presence of perchlorate in small portions of the Valley's groundwater aquifers.

"In addition, a pending update of the 2010 Santa Clarita Valley Urban Water Management Plan will examine the presence of perchlorate in Well 201," Masnada said.

Valencia Water Company works cooperatively with and as a member of the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers to provide customers a mix of groundwater pumped from area wells and imported state water. In April 2007, the local water suppliers and the Whittaker Bermite

-more-

property owners negotiated a settlement, which establishes funding to address the clean-up of perchlorate from the former munitions site.

Last year, a $13 million treatment facility near Bouquet Canyon Road and the Santa Clara River came on line to treat perchlorate in groundwater emanating from the Whittaker Bermite property. That treatment facility is part of a larger program that includes the restoration of two perchlorate-impacted wells to extract contaminated groundwater and control the migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation aquifer. The cost of that "pump and treat" system is also covered under the settlement agreement that protects the public from paying for the remediation costs.

As part of the settlement, several wells were identified as potentially threatened by perchlorate, including Well 201. Thus, while the now-operational pump and treatment program is intended to control migration of perchlorate, the possibility of further contamination in the direction of groundwater flow was recognized before its installation, and provisions were incorporated in the program to treat any additional wells impacted by perchlorate. Initial operation of the pump and treatment remediation is functioning as planned, and is still applicable for both of its objectives – to control contaminant migration near the source and to extract perchlorate from the aquifer system. In short, the detection of perchlorate at Well 201 does not reflect any change in the anticipated long-term effectiveness of the containment and treatment remedy.

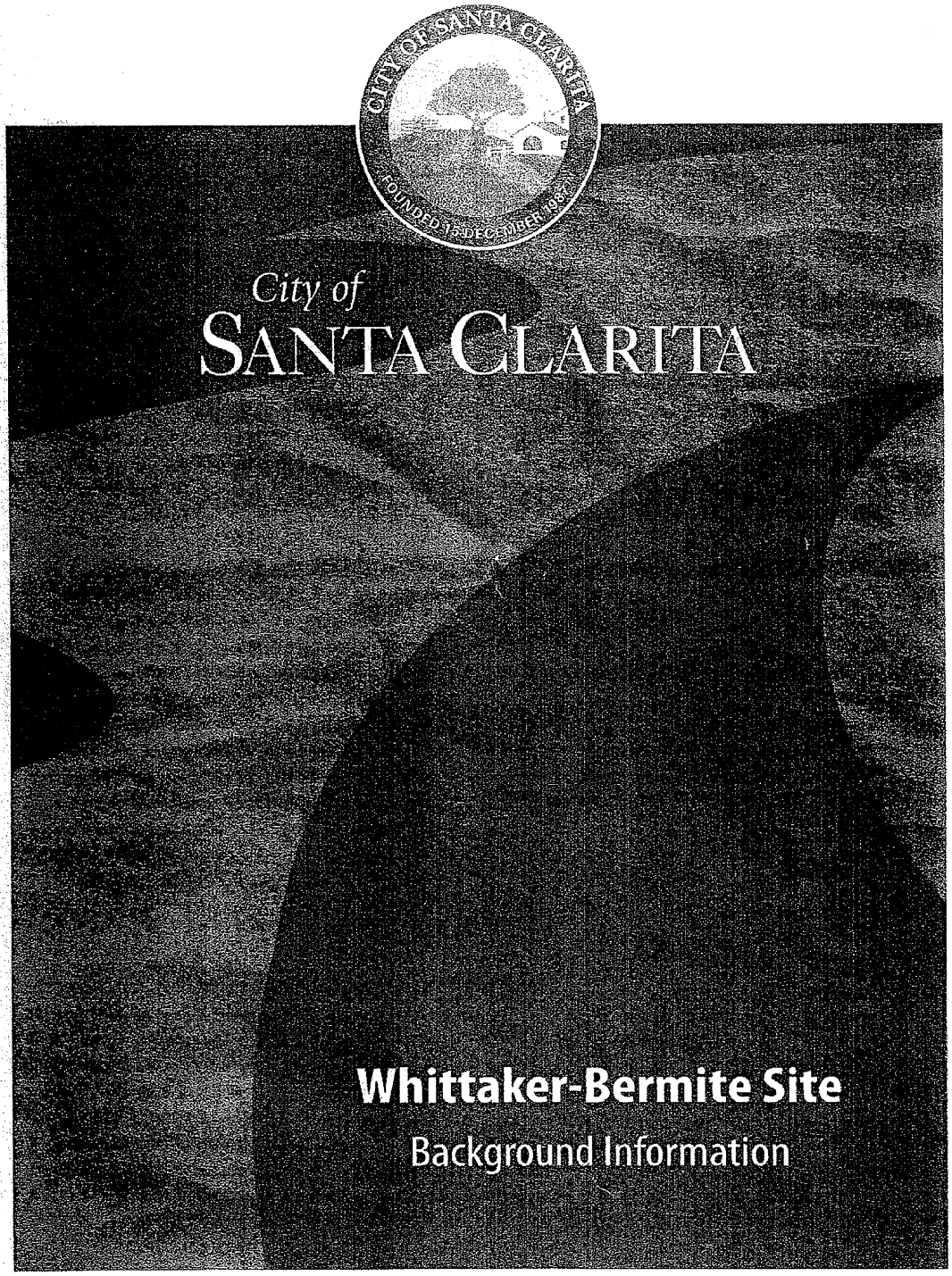
Prior impacted wells included Q2, a Valencia Water Company well that underwent successful wellhead treatment in 2005 utilizing the same treatment technology contemplated for Well 201, and today has no perchlorate detection. Since 1997, seven wells in the Santa Clarita Valley, including this most recent one, have been impacted by perchlorate. Three of those wells have been successfully treated and returned to service, two have been replaced, one is planned to be replaced and this most recent well will have treatment installed.

Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California with a maximum contaminant level (mcl) of 6 parts per billion (ppb). The Valencia Water Company test in August 2010 was 5 ppb. During the last several months, readings have varied from 5 to 12 ppb in the most recent test.

Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made ion used to form a variety of salts. Perchlorate is primarily used today as an oxidizer in solid rocket fuel and other propellants and to a lesser extent, in fireworks, explosives and air-bag inflators. It is highly soluble in water and has been detected in ground and surface water in 26 states. It has also been detected in water supplies in close proximity to sites where solid rocket fuel was manufactured or used, such as the Whittaker Bermite site.

Valencia Water Company is a water provider to 113,000 residential, commercial, industrial and business customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch and portions of Saugus and Castaic.

Contact: Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water, (661) 295-6501
Dan Masnada, General Manager, CLWA, (661) 297-1600 Ext. 239


City of
SANTA CLARITA
Whittaker-Bermite Site
Background Information

The Property:

The Whittaker-Bermite property is an undeveloped 996-acre site located in the center of the City of Santa Clarita, California. This former munitions testing and manufacturing site has contamination issues, which include perchlorate, volatile organic compounds, and both soil and groundwater contamination.

The Clean-Up Efforts:

The site clean-up is under the supervision of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). DTSC issued an order to Whittaker Corporation to perform site clean-up. The Remedial Action Plan (RAP) has been approved by DTSC and the next year will be spent completing the Remedial Design Plan, which is the implementation document for the RAP. The property has been divided into seven "operable units" with differing clean-up strategies for each unit.

Clean-up is funded by insurance proceeds from various parties, pursuant to a Comprehensive Claims Settlement Agreement (CCSA). Current funding is provided by American International Specialty Lines Insurance Company (AISLIC), a subsidiary of Chartis, the successor to American International Group (AIG). Based upon the present schedule, it is estimated that the clean-up of the soil will take at least another four to six years and the groundwater clean-up could take 20+ years.

The AISLIC policy portion of the CCSA contains a $150 million limit. To date, under the CCSA over $100 million has been spent on investigation and clean-up activities, of which approximately $10 million has been spent under the AISLIC policy.

Development Entitlements:

In May 1995, the Santa Clarita City Council approved the Porta Bella Specific Plan, creating vested land use entitlements on the property and designating the property Specific Plan. These entitlements (Specific Plan, Vesting Tentative Tract Map, and Oak Tree Permit) allow for the development of 1,244 single family residential units and 1,667 multi-family residential units, as well as 96 acres of commercial and business/office park uses. The Specific Plan also envisions 407 acres of open space and 42 acres of recreational uses. Development of the site will require the construction of millions of dollars of public infrastructure (roads, parks, schools, etc.) at the developer's expense. The site, together with the approved Porta Bella Specific Plan and the Development Agreement, which expires in 2016, were acquired by Remediation Finance Incorporated (RFI) and is now under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bankruptcy Court.

On November 22, 2010, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Arizona approved a settlement agreement between the City of Santa Clarita and Remediation Finance Incorporated. Under the terms of the agreement, the City of Santa Clarita paid $25.3 million to settle approximately $30 million or more in actual and potential judgments against the City for two legal actions involving Golden Valley Road and the Santa Clarita Metrolink Station. The settlement potentially saves taxpayers approximately $5 million, provides the City an exclusive one year option to acquire one of the major liens against the property, serves as a down payment for potential acquisition of the Whittaker-Bermite site by the City, reduces future City legal costs and terminates two legal actions involving the City.

The court-approved settlement agreement provides the City a one year (beginning in December 2010 and concluding in December 2011) exclusive option to acquire the note from Steadfast Santa Clarita Holdings LLC and then foreclose on the property thus resulting in the City owning the property without assuming liability for clean-up costs. However, to accomplish this, the City needs an additional $20 to 25 million to complete the transaction.

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control's Unilateral Order to Whittaker Corporation contains a provision requiring that the residential clean-up standard applies to all areas of the site ultimately intended for residential use. Prior to the CCSA and the establishment of full funding for clean-up and prior to Whittaker Corporation reassuming the complete responsibility for clean-up the City was concerned about prospective developers building on uncontaminated portions of the site and then walking away from clean-up of contaminated areas. Therefore a condition in the Development Agreement approval by the City Council and subsequently affirmed through litigation, the Whittaker-Bermite site development carries a provision requiring full site remediation to the highest residential use standard and certification by DTSC prior to any horizontal or vertical development.

Under the "integrated remediation" proposal being explored by City of Santa Clarita staff, the City is seeking to acquire ownership of the Whittaker-Bermite property by December, 2011. Under current law, the development entitlements approved with the Porta Bella Specific Plan are transferable from the current property owner to a new buyer of the property and cannot be terminated or modified by the City of Santa Clarita. However, if the City is the owner of the property, the City Council could modify the Development Agreement to reduce clean-up costs by millions of dollars by integrating cleanup with both grading and future land use. In this way the City can insure that sufficient resources would be available to complete the clean up, while risks associated with exposure to contamination are eliminated for future occupants of development on this property.

Impediments to Development:

The current Development Agreement does not permit any development of the Whittaker-Bermite property until the site is entirely cleaned up to the highest remediation standard. Thus, the cost of clean-up, coupled with the delay associated with completing the clean-up, along with the high cost of infrastructure, and changes in the economic market, may mean that the development of the existing Porta Bella plan is no longer feasible. Even without these burdens the property is currently tied up in bankruptcy, and multiple developers have tried, and failed (for various economic reasons), to purchase the site in the bankruptcy proceeding. Unfortunately due to the central location of this property the infrastructure that runs through the site is critical to the long term needs of the City. Furthermore the job producing potential of this location is essential to the City's ultimate jobs/housing balance.

Earlier this year, the City Council brought in a developer to work with the City in 2011 to determine if the property can be purchased out of bankruptcy. In order to acquire the remaining loans for the property it is necessary for the City to bring on a financial – development partner because it will require a significant commitment of many more millions of dollars that the City does not have.

In addition, bringing on a financial partner will significantly reduce the financial risk for the City and it will continue to preserve our controlling interest in the property.

Due to the short time period the U.S. Federal Bankruptcy Court gave us for the option to acquire the loans, the City needed to identify specific characteristics in a potential development partner that included financial and technical expertise in environmentally friendly master planned communities.

This led the City to selecting Lewis Operating Corporations that have been both in business for over 55 years, and have experience with environmental remediation in coordination with redevelopment of property.

The City of Santa Clarita's Interests:

The City of Santa Clarita has multiple interests in the property. First, the City wants to ensure that the clean-up is completed. The potential that there may be insufficient insurance funds to complete the clean-up, if the remediation proceeds under existing strategies and at the current pace, is not an acceptable end result for the City Council and the community. Second, the City has identified in its General Plan, several roads (Magic Mountain Parkway, Via Princessa Road, and Santa Clarita Parkway) which must be completed in order to ensure that the City's General Plan Circulation Element does not fail. Third, given the size of the property and its central location, the City wants to ensure that whatever is ultimately developed on the site is consistent with the surrounding neighborhoods and will provide employment and economic benefit to the community as a whole. The City of Santa Clarita is currently experiencing an imbalance of housing to jobs. Therefore, eventual development of the site provides excellent opportunities to increase jobs in the local community.

Benefits of City Ownership of Property:

The acquisition of the Whittaker-Bermite property by the City of Santa Clarita provides the following benefits:

Clean-up of the former munitions facility is assured; as an integrated clean-up plan can be implemented, thus maximizing available dollars for remediation.

The property will be able to be developed in a manner consistent with community goals and provide jobs, critical infrastructure, and economic opportunities to the community.

The City's direct involvement will provide for continued leadership and stability; two important aspects sorely lacking with regard to this property over the last two decades.

23920 Valencia Boulevard • Suite 300 • Santa Clarita, CA 91355
PHONE: (661) 259-2489 • FAX: (661) 259-8125 • WEB: santa-clarita.com

Additional Attachments to CAG Letter

Submitted September 28, 2011

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
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www.lacsd.org

STEPHEN R. MAGUIN
Chief Engineer and General Manager

May 2, 2011

Mr. Samuel Unger, Executive Director
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Dear Mr. Unger:

Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2008-012)
Task 15 Semi-Annual Status Report of Planning Activities, May 2011 and
Task 17 Facilities Plan and CEQA Compliance

The Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) Sanitation District of Los Angeles County submits this report and the enclosed Facilities Plan and associated CEQA document pursuant to the reporting requirements of Tasks 15 and 17 of the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride Total Maximum Daily Load, Board Resolution No. R4-2008-012 (TMDL), adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board), on December 11, 2008. This submittal letter will also address the issues you raised in your April 8, 2011 letter to the District's Chief Engineer and General Manager regarding Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation.

Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP) Overview

As you are aware, the SCV Sanitation District's Board of Directors declined in 2009 and 2010 to approve the large service charge increases necessary to implement the ACP, pending analysis of an alternative, more cost-effective means of compliance.

Since the TMDL was adopted in 2008, new information about future water supply chloride levels has been provided by Santa Clarita Valley water agencies that could enable compliance with the site-specific chloride objectives associated with the ACP without the need for costly and energy-intensive advanced wastewater treatment facilities. The elements of the ACP were based, in part, on historic State Water Project (SWP) chloride levels. Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) has indicated that changes in SWP operation due to recent Biological Opinions for the protection of endangered species and completion of water banking programs have and will continue to result in lower peak chloride levels in the imported water delivered to the Santa Clarita Valley. With funding by the SCV Sanitation District, CLWA has started a study to demonstrate this reduction. Further, Santa Clarita Valley water agencies are evaluating changes in groundwater management practices to limit chlorides in the groundwater portion of the water supply. In combination, these changes are likely to result in maximum chloride levels of 80-85 mg/L in the overall water supply to the community. The projected reduction in peak effluent chloride load from a lower-chloride water supply (85 mg/L peak rather than previously assumed 100 mg/L peak) is approximately 75,000 to 125,000 lbs per month under current and buildout flows, respectively, which is

DOC # 1847933

Recycled Paper

similar to the 96,000 lbs per month chloride load reduction that would have been achieved by the 3 mgd advanced treatment component in the ACP acting on a water supply with a chloride level of 100 mg/L.

Based on the new water supply information, the SCV Sanitation District developed the revised ACP outlined below and described in greater detail in the enclosed Facilities Plan. The revised ACP is the same as discussed in our December 20, 2010 meeting and described in our February 23, 2011 email to the Regional Board.

Revised ACP Elements

1. Removal of Remaining Automatic Water Softeners (AWS). On October 18, 2010, the SCV Sanitation District's Board approved a plan to remove the remaining 400 to 500 AWS, which would lower the chloride level of the wastewater reaching the treatment plants.

2. Conversion to Ultraviolet Light (UV) Disinfection. Replacement of the current chlorine-based disinfection system with UV disinfection facilities would eliminate the last significant input of chloride added at the treatment plants and reduce plant effluent chloride levels.

3. Water Purveyor Management of Water Supply Chloride Level. Santa Clarita Valley water agencies have indicated that changes in groundwater management practices could limit the chlorides in the groundwater portion of the water supply. In combination with improvements in SWP water quality, these changes may result in maximum chloride levels of 80-85 mg/L in the overall water supply to the community. The feasibility of this approach must be addressed as described in work plan item 1 (see Section 6.6 of the enclosed Facilities Plan).

4. Supplemental Water. Similar to the ACP, low chloride local groundwater would be added to the river as needed to meet receiving water chloride objectives (anticipated to be only during drought conditions). The SCV Sanitation District would replace the low chloride groundwater in the potable water supply with banked imported water.

5. Salt Management Facilities. The salt management facilities would provide a similar benefit to those in the ACP—removal of high chloride groundwater from the East Piru Basin and allowing the groundwater basin to naturally recharge with higher quality surface waters and improve the basin's salt balance. The extracted water may be blended with higher quality water to achieve a chloride level suitable for the intended use (e.g., below 100 mg/L for river discharge). Detailed information regarding this element will be developed concurrently with work plan item 3.

Requirements to Finalize the Revised ACP

Section 6.6 of the enclosed Facilities Plan contains a work plan intended to confirm feasibility of the revised ACP and establish revised regulatory requirements through a collaborative process. These steps would allow finalization of the revised ACP, further development of the facilities plan, completion of associated CEQA analysis, and implementation of the final ACP. After approval of the final Facilities Plan and compliance with CEQA (Task 17a of the TMDL), the SCV Sanitation District could pursue rate setting to fund needed facilities (including the facilities design described in Task 17b of the TMDL).

Issues Raised in April 8, 2011 Regional Board Letter

In your April 8, 2011 letter, you note that the SCV Sanitation District has not initiated Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation plan Tasks 15.a)(3) through 15.a)(9) and that the proposed revised ACP, as described above, does not meet the chloride load reduction/chloride export project requirements necessary to allow the application of final conditional site specific objectives and

waste load allocations. The SCV Sanitation District believes it has completed Task 15.a)(3), Preliminary Feasibility Analyses, for both the ACP and revised ACP. Progress on Tasks 15.a)(4) through 15.a)(9) beyond that reported in the November 4, 2010 TMDL status report cannot proceed until the revised ACP is finalized as described above.

The revised ACP would meet the same water quality objectives as the ACP without the need for advanced wastewater treatment facilities. The feasibility of maintaining this water quality needs to be confirmed through the steps outlined in Section 6.6 of the enclosed Facilities Plan. The revised ACP would significantly reduce compliance costs and environmental impacts while providing a level of water quality and water supply benefits similar to the benefits projected in 2008 for the ACP.

Summary and Requested Regional Board Feedback

In summary, the SCV Sanitation District is making a good faith effort to advance the project and meet compliance deadlines while carrying out the direction of the District's Board to work further with the Regional Board to meet the TMDL conditional chloride objectives at a reduced cost and in an environmentally sound way.

Based on this submittal package, the SCV Sanitation District requests that the Regional Board work with the District and other stakeholders to complete the proposed work plan and approve a revised TMDL that incorporates the revised ACP. As requested in our November 4, 2010 correspondence, the SCV Sanitation District again requests that the Regional Board utilize the reopener clause under Task 16 of the TMDL to provide the time needed to accomplish these tasks.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact me at (562) 908-4288, extension 2501, or via email at pfriess@lacsd.org.

Very truly yours,

Stephen R. Maguin

Philip L. Friess

Philip L. Friess
Department Head
Technical Services

PLF:BL:mh

Enclosures

Glaser, Mitch

From: camandjerryn@netzero.net
Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 1:03 AM
To: Glaser, Mitch
Subject: Fw: RE: Water contamination from Whittaker Bermite

This is one of the documents submitted to the Commissioners on the day of the hearing - OVOV Santa Clarita Area Plan

Please add it to our record.

Cam for the CAG

---------- Forwarded Message ----------
From: "Orr, Shu-Fang (CDPH-DDWEM)" <Shu-Fang.Orr@cdph.ca.gov>
To: <camandjerryn@netzero.net>
Cc: "O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)" <Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov>, <glendabona@gmail.com>, <glodonnelly@ca.rr.com>, <rikstax@sbcglobal.net>
Subject: RE: Water contamination from Whittaker Bermite
Date: Tue, 27 Sep 2011 17:01:15 -0700

Good afternoon Cam,

We will scan the last 8 months of monthly reports(January 2011 to August 2011) for the Saugus Perchlorate Treatment Plant submitted by the Castaic Lake Water Agency for you. These reports contains all the detailed operation and water quality data. As far as the data collected prior to the issuance of water supply permit, they are in the attachment to the permit engineering report. I thought you have a copy of the report. If you do not have one, I can ask our PRA coordinator to scan the testing data summary in the attachment for you as well. Let me know. I will be out of office most of the day tomorrow and will ask our PRA coordinator to scan and e-mail you the reports directly.

There were a few detections of low level perchlorate in the treatment plant effluent and distribution system sampling points. However, no sample has ever exceeded the DLR (the detection limit of the purposes of reporting) of 4 ug/L for perchlorate. The highest level detected so far is 1.9 ug/L. Also, low levels of PCE and TCE have been detected in three of the distribution sampling points. The detection was more frequent at some locations than the others, due to system hydraulic. But all detected levels were far below the MCLs. The situation has improved after CLWA completed the expansion project at the Rio Vista Water Filtration Plant and placed the filtration plant back into service. We have conducted a comprehensive review of the treatment plant operation records. We will work with CLWA to optimize the operation of their perchlorate treatment plant and the VOCs blending practices.

I have inserted my answers to your two other questions below. Please feel free to contact me if you have other questions.

1

Best regards,

Shu-Fang Orr, P.E.

District Engineer, Angeles District

Drinking Water Field Operations - Southern California

California Department of Public Health

500 N. Central Avenue, Suite 500

Glendale, CA 91203

818-551-2045 (Phone); 818-551-2054 (fax)

e-mail: Shu-Fang.Orr@cdph.ca.gov

From: camandjerryn@netzero.net [mailto:camandjerryn@netzero.net]
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 6:36 PM
To: Orr, Shu-Fang (CDPH-DDWEM)
Cc: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM); glendabona@gmail.com; glodonnelly@ca.rr.com; rikstax@sbcglobal.net
Subject: RE: Water contamination from Whittaker Bermite

Hi Shu-Fang

I am sorry I took so long to reply.

Regarding the testing of Saugus Well 1 and Saugsu Well 2 we would like to see the testing of those wells from the date they started treatment in 2010 to the current date. They started putting that water in our drinking water supply in January of 2011.

We would like to see the tests before treatment and after treatment and being but into our drinking water supply. In addition to the perchlorate testing there should be testing for TCE and PCE which are being blended into the drinking water.

2

Perchlorate , TCE and PCE were to be non-detect before being put into the drinking water supply.

Regarding Saugus Well 1 and Saugus Well 2 drawing the plume, the test results on Valencia Water Well 201 provided by Jeff O'Keefe show a study increase from 8/25/2010 at 5ug/L to August, 2011 of 14 ug/L. If the perchlorate had passed the Saugus wells during the period the Saugus wells were off-line shouldn't the contamination levels in Valencia Well 201 be going down? If Hassan's theory is correct, I would expect to see perchlorate levels in Valencia Well 201 to eventually go down. I do not know how long it might take.

Would this indicate that the pumping of Saugus Well 1 and Saugus Well 2 is drawing the plume rather preventing the spread of the perchlorate plume? Would this be an indication that Sugus Well 1 and Saugus Well 2 are not in the position to contain the plume? I do not have enough information to make the judgment. I am still waiting to see the revised modeling results. In my opinion, the most important thing is to have the on-site extraction and treatment system running as soon as possible. They are critical in turns of cutting off the spread of the perchlorate plume and reducing the perchlorate concentrations in the downstream drinking water wells.

The DTSC has informed the CAG that the draft OU7 Remedial Action Plan date has been changed from September 19 to early November. The formal Public Comment Period for the OU7 RAP and CEQA documents will not be scheduled until spring or summer of 2012.

We appreciate you taking the time to reply to questions from the CAG. We will be very interested in seeing the tests from Saugus Well 1 and Saugus Well 2 so we can keep our members informed.

Thank you

Cam Noltemeyer
CAG Board Member

3

Glaser, Mitch

From: camandjerryn@netzero.net
Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 1:12 AM
To: Glaser, Mitch
Subject: Fw: Re: Whittaker Bermite CAG Questions

This is a document that was given to the Commissioners on the day of the hearing - OVOV Santa Clarita Area Plan.

Please add it to our record.

Cam for the CAG

---------- Forwarded Message ----------
From: Jose Diaz <Jdiaz@dtsc.ca.gov>
To: <Shu-Fang.Orr@cdph.ca.gov>, <jokeefe@dhs.ca.gov>, John Naginis <JNaginis@dtsc.ca.gov>, Yvette LaDuke <YLaDuke@dtsc.ca.gov>, "camandjerryn@netzero.net" <camandjerryn@netzero.net>
Cc: <glodonnelly@ca.rr.com>, <glendabona@gmail.com>, <rikstax@sbcglobal.net>
Subject: Re: Whittaker Bermite CAG Questions
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 2011 12:45:52 -0700

Ms. Noltemeyer,
Please note that the schedule of activities posted on Envirostor is subject to change based on the progress of ongoing activities and other unforeseen activities that arise.

DTSC approved the OU7 Feasibility Study on May 18, 2011 and directed Whittaker to submit a draft OU7 Remedial Action Plan (RAP) by September 19, 2011. While Whittaker's Consultant has made substantial progress in developing the OU7 RAP, they have requested additional time to submit the draft. We anticipate receiving the draft RAP in early November.

Once DTSC receives the draft RAP it is considered a public document and will be available for the public to view; however, the formal Public Comment Period for the OU7 RAP and associated CEQA documents will not be scheduled until spring or summer of 2012. At that time a fact sheet will be distributed to the community announcing the dates for the public comment period and the public hearing.

Whittaker's Consultant is preparing an update presentation on the groundwater modeling which will be presented to DTSC in the next few weeks.

Jose F. Diaz, Project Manager
Cal-EPA -Department of Toxic Substances Control
Brownfields and Environmental Restoration Program
Southern California - Chatsworth Office
9211 Oakdale Avenue, Chatsworth, California, 91311

1

818.717.6614
818.968.1885

>>> "camandjerryn@netzero.net" <camandjerryn@netzero.net> 9/19/2011 4:14 PM >>>
Hi Jose and Yvette
The CAG had a board meeting and several issues came up that generated some questions.
First I would like to thank you for the postings on Envirostor. It did answer a lot of questions regarding the progress on the site at the current time.
While it states that the OU 7 draft RAP will be out today, Sept. 19 ,when will it be posted on Envirostor for the public to review?
Apparently it was presented and reviewed by what is referred to as the "stakeholders". Please provide the list of stakeholders that have already reviewed the draft OU7 RAP.
We of course believe that the public is the main stakeholder in the clean up of this site.
Concerns were expressed at the board meeting regarding statements by John Naginis, from the DTSC and Dan Masnada, general manager of the Castaic Lake Water Agency in an article in the Signal on Sept 4, 2011.
(Following the flow by Natalie Everett)
While it was a very informative article the following quotes are of concern:
"As the plume spreads, the contaminated groundwater mixes with other groundwater and dilutes, Naginis said. The further it spreads, the more diluted it will be."
"And when perchlorate finally reaches a new well, it'll be at a low concentration, Masnada said, since the other edges of the perchlorate plume have the lowest concentrations of the salt.
Water agencies will always catch the plume's spread to new wells early on, and then research how to treat those wells, Masnada said."
These statements appear to be an attempt to minimize the danger to our groundwater and to the public.
The public is already receiving water from Saugus Wells 1 and 2 that have been treated for perchlorate contamination and have blended TCE and PCE contamination in our drinking water supply.
Please provide the current position of the DTSC regarding the modeling that has been requested and requirements to protect our ground water supply?
Thank you
Cam Noltemeyer

Print This Article

Pollutant spread worries state

Official said treatment of SCV groundwater needs to be re-evaluated due to spread of perchlorate

By Natalie Everett
Signal Assistant City Editor
neverett@the-signal.com
661-259-1234 x538
August 12, 2011

A state health official said the treatment of Santa Clarita Valley groundwater to remove a contaminant should be revisited, and possibly expanded, in light of the spread of the substance.

Since perchlorate was detected at a Valencia well, local water agencies have been asked to step up the previously yearly testing at 12 local wells to quarterly testing as agencies re-evaluate the spread of the munitions-manufacturing byproduct in groundwater, said Jeff O'Keefe, an engineer with the state Public Health Department.

"We need to re-evaluate the containment of the (perchlorate) plume," O'Keefe told about 20 members of the Whittaker-Bermite Citizens Advisory Group on Wednesday. "There needs to be careful, thoughtful analysis of (the Valencia well). ... It can't be 'Let's slap another treatment plant on it.'"

The August 2010 discovery of 5.7 parts per billion of perchlorate in water sampled from the well at McBean Parkway and Valencia Boulevard was surprising, O'Keefe said. Six parts per billion is the level that the state considers safe.

Since August 2010, that well has been closed, and is no longer contributing to the valley's water supply.

Officials with Valencia Water Company, the retailer that operates the well, are conducting monthly testing. Those tests show levels have almost tripled in the well to 13 parts per billion in June, O'Keefe said.

"It seemed to move fast in the last six months," O'Keefe said.

2007 agreement

Perchlorate, a salt found to hamper human thyroid function, is believed to be spreading from the Whittaker-Bermite site, located near the junction of Bouquet Canyon Road and Valencia Boulevard/Soledad Canyon Road.

Munitions were manufactured at the site for decades. Perchlorate is a byproduct of rocket fuel and one of several contaminants on the nearly 1,000-acre property.

Its discovery in the well in Valencia raises new questions about efforts to rid the Santa Clarita Valley's groundwater of the salt.

Those questions include whether the pump-and-treat system should be expanded beyond two Saugus wells, dubbed Saugus 1 and 2, that re-opened after more than a decade in 2010 equipped with perchlorate-treatment facilities.

Valencia Water Company and Castaic Lake Water Agency both said in June, when the perchlorate finding was made public, that the spread of perchlorate was expected to happen eventually.

Officials with both agencies pointed to a 2007 settlement agreement between local water agencies, including Valencia Water, and Whittaker Corp., which is the company paying to rid groundwater and the Whittaker-Bermite site of perchlorate and other pollutants.

Location a mystery

Dan Masnada, general manager of the Castaic Lake Water Agency, said the settlement agreement laid out 11 wells to which the perchlorate plume may eventually travel in groundwater, and the Valencia well was one of them. Whittaker Corp. agreed to pay to remove the salt if contamination occurs.

There was no real way of knowing how far past the Saugus wells the perchlorate plume had spread in 1997, when perchlorate was first detected there, he said. Saugus 1 and 2 are located in the Santa Clara River bed much closer to Whittaker-Bermite than the Valencia well.

Masnada said detected perchlorate also shut down a well near Magic Mountain Parkway and Valencia Boulevard near the Valencia well.

Since testing is only done where there's a well, "We don't know if the plume had just passed that well, or whether it was right next to the Valencia well," said Masnada, whose agency sells wholesale water to local water retailers.

Most water used in Santa Clarita Valley homes is a 50-50 mix of well water and State Water Project water.

'Not in the drinking water'

O'Keefe said Wednesday night, during the citizens' group quarterly meeting, that the perchlorate discovery "really was a surprise to everyone."

"Those legal documents served a different purpose," he said of the Whittaker settlement. "From my perspective, the Saugus wells were the impacted wells. That was the project, that's what we believed were impacted. ... We didn't anticipate the plume spreading. We thought Saugus 1 and 2 would provide containment."

Masnada said the Saugus treatment plant might have been the sole groundwater remedy — if it had opened 10 years previously.

"But that's not the case, and we have to deal with the cards we've been dealt," Masnada said.

O'Keefe commended Valencia Water for its swift action in shutting down the well.

"Everybody is safe," O'Keefe said. Water from the well "is not in the drinking water."

Some members of the public, including Citizens Advisory Group members, said Valencia Water should have notified the public as soon as perchlorate was detected. The Valencia well is part of a water supply that serves between 4,000 and 5,000 people.

http://www.the-signal.com/section/36/article/49405/

9/26/2011

To the Los Angeles Count y Department of Regional Planning and Mitch Glaser

My name is Linda Pyburn. Nine of my family's 13 lots – APN 3247035003, 3247036011, 3247028007, 3247028008, 3247028009, 3247028010, 3247035004, 3247036010, 3247036020—fall wholly or partially within the proposed boundaries of the Santa Felicia SEA. The current zoning is currently A-2-2, proposed to be changed to RL20 in the proposed plan.

My family has lived in Oak Canyon since the 1850's. We have maintained it as a ranch and have left the hillsides and natural resources intact. We had to defend our agriculture rating in the 1980's and 90's due to pressure for development. Because of the excesses which encouraged the glut of development of the past few decades, open space is now threatened. Imagine if we had developed our acreage at that time, when the county was only interested in increasing tax revenue. There would be no undeveloped land left to "preserve."

It is widely accepted that downzoning and ecological designations seriously reduce land value. Secondly, restrictions on building and agricultural activities due to SEA cut economic viability of the land significantly. This significant decrease in property value is not compensated under the current plan. Why should we be punished, and have a permanent burden laid on us due to the lack of foresight of the planning department?

There also appears to be a totally inconsistent and arbitary application of SEA and land use. Example: Landmark Village has only the waterway designated as SEA and the remainder has an average 3.3 units per acre. Documented incidences of threatened species are available for this property and the land includes a river with running water. Alternately, the County acknowledges they have "no information as to what biological resources may or may not be present" on our property and are simply presupposing the presence of such species.

The EIR is not data-driven, but based on extrapolation and theory. The response we received states that, "this does not mean that these species are only located at the locations depicted on Figure 3.7-1 in the Revised Draft EIR. They could very well be in adjacent areas that contain habitat that would support them." Essentially, the burden is on the property owner to prove that they don't exist, at our expense, of course! One could certainly argue that virtually any area in Southern California could support native species. Therefore, any open space, regardless of the size, could be an SEA if one were so inclined to do so.

In fact, it is impossible for the layman to determine the impact to their parcels with the information as provided. The interactive website is not functioning properly. Even after meeting with the county's biologist and Mitch Glaser, we don't have a clear understanding of what we will or will not be allowed to do with our land, to include the agricultural use. Unlike the big developers and corporations, the thousands of individual

owners affected do not have the wherewithal to hire attorneys or experts, nor have we had the political savvy to engage in a class action suit.

Further, the response to our letter with regard to the devastating impact of the 2007 fires states, "native plants come back before other plants. Many native species that were previously over-crowded by non-natives often come back because they now have better access to water and light and have room to grow." Theory clearly is not reality. One has only to look at Hasley Canyon after the series of burns over the last 30 years to debunk the stated theory.

In closing, I will state there is substantial evidence that courts have upheld property owner rights, and similar zoning ordinances have been challenged. Below are relevant excerpts from the Journal of Land Use:

1. "a zoning ordinance whose primary purpose is to prevent the entrance of newcomers in order to avoid future burdens, economic and otherwise, upon the administration of public services and facilities cannot be held valid."
2. **An ordinance that "fails to use a less restrictive means to further the legitimate goal of protecting agricultural land" violates substantive due process rights of the affected landowners.**
3. "The determination that government action constitutes a taking is, in essence, a determination that the public at large, rather than a single owner, must bear the burden of an exercise of state power in the public interest."
4. "A strong public desire to improve the public condition is not enough to warrant achieving the desire by a shorter cut than the constitutional way of paying for the change."
5. "The Fifth Amendment does not prevent actions that secure a reciprocity of advantage, it is designed to prevent the public from loading upon one individual more than his just share of the burdens of government…"
6. "The fact that other landowners, similarly situated, are permitted to continue to the use denied to the claimant…" imports a lack of any common-law prohibtion.
7. **Fairness dictates that landowners be compensated when their property is downzoned to provide benefits of open space and/or farmland protection for the public at large.**

Finally, it appears that the Department of Regional Planning believes the constraints on our property are so severe as to preclude nearly all development, and that whatever the most restrictive land use designation in their tool box will likely be applied to our property. When asked why the County didn't just purchase the property to preserve it if this were true, the response was, naturally, that they didn't have the money to do it. Substantial downzoning rather than a market-driven alternative is not acceptable simply because the County lacks the resources to properly fulfill the Fifth Amendment.

Thank you for your consideration.
Linda Pyburn

31040 Hasley Canyon Road
Castaic, CA 91384

Letter No. G4 Glo Donnelly, September 21, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that the Whittaker Bermite Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG) was originally formed over a decade ago and was reformed in 2010. The commenter elaborates on the vision and goals of the CAG. The commenter then states that the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning provides oversight for the proposed Area Plan, which includes the Whittaker Bermite property.

The comment provides factual background information only and does not raise an environmental issue within the meaning of CEQA. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 2

The commenter states that the proposed Area Plan relies on water from the Saugus Aquifer that has been polluted by ammonium perchlorate, TCE, PCE and other various organic compounds. The commenter states that, additionally, a soil extraction cleanup operation at the Whittaker Bermite property is now underway that emits pollutants into the air.

Please see **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update, Topical Response 4: Chloride,** and **Response 5** below.

Response 3

The commenter states that the proposed Area Plan and the EIR have not adequately addressed ammonium perchlorate, TCE, PCE and other various organic compounds in the Saugus Aquifer. The commenter requests that the Regional Planning Commission not approve the proposed Area Plan or certify the EIR.

Please see **Response 2** above.

Response 4

The commenter states that the CAG is especially concerned about the spread of ammonium perchlorate pollution to a new Saugus well owned by Valencia Water Company and located just off Valencia Boulevard near Santa Clarita City Hall and a Whole Foods Market. The commenter states that the spread of this pollution has major implications for water supply in the Santa Clarita Valley and that the proposed Area Plan should be re-written to address four areas of concern related to the spread of this pollution.

Please see **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update** and **Topical Response 4: Chloride**.

Response 5

The commenter states that a vapor extraction process is now in use for the Whittaker Bermite property, that this process does not capture all pollutants, and that this process was not included in the air quality analysis in the EIR. The commenter states that the extraction system and moving the soil will create additional particulate matter pollution and possibly add to other types of pollution and that this **[RESPONSE CUT OFF AND INCOMPLETE]**

The analysis presented in Section 3.3, Air Quality, of the EIR is adequate for a programmatic document that does not address project specific issues. Section 1.0, Introduction, of the Revised Draft EIR discusses the level of detail for a Program EIR as follows:

> "This EIR can be classified as a "program EIR." A program EIR may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related either geographically; as logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions; in connection with issuance of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program; or as individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental effects which can be mitigated in similar ways. The program EIR enables an agency to examine the overall effects of the proposed course of action and to take steps to avoid unnecessary adverse environmental effects. According to Section 15168 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the program EIR will be most helpful in dealing with subsequent activities if it deals with the effects of the program as specifically and comprehensively as possible. With a good and detailed analysis of the program, many subsequent activities could be found to be within the scope of the project described in the program EIR, and no further environmental documents would be required.
>
> This program EIR evaluates the broad-scale impacts of the County's proposed Area Plan. The Area Plan will be a component of the County's General Plan. The Area Plan EIR, addressing the potential impacts of the County's goals, objectives, and policies for the unincorporated portions of the Valley can be thought of as a "first tier" document. It evaluates the large-scale impacts on the environment that can be expected to result from the adoption of the Area Plan, but does not necessarily address the site-specific impacts that each of the individual development projects that will follow and be implemented the Area Plan may have. CEQA requires each of those subsequent development projects to be evaluated for their particular site-specific impacts. These site-specific analyses are typically encompassed in second-tier documents, such as project EIRs, focused EIRs, and mitigated negative declarations on individual development projects subject to the Area Plan, which typically evaluate the impacts of a single activity undertaken to implement the overall plan. The program EIR can be incorporated by reference into subsequent documents to focus on new or site-specific impacts."

(Revised Draft EIR page 1.0-7)

Furthermore, environmental analysis for the Whitaker Bermite site cleanup was conducted and approved by responsible agencies several years ago. All environmental impacts associated with cleanup activities would have been addressed in said environmental analysis.

Response 6

The commenter states that the Santa Clarita Valley is in a non-attainment zone for ozone, PM2.5, and PM10 air pollution. The commenter states that the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan allowed local entities to request a "bump up" to the extreme classification for ozone only and that this category change allowed an extension of time to comply but required the institution of certain mitigation measures and the attainment of "milestones." The commenter states that the EIR does not include the aforementioned mitigation measures or a discussion of the aforementioned milestones.

Please see **Letter No. D89, Response 4; Letter No. E1, Responses 49, 50**, and **51**; and **Letter No. E11, Response 4**.

Response 7

The commenter quotes the EPA website, setting forth the adverse health effects for particulate pollution as described by the EPA website.

The comment does not raise an issue with the EIR. Accordingly, no further response is required. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

Response 8

The commenter states that it appears that the traffic model has included "paper roads" to serve the Whittaker Bermite property that will never be built or not built in the timeframe indicated in the proposed Area Plan and EIR. The commenter states that failing to build these roads would make the circulation plan fail and would make the air quality and global climate change analyzes in the EIR incorrect.

Please see **Letter No. E5, Response 2**; and **Letter No. E6, Response 3**.

Response 9

The commenter states that no development is allowed on the Whittaker Bermite property until the site is cleaned of its extensive contamination. The commenter states that, without completion of the cleanup and subsequent development of the Whittaker Bermite property, the City of Santa Clarita could not afford to construct roads to serve the Whittaker Bermite property on its own.

The comment does not raise an issue with the EIR. Accordingly, no further response is required. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

Response 10

The commenter states that the City of Santa Clarita is aware of the need for roads to serve the Whittaker Bermite property. The commenter states that, under current circumstances, it seems unlikely that these roads will be built any time soon and may never be built at all. The commenter requests an alternative Circulation Element be provided that does not include these roads.

Please see **Response 8**, above.

Letter No. G5

Castaic Area Town Council

September 27, 2011

County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Attn: Mitch Glaser
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: One Valley One Vision – Sloan Canyon Road

Dear Mr. Glaser:

At the September 21st regular meeting of the Castaic Area Town Council, the Town Council received a presentation from Citizens for Castaic regarding Sloan Canyon Road. At the end of their presentation, they requested the Town Council support the retention of Sloan Canyon Road north of Hillcrest Parkway as a limited secondary highway.

The Town Council voted (5-4) in favor of sending a letter to Regional Planning requesting the section of Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway to Mandolin Canyon remain a limited secondary highway. The primary consideration for this request was to provide a means of secondary access to the proposed high school site. 1

Please contact me directly with any questions at (661) 205-9245.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Wardle
President
Castaic Area Town Council

Cc: Rosalind Wayman

Castaic Area Town Council P.O. Box 325 Castaic, CA 91310-0325 (661) 295-1156

Letter No. G5 Castaic Area Town Council, September 27, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that the Castaic Area Town Council (Town Council) received a presentation from Citizens for Castaic regarding Sloan Canyon Road on September 21, 2011. The commenter states that following this presentation, the Town Council voted (5-4) in favor of sending a letter to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning requesting that the section of Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road remain as a Limited Secondary Highway. The commenter states that the primary consideration of this request was to provide a means of secondary access to the proposed high school site.

The comment raises political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G6

TELEPHONE:(310) 314-8040
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September 27, 2011

Via Email and Hand Delivery
Regional Planning Commission
County of Los Angeles
320 W. Temple Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Objection to Interagency Engineering Commission's Recommendation to Remove Limited Secondary Highway Designation for Sloan Canyon Road in OVOV Plan

Honorable Commissioners:

On behalf of Citizens for Castaic, a community organization consisting of more than 400 Castaic area community members, we strongly oppose the Interagency Engineering Commission's (IEC's) recommendation to remove the Limited Secondary Highway (LSH) designation of Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road as part of the proposed revisions to Circulation Element set forth in the One Valley One Vision Plan (OVOV). The OVOV does not propose to remove the LSH designation from the remainder of Sloan Canyon Road located northeast of Mandolin Canyon Road and south of Hillcrest Parkway. 1

A. <u>Castaic High School is a Reasonably Foreseeable Project.</u>

In proposing to remove the LSH designation from the middle section of Sloan Canyon Road, the environmental impact report (EIR) prepared by the County has failed to take into consideration that the William S. Hart School District (School District) is moving forward with development of the Castaic High School project in Romero Canyon. The School District has proposed to provide access to the Castaic High School via the section of Sloan Canyon Road the OVOV has proposed to downgrade. (**Attachment 1**, School District's checklist of progress on the Castaic High School project; **Attachment 2**, School District contract with The Planning Center requiring EIR to include analysis of access via middle section of Sloan Canyon Road.) Approximately 30 percent of the Castaic population lives on Hillcrest Parkway, and would likely access the proposed high school by using the portion of Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road. 2

The Castaic High School project would also serve as a catalyst for additional development that would utilize Sloan Canyon Road. The ION site, Larwin site and the portion of tentative tract map 47807 owned by Eugene Lombardi would likely begin construction of their approved residential developments once the High School has been constructed. Additionally, there are several undeveloped parcels of land nearby that may be proposed for additional residential development once the high school is in place. 2

B. Limited Secondary Highway Designation Would Provide Safer and More Convenient Access.

Maintaining the LSH designation would provide safer and more convenient access to the proposed high school, new residential development, and other local traffic. If the LSH designation is removed from this section of Sloan Canyon Road, development of this section of the road would be limited to 28 feet under the Castaic Area Community Standards District. 3

Attached to this letter is a report prepared by traffic expert Tom Brohard responding to statements made in the final EIR regarding the removal of the LSH designation from the middle section of Sloan Canyon Road. (**Attachment 3**, September 26, 2011 Brohard Report.) Mr. Brohard has over 40 years of experience as a traffic engineer, many of which were spent as the city traffic engineer for cities throughout Southern California. Mr. Brohard found the Castaic High School would generate 7,400 vehicles trips per day and at least 2,700, and likely many more, of those additional trips would access the High School via Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road. Moreover, the majority of the trips generated by the High School would be at the beginning and end of the school day, which would coincide with peak hour trips for residents going to and from work. According to the OVOV Traffic Study, and concurred with by Mr. Brohard, the maximum capacity of a local street is 2,000 vehicles per day. Thus, if Sloan Canyon Road is downgraded to a local street, it would be inadequate to provide access to the Castaic High School. It would also be inadequate to provide the access that will be required by the residential developments that will likely be spurred by the High School. 4 5

A 28 foot wide local street would also be unsafe as an access route for the Castaic High School because the width limitations would eliminate the ability to provide bike lanes for students. (See September 26, 2011 Brohard Report.) Under the LSH designation, there would be adequate space for bike lanes, which according to the California Department of Education are imperative for accessing high schools. Maintaining the LSH designation for the middle section of Sloan Canyon Road would also ensure there is adequate space for turn lanes for high school students and residents with horse trailers. Gridlock caused by inadequate width and inability to include a turn 6

lane will increase localized pollution hotspots affecting schoolchildren and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions if Sloan Canyon Road is downgraded to a local street. 6

C. The EIR Must Consider Traffic That Would be Generated by Castaic High School.

In response to Citizens for Castaic's previous requests that the use of Sloan Canyon Road as an access route for the Castaic High School be considered, the final EIR stated that traffic from the Castaic High School was not being considered because a location for the high school had not been proposed when the notice of preparation for the EIR was issued. The final EIR cites to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15125(a) to support the claim the County need not consider the high school generated traffic when proposing to remove the LSH designation for Sloan Canyon Road. Section 15125(a) deals with the baseline environment that must be considered when analyzing a project's impacts. While the environmental conditions at the time of the notice of preparation "normally constitute the baseline", the County has the discretion to select a differing baseline if it would provide for a more accurate assessment of the impacts associated with removing the LSH designation. (*Fat v. County of Sacramento* (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 1270, 1277.) 7

Moreover, even if the Castaic High School project is not considered part of the baseline conditions, it should be considered as a reasonably foreseeable and cumulatively considerable project. The removal of LSH designation would have traffic impacts that are cumulatively considerable when combined with the traffic impacts of the Castaic High School. The County should not make a major planning decision, which would change a roadway designation that has been in place for at least 50 years and would affect all future development in this area of Castaic, in a vacuum, ignoring the high likelihood that a high school with 2,600 students would be using Sloan Canyon Road for access.

D. There is Overwhelming Community Support for Maintaining the Limited Secondary Highway Designation.

As demonstrated by our July 11, 2011 letter, the community overwhelmingly supports maintaining the limited secondary highway designation on all of Sloan Canyon Road. More than 622 Castaic residents and 6 Castaic business owners signed letters opposing the proposal to remove the LSH designation from the middle section of Sloan Canyon Road, which Citizens for Castaic submitted to each of you in July. In addition to the support of many Castaic residents, the Castaic Area Town Council voted on September 21, 2011 to support a request to the County that the LSH designation be maintained for the portion of Sloan Canyon Road. The Town Council had previously requested the removal of the designation, but due to the changed circumstances of the 8

Castaic High School now proposing to provide access along this section of Sloan Canyon Road, determined that the designation should be left in place. The William S. Hart School District and the developer for the Castaic High School project have also expressed their support for maintaining the LSH designation on all of Sloan Canyon Road. (**Attachment 4**, letter of support for maintaining LSH designation from Romero Canyon LLC, the developer for the Castaic High School.) 8

Conclusion

In conclusion, Citizens for Castaic urges you to maintain the LSH designation for all of Sloan Canyon Road. Sloan Canyon Road has been designated as a limited secondary highway for more than 50 years. The community has known of this designation and it has been relied upon for the approval future development projects in the area. This will provide the community with the necessary north-south connection and provide adequate and safe access to the proposed Castaic High School. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter. 9

Sincerely,

Amy Minteer

cc: Citizens for Castaic
Mitch Glasser, Los Angeles County Supervising Regional Planner
County Supervisor Michael Antonovich
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich

ATTACHMENT 1

Castaic Area High School

- Home
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Castaic Area HS Mailing List

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Consultant Reports

Presented to the Governing Board

· Scoping Meeting, March 8, 2011 presentation
· Notice of Preparation, Feb 24, 2011
· California Geological Survey , Feb 1, 2011
· Conclusions of Preliminary Studies, July 14, 2010

July 10, 2010 Reports
· Biology Resources Study
· Phase I Archaeological Investigation
· Geotechnical Desktop Study
· On-Site Hydrology Report
· Traffic Study

June 8, 2010 Reports
· Agenda for Discussion
· Environmental Update
· Traffic Mitigation Study
· Geotechnical Summary
· Romero Canyon Oil Well Abandonment
· Civil Engineering Summary of Preliminary Findings

May 5, 2010 Reports
· Conceptual Land Grading Map
· Environmental Presentation

· Geotechnical Presentation
· Traffic Study Presentation

Archived Reports

Castaic Area High School

"Providing excellence in education to your children, closer to home"

Board Meeting Updates

Update August 17, 2011
Tom Cole, Chief Operations Officer, presented a report to the Board of Directors stating that the Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Castaic area high school has been prepared in accordance with school district guidelines for implementing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and AB 972 requirements for public review. Mr. Cole also stated that pursuant to the Education Code, the District is required to obtain a "No Further Action" determination from Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) on the PEA prior to proceeding with the acquisition/construction of a new school in Castaic and the results of the PEA have determined that no further assessment is needed at this time on the preferred site of Romero Canyon. After filing a public notice on August 1, 2011, the District conducted a public hearing on August 16, 2011, to receive comments on the PEA, with no one attending the hearing nor had any written comments been received to date. He indicated that the written public comment period would conclude on September 1, 2011 and following September 1, the District will notify DTSC of the results to obtain final approval.

Update July 20, 2011
Presented by Tom Cole, Chief Operations Officer
Mr. Cole reported that 1) the three additional borings approved by the Board were completed and the findings will be submitted in a report to CGS (California Geologic Survey), 2) CGS was on site and conducted their own investigation on each exposed boring; and 3) that the seller is proceeding with eliminating the District's title exceptions.

Update June 22, 2011
Presented by Tom Cole, Chief Operations Officer
Mr. Cole reported that 1) the District advised the seller of all title exceptions, completed on June 13, 2011, 2) the seller agreed to cure all title exceptions, received by the District on June 16, 2011, and 3)the seller requested of the District the release of the $170,000 deposit on the preferred school site of Romero Canyon to the seller relative to an escrow transaction which occurred this date, June 22, 2011.

Updates Archive

Progress Report

September 2011

Hart Governing Board selects Romero Canyon as the preferred site, July 2010.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)

In Progress The Hart District's EIR consultant is currently analyzing this preferred site under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In Progress Governing Board approves proposal to conduct supplemental traffic analyses for EIR, Jan. 2011.

☑ Scoping meeting for Notice of Preparation, March 8, 2011. *The public and all responsible agencies had the opportunity to comment on the EIR.*

☑ Governing Board approves proposal to analyze an alternative access plan within the EIR. May, 2011.

GEOTECHNICAL

☑ Consultants completed geotechnical report, Nov. 2010, concluding that Romero Canyon site is suitable for a high school.

In Progress Hart School District submitted geotechnical report to California Geological Survey (CGS), Dec. 2010.

☑ Governing Board approves proposal for additional geotechnical investigations. May, 2011.

ARCHITECTURAL

In Progress Governing Board approved Ruhnau, Ruhnau and Clark, LLC as the project architect, Oct. 2010. Preliminary design phase has begun.

☑ Initial Conceptual Site Plan, Feb. 2011.

PURCHASE AND SALE AGREEMENT

☑ Executed Purchase Agreement, May 2011

☑ Title Company selection, May 2011.

☑ Buyer deposits $170,000 into escrow account, May 2011.

- ☑ Buyer's identification of title exceptions, June 2011.
- ☑ Seller's agreement to cure title exceptions, June 2011.

Projected opening for Castaic Area High School for 9th graders, Aug. 2014.

ATTACHMENT 2

THE PLANNING CENTER

May 12, 2011

Thomas B. Cole
Chief Operations Officer
Wm. S. Hart Union High School District
21515 Centre Pointe Parkway
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Subject: Castaic High School (WSH-02.0E)

Dear Tom:

The public review period for the Notice of Preparation closed on March 28, 2011. Written responses have been received from seven public agencies and 25 responses have been received from individuals or law firms. These comments run several hundred pages and raise a number of environmental issues. The most significant of these comments concern the need for a second public access route from the south and the determination of the proper "baseline" (or existing conditions) for the EIR. Based on these comments and in particular, because of recent case law concerning the use of a "hypothetical" baseline based on future improvements by others, we are making several recommended changes to our approach to the EIR.

Please note that as of the date of our proposal, it had not been determined whether the road improvements and extension of utilities had been covered "in previous CEQA clearances or included in technical studies." Because of this we stated that "our scope covers the campus and not offsite improvements. We further assume that the studies prepared by others are adequate to address the proposed project, and work to supplement these studies is outside this scope of work." [Proposal, August 12, 2010, page 2]

First, the off-site roadway improvements must be addressed as part of the high school project. These include the main access road (Sloan-Mandolin-Harp-Romero-Valley Creek) and the proposed Romero Canyon emergency-only road. Note that the Romero Canyon emergency-only road has not been previously reviewed and while the main access road (Sloan) was previously included as a mitigation measure in a previous CEQA document, its actual environmental review was negligible. This requires that we now complete a review of the environmental impacts of these road where we previously understood that we would either not need to evaluated them or that we could rely on previous CEQA and technical studies.

Because of the strong public comments that a secondary public access road is needed, we recommend inclusion of an alternative access plan that includes the main access road and a second access road from the southern boundary of the school following Romero Canyon, Baringer and Sloan to Hillcrest. This alternative would eliminate the need for an emergency-only road along Romero Canyon Road and may eliminate the need to provide four lanes along the main access road. The Romero-Baringer-Sloan to Hillcrest road may be built to fire road, public road or a combination of these standards. If the fire road standard is permitted, environmental impacts may be reduced in certain sensitive areas. We are assuming that the public road scenario will be evaluated as a worst-case scenario and the fire road option (in certain locations) will be treated as a sub-alternative.

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As described below, we will engage the services of Sikand to provide conceptual improvements plans where needed. The conceptual improvement and grading plans, earth movement quantities, areas of disturbance, etc. will be used to evaluate the environmental impacts of these improvements. Sikand will work with the County and determine whether these improvements satisfy County standards and whether changes in their classifications are necessary.

Second, we are recommending completion of the Initial Study with a recirculated NOP. Our previous approach was to circulate the NOP without the Initial Study to speed the process. The change in project to include the off-site roadway improvements is sufficient to require recirculation of the NOP. Because of the concerns raised in the NOP comments that the lack of an Initial Study limited the public's ability to review the project and provide adequate comments on the scope of the EIR, we recommend that the Initial Study be completed with the changes to the project and then recirculate it with the revised NOP.

CONCEPTUAL ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Sikand will be responsible for preparing conceptual improvement plans for the Romero emergency road and a second public road (and emergency-only road sub-option) following Romero-Baringer-Sloan to Hillcrest. As described below, these plans will assist The Planning Center in evaluating the environmental impact of developing these roads. The tasks below describe Sikand's scope of work.

Task 1: Assistance in providing information on the main access road (Sloan-Mandolin-Harp-Romero-Valley Creek), including grading quantities, scheduling and area of disturbance).

Task 2: Romero Canyon Road emergency access only: conceptual improvement plans for 24-foot pavement to join northerly and of exiting paved road. Meet with LA County DPW and Fire Department to determine any additional requirements on the existing paved road.

A. Conceptual plans for emergency Fire Department connection to existing paved road (approximately 1,500 feet southerly of TT47807.

B. Meet with LA County DPW and Fire Department to determine any additional requirements on the existing paved road.

C. If necessary, provide additional conceptual plan for items determined from County meetings.

Task 3: Prepare conceptual plans for second public access road and emergency road option following Romero, Baringer, and Sloan to Hillcrest.

A. Southern campus boundary to Sloan following Romero and Baringer, and Baringer to Sloan: 100-scale plans for two options: emergency-only road and public road.

B. Sloan from Baringer to Hillcrest: 200-scale conceptual plans for two options: emergency only road and public road.

Task 4: Provide input of alternative sites with grading quantities and area of disturbance.

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GEOLOGY

Geolabs will be engaged to perform this task. The conceptual road improvement plans will require input on the geologic conditions along their path. Based on published geologic maps of the area, air photos in Geolabs' library, and knowledge of the area, Geolabs will produce a generalized map showing the geologic elements along each of the alignments. Geolabs will produce a bulleted summary that will enumerate the geologic units that are anticipated, qualitative assessment of their likely impacts, and the common measures that are used for mitigation of their adverse impacts. Neither field mapping, subsurface exploration, soil testing, quantitative analyses, nor review of specific geotechnical reports that may have been prepared for various properties along the alignments will be undertaken. The extent of existing, site-specific geotechnical reports is unknown. The budget provided for this task has been estimated based on the information available and work beyond this level will not be performed.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ECORP will supplement its previous biological studies to cover the three access routes described elsewhere in this letter and address the comments contained in the NOP response letter from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). This letter makes recommendations of survey work to be completed, particularly for the access routes, as well as different types of analysis that are to be included in an updated biological technical report for the project.

Task A: Survey Area of Geological Testing

The District's geologist will identify the area of possible disturbance for additional geologic testing. Just prior to the geologic work, ECORP will survey the area to determine if sensitive or endangered species are present. Once day of field work is assumed and brief report will be prepared.

The three access routes are described briefly. Route 1 was previously approved as part of Tract 46443, and extends from Sloan Canyon Parkway. Route 2 would occur along existing Romero Canyon Road, which is partially paved. Route 3 would follow existing dirt roads north of Hillcrest Parkway.

This proposal contains a Scope of Work that is intended to address a letter from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regarding the Environmental Impact Report for Castaic High School. This letter makes recommendations of survey work to be completed, particularly for the access routes, as well as different types of analysis that are to be included in an updated biological technical report for the Project.

The Scope of Work and Cost detailed below reflects ECORP's approach to the biological resources services.

Task 1: Biological Assessment and Updated Biological Report

ECORP will conduct a literature search of existing public databases to determine which biological resources have been recorded nearby to the Project area. This will include a review of the California Natural Diversity Data Base and other applicable public databases. If there are existing documents that contain biological information about the project site, and these are made available to ECORP, they will also be reviewed. These data will be reviewed in order to make a full evaluation of the existing resources and potential resources that could be affected by the project action. They will also be used to direct the site walkover survey.

After the literature review, the entire site would be surveyed in order to record the presence of any biological resources that are present and to evaluate the potential for biological constraints to occur. Plant communities would be identified and mapped, and a full plant and animal species list would be compiled. Any sensitive biological resources that are observed would be recorded and mapped. Photographs would be taken from several angles to fully document the site conditions at the time of the survey.

Should the habitat evaluation identify the potential for species which could cause a constraint to project development, it may be that additional focused survey work would need to be conducted. If such work is identified, the need for additional work will be discussed with District and separately scoped. Species for which additional evaluation could be necessary include, but are not limited to, Coastal California gnatcatcher, arroyo toad, western spadefoot, western pond turtle, coast horned lizard, two-striped garter snake, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit and San Diego desert woodrat. Of these species, the two most sensitive are the gnatcatcher and the arroyo toad. The report will incorporate a full evaluation of the potential for occurrence of these two species.

ECORP will update the existing biological report for the Romero Canyon development parcel by adding in results of surveys for the access routes. The existing report includes sections such as an introduction, project description, methods, and results. Appendices include full plant and animal species lists, and site photographs. Maps of the project area and its development layout with respect to existing biological resources are also included. These sections would all be updated.

In addition, the report will include a discussion regarding anticipated Project impacts and proposed mitigation for those impacts and an alternatives analysis of the access routes.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures
In accordance with the standards identified in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the impacts of the Project will be presented and discussed. This will include a discussion of temporary and permanent impacts caused by the development of the Project. A potential example of a temporary impact would be a construction staging area. The report will also discuss direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the Project on biological resources. Direct impacts include impacts that are caused by Project ground disturbance primarily associated with site grading. Indirect impacts are impacts related to the development of the Project, but that do not necessarily have an immediate effect. This could include, for example, impacts due to construction noise and dust. Cumulative impacts are impacts to the regional populations of wildlife and plants, impacts to wildlife movement corridors, impacts to functionality of open space areas adjacent to Project areas, and so on.

Alternatives Analysis
Within the biological report, a range of alternatives will be identified and analyzed with regard to their potential impacts to biological resources. This will include an analysis of separate alternatives for the high school Project location. Sensitive biological resources to be included in the analysis include coastal sage scrub, riparian habitat resources, alluvial fan sage scrub, and wildlife and plant species. The analysis will include alternatives with minimal biological impacts to sensitive resources.

Draft copies of the biological report will be made available electronically for review by the District. Upon receiving comments, the report will be finalized and submitted as part of the environmental documentation. ECORP anticipates one round of District comments and one round of public comments.

Task 2: Jurisdictional Wetland Delineation
An ECORP biologist and an ECORP wetland delineation specialist will visit the site in order to characterize the jurisdictional resources that are present. The jurisdictional delineation will follow the federal method, as defined by the Army Corps, using methodology outlined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (Arid West Region Supplement Version 2.0) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2008). The boundaries of potential Waters of the U.S. will be delineated through field determination, made in conjunction with aerial photograph interpretation and sample point analyses.

All wetland data will be recorded on Arid West Region - Wetland Determination Data Forms, to be included in the report. A color aerial photograph will be used to assist with mapping. *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Kollmorgen Instruments Company 1990) will be used to aid in identifying hydric soils in the field. *The Jepson Manual* (Hickman, *ed.* 1993) will be used for plant nomenclature and identification.

The entire project area will be walked to determine the location and extent of potential waters of the U.S. Sample points will be taken in key locations to characterize ACOE jurisdictional features. The location of the sample point will be chosen based on observed presence of hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology, and potential hydric soils. At the sample point location, vegetation, hydrology, and soils will be described on an Arid West Wetland Determination Data Form. These data will be used to support a determination of wetland or non-wetland status.

The total area of the potential Waters of the U.S. and other jurisdictional features will partly recorded in the field using a post-processing capable global positioning system (GPS) unit with sub-meter accuracy (Trimble GeoXT). Limits of jurisdiction will be estimated based on Ordinary High Water Mark.

Jurisdiction for the California Department of Fish and Game will be determined based on the presence of stream habitats. Generally the CDFG jurisdictional boundaries are broader than ACOE jurisdictional boundaries and include entire floodplains rather than just the areas exhibiting an Ordinary High Water Mark. CDFG jurisdiction includes the definable bed, bank, or channel, areas that support periodic or intermittent flows, perennial flows, subsurface flows, support fish or other aquatic life, and areas that support riparian or hydrophytic vegetation in association with a streambed.

Using the data collected during the field visit, a report will be prepared that describes the methods used, results of the survey work, and anticipated biological constraints located on the Project site. An analysis of the Project site under the MSHCP will be included in the document, to describe the Project level of compliance and identify any additional survey needs if applicable. The report will include figures that will depict locations of jurisdictional areas on site, and described them in detail. Any locations of sensitive plant or animal species observed will also be depicted on Project maps.

A draft copy of the jurisdictional delineation report will be submitted electronically for review and comment. Once comments have been received, they will be addressed and a final report will be prepared and submitted both electronically and by three hard copies.

Task 3: Focused Surveys
Due to the potential for several sensitive resources to occur within areas planned for improvement along the access road alternatives, focused surveys may be needed. As of the time of this proposal, three potential focused surveys are identified. These should be considered as optional tasks, and may not be necessary unless habitat for the species is identified in an impact area. As mentioned in the letter written by the CDFG, other species for which additional evaluation could be necessary include, but are not limited to, Coastal California gnatcatcher, arroyo toad, western pond turtle, coast horned lizard, two-striped garter snake, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit and San Diego desert woodrat. The need for survey work for these species will be identified during the biological assessment.

Rare Plant Surveys
Due to the potential for several rare plant species to occur, ECORP will provide a rare plant survey for this project area. We assume that the survey will be conducted in two days with two biologists, and will entail walking the undeveloped portions of the road alignments to record any rare plant species present at the time of the survey. The rare plant surveys for the parcel itself are not included as these are thought to be adequate based on recent survey results (2010). Should surveys for the parcel also be required, this would entail an additional day with two biologists.

The rare plant survey timing will coincide with the most suitable time to expect the potentially-occurring plant species to be in bloom, which is May to early June. Plant species to be searched for specifically include primarily the Plummer's Mariposa Lily, San Fernando Spineflower, and Slender Mariposa Lily, but if other species are observed their presence will be recorded and identified in the biological study report. Any sensitive plant species observed will be mapped on project maps, which will also be included in the report.

Western Spadefoot Survey
The western spadefoot is an amphibian species that is listed by the State of California as a Species of Special Concern. ECORP will conduct a habitat assessment for this species at the time of the biological assessment. If habitat is identified, a focused survey will be conducted for the species within suitable habitat. Two surveys would be completed during the spring, within one month of an average or better rainfall event. Results of the survey would be incorporated in the biological report. If the species is identified on site, the report would also propose mitigation measures for mitigating impacts to the species.

Oak Tree Inventory
Due to the presence of several oak trees along the access routes, and potential for impact or removal of individual oaks during access road grading, an oak tree inventory would be needed in order to comply with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance. Under the Los Angeles County Ordinance, a person shall not cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any tree of the oak tree genus, which is 8" or more in diameter four and one-half feet above mean natural grade or in the case of oaks with multiple trunks combined diameter of twelve inches or more of the two largest trunks, without first obtaining a permit. The survey effort would map and tag oak trees within the project limits that qualify for protection under the Ordinance. The results would be incorporated into the biological report, in addition to proposed mitigation measures for any impacts to oak trees that qualify for protection.

Task 4: Wetland Mitigation Plan
As part of the environmental review process, impacts to wetlands and other jurisdictional areas must be mitigated. ECORP will prepare a mitigation plan that mitigates the impacts and meets with criteria contained within the applicable wetland permits with both state and federal agencies. The mitigation plan will provide a description of the site's physical features, anticipated impacts, and habitat to be impacted and proposed mitigation site within the Project boundaries. Since there is an existing plan, the plan will be updated to the extent practicable.

ECORP will analyze the existing hydrology, soil features, hydrological features of the proposed development and the suitable mitigation locations within the finished development as part of a feasibility analysis. This analysis will ensure that mitigation being proposed will be successful and acceptable to the agencies. It will also determine whether there is a need for soil amendments, extended irrigation, or other special measures to implement at the mitigation site.

A full description of the timeline for both the installation period and maintenance and monitoring period will be described in the report. Roles of the landscape contractor, maintenance contractor and restoration biologist will be described in detail. The plan will contain a description of all responsible stakeholders in the restoration, and their respective roles.

Any mitigation that involves restoration needs to be evaluated by meeting certain success criteria. The plan will detail the success criteria. According to the permit requirements, restoration efforts shall have a minimum of 80% survival, by species, the first year and 90% survival thereafter and/or shall attain 35% cover after 3 years and 60% cover after 5 years for the life of the project. Prior to the restoration site being determined successful, they shall be entirely without supplemental irrigation for a minimum of 2 years. No single species shall constitute more than 50% of the vegetative cover, no woody invasive species shall be present, and herbaceous invasive species shall not exceed 5% cover.

The plan will discuss procedures for replacement plantings, contingency measures, maintenance, and success monitoring. The mitigation plan will also specify reporting requirements for both the installation period and the maintenance and monitoring period. Any needed coordination with agencies will be detailed in the plan, including the final review and approval of the mitigation site.

Draft copies of the plan will be made available electronically for review by the District. Upon receiving comments, the plan will be finalized and submitted to the agencies for their input. ECORP anticipates two rounds of District comments and on round of agency comments. Once the report is finalized by agency approval, it will become part of the Project public record.

Task 5: Permit Coordination
ECORP will coordinate with the regulatory agencies to renew the existing permits for impacts to jurisdictional areas. The permit coordination will entail meetings by phone and in person with agency personnel and District representatives. ECORP assumes no more than five meetings would be necessary, including a field meeting. Further, it is assumed that the existing permit can be renewed and that there would be no substantial change to ground conditions that would require a new permit application to be prepared. All fees associated with permit renewal would be paid for by the Project Proponent. Mitigation would be addressed by preparation of a wetland mitigation plan, detailed above.

This task may need to be amended if extended permit coordination is required, or there are any substantial unforeseen issues regarding the renewal process with the regulatory agencies. This task assumes that renewal would be a two to three month process, once the necessary biological data has been updated by field assessment. A total of 40 hours are assumed for this task, of senior staff time.

Task 6: Project Meetings
ECORP will attend project meetings as requested by District. This will include meetings in person primarily, or teleconferences/web-meetings about different aspects of the project or its continuing approval process. The scope for these meetings may include discussions of mitigation, recommendations for species protection during construction, avoidance of biological resources, and so on. Hours and costs for such meetings will be accounted on a time and material basis, and would involve senior staff. A total of 16 hours in allocated to meeting time.

ECORP Costing Assumptions
Documents that are part of the project record and are available, that may pertain to the work being performed, would be made available. Particularly the existing jurisdictional delineation, oak inventory, permits with state and/or federal agencies and biological reports.

- Cost and schedule estimates are based on our best judgment of the requirements known at the time of the proposal and can be influenced favorably or adversely by Client needs and other circumstances. ECORP Consulting, Inc. will endeavor to perform the services and accomplish the objectives within the presented costs and schedule. However, if the scope of work or schedule changes, ECORP Consulting, Inc., reserves the right to revise costs and the schedule accordingly.

- ECORP Consulting, Inc. assumes that, by receipt of notice to proceed, full access to the property will be provided by the Client, including keys to locked gates and advance notice to existing property tenants of our right of entry.
- ECORP Consulting, Inc. shall not be held responsible for work delays or cancellations caused by strikes, accidents, acts of God, delays imposed by the Client, or other delays beyond the control of ECORP Consulting, Inc.
- It is assumed that ECORP Consulting, Inc. can use and rely on the data and information contained in the project related documents provided by the Client. ECORP Consulting, Inc., will not perform a technical review of these documents, and will not be responsible for the content or accuracy of these studies.
- Change orders will be issued and signed by the Client and ECORP Consulting, Inc. before starting additional work not provided for in the original proposal. If the Client's authorized representative is not available for a signature, the additional out-of-scope work will not commence until the change order is signed.
- This cost is valid for a period of 60 days from the date of this the proposal. Beyond 60 days, ECORP Consulting, Inc., reserves the right to reevaluate the cost.
- Expert Witness Testimony, including Depositions, is billed on a time-and-materials basis at time and a half.
- One round of comments and responses for each document is included.
- No focused biology surveys are included, with the exception of rare plant surveys, spadefoot toad surveys, and oak tree inventory
- No extended agency consultation with biological resources agencies is included other than permit preparation and coordination for the jurisdictional impacts.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Supplemental Archaeological Records Search
McKenna et al. will complete supplemental research for each alignment (and would appreciate a copy of the Campus Rose report for reference). This research will be completed at the California State University, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California. McKenna et al. will review previously completed reports and obtain copies of pertinent cultural resource records. McKenna et al. will also review the historic maps for the area. This level of research will be used to assess the project area known resources and/or buried cultural resource sensitivity.

Historic Background Research
McKenna et al. will provide a cursory history of the general area. This research will be based on historic maps, general historical documents, and data available through the McKenna et al. in-house library.

Native American Consultation
McKenna et al. will contact the Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, and inquire into their records on sacred or religious site locations. McKenna et al. will also use the Commission's listing of local Native American representatives to contact individuals wishing knowledge of projects and/or wishing to provide additional data.

Paleontological Overview
McKenna et al. will provide a standard paleontological overview to address any potential for such resources within the project area. If this data was provided by Compass Rose, McKenna et al. will not duplicate their research and the budget will be amended to reflect the savings.

Field Survey
McKenna et al. will complete a field reconnaissance survey of the three alternatives. The alignments will be photo-documented and supplemented with field notes.

Analysis
The project analysis will be completed for CEQA compliance. Identified resource will be formally recorded on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523 forms, as required, and the evaluation will be based on the CEQA criteria for significance and/or recognition.

Report Preparation
McKenna et al. will prepare a technical report(s) in a format consistent with state (Office of Historic Preservation) data requirements. In this case the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) guidelines will be followed and all data required for studies in Los Angeles County will be included.

TRAFFIC

Austin-Foust Associates will prepare a supplemental traffic analysis to address a second access point alternative. This alternative includes construction of Sloan Canyon Road from Hillcrest Parkway north to Baringer Road (also referred to as the Romero/Sloan cutoff), which would connect Sloan Canyon Road to a new segment of Romero Canyon Road directly south of the site. As such, trips to and from the south would be able to utilize Hillcrest Parkway to access this Sloan Canyon Road/Baringer Road/Romero Canyon Road connection to the project site.

The purpose of the proposed analysis is to supplement the project's June 2010 traffic study, which evaluated a single access roadway for the project site. This supplemental analysis will evaluate a two access point alternative for each scenario presented in the June 2010 study. The scenarios evaluated would be as follows:

1) Short-Range with 1,600 Students
2) Short-Range with 2,600 Students
3) Buildout Conditions with 2,600 Students

Each analysis will be based on having an emergency access gate on Romero Canyon Road just south of Baringer Road, and the off-site study area will be identical to that which was used for the June 2010 traffic study. The results of the analysis will be written up in a stand-alone technical memorandum that is suitable for inclusion with the project's environmental documentation.

NOP/INITIAL STUDY

The Planning Center will revise the NOP and Initial Study to include two access alternatives as explained above. The revised NOP will be sent to the District for publication in the local newspaper and NOP/IS will be distributed to the project mailing list (52).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Based on the studies identified above and additional work described below, the EIR will now cover off-site improvements, including two access routes.

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Aesthetics
The planned roadways generally follow existing dirt roads or are located within approved tract maps. The EIR will identify the areas to be disturbed and describe the visual changes associated with the improvements. Visual simulations are not included in this scope.

Air Quality
Based on the construction and grading information coming from the conceptual road improvement plans, we will calculate construction-related emissions for the two access options. Emissions for operations-related impacts will be calculated under the two access scenarios as well. Total VMT will be estimated based on trip lengths estimated for the two access routes.

Biological Resources
The supplemental survey work by ECORP will be used expand the EIR to include all access route improvements. There is some additional work to be completed by ECORP to address the Department of Fish and Game's NOP comments, as well.

Cultural Resources
Based on the additional survey work by McKenna, this section of the EIR will be expanded to address the two access scenarios.

Geology and Soils
We plan to describe the conditions along the road alignments based on information provided by Geolabs (see technical scope above).

Global Climate Change
GHG emissions will be calculated for construction-related emissions under both access scenarios. GHG emissions will also be calculated for operations-related emissions under the two access scenarios based on estimated VMT.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials
This section of the EIR will be expanded to cover the additional off-site road improvements under two scenarios. However, because the roads are not considered part of the campus, it is assumed that preparation of a Phase I ESA or PEA and DTSC oversight will not be necessary.

Hydrology/Water Quality
Stormwater runoff from the access roads will be estimated and the drainage and water quality BMPs will be described in general terms based on the conceptual plans produced by Sikand.

Land Use & Relevant Planning
The classification of the second access route will be identified. It is expected that the conceptual roadway plans will not differ from the County designation. Since the routes follow existing dirt roads, existing or planned communities should not be impacted. (If it determined that the project would involve a changed in road classification of any access road, the County may require additional analysis not included in this scope).

Mineral Resources
It is assumed that available information will be sufficient to dismiss the potential impacts on mineral resources in the Initial Study and no additional work will be necessary for the EIR.

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Noise
Noise generated by traffic along the access routes will be quantified based on volumes contained in the traffic study. Sensitive uses along those routes will be identified and a comparison of projected noise levels against existing noise levels and appropriate significance thresholds will be determined.

Public Services
The addition of a second access option will raise issues of fire protection, emergency response times, etc. A comparison of the two access scenarios will be provided in the EIR.

Recreation
The only recreation-related impacts associated with the roadway improvements would be related to planned County trails. County trail plans will be reviewed for locations along proposed roadways and the potential for impact will be determined.

Traffic/Parking
As described above, Austin-Foust Associates will supplement its traffic analysis to evaluate the second public access alternative. The EIR section will be expanded to address short- and long-term traffic impacts under both scenarios.

Utilities and Service Systems
The proposed project includes the extension of utilities along the main access road. Because the primary access route (and the extended utility lines) would exist under both scenarios, the addition of a second access option would not affect the delivery of utilities.

Alternatives
As explained above, we will now have two access options. The main access option remains Sloan-Mandolin-Harp-Romero-Valley Creek, plus Romero Canyon emergency-only road. The second option would maintain the main access road, but eliminate Romero Canyon emergency-only road and replace it with route following Romero-Baringer-Sloan to Hillcrest. This second option would be built to public road, fire road standards or a combination of the two. This second alternative would provide the public with two access routes to the school.

The second route also has two sub-options. The first sub-option would have the greatest impact with a full public-width standard. The second sub-option would include at least a portion of the alignment limited to county fire standard. The limited width of the fire standard would be used to limit environmental impact in sensitive areas.

The two access options will be reviewed throughout the various sections of the EIR. However, the two alternatives and sub-options must also be addressed in comparing them to the other alternatives in the Alternatives sections.

Growth Inducement
We are assuming that the access road alternatives do not involve a reclassification of road by the County and that the re-striping to four lanes along Sloan-Mandolin-Harp-Romero-Valley Creek would only be required on a temporary basis. An expanded review of growth inducement, including additional traffic analysis, would likely be required if a reclassification is necessary or the four-lane re-striping is made permanent.

Graphics
The addition of a second access route will require the completion of additional graphics for the NOP/Initial Study and EIR.

Responses to Comments
The additional scope identified herein will likely generate comments related to these elements. Our current authorization provides for a maximum of 50 hours in responding to comments, with additional hours to be billed on a time and materials basis. We are not requesting that this maximum be increased at this time, but it should be noted that the hours and cost under this task are likely to rise above 50 hours.

FEE ESTIMATE

Table 1 displays the fees to complete the various tasks described above.

Sincerely,

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Dwayne Mears, AICP
Principal, School Facilities Planning

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TABLE 1.
CASTAIC HIGH SCHOOL EIR - SUPPLEMENTAL COSTS

TASK	COST
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	
Site reconnaissance	$2,000
Revise NOP	200
Revise Initial Study	3,500
Recirculate NOP/Initial Study	400
Catalog/Review New NOP Comments	2,100
Executive Summary	600
Project Description	1,200
Aesthetics	2,200
Air Quality	3,100
Biological Resources (technical study below)	800
Cultural Resources (technical study below)	400
Geology and Soils	400
Global Climate Change	1,600
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	1,200
Hydrology/Water Quality	3,400
Land Use & Relevant Planning	800
Mineral Resources (assumes dismissed in IS)	n.a.
Noise	4,200
Public Services	1,200
Recreation	800
Traffic/Parking (technical study below)	2,100
Utility Systems	800
Access Alternatives and Suboption	2,200
Word Processing/Editing	900
Graphics	2,100
Meetings/Conference Calls	4,500
Project Management/Quality Control	7,000
Subtotal - Labor	**$47,700**
SUBCONSULTANTS	
ECORP - Task A: Pre Drilling Survey	$2,300
ECORP - Task 1: Biological Assessment & Updated Biological Report	7,000
ECORP - Task 2: Jurisdictional Delineation	4,500

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TABLE 1.
CASTAIC HIGH SCHOOL EIR - SUPPLEMENTAL COSTS

TASK	COST
ECORP - Task 3: Focused Surveys	
Rare Plant Survey	4,500
Spadefoot Toad Survey	2,300
Oak Tree Inventory	4,000
ECORP - Task 4: Wetland Mitigation Plan	4,300
ECORP - Task 5: Permit Coordination	5,600
ECORP - Task 6: Meetings	3,500
Sikand - Task 1: Assist with Main Access Road	6,000
Sikand - Task 2: Romero Canyon Road Improvement Plans	9,990
Sikand - Task 3: Romero/Baringer/Sloan to Hillcrest Improvement Plans	27,000
Sikand - Task 4: Assist with Alternative Sites	2,400
Sikand - Reproduction/Misc Expenses	1,000
Geolabs – Geologic Mapping along Access Routes	6,250
Austin-Foust Associates - Traffic Analysis	5,700
McKenna et al. - Cultural Resources	3,685
Administrative Fee (12.5%)	12,503
Subtotal - Subconsultants	**$112.528**
REIMBURSABLES	
Misc Photocopies, etc.	$300
NOP/Initial Study (52 copies)	2,340
Postage/Deliveries	400
Mileage/Travel	500
Subtotal- Reimbursables	**$3,540**
GRAND TOTAL	**$163,768**

ATTACHMENT 3

Tom Brohard and Associates

September 27, 2011

Amy Minteer
Chatten-Brown & Carstens
2601 Ocean Park Blvd. Suite 205
Santa Monica, CA 90405

SUBJECT: Review of the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) for the Proposed Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update in the County of Los Angeles – Deletion of Sloan Canyon Road in Castaic – Traffic Issues

Dear Ms. Minteer:

In my January 19, 2011 letter, I provided a number of comments on the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update Draft EIR relating to Sloan Canyon Road in the Castaic area. These comments were enclosed with your January 21, 2011 letter (Letter D79) beginning on Page 2.0-480 of the September 2011 Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update Final EIR (Final EIR). In addition to my review of the responses to our comments in the Final EIR that begin on Page 2.0-504, I noted that not a single word in Section 3.2 (Transportation and Circulation) of the Draft EIR or in the OVOV Traffic Study has been changed in response to our comments and those made by others. 10

In several responses in the Final EIR, my comments on the Draft EIR were dismissed as expressing "...the opinion of the commenter..." and "...The County does not concur that..." These statements in the Final EIR are largely incorrect. Nearly all of the information presented in my comments was obtained from the Draft EIR and the other documents that I reviewed. 11

In my review of the Final EIR, I found the responses contradict the OVOV Traffic Study capacity of a local street of 2,000 vehicles per day. If the traffic capacity of a local street was actually 9,000 vehicles per day as claimed in the Final EIR, then there are at least six other limited secondary highways that would also be degraded to local streets with the proposed Highway Plan. Critically important traffic volume forecasts from the former traffic model that were used to support the current Highway Plan were not provided or compared as requested in my comments. 12

In addition, my comments regarding Castaic High School were taken directly from the Draft Traffic Study prepared by Austin-Foust Associates and do not reflect my professional opinions or include speculation. These significant issues and concerns are explained in more detail throughout this letter, and they must be properly addressed in the Final EIR. 13

Final EIR Contradicts OVOV Traffic Study Capacity of Local Streets - The capacity of a local street is critically important to the deletion of the limited secondary highway designation and the reversion of Sloan Canyon Road and other roadways to local streets. For example in Comment 30, I indicated that the 14

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capacity of a local street is 2,500 vehicles per day. While this value is shown in Table 3-1 on Page 3-5, the capacity of the local street classification and its functions are more fully described on Pages 3-2 and 3-3 of the OVOV Traffic Study as follows:

"This classification applies to two-lane roadways in residential areas that serve the adjacent properties. Local streets are intended to provide access to adjacent land uses exclusively, and are not designed or intended to carry through-traffic or allow for high speeds. Traffic carrying capacities of 10,000 vehicles per day or more are physically possible, but a maximum capacity of approximately 2,000 vehicles per day is targeted in order to provide an environment consistent with the adjoining residential uses." 14

In response to Comments 24, 25 and 30, the Final EIR states "The commenter is incorrect. A local street can accommodate up to 9,000 vehicles per day..." In fact, the responses to my comments are incorrect and they directly contradict the OVOV Traffic Study "...maximum capacity of approximately 2,000 vehicles per day..." for a local street. The Final EIR must be revised to properly identify the maximum capacity of a local street as 2,000 vehicles per day, the acceptable amount of traffic as defined in the OVOV Traffic Study. 15 16

The definition of an acceptable amount of traffic on a local residential street depends on many factors such as housing setbacks, street width, the presence of on-street parking, location (downtown, suburbs, rural) and the connectivity of adjacent streets. While two-lane local residential streets are physically capable of carrying more than 2,000 vehicles per day, higher traffic volumes cause excessive delays for vehicles backing out of driveways, do not provide a pleasant pedestrian experience, and certainly would not represent a "livable" street. From my experience, a local residential street limited to 28 feet in width should not be required to carry any more than 2,000 vehicles per day. 17

Other Roadways Are Inconsistent with Final EIR Local Street "Capacity" – Pages 3-10 and 3-12 in the OVOV Traffic Study list a number of roadways that will be reclassified as limited secondary highways with the recommended Highway Plan. From the traffic analysis volumes presented in Figure 3.2-7 of the Draft EIR, the daily traffic volume forecasts with buildout of the OVOV Plan and the Proposed City General Plan include the following: 18

- Lake Hughes Road from Ridge Route to Angeles National Forest Boundary – 7,000 vehicles per day
- Vasquez Canyon Road from Bouquet Canyon Road to Sierra Highway – 6,000 vehicles per day

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- Shadow Pines Boulevard/Tick Canyon Road from Soledad Canyon Road to Davenport Road – 5,000 vehicles per day
- McBean Parkway from Copper Hill Drive to San Fransisquito Canyon Road – 9,000 vehicles per day 18
- San Fransisquito Canyon Road from the planned extension of McBean Parkway to the Angeles National Forest – 9,000 vehicles per day
- Placerita Canyon Road from Sierra Highway to Sand Canyon Road – 4,000 vehicles per day

The lowest daily traffic volume forecast for the streets above is 4,000 vehicles. From the recommendations to reclassify each of the above street segments to a limited secondary highway, it appears that the OVOV Traffic Study daily traffic volumes threshold for a local street was applied. If the Final EIR capacity of "up to 9,000 vehicles per day" threshold had been applied, then the six streets above should be dropped from the proposed Highway Plan as limited secondary highways since they would default to local streets. Since these streets remain as limited secondary highways, then Sloan Canyon Road should also remain as a limited secondary highway in the proposed Highway Plan. 19

The Final EIR also notes that local streets typically include numerous driveways to provide access, whereas a limited secondary highway best suits its goal of providing mobility if there are limited access points. Sloan Canyon Road would fit this requirement of a limited secondary highway as there are only eight driveways in the area between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road. This limited number of driveway access points would not conflict with the mobility goal of a limited secondary highway. 20

Daily Traffic Volume Forecasts Have Not Been Provided – In other responses, the Final EIR does not provide information that I requested to validate the conclusions reached in the OVOV Traffic Study and the Draft EIR. For example, Comment 25 indicated that traffic volumes for Sloan Canyon Road from west of Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway were not provided to compare those used to support the current Highway Plan with those for the proposed Highway Plan. While the response failed to fully address this comment, the response did forecast 2,000 vehicles per day for Sloan Canyon Road but did not specify the location where this will occur. From Figure 3.2-7 in the Draft EIR, it appears that the response may have referred to Sloan Canyon Road just west of Quail Valley Road rather than 3,000 vehicles per day on Sloan Canyon Road just south of Hillcrest Parkway. 21

With the proposed change in designation from a limited secondary highway to a local street for Sloan Canyon Road, it is critically important to compare and 22

cross-check the forecasts between the prior and the updated traffic models. With Sloan Canyon Road having been designated as a limited secondary highway for many years, there certainly should be traffic volume forecasts available from the prior traffic model that support the current Highway Plan. What are they? 22

In attempting to justify the difference in traffic volume projections for Sloan Canyon Road south of Hillcrest Parkway, the response speculates that the difference "...is most likely attributed to changes in land use data that was used in the SCVCTM." I have examined the land use assumptions and resulting trip generation on Pages B-39 and B-40 in Appendix B-2 to the OVOV Traffic Study for Traffic Analysis Zones 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, those zones surrounding Sloan Canyon Road that would likely result in trips on this roadway. There is no significant difference between the sums of the trips forecast with development at the current City/County land uses (63,412 daily trips) compared to those forecast under the OVOV Plan land uses (60,524 daily trips). The decrease of 2,888 daily trips between these land use scenarios, less than 4.6 percent of the total daily trips generated by these zones, should not decrease the Sloan Canyon Road traffic volume forecasts enough to justify a change in classification from a limited secondary highway to a local street. 23

Castaic High School Traffic Impact Comments Are Not "Speculation" – The Wm. S. Hart Union High School District is preparing a Draft EIR for Castaic High School, with release of the Draft EIR scheduled by the end of 2011. It is my understanding that the Draft EIR and updated traffic study now being prepared for Castaic High School will evaluate two access roadways for the selected Romero Canyon site, one to the east and one to the south of this school. 24

The Romero Canyon site is located on the boundary of Traffic Analysis Zones 1, 14, and 15. The OVOV Traffic Study land use and trip generation tables for buildout conditions forecast a total of 12,084 daily trips for the three traffic analysis zones. The high school land use is not included in any of these three traffic analysis zones and the daily trip total sum does not include any high school trips. 25

In preparing my January 19 2011 comments on the Draft EIR, I reviewed the June 1, 2010 Draft Traffic Study prepared by Austin-Foust Associates for Castaic High School at the Romero Canyon Site. The issues and concerns expressed in Comments 33, 34, and 35 provided information directly from this Draft Traffic Study. The Final EIR responses that these comments "...only express the opinions of the commenter..." and that "...the commenter is speculating as to significant impacts..." are incorrect. 26

From the Draft Traffic Study, the high school with an enrollment of 2,600 students will generate 7,400 daily trips including 2,500 trips in just the AM peak hour alone, higher than the 2,000 vehicle capacity over an entire day for a local 27

residential street. With a single access for the high school to and from the east on Sloan Canyon Road, the Draft Traffic Study forecasts 46 percent of the high school trips on I-5 and 27 percent on The Old Road. With 7,400 daily trips generated by the high school, 5,400 daily trips (73 percent) will be oriented to and from the south on either I-5 or on The Old Road. 27

Page 5-1 of the Draft Traffic Study concluded that significant traffic impacts will occur at five intersections with 2,600 students and that these significant traffic impacts would not be fully mitigated based on Los Angeles County criteria. In addition, either four traffic lanes would be needed on Sloan Canyon Road east of Castaic High School or Traffic Demand Management (TDM) measures such as staggered arrival/dismissal times, ride-sharing, and carpooling would be required. 28

The June 1, 2010 Draft Traffic Study for Castaic High School on the Romero Canyon site did not evaluate direct vehicle access to and from the south. With 5,400 daily high school trips oriented to and from the south, it is my professional opinion that many of these trips would reroute to a direct north-south roadway connection such as Sloan Canyon Road. If only half of these high school trips used this direct north-south connection, then 2,700 additional daily trips would occur on the north-south portion of Sloan Canyon Road. The daily traffic using this roadway segment would then be about 6,000 vehicles, significantly higher than the 2,000 vehicles per day capacity of a local street identified in the OVOV Traffic Study. Additionally, once the Castaic High School is constructed, it will spur residential development in the surrounding area, including several tract maps that have already been approved, as well as new developments. 29

Concerns regarding access to Castaic High School and the traffic impacts associated with a single vehicle access to the east were discussed during several different meetings during the last quarter of 2010. Since the preparation of my comments of January 19, 2011, I have reviewed documents acquired by Citizens for Castaic pursuant to a Public Records Act request, including ROMERO CYN LLC meeting minutes and emails regarding the Romero Canyon High School site. An email dated October 7, 2010 from Randy Wrage provides a summary of a meeting with Los Angeles County staff regarding access to the high school site as follows: 30

- East Access
  - Parker between The Old Road and Sloan – "Since there are houses on the street in this area, it was generally agreed we wouldn't want to encourage that direction for freeway access."
  - Sloan – "...one lane each direction with a painted median... everyone thought it was a good idea... a 'hybrid' between standard and non-standard designs..."

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- South Access to Sloan
  - Barringer – "If this connection (Barringer) were to occur, the Parker direction probably never goes to 4 lanes and will lessen the impacts in Castaic and The Old Road intersections." 30

Additional Considerations for Castaic High School Access – A local street is limited to 28 feet in width in the Castaic area. As indicated in the OVOV Traffic Study, this width accommodates only two vehicle lanes. A limited secondary highway designation typically provides either two or four vehicle travel lanes, but other alternatives are also available such as two traffic lanes separated by a two-way left turn lane as discussed in October 2010 with County staff. 31

By providing a north-south access in addition to the east-west access for Castaic High School, Sloan Canyon Road in both directions could provide one traffic lane in each direction separated by a two-way left turn lane. The area outside each through traffic lane could also be striped as a bicycle lane in accordance with the recommendation in the Draft Traffic Study that "The roadways that provide access to the school site should also be designated to accommodate all modes of travel, such as walking and biking." 32

As discussed throughout this letter, the contradictions and inconsistencies within the EIR for the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update must be corrected. Castaic High School on the Romero Canyon site will significantly increase traffic volumes on Sloan Canyon Road. The Draft EIR and revised traffic study for the proposed high school project are scheduled for release in the next three months. It is premature for the County of Los Angeles to remove the limited secondary highway designation on the north/south portion of Sloan Canyon Road from Mandolin Canyon Road to Hillcrest Parkway at this time. Finally, the removal of the limited secondary highway designation from this middle section of Sloan Canyon Road together with retaining the designation on each end, will sever community connectivity, and defies transportation planning principles. 33

If you have questions regarding these comments, please call me at your convenience. 34

Respectfully submitted,

Tom Brohard and Associates

Tom Brohard

Tom Brohard, PE
Principal

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Tom Brohard, PE

Licenses:	1975 / Professional Engineer / California – Civil, No. 24577 1977 / Professional Engineer / California – Traffic, No. 724 2006 / Professional Engineer / Hawaii – Civil, No. 12321
Education:	1969 / BSE / Civil Engineering / Duke University
Experience:	40 Years
Memberships:	1977 / Institute of Transportation Engineers – Fellow, Life 1978 / Orange County Traffic Engineers Council - Chair 1982-1983 1981 / American Public Works Association - Member

Tom is a recognized expert in the field of traffic engineering and transportation planning. His background also includes responsibility for leading and managing the delivery of various contract services to numerous cities in Southern California.

Tom has extensive experience in providing transportation planning and traffic engineering services to public agencies. Since May 2005, he has served as Consulting City Traffic Engineer three days a week to the City of Indio. He also currently provides "on call" Traffic and Transportation Engineer services to the Cities of Big Bear Lake and San Fernando. In addition to conducting traffic engineering investigations for Los Angeles County from 1972 to 1978, he has previously served as City Traffic Engineer in the following communities:

- Bellflower ..... 1997 - 1998
- Bell Gardens ..... 1982 - 1995
- Huntington Beach ..... 1998 - 2004
- Lawndale ..... 1973 - 1978
- Los Alamitos ..... 1981 - 1982
- Oceanside ..... 1981 - 1982
- Paramount ..... 1982 - 1988
- Rancho Palos Verdes ..... 1973 - 1978
- Rolling Hills ..... 1973 - 1978, 1985 - 1993
- Rolling Hills Estates ..... 1973 - 1978, 1984 - 1991
- San Marcos 1981
- Santa Ana ..... 1978 - 1981
- Westlake Village ..... 1983 - 1994

During these assignments, Tom has supervised City staff and directed other consultants including traffic engineers and transportation planners, traffic signal and street lighting personnel, and signing, striping, and marking crews. He has secured over $5 million in grant funding for various improvements. He has managed and directed many traffic and transportation studies and projects. While serving these communities, he has personally conducted investigations of hundreds of citizen requests for various traffic control devices. Tom has also successfully presented numerous engineering reports at City Council, Planning Commission, and Traffic Commission meetings in these and other municipalities.

Tom Brohard and Associates

In his service to the City of Indio since May 2005, Tom has accomplished the following:

- Oversaw preparation and adoption of the Circulation Element Update of the General Plan including development of Year 2035 buildout traffic volumes, revised and simplified arterial roadway cross sections, and reduction in acceptable Level of Service criteria under certain constraints

- Oversaw preparation of fact sheets/design exceptions to reduce shoulder widths on Jackson Street over I-10 as well as justifications for protected-permissive left turn phasing at I-10 on-ramps, the first such installation in Caltrans District 8 in Riverside County; oversaw preparation of plans and provided assistance during construction of a $1.5 million project to install traffic signals and widen three of four ramps at the I-10/Jackson Street Interchange under a Caltrans encroachment permit issued under the Streamlined Permit Process

- Oversaw preparation of fact sheets/design exceptions to reduce shoulder widths on Monroe Street over I-10 as well as striping plans to install left turn lanes on Monroe Street at the I-10 Interchange under a Caltrans encroachment permit

- Oversaw preparation of traffic impact analyses for Project Study Reports evaluating different alternatives for buildout improvement of the I-10/Monroe Street and the I-10/Golf Center Parkway Interchanges

- Oversaw preparation of plans, specifications, and contract documents and provided assistance during construction of 22 new traffic signal installations

- Oversaw preparation of plans and provided assistance during construction for the conversion of two traffic signals from fully protected left turn phasing to protected-permissive left turn phasing with flashing yellow arrows

- Reviewed and approved over 450 work area traffic control plans as well as signing and striping plans for all City and developer funded roadway improvement projects

- Oversaw preparation of a City wide traffic safety study of conditions at all schools

- Prepared over 350 work orders directing City forces to install, modify, and/or remove traffic signs, pavement and curb markings, and roadway striping

- Oversaw preparation of engineering and traffic surveys to establish enforceable speed limits on over 125 street segments

- Reviewed and approved traffic impact studies prepared for more than 16 major development projects

Since forming Tom Brohard and Associates in 2000, Tom has reviewed many traffic impact reports and environmental documents for various development projects. He has provided expert witness services and also prepared traffic studies for public agencies and private sector clients.

Tom Brohard and Associates

ATTACHMENT 4

Letter No. G6 Chatten-Brown and Carstens, September 27, 2011

Response 1

The commenter provides an introduction to the comments that follow. No further response is required.

Response 2

The commenter states that the EIR, in proposing to remove the Limited Secondary Highway designation from the middle portion of Sloan Canyon Road, failed to take into consideration that the William S. Hart Union High School District is moving forward with the development of the Castaic High School in Romero Canyon.

Please see **Letter No. D79, Response 5**.

The commenter further states that the Castaic High School project would serve as a catalyst for additional development that would utilize Sloan Canyon Road.

The comment speculates as to the growth-inducing impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and the comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. An analysis of the growth-inducing impacts of the proposed Area Plan is presented in EIR Section 9.0, Growth Inducing Impacts. The comment does not raise any specific issue regarding the analysis in EIR Section 9.0, Growth Inducing Impacts, so a specific response cannot be provided nor is required. The comment will be included as part of the record and will be made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

Response 3

The commenter states that maintaining the Limited Secondary Highway designation would provide safer and more convenient access to the proposed Castaic High School, new residential development, and other local traffic.

Please see **Letter No. D79, Response 4** and **Response 6**; and **Letter No. E10, Response 2**.

The commenter further states that development of Sloan Canyon Road would be limited to 28 feet under the Castaic Area Community Standards District.

Please see **Letter No. D79, Response 7**.

Response 4

The commenter states that she has attached a report prepared by traffic expert Tom Brohard responding to statements made in the Final EIR regarding the removal of the Limited Secondary Highway designation from the middle section of Sloan Canyon Road.

Please see **Responses 10** to **34**, below.

Response 5

The commenter states that Mr. Brohard found that the proposed Castaic High School project would generate 7,400 vehicle trips per day and that at least 2,700 of those vehicle trips would access the proposed Castaic High School via Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road. The commenter states that the maximum capacity of a local street is 2,000 vehicles per day and if Sloan Canyon Road is downgraded to a local street, it would be inadequate to provide access to the proposed High School or to the residential development that will likely be spurred by the proposed High School.

Please see **Response 2** above. In addition, on October 6, 2011, the William S. Hart Union High School District released a Revised Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the proposed Castaic High School project. The Revised NOP identified two options for public access to the proposed Castaic High School, and only one option provides for public access from the south via Sloan Canyon Road beginning at Hillcrest Parkway. The Revised NOP states that both options will be evaluated in the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project, and at the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to how many vehicle trips, if any, would access the proposed Castaic High School from the south via Sloan Canyon Road.

Response 6

The commenter states that a 28-foot-wide local street would be unsafe as an access route for the proposed Castaic High School because the width limitations would eliminate the ability to provide bike lanes for students. The commenter states that maintaining the Limited Secondary Highway designation would ensure that there is adequate space for turn lanes for high school students and residents with horse trailers. The commenter states that if Sloan Canyon Road were downgraded to a local street, the inadequate width and inability to add a turn lane will increase localized pollution hot spots and will contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Please see **Response 5**, above, and **Letter No. D79, Responses 4, 6**, and **7**.

Response 7

The commenter states that the Final EIR cites *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15125(a) to support the claim that the County need not consider traffic generated by the proposed Castaic High School when proposing to remove the Limited Secondary Highway designation for Sloan Canyon Road. The commenter states that CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(a) deals with the baseline environment that the County has the discretion to select a differing baseline if it would provide a more accurate assessment of the impacts of removing the Limited Secondary Highway designation. The commenter states that the proposed Castaic High School should be considered as a reasonably foreseeable and cumulatively considerable project and that the County should not ignore the high likelihood that the proposed Castaic High School will use Sloan Canyon Road for access.

Please see **Response 2 and Response 5** above. The County believes that an appropriate baseline environment was selected in light of the fact that comments related to the proposed Castaic High School project remain speculative, including comments related to use of Sloan Canyon Road for public access, and in light of the fact that the EIR for the proposed Area Plan is a programmatic document that does not address project specific issues. Revised Draft EIR Section 1.0, Introduction, discusses the level of detail necessary for a Program EIR as follows:

> "This EIR can be classified as a "program EIR." A program EIR may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related either geographically; as logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions; in connection with issuance of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program; or as individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental effects which can be mitigated in similar ways. The program EIR enables an agency to examine the overall effects of the proposed course of action and to take steps to avoid unnecessary adverse environmental effects. According to Section 15168 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the program EIR will be most helpful in dealing with subsequent activities if it deals with the effects of the program as specifically and comprehensively as possible. With a good and detailed analysis of the program, many subsequent activities could be found to be within the scope of the project described in the program EIR, and no further environmental documents would be required.
>
> This program EIR evaluates the broad-scale impacts of the County's proposed Area Plan. The Area Plan will be a component of the County's General Plan. The Area Plan EIR, addressing the potential impacts of the County's goals, objectives, and policies for the unincorporated portions of the Valley can be thought of as a "first tier" document. It evaluates the large-scale impacts on the environment that can be expected to result from the adoption of the Area Plan, but does not necessarily address the site-specific impacts that each of the individual development projects that will follow and be implemented the Area Plan may have. CEQA requires each of those subsequent development projects to be evaluated for their particular site-specific impacts. These site-specific analyses are

> typically encompassed in second-tier documents, such as project EIRs, focused EIRs, and mitigated negative declarations on individual development projects subject to the Area Plan, which typically evaluate the impacts of a single activity undertaken to implement the overall plan. The program EIR can be incorporated by reference into subsequent documents to focus on new or site-specific impacts."

(Revised Draft EIR page 1.0-7)

Response 8

The commenter states that the community overwhelmingly supports maintaining the Limited Secondary Highway designation on all of Sloan Canyon Road, as demonstrated by the commenter's July 11, 2011 letter. The commenter states that the Castaic Area Town Council voted on September 21, 2011 to support a request to the County that the Limited Secondary Highway designation be maintained and that the William S. Hart Union High School District and the developer for the proposed Castaic High School project have also expressed their support for maintaining the Limited Secondary Highway designation on all of Sloan Canyon Road.

The comment raises political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 9

The commenter summarizes the preceding comments. No further response is required.

Attachment 3 – Letter from Tom Brohard, September 27, 2011

Response 10

The commenter states that he provided comments on the Revised Draft EIR for the proposed Area Plan. The commenter states that he has reviewed the responses to his comments in the Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan and that he noted that no changes were made to Revised Draft EIR Section 3.2, Transportation and Circulation, or to the OVOV Traffic Study in response to his comments.

The comment provides factual background information only and does not raise an environmental issue within the meaning of CEQA. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 11

The commenter states that several responses in the Final EIR dismissed his comments on the Revised Draft EIR as expressing "the opinion of the commenter" and "The County does not concur that" The commenter states that these statements in the Final EIR are largely incorrect because nearly all of the information presented in his comments was obtained from the Revised Draft EIR and other documents he reviewed.

The comment does not identify any specific statements in the Final EIR that are incorrect. Therefore, a specific response cannot be provided nor is required. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan.

Response 12

The commenter states that responses in the Final EIR contradict the OVOV Traffic Study capacity of a local street of 2,000 vehicles per day.

The comment misinterprets the OVOV Traffic Study. The OVOV Traffic Study states the following: "Traffic carrying capacities of 10,000 vehicles per day are physically possible, but a maximum capacity of approximately 2,000 vehicles per day **is targeted** in order to provide an environment consistent with the adjoining residential uses" (emphasis added). The OVOV Traffic Study does not state that the maximum capacity of a local street is 2,000 vehicles per day, just that such a capacity is targeted. No further response is required.

The commenter further states that if the traffic capacity of a local street was actually 9,000 vehicles per day as claimed in the Final EIR, then there are at least six other Limited Secondary Highways that would also be degraded to local streets as part of the proposed Highway Plan.

The OVOV Traffic Study and the proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element do not state that the number of vehicles per day is the sole determinant of a roadway's classification in the proposed Highway Plan. No further response is required.

The commenter further states that traffic volume forecasts from the former traffic model that were used to support the current Highway Plan were not provided or compared as requested in this comments.

The OVOV Traffic Study and this EIR evaluated the buildout of the land uses in the proposed Area Plan and the City of Santa Clarita's proposed General Plan, which were both developed through the joint OVOV planning effort. Any prior traffic analysis would have evaluated the buildout of the land uses in the currently adopted Area Plan and the City of Santa Clarita's currently adopted General Plan and

would therefore be irrelevant to the proposed Area Plan that is evaluated in this EIR. No further response is required.

Response 13

The commenter states that his comments regarding the proposed Castaic High School were taken directly from the draft traffic study for the proposed Castaic High School and do not reflect his professional opinions or include speculation.

The comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Additionally, the revised Notice of Preparation (NOP) issued for the project on October 6, 2011 identified two options for public access to the proposed Castaic High School, and only one option provides for public access from the south via Sloan Canyon Road beginning at Hillcrest Parkway. The revised NOP states that both options will be evaluated in the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project. Consequently, there will be revisions to the June 2010 traffic study prepared for such project, which renders the traffic study referenced by the commenter as outdated. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. No further response is required.

Response 14

The commenter states that the capacity of a local street is critically important to the deletion of the Limited Secondary Highway designation and the reversion of Sloan Canyon Road and other roadways to local streets. The commenter states that in a previous comment he indicated that a capacity of a local street in 2,500 vehicles per day. The commenter then cites from the OVOV Traffic Study.

The comment restates information in the OVOV Traffic Study and does not raise an environmental issue within the meaning of CEQA. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 15

The commenter states that a response in the Final EIR stated that a local street can accommodate up to 9,000 vehicles per day. The commenter states that this response is incorrect and directly contradicts the OVOV Traffic Study.

The comment misinterprets the OVOV Traffic Study. The OVOV Traffic Study states the following: "Traffic carrying capacities of 10,000 vehicles per day are physically possible, but a maximum capacity of approximately 2,000 vehicles per day **is targeted** in order to provide an environment consistent with the adjoining residential uses" (emphasis added). The OVOV Traffic Study does not state that the maximum capacity of a local street is 2,000 vehicles per day, just that such a capacity is targeted. No further response is required. See also **Response 12** above.

Response 16

The commenter states that the Final EIR must be revised to properly identify the maximum capacity of a local street as 2,000 vehicles per day, the acceptable amount of traffic as defined in the OVOV Traffic Study.

See **Response 15** above.

Response 17

The commenter states that the definition of an acceptable amount of traffic on a local street depends on many factors. The commenter states that while two-lane local streets are physically capable of carrying more than 2,000 vehicles per day, higher traffic volumes cause excessive delays for vehicles backing out of driveways, do not provide a pleasant pedestrian experience, and would not represent a "livable" street. The commenter states that from his experience, a local residential street limited to 28 feet in width should not be required to carry any more than 2,000 vehicles per day.

The comment only expresses the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 18

The commenter states that the OVOV Traffic Study lists a number of roadways that will be reclassified as Limited Secondary Highways with the proposed Highway Plan. The commenter then lists the daily traffic volume forecasts for six roadways, as provided in the OVOV Traffic Study.

The comment restates information in the OVOV Traffic Study and does not raise an environmental issue within the meaning of CEQA. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 19

The commenter states that the lowest traffic volume forecast for the six roadways listed above is 4,000 vehicles and that it appears that the OVOV Traffic Study daily traffic volumes threshold for a local street was applied. The commenter states that if the Final EIR capacity of "up to 9,000 vehicles per day" threshold had been applied, then the six roadways should be dropped from the proposed Highway Plan as Limited Secondary Highways. The commenter states that since these six roadways remain as Limited Secondary Highways, then Sloan Canyon Road should also remain as a Limited Secondary Highway.

The OVOV Traffic Study, the Final EIR, and the proposed Area Plan's Circulation Element do not provide a "daily traffic volume threshold" for local streets, nor do they state that the number of vehicles per day is the sole determinant of a roadway's classification in the proposed Highway Plan. No further response is required.

Response 20

The commenter states that the Final EIR also notes that local streets typically include numerous driveways to provide access, whereas a Limited Secondary Highway best suits its goal of providing mobility if there are limited access points. The commenter states that Sloan Canyon Road would fit this requirement of a Limited Secondary Highway as there are only eight driveways in the area between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road. The commenter states that this limited number of driveway access points would not conflict with the mobility goal of a Limited Secondary Highway.

The comment only expresses the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 21

The commenter states that previous responses in the Final EIR did not fully address his previous comments. For example, a previous comment requested traffic volumes for Sloan Canyon Road from west of Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway for the current Highway Plan be compared with those used for the proposed Highway Plan. The commenter states that the response failed to fully address this comment but that the response did forecast 2,000 vehicles per day for Sloan Canyon Road but did not specify the location where this will occur.

The OVOV Traffic Study and this EIR evaluated the buildout of the land uses in the County's proposed Area Plan and the City of Santa Clarita's proposed General Plan, which were both developed through the joint OVOV planning effort. The projected traffic volumes for Sloan Canyon Road from west of Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway are derived from the buildout of these land uses. Therefore, traffic

volumes for the current Highway Plan and the proposed Highway Plan would be the same, as the Highway Plan does not change the buildout scenario. In his previous comment, the commenter requested traffic volumes for Sloan Canyon Road from west of Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway, and the response provided this information; the 2,000 vehicles per day would occur on Sloan Canyon Road from west of Quail Valley Road to Hillcrest Parkway. No further response is required.

Response 22

The commenter requests a comparison of traffic volume forecasts available from the prior traffic model that support the current Highway Plan.

The OVOV Traffic Study and this EIR evaluated the buildout of the land uses in the proposed Area Plan and the City of Santa Clarita's proposed General Plan, which were both developed through the joint OVOV planning effort. Any prior traffic analysis would have evaluated the buildout of the land uses in the currently adopted Area Plan and the City of Santa Clarita's previously adopted General Plan and would therefore be irrelevant to the proposed Area Plan that is evaluated in this EIR. No further response is required.

Response 23

The commenter states that there is no significant difference between the sums of the trips forecast with buildout of the current City/County land uses compared to those forecast under the proposed Area Plan and the City's proposed General Plan. The commenter states that a decrease of 2,888 daily trips between these scenarios should not decrease the Sloan Canyon Road traffic volume forecasts enough to justify a change in classification from a Limited Secondary Highway to a local street.

The comment only expresses the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 24

The commenter states that the William S. Hart Union High School District is preparing a Draft EIR for the proposed Castaic High School and that it is his understanding that the Draft EIR for the proposed Castaic High School will evaluate two access roadways, one to the east and one to the south of the school.

The comment is oriented towards a specific proposed project, not the proposed Area Plan or the EIR. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 25

The commenter states that the proposed Castaic High School site is located on the boundary of Traffic Analysis Zones 1, 14, and 15, that the high school land use is not located in any of these Traffic Analysis Zones, and that the daily trip total sum does not include any high school trips.

Please see **Response 7** above.

Response 26

The commenter states that, in preparing his previous comments on the Draft EIR, he reviewed the June 1, 2010 Draft Traffic Study for the proposed High School site and that his previous comments provided information from that study. The commenter states that responses indicating that his comments "only express the opinions of the commenter" and that "the commenter is speculating as to significant impacts" are incorrect.

The comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Additionally, the revised Notice of Preparation (NOP) issued for the project on October 6, 2011 identified two options for public access to the proposed Castaic High School, and only one option provides for public access from the south via Sloan Canyon Road beginning at Hillcrest Parkway. The revised NOP states that both options will be evaluated in the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project. Consequently, there will be revisions to the June 2010 traffic study prepared for such project, which renders the traffic study referenced by the commenter as outdated. Therefore, it is correct that the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. No further response is required.

Response 27

The commenter states that the draft traffic study for the proposed Castaic High School project states that a high school with an enrollment of 2,600 students will generate 7,400 daily trips, including 2,500 trips in just the AM peak hour alone, higher than the 2,000-vehicle capacity over an entire day for a local street. The commenter states that, with a single access to and from the east, the draft study forecasts 46 percent of the trips on I-5 and 27 percent on The Old Road.

The comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Additionally, the revised Notice of Preparation (NOP) issued for the project on October 6, 2011 identified two options for public access to the proposed Castaic High School, and only one option provides for public access from the south via Sloan Canyon Road

beginning at Hillcrest Parkway. The revised NOP states that both options will be evaluated in the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project. Consequently, there will be revisions to the June 2010 traffic study prepared for such project, which renders the traffic study referenced by the commenter as outdated. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. Please see **Response 15** above regarding the maximum capacity of a local street. No further response is required.

Response 28

The commenter states that the draft traffic study for the proposed Castaic High School project concludes that significant traffic impacts will occur at five intersections and that these impacts would not be fully mitigated based on Los Angeles County criteria. The commenter states that either four lanes would be needed on Sloan Canyon Road east of the proposed Castaic High School or that traffic demand measurements would be required.

The comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Additionally, the revised Notice of Preparation (NOP) issued for the project on October 6, 2011 identified two options for public access to the proposed Castaic High School, and only one option provides for public access from the south via Sloan Canyon Road beginning at Hillcrest Parkway. The revised NOP states that both options will be evaluated in the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project. Consequently, there will be revisions to the June 2010 traffic study prepared for such project, which renders the traffic study referenced by the commenter as outdated. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. No further response is required.

Response 29

The commenter states that the draft traffic study for the proposed Castaic High School did not evaluate direct vehicle access to and from the south. The commenter states that, in his professional opinion, many of the vehicle trips would reroute to a direct north-south roadway such as Sloan Canyon Road since 5,400 daily high school trips are oriented towards the south. The commenter states that the daily traffic using this segment of Sloan Canyon Road would be about 6,000 vehicles, significantly higher than the 2,000 vehicle per day capacity of a local street. The commenter states that once the proposed Castaic High School is constructed, it will spur residential development in the surrounding area.

The comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Additionally, the revised Notice of Preparation (NOP) issued for the project on October 6, 2011 identified two options for public access to the proposed Castaic High School, and only one option provides for public access from the south via Sloan Canyon Road beginning at Hillcrest Parkway. The revised NOP states that both options will be evaluated in the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project. Consequently, there will be revisions to the June 2010 traffic study prepared for such project, which renders the traffic study referenced by the commenter as outdated. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. Please see **Response 15** above regarding the maximum capacity of a local street. No further response is required.

Response 30

The commenter states that concerns regarding access to the proposed Castaic High School with a single vehicle access to the east were discussed at several different meetings during the last quarter of 2010. The commenter then quotes from an e-mail dated October 7, 2010.

The comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. No further response is required.

Response 31

The commenter states that a local street is limited to 28 feet in width in the Castaic area, and as indicated in the OVOV Traffic Study, this width accommodates only two vehicle lanes. The commenter states that a Limited Secondary Highway designation typically provides either two or four vehicle lanes separated by a two-way left turn lane as discussed in October 2010 with County staff.

The comment provides factual background information only and does not raise an environmental issue within the meaning of CEQA. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 32

The commenter states that by providing a north-south access for the proposed Castaic High School, in addition to the east-west access, Sloan Canyon Road in both directions could provide on traffic lane in each direction separated by a two-way left turn lane. The commenter states that the area outside each through traffic lane could also be striped as a bicycle lane in accordance with the recommendation in the draft traffic study for the proposed Castaic High School project.

The comment is directed to the proposed Castaic High School project, not the EIR for the proposed Area Plan. At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. No further response is required.

Response 33

The commenter states that contradictions and inconsistencies within the EIR for the proposed Area Plan must be corrected.

The commenter has not identified any contradictions or inconsistencies that must be corrected.
The commenter further states that the proposed Castaic High School will significantly increase traffic volumes on Sloan Canyon Road and that the Draft EIR and revised traffic study for the proposed Castaic High School project are scheduled for release in the next three months. The commenter states that it is premature for the County to remove the Limited Secondary Highway designation from a portion of Sloan Canyon Road at this time. The commenter states that removal of the Limited Secondary Highway designation from this portion will sever community connectivity and defies transportation planning principles.

At the time this Final EIR for the proposed Area Plan was prepared, the EIR for the proposed Castaic High School project had not been released. Therefore, the commenter is speculating as to the potential impacts of the proposed Castaic High School project and as to whether the proposed Castaic High School will be approved and constructed. The remainder of the comment only expresses the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 34

The comment is noted. No further response is required given that the comment does not address or question the content of the EIR.

Letter No. G7

ROMERO CYN, LLC

VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL

September 21, 2011 20330.443

The Honorable Michael D. Antonovich
L.A. County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, room 869
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisor Antonovich, Mike,

On behalf of Romero Cyn LLC, I convey strong support in preserving the portion of Sloan Canyon Road located between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road as a *limited secondary highway designation.* 1

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Larry Rasmussen 9/21/11

Larry Rasmussen

Cc: Amy Minteer, Chatten-Brown & Carstens
Tom Cole, William S. Hart High School District
Castaic Area Town Council

21070 Centre Pointe Parkway • Santa Clarita,CA 91350 • PH: (661) 259-5606 • FAX:(661) 259-4065

Letter No. G7 Romero Canyon, LLC, September 21, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that, on behalf of Romero Canyon LLC, he supports preserving the portion of Sloan Canyon Road between Hillcrest Parkway and Mandolin Canyon Road as a Limited Secondary Highway designation.

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and will be made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G8

9/28/2011

To the Los Angeles Count y Department of Regional Planning:

My name is Bill Davidheiser. I am a member of the Lechler Ranch LLC and have an interest in the ranch in Oak Canyon. I oppose the SEA designation for our ranch. I have not been sent nor have seen any supporting data for this designation.

The final environmental impact report should recognize the effect of a wildfire that burned our entire ranch several years ago and drastically changed the environment. As such, I don't think the ranch is suitable for an SEA district. Future suitability as an SEA is a matter of speculation and not fact.

What is a fact is that in the last few years we have lost tens of thousands of dollars in property value due to the economy. The SEA designation would greatly add to that loss for no reason other than speculative based zoning.

Beyond being fundamentally unfair and unfounded, I think provisions for dedicating a conversation easement to the County without compensation are illegal. It would deprive us of the right to sell valuable land if we need to raise money. 1

Our property has been zoned agricultural and would be designated RL-20 under the proposed plan amendment and zone change. However, it appears that arbitrary decisions by the SEA board can overrule use allowed under rural or agricultural zoning. This board could potentially consist of environmental extremists who are opposed to virtually any of income producing use.

I would like to read something my mother, Maureen Davidheiser, wrote:

"One of the reasons given for the SEA proposal is protection of red legged frogs. I thought that was what the national forest is for. Our ranch is close to the Los Padres National Forest where frogs can hop around in a vast pristine wilderness owned by the public without further limiting the rights of property owners. Existing regulation ensures adequate open space on our property without adding to the expanding bureaucracy and over regulation that is causing a political backlash in this country."

Thank you for your consideration.

Bill Davidheiser
27 Evening Light Lane
Aliso Viejo, CA 92656

Letter No. G8 Bill Davidheiser, September 21, 2011

Response 1

The commenter expresses his opposition to the proposed Santa Felicia Significant Ecological Area (SEA) designation and reiterates comments made in **Letter No. D63** and **Letter No. D86**.

Please see responses to **Letter No. D63** and **Letter No. D86**.

Letter No. G9

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

9-25-11

Regional Planning Commission
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
300 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report – One Valley One Vision General Plan Update and EIR

Honorable Commissioners:

In the year since this project last came before you, two new issues have risen that should be addressed on the broad planning scale of a general plan update. While we are bringing these issues to your now, your EIR consultant and staff have been aware of them for a substantial period of time and should have addressed them. We urge you to please allow yourselves ample time to review the details of our concerns and providing a means of addressing them before granting final approval on this matter. 1

Spread of Ammonium Perchlorate Pollution to Well V201 and Subsequent Closure of that Well

Ammonium perchlorate is a chemical that interferes with iodine uptake by the thyroid gland, thus producing hypothyroidism. This condition especially affects sensitive populations including fetuses, infants, small children and those with impaired immune systems. It can cause retardation in infants and children. (For the potential result of such health impacts, please see "Perchlorate and Children's Health", attached as Exhibit 1). While State officials recently urged an even lower Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for ammonium perchlorate and the Environmental Working Group urges a 0 tolerance level for children, the public in this Valley was not even informed of the closure of yet another drinking water well due to perchlorate pollution. 2

On June 9th, 2011, the Newhall Signal ran a news story regarding the spread of the pollution plume to Valencia Saugus water well 201. (Press release attached, Exh. 2). This is the seventh well in Santa Clarita closed due to ammonium perchlorate pollution.

Valencia Water Co. is a private water company and wholly owned subsidiary of Newhall Land and Farming, now re-organized after their recent bankruptcy as Newhall Land and Development Corp. They are a major out of state developer in the Santa Clarita Valley, headquartered in Florida. Newhall is fully aware of this issue since they are the owners and directly responsible for the management of this water company.

Many large projects and substantial investments depend on an adequate water supply. The residents of the Santa Clarita Valley depend on regulatory agencies such as yourselves to ensure that the supply remains adequate and clean for existing residents. Therefore, we insist that your Commission take a close look at this matter and investigate why you did not receive timely and accurate information about this water supply well pollution.

Interestingly, the press release states that this well, owned and operated by Valencia Water Company, wholly owned subsidiary of Newhall Land, has been closed since August 2010. However, no environmental documents disclosed or discussed this information, including the EIR/EIS for the Newhall Ranch River Alteration Permit, the County OVOV General Plan Update, nor the Urban Water Management Plan, until June 2011 although the information was known almost a year earlier. Information produced for the Consumer Water Confidence Report, required by the US EPA also appears to be inaccurate as the level of ammonium perchlorate pollution was understated. ***Failure to disclose such important information in the DEIR and to the public constitutes a serious deficiency in the DEIR document and in the planning process.*** Disclosure and discussion must be in the body of the document so that it is clear and available to anyone that may have questions about the water supply.

Since this well has been closed for almost a year, during which time the comment period on this General Plan update and EIR was in process, there seems to have been a deliberate effort to withhold this information from the public and the decision-makers. This is revealed in a series of emails produced for public record requests. (Attached as exhibit 3) We strongly protest the applicant's lack of transparency on this matter. 2

We note that a previous Valencia well closure for ammonium perchlorate pollution (Well Q2, also owned by Valencia Water Co., and Newhall Land) brought the approval process to a stop while agencies reviewed the movement of the pollution plume and devised a treatment system for that water supply well.

This lack of transparency is particularly disturbing since the water agencies seem to have a record of keeping information from the public. During the CLERLA litigation CLWA sought and obtained an order sealing the Court record so that information, depositions and expert testimony that is normally publicly available to anyone would be kept secret, even from elected water agency members. (Protective order attached, Exh. 4) Since this Court matter is now settled, the documents should now be unsealed so that the public has full access to this information. We urge the County to request these documents so that they can be fully apprised of all aspects of the Santa Clarita Valley's groundwater contamination.

As the County undoubtedly knows, this is an extremely serious situation since it means that the pollution plume has moved beyond the "pump and treat" capture wells and is moving at a much faster rate of travel than previously estimated would occur. (See attached Maps for location of various water supply and monitoring wells, Exhibit 5.[1]) In 2004, the environmental community, including SCOPE, expressed grave concern over the possibility of such a scenario, but the water agencies and others disregarded those concerns.

[1] Eastern Santa Clara River Subbasin Ground Water Study, Conceptual Hydrology Technical Memorandum prepared for the USACE, 2004

If pumping from this well continues, such pumping may draw the pollution plume further in a westerly direction, thus spreading the contamination into an even greater portion of the Saugus aquifer and possibly making that ground water source unusable. (See news Articles, Exhibit 6 and Exhibit 7.)

In fact, this was already a concern put forward by Whittaker during the CERCLA litigation filed by Castaic Lake Water Agency[2], Exhibit 8. According to this verified legal filing, the Water Agencies were only able to fend off the accusation that they spread the plume as asserted by Whittaker because they took several actions to protect the public including items #3 and #4:

3. "notified local government bodies of their decision to remove wells from service" and
4. "participated in numerous meetings about the Santa Clarita Valley's perchlorate problem with state agencies and citizens groups[3]"

These two precautions were ignored in regards to the notification of contamination and subsequent closure and of Well V201. Although contamination in this well consistently increased over the subsequent months (see exhibit 9A and B, ammonium perchlorate levels in well 201) form its first discovery in August, the Agencies did not report this fact to the public.

The now likely possibility of the spread of the pollution plume has major implications for water supply in the Santa Clarita Valley. The Saugus Aquifer is one of the two major sources of ground water that supplies our community. It is the source that has been relied upon in case of a drought where surface flow and imported State Water Project Water may become severely curtailed or not available at all. (Please see water supply information provided in the EIR.) SCOPE therefore believes it is imperative that the County delay approval of the Landmark Village project, since water supply for that project may be needed to supply other already approved Newhall Land projects if the contamination plume cannot be contained. We believe the approval and the EIR must now be re-written to address the previous areas of concern, and additionally: 2

1. Water supply from well 201 should be permanently removed as an available supply in the EIR and approval delayed until new modeling that indicates continued pumping would not spread the plume is completed. Pump and Treat scenarios are not acceptable if they will merely spread the plume and pollute more wells. (It should be noted that the California Dept. of Health Services recognized this potential problem early on and has advised the agencies that they need to provide new modeling. See news article previously cited, Exh.6 and correspondence to the agency, Attachment 10)
1. Well Q2 should be re-tested on a monthly basis to make sure that pollution is not occurring there again.
2. All wells in the plume area should be tested for TCE and PCE.
3. All results should be included in the EIR.
4. The EIR should re-evaluate the adequacy of the water supply, especially for existing drought scenarios and for future development.

[2] Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs Motion for Summary Judgement, July 2003, CLWA v Whittiker, page 43 Decision attached
[3] *Ibid.* Page 46

5. The EIR should provide an automatic re-evaluation of water supply if/when further well closures occur as a mitigation measure with regulatory oversight to ensure adherence.

In 2004 the Appellate Court[4] (Exh 11) found for the Friends of the Santa Clara River and the Sierra Club and set aside CLWA's 2000 Urban Water Management Plan for failure to provide a timeline indicating when treatment facilities for water polluted by ammonium perchlorate would be available.

That Decision included the following testimony from Department of Toxic Substances:

> *"The concentration of perchlorate in the production wells probably represents the leading edge of a much larger plume of higher concentrations of perchlorate. The total area of the Saugus Aquifer contaminated by the perchlorate has yet to be fully defined. We do know that the contaminant has migrated a minimum of 2 miles through the subsurface and over land to contaminate the vital pumping areas. (Exhibit 23.) Since the groundwater gradients in the contaminated area in the Saugus are towards the west, the contaminant is likely to continue to migrate further west and northwest. Time of travel from the soil contamination sites to the deep Saugus wells implies that the contaminant has been moving between 1 to 3 feet per day within the Saugus Aquifer. This implies that the perchlorate could impact [VWC's] well No. 201 as early as next year. Further down gradient is [VWC's] well No. 160."* 2
>
> *Also, Richard D. McJunkin, a senior hydrogeologist with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, testified that "increased pumping of water from wells near the contamination site will accelerate the flow of the perchlorate contamination."*[5]

We note that Valencia Water Co. now has two additional down gradient wells, V205 and V206 that are major drinking water supply producers, in addition to well 160. Continued pumping from these wells may just result in their eventual closure. That is one of the most important reasons that additional modeling and evaluation are needed.

In light of the 2004 precedent setting legal decision involving the Agencies' failure to adequately disclose the ammonium perchlorate pollution problem, we encourage the County to act in good faith, delay approval of the current application and address these serious issues.

Failure to Address Compliance with Chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

Levels of chlorides (salt) released to the Santa Clara River through effluent from the Sanitation Districts have been out of compliance with the Clean Water Act for many years. This has resulted in increasing chloride levels in the instream flows of the river and downstream ground water basins. While it is not yet at levels that affect humans, it is affecting downstream beneficial 3

[4] *Friends of the Santa Clara River v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (2004) 123 Cal.App.4th
[5] *Ibid.* Opinion at page 10

uses of the river, especially agriculture and may be affecting endangered species through impacts to habitat and interruption of the reproductive cycle.

It is a well known historical fact that when a conquering nation wanted to destroy its conquered foe, they salted the earth so that crops would no longer grow.

Related Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Issues

It has come to our attention through proceedings at the County of Los Angeles Board Of Supervisors[6] and the L.A. CO Regional Planning Department for the Mission Village tract of the Newhall Ranch project (the 2nd phase of Newhall Ranch adjacent to the Santa Clara River, 4200 units, hearing set for later this month) that the Newhall Ranch developer no longer intends to initially build the Newhall Ranch Water Treatment Plant. (Please sees proceedings especially from the May18th hearing available on line at the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Department website.) Rather, effluent from the first 6000 units will now be re-routed through the existing non-compliant Valencia Treatment Plant. This scenario was not contemplated or evaluated in the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, nor the certified EIR for that project. Neither does the backbone sewer maps nor the recycled water distribution lines in the Specific Plan show such an alternative. None of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents certified for the formation of the Newhall Ranch Sanitation District discloses or evaluates such a scenario.

Instead the Specific Plan addressed impacts anticipated for the Newhall Ranch Project and the Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) water quality impacts with the following applicable mitigation measures:

3

Specific Plan Water Quality Impacts [7]

WRP Water Quality Impacts - The WRP's discharges to the Santa Clara River would comply with the Water Quality Control (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region (approved February 23, 1995). This compliance ensures that the WRP also would meet state and federal requirements for water quality.

- SP-5.0-52: Requires creation of a new County sanitation district to administer operation of the WRP.
- SP-5.0-53: Requires satisfaction of Title 22's standards, which regulate the use of reclaimed water.
- SP-5.0-54: Requires the WRP to satisfy the State Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, discharge limits for reclaimed water and water used.

Less than Significant to irrigate landscaped areas ***ONLY DUE TO OBTAINING AN NDPES PERMIT THAT COMPLIES WITH THE CHLORIDE TMDL*** .

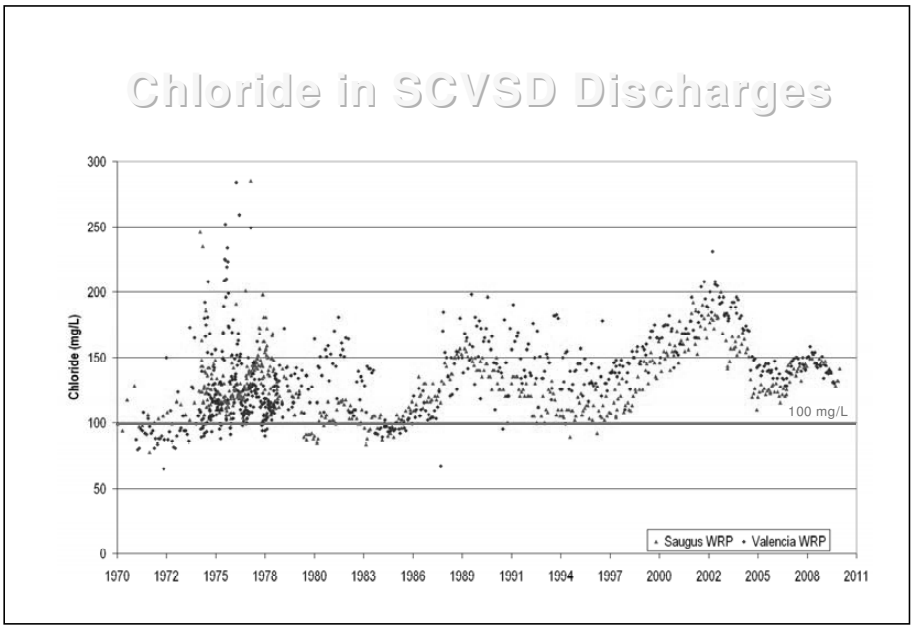
- SP-5.0-55: Requires the WRP to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.
- SP-5.0-56: Requires the sanitary sewer system to be designed and constructed for maintenance in accordance with applicable manuals, criteria, and requirements.

[6] Board of Supervisors Hearing held Jan 18th 2011, agenda item 25, staff report attached as exhibit 6, see paragraph entitled "**IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)**"

[7] Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999); Newhall Ranch Revised Additional Analysis (May 2003)

Further, at the Jan 18th Board of Supervisors meeting, Item 25 (staff report available for reference on the County website, SCOPE comment letter attached Exh.12) the Sanitation Districts first informed the Board and the public that a contract existed for the first 6000 units to use the Valencia Sanitation District. This contract was not evaluated in the Specific Plan or any of the subsequent CEQA documents. Neither is the impact of this change analyzed in the OVOV EIR. Even the contract itself was also made without CEQA analysis.

The reason that this change will have a major on water quality in the Santa Clarita Valley is because the Newhall Ranch Treatment Facility was permitted to comply with the Clean Water Act Santa Clara River chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of 100mgl. The Valencia Treatment Plant does not comply with this TMDL. Neither does the Saugus treatment plant as indicated by the chart below supplied by the Sanitation District at a public hearing held in 2010:



3

Based on the following chronology timelines provided to the community at public hearings, it is obvious that that the Sanitation Districts cannot meet the required timelines of the compromise Plan

1989 **Permit limits set at 100 mg/L**

1997 – 2000 Sanitation District efforts to relax limit to 143 mg/L with drought relief failed.

2002 **RB adopts TMDL with permit limits at 100 mg/L ($500M project) City and San. Districts oppose and San. District files appeal to State Board**

2004 **RB readopts TMDL with 100 mg/L but extends the compliance schedule to 2018 and allows special studies**

2006 **Ag studies identify 100-117 mg/L protects crops**
Regional Board shortens compliance schedule to May 2016.
City and Sanitation District oppose to State Board

2007 **State Board affirms 2006 decision.**
City and District oppose and District pursues alternatives
2008 **Regional Board approves higher limits**
contingent upon Alternative Compliance Plan ($250M Project) by May 2015
July 27, 2010 Sanitation Board members refuse to approve funding for the Alternative Compliance Plan even after Sanitation staff explain that they cannot meet the schedule without approved funding.

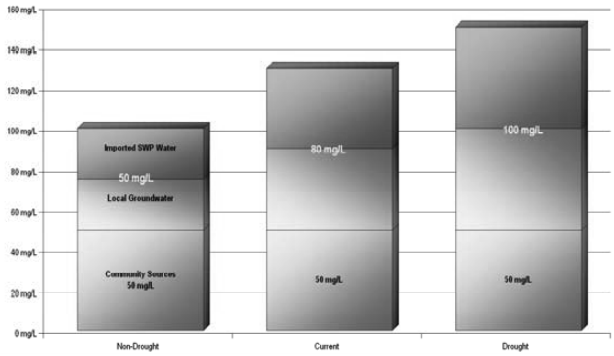
A news article in the Newhall Signal dated June 8th 2011 stated that the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued Notices of Violation for the Saugus and Valencia Treatment plants for failure to address the Chloride TMDL. (Notices of Violation attached, Exhibit 13 A and B).

The OVOV EIR should disclose these Notices and discuss how the applicant plans to achieve compliance with the Clean Water Act for their sewage releases for the first 6000 units of the Newhall Ranch project.

In 2008, a large group of stakeholders developed a compromise "Alternative Water Resources Management Plan (AWRMP) and the water agencies and Sanitation Districts signed a Memorandum of Understanding[8] in order to implement the Plan. Failure to comply with the compromise Plan worked out with basin stakeholders will result in the imposition of the stricter 100 ugl TMDL standard.

The Santa Clarita Sanitation Districts' failure to meet the Clean Water Act Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) standard for chloride of 100mg/l in the Santa Clara River is a result mainly of the sharp and continuing increase in the use of imported State Water Project (SWP) water. The following slides presented to the public by the Sanitation Districts at the 2010 hearing clearly indicated this fact. 3

Chloride Sources During
Drought & Non-Drought Conditions



[8] Memorandum of Understanding for Implementation of an Alternative Water Resources Management Plan, Oct. 2008, attached to our August 24th, 2009 DEIR/EIS comment letter

According to the Recirculated Landmark DEIR now before the County of Los Angeles, Newhall reserves the option to use the Valencia treatment plant rather than building their own Sanitation Plant as required by the Specific Plan. Without the immediate construction of the Newhall Ranch Water Reclamation Plant, approved as an RO (reverse osmosis salt removal system) facility, the high chlorides in the wells proposed to be used by this project in the chart below and the additional imported Nickels water will add to this load. Apparently now there are no plans to build this plant for the first phases of Newhall Ranch.

Water Quality Constituents of Concern

Secondary Standards:

(from EIR Appendix)

Parameter	MCL	DLR	Units	E-14	E-15	E-16	E-17
Chloride	250-500-600	NA	mg/L	75	88	89	74
	pH 6.5 - 8.5	NA	units	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.4
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	900-1600-2,200	NA	umho/cm	1240	1290	1390	1360
Sulfate	250-500-600	0.5	mg/L	340	330	340	340
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500-1000-1500	NA	mg/L	900	890	950	960

3

The OVOV EIR failed to discuss this likely potential inability to comply with the Clean Water Act under the buildout scenario.

Statements by Newhall Land, Castaic Lake Water Agency and the Sanitation Districts that water from the Kern area serves to reduce the chloride concentration in imported State Water Project (SWP) water are not accurate for the following reasons:

1. no study exists to verify this hypothesis
2. CLWA water wheeled from banking projects in the Kern area through the aqueduct is only a small percentage of the total state water delivered through the east and west branch of the aqueduct. Thus, this water could not possibly reduce chloride levels in SWP water in any appreciable amount.

Newhall Ranch, and now apparently the Sanitation Districts plan to utilize abandoned oil wells to inject briney water, since no brine line is available. This is an expensive and risky proposition, since salty brine may seep into the ground water through fractured bedrock, affecting the drinking water supply. Where will the money come from for these solutions? Is this yet another

4

infrastructure need that will be foisted onto the backs of local taxpayers to support a huge up zoning?

This issue should be disclosed and discussed in the EIR. Particularly, no analysis of the capacity of sewage treatment facilities in the Santa Clarita Valley to accommodate Newhall Ranch, the existing approved but unbuilt units and the new up zoning that will enable increased population is provided in the EIR. Such an analysis should include compliance with the Clean Water Act. 4

Conclusion

SCOPE joins with other organizations and members of the community in asking that the County of Los Angeles to delay the approval of the OVOV update and the certification of the EIR until this new information is thoroughly evaluated and to devise protections for the community that can be included as mitigation.

Since the EIR consultant has been fully aware of these matters for over a year, they should have already disclosed and addressed these issues in their environmental documents. Any delay caused by the necessity to ensure clean drinking water for the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley should be placed squarely at the feet of the County, its consultant, Valencia Water Company and Newhall Land and Development Corporation due to the failure to disclose these issues. 5

Sincerely,

Lynne Plambeck
President

Attachments for the Administrative Record:

1. "Perchlorate and Children's Health – The Case for a Strong Standard for Rocket Fuel in Drinking Water", March 2005, Environment California, Research and Policy Center
2. Press release regarding closure of well 201
3. Emails obtained through a public information request
4. Protective Confidentially Order sealing Federal Contamination case record
5. Maps of well locations and monitoring well contaminants, 2004
6. Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs Motion for Summary Judgement, July 2003, CLWA v Whittiker
7. Signal Article "Toxins in Well Prompt Concern"
8. Signal Article "Perchlorate Spread Worries State"
9. Increasing Ammonium Perchlorate levels in Well 201
10. Correspondence from the CA Dept of Health Services to Valencia Water Co. indicating new modeling was required.
11. Appellate Court Decision in Friends v. Castaic Lake Water Agency

12. SCOPE comment letter to the LA County Board of Supervisors Re Agenda Item 25, Jan 18th, 2011, Sanitation District disclosure of contract for use of Valencia Treatment Plant
13. Two RWQCB Notices of Violation for SCV treatment plants dated 5-27-11
14. LA County Board of Supervisors Staff Report Agenda Item 25, Jan 18th, 2011 (included by reference and available on the County's website

Exhibit 1:
Perchlorate and Children's Health

Perchlorate and Children's Health

The Case for a Strong Cleanup Standard for Rocket Fuel in Drinking Water

Travis Madsen
Sujatha Jahagirdar

ENVIRONMENT CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH & POLICY CENTER

March 2005 Edition

Acknowledgments

Environment California Research & Policy Center thanks Dr. Gina Solomon of the Natural Resources Defense Council and the University of California San Francisco, Renee Sharp of the Environmental Working Group, and John Rumpler, Esq. of the Center for Public Interest Research / Environment California for reviewing drafts of the document and providing helpful feedback; and Tony Dutzik of the Center for Public Interest Research / Environment California for editorial assistance.

Environment California Research & Policy Center sincerely thanks the California Endowment, whose financial support made this report possible.

The authors alone bear responsibility for any factual errors. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of our funders or those who provided editorial review.

For a copy of this report, see our Web site at www.environmentcalifornia.org, or send $10 to:

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Table of Contents

Update:

Perchlorate Developments from Early 2005

In the following pages, Environment California Research & Policy Center offers a detailed case for a comprehensive cleanup of perchlorate from California's drinking water, based on the best available science. However, since the first release of this report in January 2005, several new developments have shed additional light on the extent of the perchlorate problem and the need for action.

In January, the National Academy of Sciences released a long-awaited review of the state of scientific knowledge on perchlorate. The U.S. EPA, following the recommendation of the National Academy, then issued a revised "safe level" of perchlorate intake. Finally, researchers at Texas Tech University published a first-of-its-kind study of perchlorate levels in breast milk, demonstrating widespread infant exposure to unsafe amounts of perchlorate, amounts that exceed the National Academy and EPA recommendation. In fact, the study shows that some infants are exposed to perchlorate in levels shown to harm brain development in infant rats.

Taken together, these developments highlight the need to aggressively implement a cleanup plan that will protect the health of California's children, and of children nationwide. Infants are smaller and more vulnerable than adults. Infants are also exposed to contaminants through breast milk and a variety of other sources. As a result, they need special consideration when setting drinking water standards for developmental toxins. The new information brought to light strengthens the case for protecting California's children and infants by reducing perchlorate contamination in drinking water to one part per billion (ppb) or less.

National Academy of Sciences Releases Perchlorate Review

On January 10, 2005, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (the Academy) released a report entitled *Health Implications of Perchlorate Ingestion.* The report summarizes an

The Difference Between A Drinking Water Standard and a "Safe Dose"

The Academy calculated a "safe dose," or an amount an individual could consume in a day and theoretically suffer no harm. Translating the dose into a drinking water standard requires adjustments to ensure that no one is exposed to more perchlorate than considered safe. Adjustments are made for exposure to perchlorate from additional sources including food, and for body weight and drinking water intake.

18-month review of the health risks of perchlorate exposure. The review was requested by the Department of Defense and NASA to resolve concerns voiced by perchlorate users over the scientific certainty of an earlier U.S. EPA recommended "safe level" of perchlorate intake.

Press coverage focused on the Academy's conclusion that perchlorate was not quite as hazardous as the EPA estimated earlier. However, some articles mistakenly implied that the report would lead to a weaker drinking water standard or would prevent cleanup of some contaminated areas. Actually, the Academy report supports the conclusion that California's drinking water standard for perchlorate should be set no higher than one part per billion in order to protect infants, as argued in the following pages.

The Academy calculated a "safe dose," but refrained from recommending a level for an enforceable drinking water standard (see "The Difference Between a Drinking Water Standard and a "Safe Dose"). Members of the National Academy panel made a point of emphasizing that any eventual drinking water standard should take into account the contribution of food and other sources to overall exposure.[1] The Academy panel also made it clear that a drinking water standard should take into account the body weight of the class of individuals it is meant to protect, to ensure that the most vulnerable are kept safe.[2]

In other words, the Academy recognized that agencies setting enforceable standards for perchlorate in drinking water have additional decisions to make. First, agencies must decide which population of people the standard is meant to protect. Second, agencies must take into account additional exposure sources beyond drinking water to ensure overall safety. In the case of perchlorate exposure:

> Infants are most vulnerable to harm. Infants are less able to compensate for the toxic effects of perchlorate, are at a critical stage in growth and development, and also consume more water per kilogram of body weight than an adult.
>
> Infant exposure to perchlorate from food and breast milk (via a mother's exposure to perchlorate-laced food and water) must be considered in addition to water.

In mid-February 2005 the U.S. EPA issued an updated recommendation for the maximum "safe dose" of perchlorate. Essentially, the EPA revised its earlier calculation based on the advice of the

National Academy of Sciences. Press coverage of this action almost uniformly confused the "safe dose" with a drinking water standard. The EPA has not yet issued an enforceable drinking water standard.

Perchlorate Found in Breast Milk at High Levels

On February 23, Andrea Kirk and her colleagues in the Dasgupta lab at Texas Tech University published a study showing that unsafe levels of perchlorate are commonplace in the breast milk of women across the country.[3] According to the study, breast-fed babies ingest more than twice as much perchlorate on average than the National Academy of Sciences' recommended "safe dose."[4]

The Texas Tech researchers found perchlorate in the breast milk of every one of 36 women tested across the country, at an average level of 10.5 ppb, ranging up to 92 ppb. The high levels suggest that women may concentrate perchlorate in their breast tissue to some extent. Infants exposed to the highest levels of contamination would receive a dose large enough to interfere with normal brain development in infant rats, as determined from laboratory tests.

Sources of the contamination likely include food tainted by perchlorate-laced irrigation water. In November 2004, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration released the results of a survey of perchlorate levels in common food items across the country. Perchlorate was detected in most or all samples of lettuce and milk from supermarket shelves, including 38 of 38 milk samples and 67 of 78 lettuce samples from California.[5] The levels were higher than many experts anticipated, reaching a maximum level of 9.9 ppb in milk and 52 ppb in lettuce, with average levels at 5.7 ppb and 9.4 ppb, respectively.

Implications for California's Perchlorate Health Goal

In light of the new developments of the first two months of 2005, California officials should take immediate action to reduce the heath threat posed to infants by perchlorate contamination. Appropriate steps include:

- Maintaining a focus on infants as the most vulnerable population;
- Revising the public health goal downward to one part per billion or less;
- Issuing an emergency enforceable drinking water standard to begin the cleanup process;
- Taking aggressive steps to clean the Colorado River.

California officials should maintain a focus on infants as the most vulnerable population. Assembly Bill 2342, signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2004, requires California EPA to specifically consider the health of infants and children when setting a public health goal.

Given the new developments of early 2005, California EPA will need to adjust its public health goal for perchlorate in drinking water. In particular, in deriving the public health goal, California EPA inappropriately reduced the margin of safety when calculating the "safe" drinking water level for infants and underestimated infant exposure to perchlorate from sources other than drinking water.

As described in the following pages, California EPA applied a margin of safety of ten-fold to protect the most vulnerable adults. However, it *reduced* the margin of safety to three-fold when calculating a safe level of perchlorate in drinking water for infants. The National Research Council made it clear that this approach was unwarranted.[6]

In light of new data on perchlorate levels in breast milk and food, California EPA underestimated the amount of perchlorate that could be ingested outside of drinking water, especially for infants. California EPA assumed that 100 percent of infant perchlorate exposure would come from drinking water. However, many infants are breastfed during their first year of life, and from this source alone are exposed to already dangerous levels of perchlorate. California EPA should fully account for all additional sources of perchlorate ingestion in infants, using newly available data.

With a full uncertainty factor of 10 or more to protect infant children from rocket fuel in drinking water, and a more accurate accounting of infant perchlorate exposure from all sources, California EPA should revise its public health goal to a more protective level of one part per billion or less.

While the process of revising the public health goal moves forward, state officials should issue an emergency drinking water standard for perchlorate to kick-start the cleanup effort. In particular, removing perchlorate from the Colorado River, a source of irrigation water and drinking water for much of Southern California, should be prioritized.

For further information, please contact Sujatha Jahagirdar, Clean Water Advocate, at (213) 251-3688.

(Copies of *Health Implications of Perchlorate Ingestion* are available online at www.nap.edu; the results of FDA monitoring of food for perchlorate are available at www.fda.gov; and the Texas Tech breast milk study is available at pubs.acs.org/journals/esthag.)

Update Notes:

1. During a public briefing given on 11 January 2005, the National Academy Panel clarified that the result presented in their report was a reference dose, or an amount of perchlorate safe to ingest, corrected for body weight, and not a drinking water standard. In order to obtain a drinking water standard, the reference dose must be corrected for drinking water intake, perchlorate ingestion from other sources than drinking water, and infant body weight. A committee member said, "The committee recognizes that its recommendations would lead to a reference dose of 0.0007 milligrams per kilogram per day. Now that's a dose. That's not a content in water. That's a total amount, whatever the source is – food, milk, water – that we felt would be a safe limit, a safe and health protective limit." Statement by NAS committee member at "Health Implications of Perchlorate Ingestion," public briefing held on 11 January 2005 at 2 PM EST, available online at www.visualwebcaster.com/event.asp?id=26586, at time 25:28.

2. (Referring to the safe dosage) "This 0.0007 milligram per kilogram – adjusted for body weight – so if it's a three kilogram baby, you adjust it down. If its an 80 kilogram adult, you adjust it up. It's based on a per kilogram." Ibid, at time 26:30.

3. Andrea Kirk et al, "Perchlorate and Iodide in Dairy and Breast Milk," *Environmental Science and Technology*, ASAP Article 10.1021/es048118t S0013-936X(04)08118-0, 22 February 2005.

4. For calculation, see Peter Waldman, "Perchlorate in Human Milk Exceeds Regulator's 'Safe Dose'" *Wall Street Journal*, 23 February 2005.

5. U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Exploratory Data on Perchlorate in Food*, downloaded from www.cfsan.fda.gov, 26 November 2004.

6. A committee member said, "I'll just conclude, before we open for questions, by pointing out where the committee stopped. We stopped at a dosage – what we felt would be a safe limit to the amount, whatever the source, of perchlorate that an individual might take in. This is 0.0007 mg/kg-day – adjusted for body weight – so if it's a 3 kilogram baby, you adjust it down." In this statement, the panel makes it clear that the reference dose must be adjusted for body weight without changing the margin of safety applied to protect vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women, infants, and people with hypothyroidism. See note 1, at time 38.25.

Executive Summary

In order to protect expecting mothers, their developing fetuses and their infant children, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) should set a final health standard for perchlorate in drinking water at one part per billion or less.

Perchlorate, the primary ingredient in solid rocket fuel, is emerging as a major contaminant of California's food and water supplies. The U.S. Food and Drug administration recently documented widespread contamination in milk and lettuce from grocery stores in California and across the country. Many water suppliers in California have detected perchlorate in their wells at levels suggested by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as unsafe.

State agencies have discovered perchlorate pollution in more than 350 water sources, including the Colorado River and hundreds of municipal wells.

The bulk of the contamination was caused by the military, aerospace contractors and other users and manufacturers of explosive chemicals.

Communities with contaminated water supplies include Riverside, Loma Linda, San Bernardino, Pasadena, Rancho Cordova, West Orange County, and Otay.

Perchlorate exposure threatens expecting mothers, developing fetuses and infant children.

Perchlorate affects the thyroid hormone system at very low levels of exposure. It acts by preventing uptake of iodine into the thyroid gland, reducing the gland's ability to produce enough hormone.

Thyroid hormone and iodine are critical for normal brain development in fetuses and young infants. Children born to mothers with thyroid problems or iodine deficiency can have lower IQ, impaired learning, hyperactive behavior, delayed growth, or can suffer a range of serious neurodevelopmental problems, including mental retardation.

Exposure to perchlorate during specific and important windows of

time during the growth and development of a child increases the risk of neurodevelopmental disability.

Neurodevelopmental disabilities, like attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), are a serious and growing problem in California.

Learning-disabled students increased 65 percent faster than the general school population from 1985 to 1999.

Perchlorate exposure could be contributing to this trend in combination with exposure to a variety of other chemicals polluting the environment such as toxic flame retardants, lead, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

The evidence of perchlorate's toxicity warrants a strong drinking water standard of one part per billion or less.

Exposure to low levels of perchlorate *in utero* leads to changes in brain structure and behavior in infant rats.

Humans are as sensitive as rats to iodine uptake inhibition by perchlorate.

After evaluating the full spectrum of available science on perchlorate, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the states of Massachusetts, Maryland and New Mexico have recommended preliminary drinking water health guidelines of one part per billion or less to provide a margin of safety for developing fetuses and infants. Accounting for widespread exposure to perchlorate in the food supply and for the combined effects of other thyroid toxicants in addition to perchlorate would justify an even lower standard.

However, the state of California is unofficially moving forward with a final drinking water standard equivalent to the public health goal of six parts per billion issued in March 2004. The process used to arrive at the public health goal did not live up to the criteria established by California law, and a standard set at this level would be inadequate for several reasons:

California EPA chose a single scientific study as the main basis for calculating a safe level. The study examined the effect of perchlorate on healthy adults exposed for a short period of time, as opposed to including other research involving fetal and newborn rats with long-term perchlorate exposure.

California EPA applied an atypically small margin of safety to ensure protection of especially vulnerable people. Almost all established public health goals in California use a larger margin of safety.

California EPA failed to consider how perchlorate may be interacting with other thyroid toxicants (like toxic flame retardants, nitrates, PCBs and other common environmental contaminants) to contribute to neurodevelopmental problems in children.

A final standard of six parts per billion could leave the contamination of the Colorado River and nearly one-third of the polluted wells in California unaddressed.

In setting a final perchlorate standard, the state should use the weight of scientific evidence, including experiments showing neurobehavioral damage to infant rats exposed to small amounts of perchlorate in the womb, as well as considering the possible interaction of perchlorate with other toxicants. In addition, the state should set larger margins of safety to account for uncertainties in the vulnerability of fetuses and infants to

long-term exposure to low levels of perchlorate. After taking these steps, the state should arrive at a drinking water standard for perchlorate of 1 part per billion or less, ensuring a comprehensive cleanup and providing a margin of safety for pregnant women, their developing babies and their infant children.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **The California Department of Health Services should set the drinking water standard for perchlorate at one part per billion or less.**

  In addition, the State of California, local governments, and water suppliers should hold responsible parties fully liable for cleanup and for supplying replacement drinking water to affected communities. Congress should not exempt the Department of Defense.

  Congress should reinstate Superfund fees for polluting industries to ensure that contamination caused by now-bankrupt companies will be cleaned up.

  Federal and state agencies should require American Pacific, Kerr-McGee Chemical and other responsible parties to accelerate clean up of perchlorate contamination currently leaking into the Colorado River and local aquifers.

Introduction

Governments have a responsibility to protect their citizens from threats to their health and well-being, especially those threats beyond individual control. Take, for example, toxic contamination in public food or water supplies. To protect the public, governments often set health standards to limit public exposure, minimize risk, set a threshold for cleanup, and allow cost recovery from those responsible for spilling dangerous waste.

California law requires a comprehensive approach to setting health standards for toxic chemicals. In setting a standard, officials must:

> Protect the most vulnerable people from known or anticipated threats to their health and well-being;
>
> Ensure an adequate margin of safety to ensure that uncertainties in the science today do not cause public health problems in the future;
>
> Explicitly consider the many sources of exposure to a toxicant, including food and milk, and how the toxicant might interact with other harmful substances in the environment to have a more dangerous effect; and
>
> Place emphasis on public health when considering cost and feasibility.[1]

In practice, however, the implementation of these requirements is often hindered. Companies with a potential liability for toxic spills can—and often do—attempt to protect their financial interests by pushing for public health standards that are weaker than sound science would dictate.

The debate around perchlorate in drinking water is a case in point. Perchlorate manufacturers and users, including the Department of Defense and its contractors, have attempted to focus the health debate around the needs of healthy adults in an effort to set a weak standard and thus limit their financial liability for contaminating much of California's drinking water supply.

But the real threat of perchlorate is to the health and development of young children. Exposure to small aounts of perchlorate, whether in the womb or during the sensitive first few years of life,

has the potential to set children back in their mental development.

The choice in setting a health standard for perchlorate is a choice between protecting the financial interests of a handful of companies and government agencies, or protecting California's children.

California's children are the future of our society. They need protection from threats to their health and well-being in order to have the greatest possible opportunity to grow into their full potential. Establishing a reasonable perchlorate standard based on the weight of the scientific evidence would be in their best interest.

Perchlorate Contamination Plagues California's Drinking Water Supplies

Perchlorate, the major ingredient in solid rocket fuel, contaminates the drinking water supply of 16 million Californians.

The vast majority of perchlorate in the United States is synthetic.[2] It is manufactured by chemical companies and then sold to producers and users of rockets, flares and other related technologies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that the Department of Defense and NASA use about 90% of the perchlorate produced in the United States.[3]

Perchlorate travels easily in water, allowing spills to easily enter water supplies, and persists for many decades underground.[4] Through careless handling, use, storage and disposal of perchlorate over the last six decades, the military and its contractors have extensively polluted California's drinking water sources. State agencies have discovered perchlorate pollution in more than 350 California water sources, including the Colorado River and hundreds of municipal wells.

The Colorado River

Beginning in the 1950s, large amounts of perchlorate were made at factories owned by American Pacific and Kerr-McGee corporations outside Las Vegas, in an area draining into Lake Mead and the Colorado River.[5] Dumping, spills and explosions left the area around these factories heavily contaminated. Professor Jacimaria Batista at the University of Nevada estimates that sediments downstream from the perchlorate factories hold more than 20 million pounds of the chemical.[6] Wastewater from the city of Las Vegas carries the perchlorate downstream to Lake Mead. In 2004, 200 to 300 pounds of perchlorate leached into Lake Mead every day.[7]

The contaminated water then travels down the Colorado River, which is used as a municipal water supply for millions of people in Arizona and Southern California and as a source of irrigation water for much of the nation's winter produce.

Figure 1: Perchlorate Contamination in the Lower Colorado River[12]

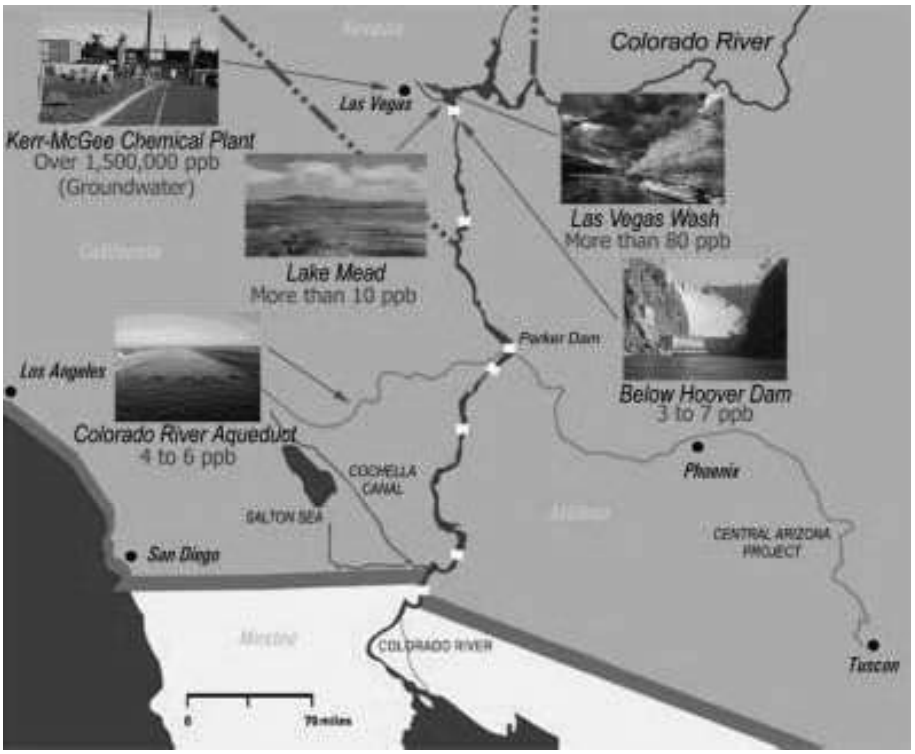


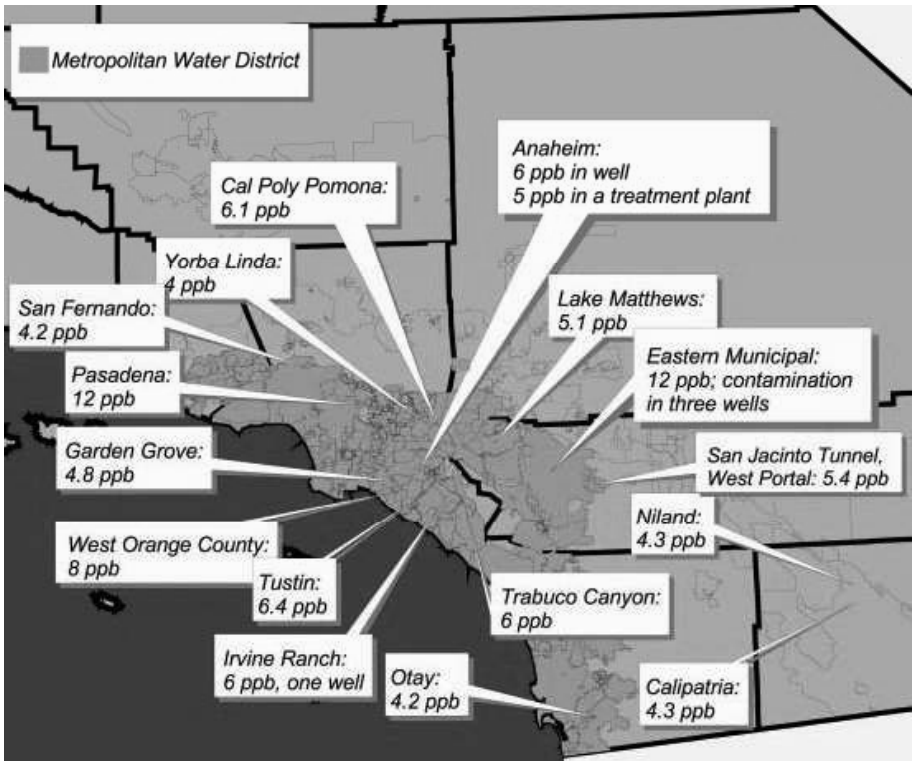
Table 1: Number of Perchlorate Contaminated Wells by County[14]

County	Number of Contaminated Wells
Los Angeles	138
San Bernardino	82
Riverside	68
Orange	34
Sacramento	15
Santa Clara	9
Tulare	8
Ventura	4
San Diego	1
Sonoma	1
Stanislaus	1

Since 1998, over 1.4 million pounds of perchlorate have leaked into the Colorado River.[8] Near Lake Mead, perchlorate levels have been measured as high as 24 parts per billion.[9] Water taken from the river by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California contains up to six parts per billion perchlorate (Figure 1).[10]

At the current pace of cleanup and with natural flushing of the river, Dr. Batista and her colleagues estimate that the lower Colorado River will remain contaminated with perchlorate for the next 50 years.[11]

Figure 2: Peak Perchlorate Levels Measured in Selected Southern California Water Systems, 2003[18]



Perchlorate can be found in the drinking water supplies of many communities in Southern California. Metropolitan Water District distributes Colorado River water, contaminated with perchlorate from a chemical plant in Nevada, to communities across the south coast. Other communities face perchlorate contamination in their aquifers, from spills as well as using Colorado River water for recharge.

Aquifers and Wells

Perchlorate users have also contaminated many underground water systems across the state. The contamination extends into more than 10 counties, including San Bernardino, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura, Tulare, Orange, Santa Clara, Sonoma and San Diego (Table 1).[13] Southern California communities in Los Angeles and the Inland Valley have been hard-hit (Figure 2), as well as Northern California communities such as Rancho Cordova outside of Sacramento.

Underground water contamination has come from both direct spills of perchlorate, as well as the use of polluted Colorado River water to recharge aquifers in Orange County and across southern California. In all, perchlorate has been found in at least 350 major California water sources.

Contamination in Food

The impact of perchlorate is not limited to drinking water. Perchlorate also concentrates in leafy vegetables like lettuce, which creates a concern for consumers of Imperial Valley crops irrigated with Colorado River water. Tests by scientists and advocacy organizations like the Environmental Working Group have confirmed that plants, especially broad-leaf varieties, concentrate perchlorate from the environment.[15] Scientists have found perchlorate in plant tissues at levels up to 100 times higher than in nearby water sources.[16]

In November 2004, the Food and Drug Administration released the results of an initial nationwide food screening. They found perchlorate in 90 percent of 128 lettuce samples and in all but three of 104 milk samples, with average levels ranging from six parts per billion in milk to 12 parts per billion in Romaine lettuce.[17] These results raise the possibility that perchlorate contamination is much more widespread than regulators currently know, and that exposure is widespread across the country.

Perchlorate Threatens Developing Fetuses and Infant Children

Perchlorate poses the greatest threat to developing fetuses and infant children. Exposure to perchlorate during key windows of time in the growth and development of a baby could lead to impaired brain development, causing lowered IQ, reduced learning ability, attention deficits and hyperactivity.

Perchlorate poses a threat because it affects the thyroid hormone system. It acts by preventing uptake of iodine into the thyroid gland, reducing the gland's ability to produce enough hormone. Expecting mothers need healthy thyroids to properly direct brain development in their developing fetuses. Children born to mothers with thyroid problems often have lower IQ, impaired learning, hyperactive behavior and delayed growth, and can suffer a range of serious problems, including mental retardation. Thyroid problems in infants after birth can also cause similar harm.

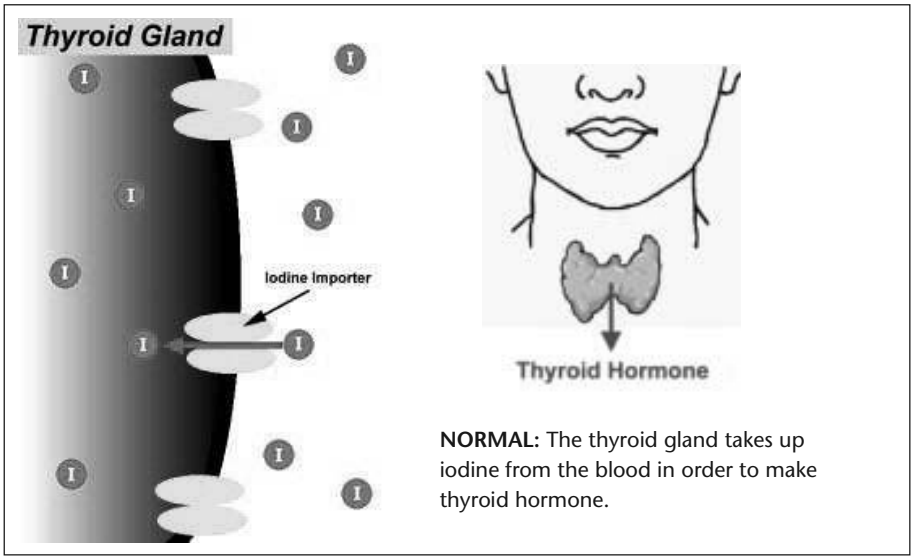
Despite claims by perchlorate users and manufacturers that perchlorate does not cause health problems, experiments with humans and animals clearly show that perchlorate interferes with iodine uptake into the thyroid gland. In rats exposed in the womb, perchlorate causes changes in the shape of the brain and leads to impaired behavior. Human infants, who have no extra stores of thyroid hormone, are especially vulnerable thyroid toxicants like perchlorate.

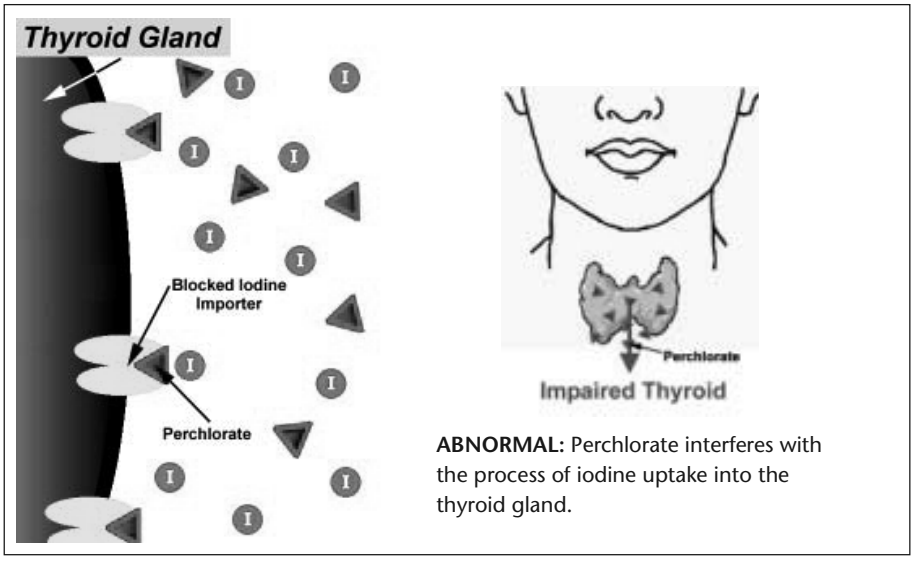
These facts are all the more alarming when the increasing trends in neuro-developmental and mental health disabilities in California are considered. The number of students in public schools suffering from a variety of learning disabilities, including Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), increased 65 percent faster than the general school population from 1985 to 1999. While no one factor has been implicated, perchlorate could be contributing to this trend in combination with toxic flame retardants, pesticides and the well-established culprits of lead, mercury, dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Perchlorate Impairs the Thyroid Hormone System

Perchlorate primarily affects the thyroid hormone system. In the body, perchlorate

Figure 3: Perchlorate Impairs the Production of Thyroid Hormone by Preventing Iodine Uptake Into the Thyroid Gland





Under normal circumstances, the thyroid gland is able to take up iodine and use it to make thyroid hormone, important for regulating metabolism in adults, and critical for normal brain development in fetuses and infant children. However, perchlorate inhibits iodine uptake into the thyroid gland, impairing the ability of the gland to produce the appropriate amount of hormone. In expectant mothers, this can have serious consequences for the child, including reduced IQ, and impaired attention and behavior as the child grows up.

acts to reduce the levels of circulating thyroid hormones. It inhibits the uptake of iodine into the thyroid gland, required for the production of thyroid hormone (Figure 3).[19] Scientists discovered this property over 50 years ago, and physicians have used perchlorate to treat diseases involving an over-active thyroid gland, such as Grave's disease.[20]

Impaired Thyroid Function Leads to Problems in Brain Development, Learning, and Behavior

When the thyroid hormone system malfunctions, children can end up with serious behavioral and learning problems. The thyroid hormone system plays a critical role in the complex process of brain development. It provides important signals that help direct the growth of brain tissue into the structures that give children the capabilities to perceive and organize information, learn, remember, and grow into fully functional adults.[21]

Most of the cognitive capability of the brain develops between the eighth week of pregnancy and the second year of life.[22] During this period, the developing brain is most vulnerable to damage.

Scientists know that disruptions in maternal thyroid levels as early as week eight in the womb can impair a child's intelligence and coordination. Too little thyroid hormone delivered from mother to fetus during brain development can decrease the number of cells in the mature brain, impairing neurological development, with consequences including learning disabilities, speech and memory problems, poor coordination and balance, or—in severe cases—mental retardation.[23]

Mothers with thyroid problems caused by iodine deficiency also have children more likely to suffer from neurodevelopmental birth defects. In areas with chronically low iodine levels in the food supply, mothers have symptoms of hypothyroidism and give birth to children with impaired physical and mental development.[24] On average, children of iodine-deficient mothers have 5 to 13 fewer IQ points compared to children of mothers with iodine-sufficient diets.[25] Children of mothers with severe iodine deficiency are more likely to have congenital defects, mental retardation, impaired physical growth and a variety of severe disabilities and neurological disorders including deafness.[26]

Reduced thyroid levels in the first few weeks of life for pre-term and low birth-weight babies are associated with increased risk of neurological disorders, including the need for special education by age nine.

Newborns in particular are likely to be much more vulnerable to perchlorate than adults. They have no thyroid hormone stored in their glands, they have a very small body weight, and thyroid hormone in their blood recycles more quickly than in adults.[27] Reduced thyroid levels in the first few weeks of life for pre-term and low birth-weight babies are associated with increased risk of neurological disorders, including the need for special education by age nine.[28]

Because perchlorate interferes with the thyroid hormone system, perchlorate exposure is likely to cause the same problems as iodine deficiency and hypothyroidism, with potentially severe and lifelong consequences for the developing child.

Thyroid Disruption and ADHD

Evidence exists that changes in thyroid hormone levels may be part of the cause of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Dr. Peter Hauser at the National Institutes of Health found that families with a genetic problem that reduces the function of the thyroid hormone system were more likely to have symptoms of ADHD. In the study, 70 percent of children from families with genetic thyroid problems had ADHD, while the disorder affected 20 percent of children in normal families.[29] In another experiment, Dr. Michael McDonald at the National Institute of Mental Health showed that mice with the same genetic defect in their thyroid hormone systems developed symptoms of ADHD, including hyperactivity and impaired learning ability.[30]

Direct Evidence of Perchlorate's Effects

The strongest evidence that perchlorate exposure is likely to cause effects similar to iodine deficiency or thyroid imbalance in expectant mothers and newborns comes from experiments in which mammals were intentionally and directly exposed. Most of the recent research has been funded by the Department of Defense, an agency with a financial interest in avoiding cleanup of perchlorate contamination. Despite this potential bias, the Department of Defense-funded studies provide more than enough evidence of perchlorate's toxicity to warrant a comprehensive cleanup effort.

On average, children of iodine-deficient mothers have 5 to 13 fewer IQ points compared to children of mothers with iodine-sufficient diets.

These studies support the picture of the potential health effects of perchlorate presented in the previous section. They demonstrate that perchlorate exposure changes thyroid hormone levels and can affect the brain structure and behavior of rat pups exposed while in the womb and after birth, and that perchlorate alters the function of the thyroid gland in humans.

Specifically, the direct perchlorate exposure studies demonstrated:

- inhibition of iodide uptake into the thyroid gland in humans and animals,[31]
- perchlorate-induced changes in thyroid hormone production,[32]
- physical changes (including tumors) in the thyroid gland of rats exposed to perchlorate *in utero* and through mother's milk,[33]
- perchlorate-induced changes in brain structure and behavior in rat pups exposed *in utero* and after birth.[34]

Additionally, researchers at the University of Wisconsin found that exposure to perchlorate interfered with the maturation of the reproductive system in female rats. After exposure to perchlorate in the womb, rats developed fewer follicles in their ovaries.[35]

In the context of the debate around how much perchlorate is dangerous, one direct exposure-response study has received particularly extensive attention. In this study, Dr. Monte Greer and his colleagues gave differing amounts of perchlorate to healthy adult human volunteers over the course of two weeks, and measured the inhibition of iodine uptake into the thyroid gland.[36] This study found a clear and direct relationship between the amount of perchlorate exposure and the degree of iodine uptake inhibition in the human thyroid. When compared with similar experiments carried out in rats, it shows that humans are as sensitive as rats to iodine uptake inhibition by perchlorate.

The Greer study has been used by many regulatory agencies in the process of deriving health recommendations, because of the high quality of the data. However, the study also has limitations that are important to consider in the process of setting a health standard. For example, the study did not directly address the effects of perchlorate on vulnerable individuals (such a study would be ethically intolerable), the study involved short-term perchlorate exposure as opposed to long-term exposure of the type likely caused by contaminated drinking water, and the study had a small number of subjects, limiting its ability to detect iodine uptake inhibition at low exposure levels. These issues are explored more fully in the section on California's Public Health Goal (See page 25). Despite these limitations, the Greer study does offer solid support for the idea that perchlorate exposure increases the risk of brain development problems in human infants by interfering with the thyroid gland.

Studies Used by Industry to Argue that Perchlorate Isn't Dangerous

Scientists have also looked for evidence of perchlorate-caused harm in communities with water contamination. Many of these studies have been funded by perchlorate manufacturers or users (see "Major Polluters and Their Public Relations Consultants" on page 19), and have been used in public relations campaigns as evidence that perchlorate is not harmful in small doses. However, by their nature, these types of studies—known as ecological studies—are prone to ambiguity. There are many possible influences that could cloud the results, including diet, nutritional status, exposure to other chemicals, natural changes in thyroid status with age and air temperature, and more. It is much more difficult to draw conclusions when past perchlorate exposure cannot be directly measured. Most ecological studies involve no more than two exposure categories: exposed and not exposed, with great potential for misclassification. Health outcomes are also more difficult to measure—especially subtle neuro-developmental deficits that are likely not detectable by commonly-used hormone status tests. Because of these issues, ecological studies are less likely to discover a connection between chemical exposure and health effects, even when one actually exists.

The studies regularly cited by the perchlorate industry include:

Five studies of neonatal thyroid hormone status in areas with contaminated drinking water.[37] (Funded by members of the Perchlorate Study Group and carried out by Consultants

in Epidemiology and Occupational Health, Inc., and Exponent, Inc.)

A study of the general population, looking for differences in thyroid disease prevalence in areas with perchlorate in the water and without.[38] (Funded by American Pacific Corporation and carried out by Consultants in Epidemiology and Occupational Health, Inc.)

A study of ADHD and autism in Nevada, looking for evidence that areas with perchlorate in the water had higher prevalence of these diseases.[39] (Funded by American Pacific Corporation and carried out by Consultants in Epidemiology and Occupational Health, Inc.)

A study of school-age children from three different cities in Chile, looking for connections between perchlorate exposure and thyroid hormone status,[40] (Funded by the Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation and carried out by ICF Consulting). (This study yielded complicated results, including some positive findings and strange anomalies in the data. However, industry characterizes its findings as negative.)

The EPA thoroughly reviewed all but the most recent of these studies, and discusses their weaknesses in detail in a 2002 report on perchlorate and in a document responding to the comments of peer reviewers.[41] In summary, the EPA concluded that these studies "offer little help beyond indicating that clinical thyroid disease is not greatly increased in populations with sustained drinking water contamination as high as 15 micrograms per liter [15 parts per billion] in the past," failing to answer any questions about perchlorate and neurobehavioral disease.[42] In fact, one of the peer reviewers noted that studies with this type of design are prone to flaws; for example, one of the largest ecological studies of radioactive radon gas found a negative association between exposure and incidence of lung cancer—a result that directly contradicts many laboratory studies, as well as common sense.[43] Ecological studies of perchlorate could be giving similarly confusing results.

Two additional studies of infant thyroid health in areas with contaminated drinking water demonstrated a positive link between perchlorate exposure and impaired thyroid status. First, the Arizona Department of Health Services found differences in thyroid hormone levels among infants whose mothers were exposed to perchlorate-contaminated drinking water from the Colorado River and those who had not been exposed to perchlorate while pregnant.[44] Second, Jackie Schwartz, then a public health graduate student at U.C. Berkeley, found that infant thyroid hormone levels were significantly lowered when mothers were exposed to drinking water contaminated with perchlorate at levels as low as one to two parts per billion, with stronger effects at higher doses.[45] These studies also suffer from the same sources of uncertainty as the industry-funded studies discussed above. However, the EPA considers the Schwartz study the most convincing of the whole set because of its relatively detailed exposure classifications, variety of controls, and strong statistical analysis. The two studies that found a positive perchlorate effect are the only two studies not funded by members of the Perchlorate Study Group.

Because of limitations associated with the ecological studies involving perchlorate, the U.S. EPA and state environmental agencies uniformly decided against using them in the development of any quantitative health standards.

Major Polluters and Their Public Relations Consultants

The Department of Defense

The Department of Defense is the largest user of perchlorate in the country. Along with NASA, it is responsible for roughly 90 percent of all perchlorate used in the U.S. The Department of Defense works with a group of aerospace contractors and chemical companies that supply perchlorate and perchlorate-containing products. As a federal agency, the Department of Defense, is in a position of influence over the standard-setting process for perchlorate cleanup at the U.S. EPA.

Major Aerospace Contractors and Perchlorate Manufacturers

The Department of Defense and NASA contract out a large amount of aerospace work to companies like Lockheed-Martin. All of these entities have purchased and continue to purchase perchlorate from chemical manufacturers including American Pacific and Kerr-McGee. These contractors and chemical companies have spilled perchlorate at thousands of sites across the nation and are aggressively working to limit their liability. For example, in 2002 Kerr-McGee teamed up with Lockheed-Martin to sue California health authorities over the state's new provisional drinking water standard for perchlorate.[46] The move forced the state to reconsider the standard and significantly delayed the cleanup process.

The Perchlorate Study Group

The Perchlorate Study Group is a collaboration between eight perchlorate manufacturers or users, including Lockheed-Martin, AeroJet, Kerr-McGee Chemical, and American Pacific—all of whom face financial liability for perchlorate cleanup. They supply the Department of Defense, NASA and other entities with perchlorate and perchlorate-containing products. The Perchlorate Study Group funds research into the health effects of perchlorate. However, the results of such research generally are used as public relations material to argue for weak perchlorate standards. Research funded by companies with a financial interest in vindicating their products tends to be less reliable than research without such conflicts of interest.[47]

The Council on Water Quality

A public-relations effort funded by a subset of the member companies of the Perchlorate Study Group. The council is focused on making any potential cleanup standards for perchlorate as weak as possible. The council advocates for cleanup standards more than 200 times higher than recommended by the U.S. EPA—standards that would effectively negate the need for any cleanup to happen at all.

Consultants in Epidemiology and Occupational Health, Inc.

Consultants in Epidemiology and Occupational Health, Inc. is a company that contracts with chemical manufacturers to provide technical support on health issues. Their services include helping clients avoid costs associated with regulation and liability. The organization has worked with the perchlorate manufacturer American Pacific for about 10 years.[48] The group has also worked with other industrial clients, including the American Wood Preservers Institute, an organization that promotes dangerous arsenic-treated wood products used in playgrounds. Dr. Steven H. Lamm is the director of this organization. He is the primary investigator for four of the six studies used by the perchlorate industry when arguing for a weak health standard. His studies regularly conclude that there is no link between low levels of perchlorate and human health impacts, or between thyroid hormone disruptions and neurobehavioral disease.[49]

Exponent, Inc.

Exponent is a scientific consulting firm that, among other services, helps companies navigate the technical aspects of regulation. In some cases, they help clients to dilute cleanup standards or weaken regulations. According to a case study listed under the company's description of risk analysis services, "based on consideration of realistic scenarios of human exposure and chemical migration, Exponent can often demonstrate that substantially higher cleanup goals are more appropriate than the originally proposed cleanup targets."[50] In other words, Exponent can earn its keep by promoting less costly outcomes for companies facing expensive cleanup liability.

TERA—Toxicology and Excellence in Risk Assessment

TERA is another consulting firm that uses the tools of risk assessment to promote less costly outcomes for its corporate clients. Their most recent publication in the perchlorate field argues for a weak perchlorate health standard using an ecological study rejected by the EPA as scientifically flawed and ignoring critical issues to yield a misleading result.[51]

Gradient Corporation

Gradient Corporation is a consulting firm that, like Exponent and TERA, performs risk analyses for corporate clients facing cleanup liabilities or challenges to the unhindered use of chemical products. Gradient has produced analyses of dozens of chemicals, from lead to arsenic, including a risk analysis of ethylene oxide paid for by the Ethylene Oxide Industry Council.[52] Gradient recently published a paper claiming that the rat is "more sensitive than humans" to perchlorate, overlooking major issues that undermine their conclusion.[53] This research was a part of Gradient's testimony in court on behalf of Lockheed-Martin.

Learning Disabilities Are a Serious and Growing Problem in California

The potential for perchlorate to interfere with normal brain development is cause for concern, especially considering that mental health birth defects are a serious and growing problem in California—in particular, learning disabilities like attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

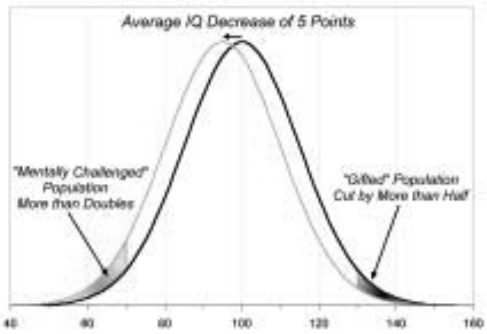
Although perchlorate exposure alone likely cannot explain this trend, it could be making children more vulnerable to other environmental insults, including

Consequences of a Small Shift in Average IQ in California

What would be the significance of a five-point drop in average IQ across California society? It doesn't sound like much, and for the average individual, the loss of five IQ points might not be noticeable. However, a drop in the average IQ across millions of people would lead to a significant loss of intellectual capacity, reduced productivity, and greatly increased needs for special education and related services (Figure 5).

If 35 million people in California have an average IQ of 100, about 800,000 people would be gifted (IQ more than 130), and 800,000 would be mentally challenged (IQ less than 70). However, if the average IQ dropped just five points, the number of gifted people would drop by more than half to 340,000 people, and the number of mentally challenged people would more than double to 1.7 million. Clearly, widespread exposure to a chemical that could impair mental development has profound implications for the overall health and productivity of society.

Figure 5: Consequences of a Society-Wide Reduction in Average Intelligence



toxic flame retardants, pesticides and the well-established culprits of lead, mercury, dioxin, and PCBs.

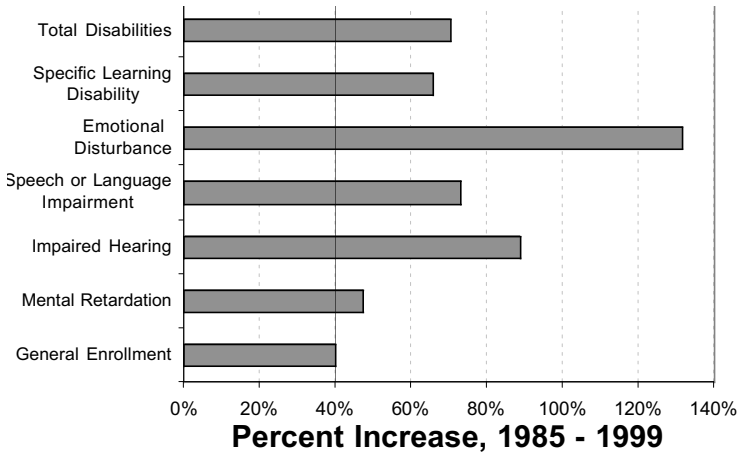
Learning Disabilities Are Growing More Frequent

Learning disabilities have been increasing in California schools. The enrollment of children with specific learning disabilities has increased faster than the general student population during the last two decades (Figure 4). From 1985 to 1999, the number of learning disabled students increased 65 percent faster than the general student population in public schools. Students with learning disabilities now make up roughly six percent of all students in the state.[54] In addition to learning disabilities, enrollment of children with emotional disturbance, speech or language disorders, and hearing impairment increased faster than general enrollment.

No one really knows what is causing these trends. However, there is evidence that exposure to toxic chemicals in the environment could be playing a key role.[56] Chemicals including toxic flame retardants (polybrominated diphenyl ethers or PBDEs), pesticides and the well-established culprits of lead, mercury, dioxin and PCBs all could be causing neurodevelopmental problems in children. In particular, toxic flame retardants, dioxin, and PCBs are all known to affect the thyroid hormone system.[57] These chemicals are bioaccumulative and present in significant amounts in California citizens.[58] The presence of perchlorate in drinking water could be aggravating injury caused by these chemicals, making children more vulnerable to toxicants that disrupt the thyroid system.

Given this context, caution is warranted. The social cost of erring on the wrong side would be considerable. The economic cost of widespread injury to neurological development, even if it represents a societal drop in average IQ of only a few points, would have wide-ranging impacts on the productivity of society (See "Consequences of a Small Shift" on page 21).

Figure 4: Change in Enrollment in California Schools by Type of Disability, 1985-1999[55]



Regulatory Action: Setting a Cleanup Standard That Will Protect Children

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) now faces the task of setting a final standard for perchlorate in drinking water—a standard that will protect expecting mothers, developing fetuses, infants and other vulnerable individuals from harm.

Regulatory action by the state of California to date has been inadequate. In March 2004, The California Environmental Protection Agency (California EPA), the agency charged with identifying a safe level for perchlorate in water, established a public health goal for perchlorate. California EPA set the goal at six parts per billion, six times weaker than recommendations from scientists at the U.S. EPA and the states of Massachusetts, Maryland, and New Mexico. Unofficially, DHS is moving forward with a final drinking water standard equivalent to the public health goal.

A final standard of six parts per billion would be inadequate for several reasons. California EPA chose a single scientific study as the main basis for calculating the public health goal. The study they chose for their calculations, known as the Greer study, looked only at the effect of perchlorate on iodine uptake into the thyroids of healthy adults exposed for a short period of time—while the health goal is meant to protect vulnerable fetuses and infant children exposed to perchlorate over long periods of time. The public health goal applied an atypically small margin of safety and failed to consider how other thyroid toxicants might be adding to the effect of perchlorate, lessening the probability that the standard would actually protect the most vulnerable children. In addition, a final standard of six parts per billion could leave the contamination of the Colorado River and nearly one-third of the polluted wells in California unaddressed.

Recommendations of One Part Per Billion

Scientists at the U.S. EPA and the environmental agencies of Massachusetts, Maryland, and New Mexico have issued recommendations that expectant mothers, infants and children should not be exposed to perchlorate at levels greater than one part per billion in drinking water.

California EPA set the (public health) goal at six parts per billion, six times weaker than recommendations from scientists at the U.S. EPA and the states of Massachusetts, Maryland, and New Mexico.

Health scientists in these agencies looked at the full weight of scientific evidence to determine how much perchlorate is dangerous or causes an unacceptable risk. First, agency scientists looked at experimental data to determine what dose would have no effect on a vulnerable individual. Second, they reduced this dose by a factor designed to ensure that uncertainties in the science today do not cause public health problems in the future. (For example, when establishing a public health goal for diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) in drinking water, California EPA applied a safety factor of 1,000 to account for the possibility that humans are more sensitive than experimental animals, the variety in chemical sensitivities among people, and the serious and irreversible problems DEHP could cause for human development and reproduction.)

The U.S. EPA

Based on evidence available in the late 1990s, the EPA developed an initial recommended maximum for perchlorate of 18 parts per billion.[59] However, as more evidence became available, especially studies of the effects of perchlorate on pregnant rats and their pups, the EPA revised its recommendation downward to one part per billion in 2002.[60]

The EPA based its determination on:

> Laboratory data showing that rats exposed *in utero* to perchlorate at levels as low as 10 micrograms per kilogram body weight per day show changes in thyroid hormone levels and thyroid gland structure associated with measurable changes in brain structure and behavior patterns.[61]
>
> Experiments with healthy people showing that humans were as sensitive as rats to iodine uptake inhibition by perchlorate, with uptake measurably impaired at doses as small as seven micrograms per kilogram body weight per day.

With the application of a margin of safety to ensure that exposure levels would not pose a threat to vulnerable individuals and to account for remaining scientific uncertainty, the EPA developed a one part per billion perchlorate recommendation. With the application of factors to account for the possibility of ingesting perchlorate through the diet, the agency noted it could support a maximum contaminant level as low as 0.2 to 0.8 ppb in water.

The State of Massachusetts

As soon as perchlorate was discovered in drinking water sources in Massachusetts, the state Department of Environmental Protection began work on its own public health guideline for the maximum allowable level of perchlorate in drinking water. State scientists evaluated the entire body of available data on perchlorate toxicity, including results from studies on biological responses to perchlorate in animals and the effects of perchlorate on the developing fetus and nursing newborn. Based on this evidence, and accounting for uncertainties in the science, the scientists recommended that drinking water contain no more than one part per billion perchlorate to protect all members of the population from harm.[62] Their work was extensively peer-reviewed by qualified experts and released in May 2004.

Although Massachusetts scientists used slightly different assumptions and methods from the EPA scientists, they reached a similar conclusion.

California's Public Health Goal: Six Times Weaker

Using the same basic set of data, but a narrower approach, the state of California issued a recommendation of six parts per billion, six times weaker than the recommendations of the U.S. EPA and Massachusetts.[63] This recommendation, known as a public health goal, is a preliminary step toward setting an official and legally-binding health standard.

The process used to arrive at the public health goal did not fulfill the intent of the statutes guiding the process. Under California law,

> A public health goal should be set at a level "at which no known or anticipated adverse effects on health occur, with an adequate margin of safety."[64]
>
> The goal should include consideration of:
>
> - Potential additive or interactive effects with other contaminants present in the environment.
> - The increased vulnerability of "infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, individuals with a history of serious illness" and other sensitive groups.
> - The additive effect of additional exposure to the contaminant in food, air, or other sources beyond drinking water.[65]

In deriving the public health goal, California EPA did not rely on the full weight of scientific evidence, set an atypically small margin of safety to protect the most vulnerable people, and failed to consider how other thyroid toxicants in the environment could be increasing vulnerability to perchlorate. As a result, the final public health goal was set at a level that would leave much of the contamination in California unaddressed.

Narrow Consideration of Available Research

California EPA scientists focused primarily on one single study of healthy adult volunteers given perchlorate for a brief period of 14 days, the Greer study. This study involved a relatively small number of people, did not directly address the risk to the most vulnerable populations (expecting mothers, fetuses, and infants), and did not address the possible effects of long-term exposure associated with low-level contamination of drinking water. While studies involving pregnant human volunteers would be ethically intolerable, research involving rats was available as an informative substitute.

Inadequate Margin of Safety to Protect Vulnerable Individuals

California EPA scientists set a smaller margin of safety for perchlorate than warranted by uncertainties in the science, smaller than those typically used in public health goals for other chemicals (Table 2). Only four chemicals of more than 70 with a public health goal have a margin of safety set at 10 or lower—lead, nitrates, fluoride, and perchlorate.[66] Perchlorate is the least studied of the four. A search of the National Library of Medicine shows that 75 times more studies address lead than perchlorate.[67] There are over 32,000 studies on fluoride, and over 19,000 studies on nitrates, while there are just over 2,200 studies that address perchlorate in some way. In addition, perchlorate is the only one of the four which does not have

direct scientific evidence of effects on the most vulnerable human populations.

California EPA used a single safety factor of 10 to account for differences in the sensitivity of individuals to perchlorate. In the case of infants, California EPA used a safety factor of only 3, arguing that only minor perchlorate absorption differences exist between adults and infants. However, limitations in the Greer study, and in general knowledge of how perchlorate affects infants, warranted larger safety factors to ensure protection of vulnerable individuals. Scientists at both the Massachusetts DEP and the U.S. EPA set larger margins of safety to account for limitations in perchlorate science (Table 3). They each chose a safety factor of 300.

California EPA should have accounted for the fact that the Greer study had a very small sample size, and thus was less likely to detect small differences in iodine uptake at the lowest dose levels. Scientists at the U.S. EPA determined that the group given the smallest dose had only one-tenth of the statistical power to detect changes in iodine uptake as the group given the largest dose, making it difficult to conclude that the smallest dose tested had no effect, and also difficult to estimate the variability in sensitivity to perchlorate across the population.[72] To account for this limitation, the U.S. EPA and Massachusetts DEP began with an estimate of a dose expected to have no effect on a healthy individual two-fold lower than the California EPA, and used a safety factor of an additional 10-fold.

California EPA should have used a larger safety factor for infants. California EPA extrapolated data from the Greer study, involving healthy adults, to a level designed to protect infants using an atypically small safety factor. Newborns in particular are likely to be much more vulnerable to perchlorate than adults. They have no thyroid hormone stored in their glands, and thyroid hormone in their blood recycles more quickly than in adults.[73] Infants may also be more sensitive to the effects of perchlorate. And, infants may each have a different sensitivity to perchlorate because of differences in dietary iodine intake or in their genetic makeup. An infant safety factor of three most likely does not account for the full scope of individual variability.

California EPA should have assigned

Table 2: Comparison of Safety Factors Used in Selected California Public Health Goals[68]

Chemical	Safety Factor (Non-Cancer Effects)
Perchlorate (infants)	3
Perchlorate (adults)	10
Lead[69]	3
Fluoride[70]	1
Nitrates[71]	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	1,000
Alachlor	1,000
Atrazine	100
Carbofuran	300
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,000
Chlordane	10,000
Dalapon	300
Dichloromethane	100
Diethylhexylphthalate (DEHP)	1,000
Endrin	100
Ethylene dibromide	1,000
Heptachlor	100 to 1,000
Hexachlorobenzene	1,000
Lindane	1,000
Methoxychlor	1,000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	10,000
Pentachlorophenol	1,000
Tetrachloroethylene	30 to 100
Toxaphene	1,000
Trichloroethylene	100
Vinyl Chloride	100

a safety factor to account for the possibility of effects at lower exposure levels lasting for a longer period of time. The Greer study examined the effects of short-term perchlorate exposure and did not evaluate longer-term effects, which could be greater or happen at smaller doses. In fact, U.S. EPA scientists evaluated the raw data from the Greer study and noticed that perchlorate effects became greater over time, suggesting that chronic exposure to perchlorate could cause problems at lower levels than heretofore detected.[74]

Finally, California EPA should have assigned a safety factor to account for uncertainty caused by remaining unanswered questions in perchlorate toxicity. Experiments to date have not examined neurodevelopmental outcomes, subtle and time-sensitive changes in thyroid function during development, and other, more direct ways to detect potentially subtle effects of perchlorate exposure. As these questions are answered, the effects of perchlorate may become apparent at lower exposure levels.

In summary, the Massachusetts DEP concluded that "the Greer study results themselves support a lower interim exposure guidance value for sensitive individuals than that adopted by California EPA."[75] If California EPA scientists had applied the margin of safety used in Massachusetts or by the U.S. EPA, they would have arrived at a public health goal of one part per billion or less.[76]

No Consideration of Potentially Additive Effects with Other Contaminants in the Environment

California EPA scientists also failed to consider how perchlorate may add to the ill-effects of other dangerous chemicals that harm the thyroid gland and put infant children at risk of neuro-developmental defects. In particular, California women have measurable amounts of thyroid toxicants like toxic flame retardants (PBDEs), PCBs and dioxin in their bodies. Just as a pregnant woman with iodine

Table 3: Comparison of Safety Factors Used by the U.S. EPA, Massachusetts DEP, and California EPA

Source of Uncertainty	SAFETY FACTOR		
	U.S EPA[77] (Weight of Evidence)	MADEP[78] (Weight of Evidence)	Cal/EPA[79] (Greer Study)
Variability Among People	3	10	10
Short-Term Exposure Study, Not Chronic	3	—	—
Low Statistical Resolution to Detect Effects at Smallest Exposure Level	10	10	—
Extrapolation of Animal Data to Human	—	3	—
Remaining Unanswered Questions in Perchlorate Science	3	—	—
Total Safety Factor	**300**	**300**	**10**

deficiency or hypothyroidism would be more vulnerable to perchlorate, a pregnant woman with potentially dangerous levels of other thyroid toxicants in her body would be more vulnerable to perchlorate. Other contaminants in water, such as nitrates from fertilizer or factory farms, can also block iodine uptake into the thyroid. Other chemicals, including a toxicant found in cigarette smoke, can have a similar effect. Yet the California EPA scientists failed to consider the cumulative effects of these other pollutants. The effects of multiple chemicals that disrupt the function of the thyroid hormone system could simply be additive, or they could be worse in combination with each other than any one alone. Accounting for the possibility of these interactions would require a lower public health goal.

Leaving Contamination Unaddressed

If California implemented a final standard based on the public health goal of six parts per billion, it could allow polluters to leave much contamination unaddressed. Much of the water drawn from the Colorado River would technically require no treatment. If this water continues to serve as irrigation for crops in Southern California, it could expose massive numbers of people to unacceptable levels of perchlorate through their diets. A final standard of six parts per billion would also effectively exclude nearly one-third of the polluted wells in California from the cleanup effort. More than 110 wells have a maximum detected contaminant level of six parts per billion or less and would be left without mandatory cleanup.[80]

Policy Recommendations

The state has an obligation to protect the health of its most vulnerable citi zens. The bottom line is that expectant mothers, fetuses and infants should not have to face the threat of perchlorate in their drinking water. Rocket fuel is not a natural part of California's water supply.

The weight of scientific evidence supports a stronger health standard for perchlorate in drinking water than advocated by the perchlorate industry, and stronger than the current public health goal. DHS should help create the healthiest possible conditions for parents to help their children grow into their full potential by setting a standard that is both scientifically supportable and reflective of legal requirements and community values in providing protection for those who need it most.

DHS should immediately establish a health-protective drinking water standard for perchlorate of one part per billion or less, providing an adequate margin of safety for pregnant women, their developing babies and infants. These young and future citizens need our protection and nurturing in order to reach their full potential.

Addressing the problem of perchlorate contimination will require action on the state, local and national level.

California Department of Health Services

The California Department of Health Services should set the drinking water standard for perchlorate at one part per billion or less.

In addition:

Congress

Congress should re-establish fees for polluting industries under the Superfund program to ensure cleanup funding for sites like the Inland Empire, where some responsible parties have gone bankrupt.

Congress should hold the Department of Defense liable for cleanup.

Congress should require the Department of Defense to fund regular testing for perchlorate contamination on its lands, and to respond promptly to requests for information from state and federal environmental agencies—requests the Department of Defense has a history of resisting.

U.S. EPA, California EPA, and Nevada DEP

State and federal agencies should require American Pacific, Kerr-McGee Chemical and other responsible parties to accelerate clean up of perchlorate contamination currently leaking into the Colorado River.

California EPA should label perchlorate as hazardous under proposition 65, which would require warnings for perchlorate-contaminated food.

The State of California Attorney General's Office

The Attorney General's Office should pursue responsible parties to ensure full recovery of cleanup costs.

The Attorney General's Office should assist local governments and water suppliers in cases against polluters.

Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Regional Water Quality Control Boards, including the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, should require all responsible parties to provide impacted communities with immediate replacement drinking water.

Local Water Utilities

Local utilities should endorse a one part per billion perchlorate standard to protect customers.

Local utilities should provide a summary of the health risks of perchlorate exposure in a variety of languages to customers along with water bills.

Notes

1 California Code of Regulations, Health and Safety Code section 116365, part C.

2 The major perchlorate hot-spots are all associated with defense, aerospace, or other major producers and users of the chemical. Some small levels of perchlorate in Texas have appeared in wells not clearly associated with any perchlorate use. The ultimate source of this contamination is still up for debate. Perchlorate does occur naturally in a mineral deposit in Chile. The perchlorate industry often claims that fertilizer made from this mineral deposit could be a significant source of perchlorate contamination. However, analysis by the EPA indicates that the amounts of fertilizer imported and the minimal perchlorate content of the fertilizer make it impossible to conclude that it is a major source of contamination: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, *Perchlorate Environmental Contamination: Toxicological Review and Risk Characterization (External Review Draft)* Washington, D.C., NCEA-1-0503, 2002.

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70 OEHHA justifies the low uncertainty factor because, "The studies are of human populations and are of good quality. The most sensitive individuals to the effects of dental fluorosis (i.e., children) were included in the study population." This situation does not apply to perchlorate.

71 OEHHA justifies the low uncertainty factor because the scientific evidence "is based on human data for nitrate exposure from drinking water in the most sensitive population (infants)." This is not the case with perchlorate.

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Harriet Eckstein Graphic Design

Exhibit 2:
Well 201 Shutdown Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 9, 2011

PERCHLORATE DETECTED DURING ROUTINE TESTING

Well Removed from Service Pending Treatment Covered By Whittaker Bermite Settlement Agreement

Valencia Water Company has notified the Whittaker Bermite property owners that it will seek remediation funds to clean up a closed well near Santa Clarita City Hall following routine water quality testing that detected low levels of perchlorate. The remediation funds are being sought under a 2007 settlement agreement among Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Newhall County Water District, Santa Clarita Water Division and Valencia Water Company and Whittaker Corporation and others to address clean-up of impacted wells from the former munitions site.

In August 2010, Valencia Water Company detected perchlorate in Well 201 near City Hall. Although the perchlorate levels were within safe drinking water standards, the company immediately took the well out of service and notified the State Department of Public Health. Valencia Water Company continued to monitor the inactive well on a monthly basis. The most recent sample confirmed that perchlorate is still present and that wellhead treatment is needed as outlined by the settlement agreement with Whittaker Bermite.

"Our diligence in conducting extensive testing enabled us to quickly shut down the well and continue to provide safe water to our customers," said Keith Abercrombie, General Manager for Valencia Water Company. "The removal of this well from service will not have any near-term or long-term impacts on the quality or cost of water to our customers. To the extent it is even necessary, we will shift production to other wells elsewhere in the groundwater basin."

CLWA General Manager Dan Masnada said, "The closing of this well will not impact the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers' ability to adequately provide water to our customers and will not have a negative impact on the Valley's water supply. CLWA and the water retailers continue to ensure that all drinking water quality standards are met and long-term solutions are put in place to address the presence of perchlorate in small portions of the Valley's groundwater aquifers.

"In addition, a pending update of the 2010 Santa Clarita Valley Urban Water Management Plan will examine the presence of perchlorate in Well 201," Masnada said.

Valencia Water Company works cooperatively with and as a member of the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers to provide customers a mix of groundwater pumped from area wells and imported state water. In April 2007, the local water suppliers and the Whittaker Bermite

-more-

property owners negotiated a settlement, which establishes funding to address the clean-up of perchlorate from the former munitions site.

Last year, a $13 million treatment facility near Bouquet Canyon Road and the Santa Clara River came on line to treat perchlorate in groundwater emanating from the Whittaker Bermite property. That treatment facility is part of a larger program that includes the restoration of two perchlorate-impacted wells to extract contaminated groundwater and control the migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation aquifer. The cost of that "pump and treat" system is also covered under the settlement agreement that protects the public from paying for the remediation costs.

As part of the settlement, several wells were identified as potentially threatened by perchlorate, including Well 201. Thus, while the now-operational pump and treatment program is intended to control migration of perchlorate, the possibility of further contamination in the direction of groundwater flow was recognized before its installation, and provisions were incorporated in the program to treat any additional wells impacted by perchlorate. Initial operation of the pump and treatment remediation is functioning as planned, and is still applicable for both of its objectives – to control contaminant migration near the source and to extract perchlorate from the aquifer system. In short, the detection of perchlorate at Well 201 does not reflect any change in the anticipated long-term effectiveness of the containment and treatment remedy.

Prior impacted wells included Q2, a Valencia Water Company well that underwent successful wellhead treatment in 2005 utilizing the same treatment technology contemplated for Well 201, and today has no perchlorate detection. Since 1997, seven wells in the Santa Clarita Valley, including this most recent one, have been impacted by perchlorate. Three of those wells have been successfully treated and returned to service, two have been replaced, one is planned to be replaced and this most recent well will have treatment installed.

Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California with a maximum contaminant level (mcl) of 6 parts per billion (ppb). The Valencia Water Company test in August 2010 was 5 ppb. During the last several months, readings have varied from 5 to 12 ppb in the most recent test.

Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made ion used to form a variety of salts. Perchlorate is primarily used today as an oxidizer in solid rocket fuel and other propellants and to a lesser extent, in fireworks, explosives and air-bag inflators. It is highly soluble in water and has been detected in ground and surface water in 26 states. It has also been detected in water supplies in close proximity to sites where solid rocket fuel was manufactured or used, such as the Whittaker Bermite site.

Valencia Water Company is a water provider to 113,000 residential, commercial, industrial and business customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch and portions of Saugus and Castaic.

Contact: Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water, (661) 295-6501
Dan Masnada, General Manager, CLWA, (661) 297-1600 Ext. 239

Exhibit 3:
Castaic Lake Water Agency Response to Lutness Public Records Act Request July 2011

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY

July 12, 2011

Ms. Carole Lutness
25439 Via Macarena
Valencia, CA 91355

Re: Public Records Act Request

Dear Ms. Lutness:

In response to your Public Records Act request dated June 15, 2011, as received by the Agency on June 14, 2011, enclosed are copies of responsive and disclosable records in the Agency's files relating to Valencia Water Company's V-201 well. Our review covered the time period through June 15, 2011, the date of your request.

Please note that the Agency first became aware of the initial detection of 5 ppb at V-201 after receiving an August 31, 2010 email from the California Department of Public Health (DPH), which regulates and oversees drinking water quality in the state (page CLWA 7 in the enclosures). There are no responsive records in our files relating to subsequent test results for V-201. The Agency was not made aware of subsequent sampling and test results for V-201 until early June 2011.

We have enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope. Please return any pages you do not wish to keep and payment of $0.25 per page for any pages you do wish to keep to my attention. Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

April Jacobs

April Jacobs
Board Secretary

Enclosures

"A PUBLIC AGENCY PROVIDING RELIABLE, QUALITY WATER AT A REASONABLE COST TO THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY"
27234 BOUQUET CANYON ROAD • SANTA CLARITA, CALIFORNIA 91350-2173 • 661 297•1600 FAX 661 297•1611
website address: www.clwa.org

From: Howard An [han@clwa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 1:52 PM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: Perchlorate Plant & VWC Wells
Attachments: 08272010.xlsx

1

CLWA 1

7/7/2011 11:36 AM

Analyst	HA
Date Analyzed	8/27/2010
Date Sampled	8/24-8/26/10

Sample Name	Perchlorate (ppb)	%REC	Limits
LRB			
LRB			
Calib STD 1	5.00		
Calib STD 2	10.00		
Calib STD 3	20.00		
Calib STD 4	40.00		
Calib STD 5	80.00		
LRB			
LFB@25ppb	25.81	103%	± 15%
IPC@25ppb	20.58	82%	± 20%
LRB			
DLR check	4.07	102%	± 50%
STD 1 CCS	5.50	110%	± 25%
QC mid level 8/27/10	19.41	97%	± 10%
LRB			
Influent 8/26	27.72		
Influent dup	27.57		
Influent MS	36.80	91%	± 20%
Influent MSD	36.87	93%	± 20%
Saugus 1	22.55		
Saugus 2	33.23		
Lead	8.43		
Lag			
Effluent			
LRB			
STD 2 CCS	10.65	106%	± 15%
Well N 8/25 VWC			
Well N dup			
Well N MS	9.49	95%	± 20%
Well N MSD	9.35	94%	± 20%
Well N-8			
Well 160			
Well 201	5.02		
Well 205			
LRB			
STD 3 CCS	21.51	108%	± 15%
Effluent 8/24			
Effluent dup			
Effluent MS	9.68		
Effluent MSD	9.71		
Lag			
Lead	8.11		
Saugus 1	23.65		
Saugus 2	33.92		
Influent	28.69		
LRB			

CLWA 2

Chromeleon (c) Dionex 1996-2001

08272010/Summary

Version 6.40+SP1, Build 711

STD 2 CCS	10.57	106%	**± 15%**
LRB			
Conductivity µS	4690	103.8%	**< 10%**
Original MCT µS	4520		
$PD_{A/H}$ = 9.69%			**< 25%**

CLWA 3

Chromeleon (c) Dionex 1996-2001

08272010/Summary

Version 6.40+SP1, Build 711

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [IMCEAEX-_O=CLWANET_OU=FIRST+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP_CN=RECIPIENTS_CN=DAVIDK@clwa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 2:13 PM
To: Jim Leserman
Subject: Perchlorate Plant & VWC Wells
Attachments: 08272010.xlsx

From: Howard An
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 1:52 PM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: Perchlorate Plant & VWC Wells

CLWA 4

1

7/7/2011 11:36 AM

Analyst	HA
Date Analyzed	8/27/2010
Date Sampled	8/24-8/26/10

Sample Name	Perchlorate (ppb)	%REC	Limits
LRB			
LRB			
Calib STD 1	5.00		
Calib STD 2	10.00		
Calib STD 3	20.00		
Calib STD 4	40.00		
Calib STD 5	80.00		
LRB			
LFB@25ppb	25.81	103%	± 15%
IPC@25ppb	20.58	82%	± 20%
LRB			
DLR check	4.07	102%	± 50%
STD 1 CCS	5.50	110%	± 25%
QC mid level 8/27/10	19.41	97%	± 10%
LRB			
Influent 8/26	27.72		
Influent dup	27.57		
Influent MS	36.80	91%	± 20%
Influent MSD	36.87	93%	± 20%
Saugus 1	22.55		
Saugus 2	33.23		
Lead	8.43		
Lag			
Effluent			
LRB			
STD 2 CCS	10.65	106%	± 15%
Well N 8/25 VWC			
Well N dup			
Well N MS	9.49	95%	± 20%
Well N MSD	9.35	94%	± 20%
Well N-8			
Well 160			
Well 201	5.02		
Well 205			
LRB			
STD 3 CCS	21.51	108%	± 15%
Effluent 8/24			
Effluent dup			
Effluent MS	9.68		
Effluent MSD	9.71		
Lag			
Lead	8.11		
Saugus 1	23.65		
Saugus 2	33.92		
Influent	28.69		
LRB			

CLWA 5

Chromeleon (c) Dionex 1996-2001

08272010 (2)/Summary

Version 6.40+SP1, Build 711

STD 2 CCS	10.57	106%	± 15%
LRB			
Conductivity µS	4690	103.8%	< 10%
Original MCT µS	4520		
$PD_{A/H}$ = 9.69%			< 25%

CLWA 6

Chromeleon (c) Dionex 1996-2001

08272010 (2)/Summary

Version 6.40+SP1, Build 711

From: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM) [Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 3:16 PM
To: Jim Leserman
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM)
Subject: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We just heard from Valencia Water Company that their well 201 had a perchlorate detect of 5 ppb. This concerns me because this well is due west of the Saugus wells (and in close proximity too) and may be an indication that the Saugus wells are not containing the plume. Do you have any opinion about this? Have you noticed any upward trend in the perchlorate levels at the Saugus wells?

1

CLWA 7

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [IMCEAEX-_O=CLWANET_OU=FIRST+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP_CN=RECIPIENTS_CN=DAVIDK@clwa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 7:40 PM
To: Lynn Takaichi; Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect
Attachments: image002.png

VWC is scheduled to resample the well shortly.

-----Original Message-----
From: Lynn Takaichi [mailto:LynnTakaichi@KennedyJenks.com]
Sent: Tue 8/31/2010 4:52 PM
To: Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: Re: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We need to look at the rapid response provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

From: Jim Leserman
To: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA) ; Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM) ; Lynn Takaichi; Brian Folsom ; Dan Masnada (CLWA) ; Meredith Durant
Sent: Tue Aug 31 16:20:46 2010
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Jeff,

We will look into the Valencia hits. As you can see below, wellhead data that we have thus far would indicate that the perchlorate concentration in the Saugus Well 1 is going down slightly, or at worst remaining stable. Saugus 2 results show a healthy decrease.

Jim

1

CLWA 8

James R. Leserman, P.E.

Senior Engineer

Castaic Lake Water Agency

Direct Dial (661) 513-1245

General Number (661) 297-1600

Fax: (661) 263-2813

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

jleserman@clwa.org <mailto:jleserman@clwa.org>

www.clwa.org

From: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM) [mailto:Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 3:16 PM
To: Jim Leserman
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM)
Subject: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

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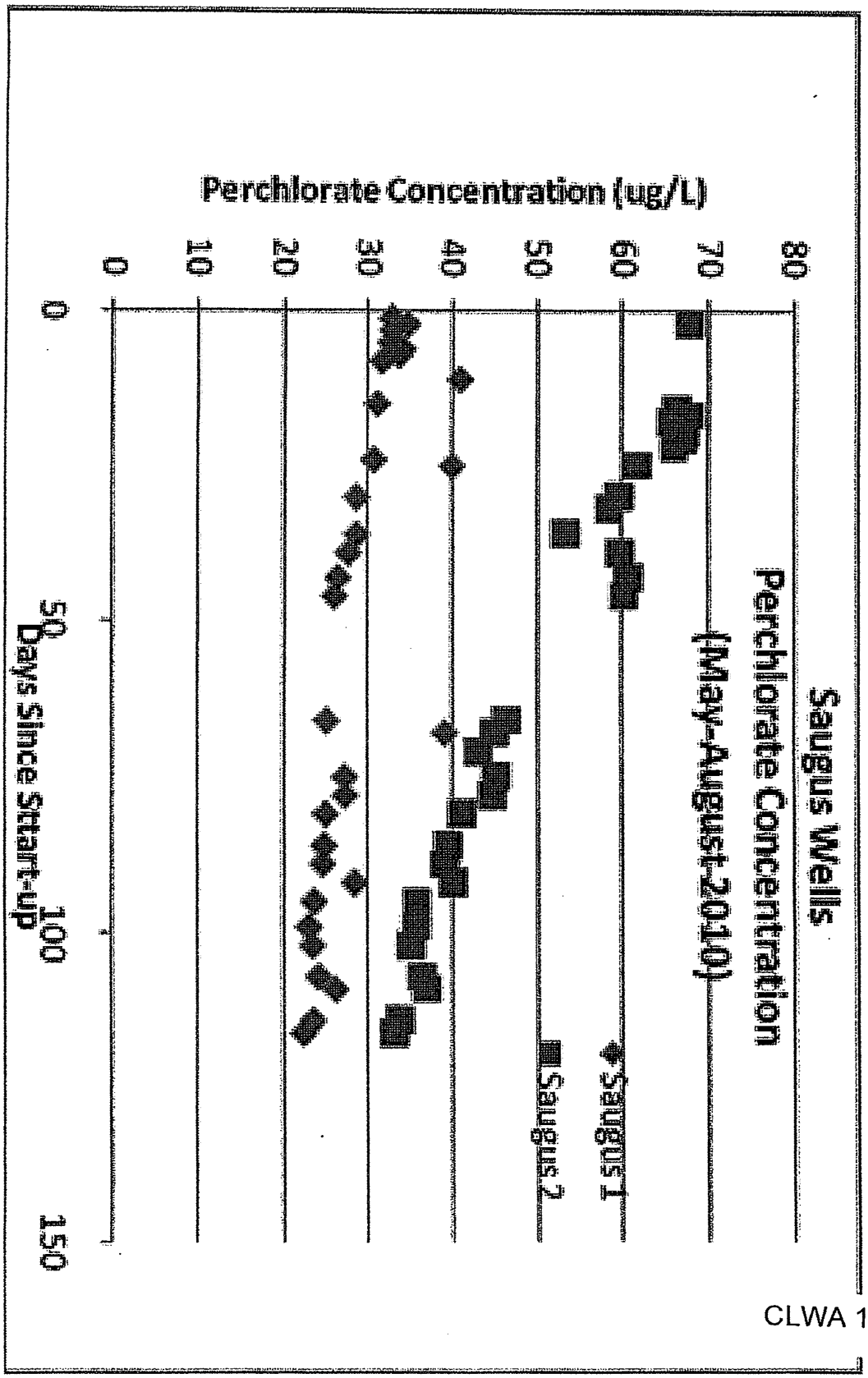
2

CLWA 9


Sauaus Wells
Perchlorate Concentration
(May-August 2010)
Sauaus 1
Sauaus 2
Perchlorate Concentration (ug/L)
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
50
100
150
Days since start-up

CLWA 10

From: Brian Folsom [bfolsom@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 8:26 AM
To: Jim Leserman; David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Do you know when they plan to resample? Is the well still in service?
Where exactly is the well located?

Brian J. Folsom, P.E.
Engineering and Operations Manager
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350
Phone: 661.297.1600 (main)
661.513.1270 (direct)
E-mail: bfolsom@clwa.org

-----Original Message-----
From: Jim Leserman
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 8:19 AM
To: Bob DiPrimio (bob.diprimio@gmail.com)
Cc: Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA)
Subject: FW: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Bob,

Do you have any thoughts?

Jim

James R. Leserman, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Castaic Lake Water Agency
Direct Dial (661) 513-1245
General Number (661) 297-1600
Fax: (661) 263-2813
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173
jleserman@clwa.org
www.clwa.org

-----Original Message-----
From: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 7:40 PM
To: Lynn Takaichi; Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

VWC is scheduled to resample the well shortly.

-----Original Message-----
From: Lynn Takaichi [mailto:LynnTakaichi@KennedyJenks.com]
Sent: Tue 8/31/2010 4:52 PM
To: Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: Re: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

CLWA 11

We need to look at the rapid response provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

From: Jim Leserman
To: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA) ; Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM) ; Lynn Takaichi; Brian Folsom ; Dan Masnada (CLWA) ; Meredith Durant
Sent: Tue Aug 31 16:20:46 2010
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Jeff,

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Jim

James R. Leserman, P.E.

Senior Engineer

Castaic Lake Water Agency

Direct Dial (661) 513-1245

General Number (661) 297-1600

Fax: (661) 263-2813

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

2

CLWA 12

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

jleserman@clwa.org <mailto:jleserman@clwa.org>

www.clwa.org

From: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM) [mailto:Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 3:16 PM
To: Jim Leserman
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM)
Subject: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We just heard from Valencia Water Company that their well 201 had a perchlorate detect of 5 ppb. This concerns me because this well is due west of the Saugus wells (and in close proximity too) and may be an indication that the Saugus wells are not containing the plume. Do you have any opinion about this? Have you noticed any upward trend in the perchlorate levels at the Saugus wells?

3

CLWA 13

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [IMCEAEX-_O=CLWANET_OU=FIRST+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP_CN=RECIPIENTS_CN=DAVIDK@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 8:45 AM
To: Brian Folsom; Jim Leserman
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Well 201 is located behind Kohl's on McBean & Del Monte just a block south of Valencia Blvd.

They did not set a date but it will be very soon.

-----Original Message-----
From: Brian Folsom
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 8:26 AM
To: Jim Leserman; David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Do you know when they plan to resample? Is the well still in service?
Where exactly is the well located?

Brian J. Folsom, P.E.
Engineering and Operations Manager
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350
Phone: 661.297.1600 (main)
661.513.1270 (direct)
E-mail: bfolsom@clwa.org
-----Original Message-----
From: Jim Leserman
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 8:19 AM
To: Bob DiPrimio (bob.diprimio@gmail.com)
Cc: Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA)
Subject: FW: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Bob,

Do you have any thoughts?

Jim

James R. Leserman, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Castaic Lake Water Agency
Direct Dial (661) 513-1245
General Number (661) 297-1600
Fax: (661) 263-2813
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173
jleserman@clwa.org
www.clwa.org

-----Original Message-----
From: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 7:40 PM
To: Lynn Takaichi; Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant

CLWA 14

Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

VWC is scheduled to resample the well shortly.

-----Original Message-----
From: Lynn Takaichi [mailto:LynnTakaichi@KennedyJenks.com]
Sent: Tue 8/31/2010 4:52 PM
To: Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: Re: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We need to look at the rapid response provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

From: Jim Leserman
To: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA) ; Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM) ; Lynn Takaichi; Brian Folsom ; Dan Masnada (CLWA) ; Meredith Durant
Sent: Tue Aug 31 16:20:46 2010
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Jeff,

We will look into the Valencia hits. As you can see below, wellhead data that we have thus far would indicate that the perchlorate concentration in the Saugus Well 1 is going down slightly, or at worst remaining stable. Saugus 2 results show a healthy decrease.

Jim

James R. Leserman, P.E.

Senior Engineer

2

CLWA 15

Castaic Lake Water Agency

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Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

jleserman@clwa.org <mailto:jleserman@clwa.org>

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From: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM) [mailto:Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 3:16 PM
To: Jim Leserman
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM)
Subject: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We just heard from Valencia Water Company that their well 201 had a perchlorate detect of 5 ppb. This concerns me because this well is due west of the Saugus wells (and in close proximity too) and may be an indication that the Saugus wells are not containing the plume. Do you have any opinion about this? Have you noticed any upward trend in the perchlorate levels at the Saugus wells?

From: EDT (CDPH-DDWEM) [EDT.EDT@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 2:09 PM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Cc: James Saenz
Subject: RE: VWC Wells N, N-8, 160, 201, & 205 August 25, 2010
Attachments: CTLTOTAL.TXT; GOODONE1.TXT; REPEATS1.TXT

Thank you, for sending the drinking water analyses; listed is a summary of the results received:

Number of .res files received = 5

INCOMMING RECORDS	VALID TO WQM/WQI3	ERRORS TO ERR FILE	DUPS TO DUP FILE	REPEAT RECORDS	FINDINGS GT MCL
487	482	0	0	5	0

ALL ATTACHED FILES ARE TEXT TYPE FILES, AND CAN BE OPENED USING EITHER NOTEPAD, WORDPAD, OR MICROSOFT WORD. Attached is a Word file titled "File Extension Definitions" that will explain the meaning of the attached files. If there are any errors (see the above summary to determine if there are any errors that requires further investigation) make the necessary corrections and resubmit the analyses. The attached Word document will assist you with an explanation of the error (if any).

If you need assistance please contact me.

Anthony Meeks
California Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Program
PO Box 997377, MS-7416
Sacramento, CA 95899-7377

1616 Capitol Avenue, Suite 74.421
Sacramento, CA 95899-5052

Telephone: (916) 449-5568
Fax: (916) 440-5602
EDT Email Address: edt@cdph.ca.gov
Personal Email Address: ameeks@cdph.ca.gov

Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Schedule Notification documents provide a list of upcoming and OVER DUE required contaminant testing of drinking water for water systems in California and can be viewed at our website:

http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Monitoring.aspx

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 10:06 AM
To: EDT (CDPH-DDWEM)
Cc: James Saenz
Subject: VWC Wells N, N-8, 160, 201, & 205 August 25, 2010

<<VWC-CLO4-082510.hed>> <<VWC-CLO4-082510.res>> <<VWC-CLO4-082510.sts>>

2

CLWA 18

CTLTOTAL

09/01/10 PSMOD RECORD COUNT OF ALL FILES PROCESSED REPORT: PSMOD1-1
PAGE: 1

FILE COUNT	DOS FILENAME	DOS FILE SIZE	RECORD COUNT
1	1.RES	12084	159
2	11.RES	12084	159
3	12.RES	12084	159
4	13.RES	380	5
5	14.RES	380	5

TOTAL RECORDS 487

09/01/10 PSMOD REPORT OF FILE(S) RECEIVED WITH VALID RECORDS REPORT: PSMOD8-1
PAGE: 1

FILE COUNT	DOS FILENAME	RECORD COUNT
1	1.RES	159
2	11.RES	159
3	12.RES	159
4	13.RES	5
5	14.RES	5
TOTAL		487

09/01/10 PSMOD CONTROL TOTALS REPORT PAGE: 1
14:07.09 REPORT: PSMOD8-2

A: INCOMMING RECORDS	B: VALID TO WQM/WQI3	C: ERRORS TO ERR FILE	D: DUPS TO DUP FILE	E: REPEAT RECORDS	G: FINDINGS GT MCL
487	482	0	0	5	0

A (INCOMMING RES RECORDS) MUST BE EQUAL TO

B (RES RECORDS PASSED TO WQM) PLUS

C (ERROR RECORDS TO ERROR FILE) PLUS

D (DUPLICATE RECS TO DUPLICATE FILE) PLUS

E (REPEAT RECORDS TO REPEATS FILE)

==========

F (RECS WITH FINDINGS EXCEEDING MCL)
(RECORDS ARE ALSO IN FILE B OR C ABOVE)

THE COUNTS ARE IN BALANCE.

Page 1

CLWA 19

CTLTOTAL

Page 2

CLWA 20

GOODONE1

DATE: 09/01/10 SYSTEM NUMBER: 1910048 PAGE: 1
Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-004	100504	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.1
				ALKALINITY	00410		186
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		227
				BROMIDE	82298		0.12
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		110
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		26
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.20
				HARDNESS (	00900		373
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045		118
				LANGELIER	71814		1.4
				MAGNESIUM	00927		24
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		14.6
				NITRATE +	A-029		3297
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.73
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.7
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		50
				SPECIFIC C	00095		850
				SULFATE	00945		199
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TURBIDITY,	82079		1.1
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
	100608	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		185
				ALUMINUM	01105		150
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		226
				BROMIDE	82298		0.14
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		92

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING

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GOODONE1

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-004	100608	0000	2104	CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		28
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.21
				HARDNESS (	00900		310
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71814		1.5
				MAGNESIUM	00927		20
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		13.9
				NITRATE +	A-029		3139
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.62
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.5
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		44
				SPECIFIC C	00095		841
				SULFATE	00945		167
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		575
				TURBIDITY,	82079		2.7
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
	100706	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		186
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		227
				BROMIDE	82298		0.14
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		91
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		28
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.24
				HARDNESS (	00900		310
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71814		1.5

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-004	100706	0000	2104	MAGNESIUM	00927		20
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		14.1
				NITRATE +	A-029		3184

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				GOODONE1			
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.61
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.6
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		50
				SPECIFIC C	00095		925
				SULFATE	00945		161
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		578
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.1
				ZINC	01092		803
	100803	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.4
				ALKALINITY	00410		183
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		223
				BROMIDE	82298		0.14
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		91
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		29
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.23
				HARDNESS (	00900		310
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71814		1.7
				MAGNESIUM	00927		20
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		15.6
				NITRATE +	A-029		3184
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.85
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.7

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-004	100803	0000	2104	SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		50
				SPECIFIC C	00095		789
				SULFATE	00945		177
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		493
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.2
				ZINC	01092		64
1910048-005	100504	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		205

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				GOODONE1			
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		250
				BROMIDE	82298		0.09
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		86
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		18
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081		30
				COPPER	01042		896
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.21
				HARDNESS (	00900		296
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71814		1.5
				MAGNESIUM	00927		20
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		12.9
				NITRATE +	A-029		2913
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.59
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.6
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		38
				SPECIFIC C	00095		720
				SULFATE	00945		132
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TURBIDITY,	82079		28.6
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
	100605	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		193

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-005	100605	0000	2104	ALUMINUM	01105		95
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		235
				BROMIDE	82298		0.10
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		79
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		18
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042		326
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.21
				HARDNESS (	00900		272
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1

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				GOODONE1			
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71814		1.5
				MAGNESIUM	00927		18
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		11.9
				NITRATE +	A-029		2687
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.64
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.0
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		39
				SPECIFIC C	00095		711
				SULFATE	00945		119
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		573
				TURBIDITY,	82079		2.7
				ZINC	01092		56
	100706	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.1
				ALKALINITY	00410		194
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		237
				BROMIDE	82298		0.11
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		83
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-005	100706	0000	2104	CHLORIDE	00940		20
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.24
				HARDNESS (	00900		284
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71814		1.3
				MAGNESIUM	00927		19
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		9.9
				NITRATE +	A-029		2235
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.47
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.8
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		39
				SPECIFIC C	00095		892

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				GOODONE1			
				SULFATE	00945		111
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		588
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.1
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
	100803	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.3
				ALKALINITY	00410		191
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		233
				BROMIDE	82298		0.11
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		85
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		20
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.24
				HARDNESS (	00900		290
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71814		1.6
				MAGNESIUM	00927		19

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-005	100803	0000	2104	MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		10.6
				NITRATE +	A-029		2394
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.68
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.9
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		41
				SPECIFIC C	00095		685
				SULFATE	00945		111
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		428
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.1
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
1910048-006	100504	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.4
				ALKALINITY	00410		210
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		256
				BROMIDE	82298	<	0.1
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		104

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GOODONE1			
CARBONATE	00445	<	1
CHLORIDE	00940		166
CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
COLOR	00081	<	5
COPPER	01042	<	50.0
FLUORIDE (	00951		0.2
HARDNESS (	00900		353
HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
IRON	01045	<	100.0
LANGELIER	71813		1.7
MAGNESIUM	00927		23
MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
NITRATE (A	71850	<	2.0
NITRATE +	A-029	<	400
NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
ODOR THRES	00086		1
PH, LABORA	00403		7.65
PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
POTASSIUM	00937		2.1
SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-006	100504	0000	2104	SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		48
				SPECIFIC C	00095		946
				SULFATE	00945		3
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TURBIDITY,	82079		1.1
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
	100607	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.1
				ALKALINITY	00410		190
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		232
				BROMIDE	82298	<	0.1
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		116
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		28
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.2
				HARDNESS (	00900		390
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045		159
				LANGELIER	71813		1.4
				MAGNESIUM	00927		25
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		14.1
				NITRATE +	A-029		3184
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1

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				GOODONE1			
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.41
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.5
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		49
				SPECIFIC C	00095		892
				SULFATE	00945		175
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		556
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.6
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
	100708	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		12.8
				ALKALINITY	00410		185
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-006	100708	0000	2104	ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		226
				BROMIDE	82298	<	0.1
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		70
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		23
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.2
				HARDNESS (	00900		241
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71813		1.1
				MAGNESIUM	00927		16
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		11.9
				NITRATE +	A-029		2687
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.32
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		1.3
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		33
				SPECIFIC C	00095		892
				SULFATE	00945		137
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		558
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.1
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
	100802	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		179
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0

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GOODONE1				
	ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
	BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
	BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
	BICARBONAT	00440		218
	BROMIDE	82298	<	0.1
	CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
	CALCIUM	00916		87
	CARBONATE	00445	<	1
	CHLORIDE	00940		25

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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910048-006	100802	0000	2104	CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.2
				HARDNESS (	00900		300
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71813		1.5
				MAGNESIUM	00927		20
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		12.2
				NITRATE +	A-029		2755
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.65
				PHOSPHATE	00650	<	1
				POTASSIUM	00937		3.3
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		44
				SPECIFIC C	00095		735
				SULFATE	00945		138
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		459
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.1
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0

****
End of ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE data for System Number: 1910048
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Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910240-003	100825	0000	2104	PERCHLORAT	A-031	<	4.0
1910240-004	100825	0000	2104	PERCHLORAT	A-031	<	4.0
1910240-020	100825	0000	2104	PERCHLORAT	A-031		5.0
1910240-047	100825	0000	2104	PERCHLORAT	A-031	<	4.0
1910240-048	100825	0000	2104	PERCHLORAT	A-031	<	4.0

****
End of ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE data for System Number: 1910240
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GOODONE1

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                                        REPEATS1
00003AS1910240-003    10082500004TH2104100827A-031<       4.0100901      2
00001AS1910240-004    10082500004TH2104100827A-031<       4.0100901      2
00005AS1910240-020    10082500004TH2104100827A-031        5.0100901      2
00002AS1910240-047    10082500004TH2104100827A-031<       4.0100901      2
00006AS1910240-048    10082500004TH2104100827A-031<       4.0100901      2
```

Page 1

CLWA 31

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [IMCEAEX-_O=CLWANET_OU=FIRST+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP_CN=RECIPIENTS_CN=DAVIDK@clwa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 9:41 AM
To: Lynn Takaichi; Jim Leserman; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: Valencia Well 201 Perchlorate Detect - Sampling

Good Morning,

Might I suggest that it could be informative to have the sentinel wells monitored for perchlorate.

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.

Laboratory Supervisor

Castaic Lake Water Agency

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

661.297.1600

dkimbrough@clwa.org

-----Original Message-----
From: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 7:40 PM
To: Lynn Takaichi; Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

VWC is scheduled to resample the well shortly.

-----Original Message-----

From: Lynn Takaichi [mailto:LynnTakaichi@KennedyJenks.com]

Sent: Tue 8/31/2010 4:52 PM

To: Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov

Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant

Subject: Re: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

CLWA 32

We need to look at the rapid response provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

From: Jim Leserman

To: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)

Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA) ; Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM) ; Lynn Takaichi; Brian Folsom ; Dan Masnada (CLWA) ; Meredith Durant

Sent: Tue Aug 31 16:20:46 2010

Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Jeff,

We will look into the Valencia hits. As you can see below, wellhead data that we have thus far would indicate that the perchlorate concentration in the Saugus Well 1 is going down slightly, or at worst remaining stable. Saugus 2 results show a healthy decrease.

Jim

CLWA 33

2

James R. Leserman, P.E.

Senior Engineer

Castaic Lake Water Agency

Direct Dial (661) 513-1245

General Number (661) 297-1600

Fax: (661) 263-2813

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

jleserman@clwa.org <mailto:jleserman@clwa.org>

www.clwa.org

From: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM) [mailto:Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 3:16 PM

To: Jim Leserman

Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM)

Subject: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We just heard from Valencia Water Company that their well 201 had a perchlorate detect of 5 ppb. This concerns me because this well is due west of the Saugus wells (and in close proximity too) and may be an indication that the Saugus wells are not containing the plume. Do you have any opinion about this? Have you noticed any upward trend in the perchlorate levels at the Saugus wells?

CLWA 34

3

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [IMCEAEX-_O=CLWANET_OU=FIRST+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP_CN=RECIPIENTS_CN=DAVIDK@clwa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 12:05 PM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Lynn Takaichi; Jim Leserman; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201 Perchlorate Detect - Re-Sampling

Good Afternoon,

I am informed that VWC has shut well 201 down and will not re-sample for compliance purposes for three months. There may be some "unofficial"
sampling sooner.

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.
Laboratory Supervisor
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173
661.297.1600
dkimbrough@clwa.org

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Sent: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 9:41 AM
To: 'Lynn Takaichi'; Jim Leserman; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); 'Meredith Durant'
Subject: Valencia Well 201 Perchlorate Detect - Sampling

Good Morning,

Might I suggest that it could be informative to have the sentinel wells
monitored for perchlorate.

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.
Laboratory Supervisor
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173
661.297.1600
dkimbrough@clwa.org

-----Original Message-----
From: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 7:40 PM
To: Lynn Takaichi; Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA);
Meredith Durant
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

CLWA 35

1

VWC is scheduled to resample the well shortly.

-----Original Message-----
From: Lynn Takaichi [mailto:LynnTakaichi@KennedyJenks.com]
Sent: Tue 8/31/2010 4:52 PM
To: Jim Leserman; Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Susan.Brownstein@cdph.ca.gov; Brian Folsom; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Meredith Durant
Subject: Re: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We need to look at the rapid response provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

From: Jim Leserman
To: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA) ; Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM) ; Lynn Takaichi; Brian Folsom ; Dan Masnada (CLWA) ; Meredith Durant
Sent: Tue Aug 31 16:20:46 2010
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

Jeff,

We will look into the Valencia hits. As you can see below, wellhead data that we have thus far would indicate that the perchlorate concentration in the Saugus Well 1 is going down slightly, or at worst remaining stable. Saugus 2 results show a healthy decrease.

Jim

James R. Leserman, P.E.

CLWA 36

2

Senior Engineer

Castaic Lake Water Agency

Direct Dial (661) 513-1245

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jleserman@clwa.org <mailto:jleserman@clwa.org>

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From: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM) [mailto:Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 3:16 PM
To: Jim Leserman
Cc: David Kimbrough (CLWA); Brownstein, Susan (CDPH-DDWEM)
Subject: Valencia Well 201m Perchlorate Detect

We just heard from Valencia Water Company that their well 201 had a perchlorate detect of 5 ppb. This concerns me because this well is due west of the Saugus wells (and in close proximity too) and may be an indication that the Saugus wells are not containing the plume. Do you have any opinion about this? Have you noticed any upward trend in the perchlorate levels at the Saugus wells?

CLWA 37

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [IMCEAEX-_O=CLWANET_OU=FIRST+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP_CN=RECIPIENTS_CN=DAVIDK@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:22 AM
To: James Saenz
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810
Attachments: vwc-u-6-gm-gp-io-072110.pdf; vwc-u-4-gm-gp-io-072110.pdf

From: James Saenz [mailto:jsaenz@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:24 AM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Thanks, I also need the results for wells U-4 and S-7.

James Saenz

Water Quality Specialist

Valencia Water Company

Office (661) 295-6579

Cell (661) 810-1749

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 9:20 AM
To: James Saenz
Cc: engr temp1
Subject: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Sorry for the delay.

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.

Laboratory Supervisor

Castaic Lake Water Agency

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

661.297.1600

<mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org> dkimbrough@clwa.org

CLWA 38

1

<<vwc-n-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-201-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-205-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-n-8-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-160-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>>

2

CLWA 39

From: James Saenz [jsaenz@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:24 AM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

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James Saenz

Water Quality Specialist

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Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 9:20 AM
To: James Saenz
Cc: engr temp1
Subject: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Sorry for the delay.

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.

Laboratory Supervisor

Castaic Lake Water Agency

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

661.297.1600

<mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org> dkimbrough@clwa.org

<<vwc-n-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-201-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-205-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-n-8-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-160-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>>

1

CLWA 40

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [IMCEAEX-_O=CLWANET_OU=FIRST+20ADMINISTRATIVE+20GROUP_CN=RECIPIENTS_CN=DAVIDK@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:33 AM
To: James Saenz
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810
Attachments: vwc-s-7-gm-gp-io-071410.pdf

From: James Saenz [mailto:jsaenz@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:35 AM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Thanks again, I need Well S-7 results.

James Saenz

Water Quality Specialist

Valencia Water Company

Office (661) 295-6579

Cell (661) 810-1749

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:22 AM
To: James Saenz
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

From: James Saenz [mailto:jsaenz@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:24 AM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Thanks, I also need the results for wells U-4 and S-7.

James Saenz

Water Quality Specialist

Valencia Water Company

Office (661) 295-6579

CLWA 41

1

Cell (661) 810-1749

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 9:20 AM
To: James Saenz
Cc: engr temp1
Subject: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Sorry for the delay.

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.

Laboratory Supervisor

Castaic Lake Water Agency

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dkimbrough@clwa.org

<<vwc-n-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-201-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-205-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-n-8-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-160-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>>

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CLWA - Water Quality Laboratory EDT
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173
GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL & INORGANIC ANALYSIS (9/99)

Date of Report: 10/08/16 Sample ID No.S-7 071410
Laboratory Name: CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY Signature Lab Director: APPROVED
Name of Sampler:J. Saenz Employed By: Valencia Water Co.
Date/Time Sample Collected:10/07/14/0000 Date/Time Sample Received @ Lab:10/07/14/0000 Date Analyses Completed:10/07/21

System Name:VALENCIA WATER CO. System Number: 1910240
Name or Number of Sample Source:WELL S-7

User ID: 4TH Station Number: 1910240-026
Date/Time of Sample: |10|07|14|0000| (YY MM DD TTTT) Laboratory Code: 2104
Date Analysis completed: |10|07|21| (YY MM DD)
Submitted by:_____ Phone #:_____

MCL	REPORTING UNITS	CHEMICAL	ENTRY #	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
	mg/L	Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	00900	385	
	mg/L	Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	00916	99	
	mg/L	Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	00927	34	
	mg/L	Sodium (NA) (mg/L)	00929	113	
	mg/L	Potassium (K) (mg/L)	00937	2.6	
Total Cations		Meq/L Value: 12.72			
	mg/L	Total Alkalinity (AS CaCO3) (mg/L)	00410	248	
	mg/L	Hydroxide (OH) (mg/L)	71830	< 1	
	mg/L	Carbonate (CO3) (mg/L)	00445	< 1	
	mg/L	Bicarbonate (HCO3) (mg/L)	00440	303	
*	mg/L+	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	00945	170	.5
*	mg/L+	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	00940	128	
45	mg/L	Nitrate (as NO3) (mg/L)	71850	18.4	2.0
2 .	mg/L	Fluoride (F) (Natural-Source)	00951	0.3	.1
Total Anions		Meq/L Value: 12.43			
	Std.Units+	PH (Laboratory) (Std.Units)	00403	7.42	
***	umho/cm+	Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umhos/cm)	00095	1311	
****	mg/L+	Total Filterable Residue@180C(TDS)(mg/L)	70300	819	
15	Units	Apparent Color (Unfiltered) (Units)	00081	< 5	
3	TON	Odor Threshold at 60 C (TON)	00086	1	1.
5	NTU	Lab Turbidity (NTU)	82079	0.09	
0.5	mg/L+	MBAS (mg/L)	38260		

* 250-500-600 ** 0.6-1.7 *** 900-1600-2200 **** 500-1000-1500

CLWA 43

INORGANIC CHEMICALS S-7 071410

MCL	REPORTING UNITS	CHEMICAL	ENTRY #	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
1000	ug/L	Aluminum (Al) (ug/L)	01105	< 50.0	50.0
6	ug/L	Antimony (ug/L)	01097	< 6.0	6.0
10	ug/L	Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	01002	< 2.0	2.0
1000	ug/L	Barium (Ba) (ug/L)	01007	< 100.0	100.0
4	ug/L	Beryllium (ug/L)	01012	< 1.0	1.0
5	ug/L	Cadmium (Cd) (ug/L)	01027	< 1.0	1.0
50	ug/L	Chromium (Total Cr) (ug/L)	01034	< 10.0	10.0
1000	ug/L+	Copper (Cu) (ug/L)	01042	< 50.0	50.0
300	ug/L+	Iron (Fe) (ug/L)	01045	< 100.0	100.0
50	ug/L+	Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)	01055	< 20.0	20.0
100	ug/L	Nickel (ug/L)	01067	< 10.0	10.0
50	ug/L	Selenium (Se) (ug/L)	01147	< 5.0	5.0
100	ug/L+	Silver (Ag) (ug/L)	01077	< 10.0	10.0
2	ug/L	Thallium (ug/L)	01059	< 1.0	1.0
	ug/L	Uranium (ug/L)	28011	< 1.0	1.0
5000	ug/L	Zinc (Zn) (ug/L)	01092	< 50.0	50.0
		ADDITIONAL ANALYSES			
		Langelier Index at 60 C	71813	1.5	
		Agressiveness Index	82383	13.2	
10000	ug/L	Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen(N) (ug/L)	A-029	4155	400
1000	ug/L	Nitrite as Nitrogen(N) (ug/L)	00620	< 400	400

+ Indicates Secondary Drinking Water Standards

CLWA 44

From: James Saenz [jsaenz@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:35 AM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Thanks again, I need Well S-7 results.

James Saenz

Water Quality Specialist

Valencia Water Company

Office (661) 295-6579

Cell (661) 810-1749

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:22 AM
To: James Saenz
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

From: James Saenz [mailto:jsaenz@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 10:24 AM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Thanks, I also need the results for wells U-4 and S-7.

James Saenz

Water Quality Specialist

Valencia Water Company

Office (661) 295-6579

Cell (661) 810-1749

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 9:20 AM

CLWA 45

1

To: James Saenz
Cc: engr temp1
Subject: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810

Sorry for the delay.

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.

Laboratory Supervisor

Castaic Lake Water Agency

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

661.297.1600

<mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org> dkimbrough@clwa.org

<<vwc-n-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-201-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-205-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-n-8-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>> <<vwc-160-gm-gp-io-072810.pdf>>

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CLWA 46

2

From: EDT (CDPH-DDWEM) [EDT.EDT@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 13, 2010 11:07 AM
To: David Kimbrough (CLWA)
Cc: James Saenz
Subject: RE: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810 & Softening 0910
Attachments: CTLTOTAL.TXT; GOODONE1.TXT

Thank you, for sending the drinking water analyses; listed is a summary of the results received:

Number of .res files received = 2

INCOMMING RECORDS	VALID TO WQM/WQI3	ERRORS TO ERR FILE	DUPS TO DUP FILE	REPEAT RECORDS	FINDINGS GT MCL
208	208	0	0	0	0

ALL ATTACHED FILES ARE TEXT TYPE FILES, AND CAN BE OPENED USING EITHER NOTEPAD, WORDPAD, OR MICROSOFT WORD. Attached is a Word file titled "File Extension Definitions" that will explain the meaning of the attached files. If there are any errors (see the above summary to determine if there are any errors that requires further investigation) make the necessary corrections and resubmit the analyses. The attached Word document will assist you with an explanation of the error (if any).

If you need assistance please contact me.

Anthony Meeks
California Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Program
PO Box 997377, MS-7416
Sacramento, CA 95899-7377

1616 Capitol Avenue, Suite 74.421
Sacramento, CA 95899-5052

Telephone: (916) 449-5568
Fax: (916) 440-5602
EDT Email Address: edt@cdph.ca.gov
Personal Email Address: ameeks@cdph.ca.gov

Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Schedule Notification documents provide a list of upcoming and OVER DUE required contaminant testing of drinking water for water systems in California and can be viewed at our website:

http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Monitoring.aspx

From: David Kimbrough (CLWA) [mailto:dkimbrough@clwa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, October 12, 2010 3:02 PM
To: EDT (CDPH-DDWEM)
Cc: James Saenz
Subject: VWC N, N-8, 160, 201, 205 GM GP IO 072810 & Softening 0910

CLWA 47

1

David Eugene Kimbrough, Ph.D.

Laboratory Supervisor

Castaic Lake Water Agency

27234 Bouquet Canyon Road

Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

661.297.1600

dkimbrough@clwa.org

<<VWC-GM-GP-IO-072810.hed>> <<VWC-GM-GP-IO-072810.rbu>> <<VWC-GM-GP-IO-072810.hbu>> <<VWC-GM-GP-IO-072810.sts>> <<VWC-GM-GP-IO-072810.res>> <<VWC-SOFT-0910.hed>> <<VWC-SOFT-0910.sts>> <<VWC-SOFT-0910.res>>

2

CLWA 48

CTLTOTAL

10/13/10 PSMOD RECORD COUNT OF ALL FILES PROCESSED REPORT: PSMOD1-1
PAGE: 1

FILE COUNT	DOS FILENAME	DOS FILE SIZE	RECORD COUNT
1	1.RES	14440	190
2	2.RES	1368	18

TOTAL RECORDS 208

10/13/10 PSMOD REPORT OF FILE(S) RECEIVED WITH VALID RECORDS REPORT: PSMOD8-1
PAGE: 1

FILE COUNT	DOS FILENAME	RECORD COUNT
1	1.RES	190
2	2.RES	18
TOTAL		208

10/13/10 PSMOD CONTROL TOTALS REPORT PAGE: 1
11:05.49 REPORT: PSMOD8-2

A: INCOMMING RECORDS	B: VALID TO WQM/WQI3	C: ERRORS TO ERR FILE	D: DUPS TO DUP FILE	E: REPEAT RECORDS	G: FINDINGS GT MCL
208	208	0	0	0	0

A (INCOMMING RES RECORDS) MUST BE EQUAL TO
B (RES RECORDS PASSED TO WQM) PLUS
C (ERROR RECORDS TO ERROR FILE) PLUS
D (DUPLICATE RECS TO DUPLICATE FILE) PLUS
E (REPEAT RECORDS TO REPEATS FILE)

==========

F (RECS WITH FINDINGS EXCEEDING MCL)
(RECORDS ARE ALSO IN FILE B OR C ABOVE)

THE COUNTS ARE IN BALANCE.

Page 1

CLWA 49

GOODONE1

DATE: 10/13/10 SYSTEM NUMBER: 1910240 PAGE: 1

Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910240-003	100728	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		206
				ALUMINUM	01105		178
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		251
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		125
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		25.8
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.4
				HARDNESS (	00900		469
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71813		1.55
				MAGNESIUM	00927		38
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		10.7
				NITRATE +	A-029		2416
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.45
				POTASSIUM	00937		2.7
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		62
				SPECIFIC C	00095		1091
				SULFATE	00945		322
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		618
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.08
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
1910240-004	100728	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.1
				ALKALINITY	00410		237
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		289
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		100
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		92.7

DATE: 10/13/10 SYSTEM NUMBER: 1910240 PAGE: 2

Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING

Page 1

CLWA 50

1910240-004	100728	0000	2104	CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.3
				HARDNESS (	00900		356
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71813		1.37
				MAGNESIUM	00927		26
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		16.0
				NITRATE +	A-029		3613
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.33
				POTASSIUM	00937		4.2
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		88
				SPECIFIC C	00095		1046
				SULFATE	00945		144
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		652
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.09
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
1910240-017	100915	0000	2104	CALCIUM	00916		84.8
				CHLORIDE	00940		36.9
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				HARDNESS (	00900		369
				MAGNESIUM	00927		38.2
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.43
				SODIUM	00929		54.7
				TOTAL DISS	70300		580
1910240-020	100728	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		219
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		267
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		172
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		38.1
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0

DATE: 10/13/10 SYSTEM NUMBER: 1910240 PAGE: 3

Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910240-020	100728	0000	2104	FLUORIDE (	00951		0.3
				HARDNESS (	00900		636
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71813		1.56

CLWA 51

				GOODONE1			
				MAGNESIUM	00927		50
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		17.3
				NITRATE +	A-029		3906
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.33
				POTASSIUM	00937		3.4
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		68
				SPECIFIC C	00095		1425
				SULFATE	00945		495
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		891
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.12
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
1910240-047	100728	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		276
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		337
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		111
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		90.6
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.3
				HARDNESS (	00900		405
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71813		1.54
				MAGNESIUM	00927		31
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		21.4
				NITRATE +	A-029		4832
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1

DATE: 10/13/10 SYSTEM NUMBER: 1910240 PAGE: 4

Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910240-047	100728	0000	2104	PH, LABORA	00403		7.38
				POTASSIUM	00937		4.6
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		89
				SPECIFIC C	00095		1134
				SULFATE	00945		151
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		707
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.08
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0

Page 3

CLWA 52

				GOODONE1			
1910240-048	100728	0000	2104	AGGRSSIVE	82383		13.2
				ALKALINITY	00410		184
				ALUMINUM	01105	<	50.0
				ANTIMONY	01097	<	6.0
				ARSENIC	01002	<	2.0
				BARIUM	01007	<	100.0
				BERYLLIUM	01012	<	1.0
				BICARBONAT	00440		224
				CADMIUM	01027	<	1.0
				CALCIUM	00916		104
				CARBONATE	00445	<	1
				CHLORIDE	00940		27.0
				CHROMIUM (	01034	<	10.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				COPPER	01042	<	50.0
				FLUORIDE (	00951		0.2
				HARDNESS (	00900		381
				HYDROXIDE	71830	<	1
				IRON	01045	<	100.0
				LANGELIER	71813		1.49
				MAGNESIUM	00927		29
				MANGANESE	01055	<	20.0
				NICKEL	01067	<	10.0
				NITRATE (A	71850		9.0
				NITRATE +	A-029		2032
				NITRITE (A	00620	<	400
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.52
				POTASSIUM	00937		3.0
				SELENIUM	01147	<	5.0
				SILVER	01077	<	10.0
				SODIUM	00929		62
				SPECIFIC C	00095		970
				SULFATE	00945		267
				THALLIUM	01059	<	1.0
				TOTAL DISS	70300		606
				TURBIDITY,	82079		0.11
				ZINC	01092	<	50.0
1910240-071	100915	0000	2104	CALCIUM	00916		81.9

DATE: 10/13/10 SYSTEM NUMBER: 1910240 PAGE: 5

Data that is ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE into DHS Drinking Water database

PRIM STA CODE	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TIME	LAB NUM	CONSTITUANT	STORE NUM	XMOD	FINDING
1910240-071	100915	0000	2104	CHLORIDE	00940		37.0
				COLOR	00081	<	5
				HARDNESS (	00900		354
				MAGNESIUM	00927		36.4
				ODOR THRES	00086		1
				PH, LABORA	00403		7.47
				SODIUM	00929		52.3
				TOTAL DISS	70300		585

****
End of ACCEPTABLE and LOADABLE data for System Number: 1910240
****

Page 4

CLWA 53

From: Brian Folsom [bfolsom@clwa.org]
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 2:53 PM
To: Dan Masnada (CLWA)
Subject: RE: press release - DRAFT - CONFIDENTIAL

Information regarding impacted wells is accurate.

FYI –
Three wells successfully treated and returned to service: Q2, S1, S2
Two wells replaced: Stadium well and V-157
One planned for replacement: NC-11
One well to have treatment installed: V-201

Brian J. Folsom, P.E.
Engineering and Operations Manager
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350
Phone: 661.297.1600 (main)
661.513.1270 (direct)
*E-mail: **bfolsom@clwa.org***

From: Dan Masnada (CLWA)
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 2:39 PM
To: Brian Folsom
Subject: FW: press release - DRAFT - CONFIDENTIAL

See my note on the second page and pls confirm the info presented re: impacted wells. Call me if you want an explanation of our logic before checking out the facts. Thx, Dan

---

From: Keith Abercrombie [mailto:kabercrombie@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 2:13 PM
To: Joe Scalmanini
Cc: Dan Masnada (CLWA)
Subject: press release - DRAFT - CONFIDENTIAL

Joe,

Attached is the latest version of the DRAFT press release. Below is the comment from Dan from an earlier version that speaks to the desire to add language relating to the 'pump and treat' remedy. Please provide us a sentence or two. Thanks.

We should include a clear statement here that detection of perchlorate in VWC 201 does not mean the pump and treat remedy is not performing as planned. There has always been a possibility of perchlorate impacting one or more wells immediately downstream of the originally impacted wells and the modeling work in support of the remedy did not discount the possibility. I may not have stated it quite right here and it would be best to have Joe craft the appropriate language for the press release, which should probably reiterate that the pump and treat remedy is a long-term solution that can't be evaluated based on five months of operations (probably going into to much detail at this point...)

Keith Abercrombie
General Manager

CLWA 54

1

Valencia Water Company
(661) 295-6504
kabercrombie@valenciawater.com
Please consider the environment before printing this email.

2

CLWA 55

From: Dan Masnada (CLWA) [dmasnada@clwa.org]
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 2:54 PM
To: Brian Folsom
Subject: RE: press release - DRAFT - CONFIDENTIAL

Thx.

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Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 2:53 PM
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Two wells replaced: Stadium well and V-157
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Brian J. Folsom, P.E.
Engineering and Operations Manager
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350
Phone: 661.297.1600 (main)
661.513.1270 (direct)
E-mail: bfolsom@clwa.org

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To: Brian Folsom
Subject: FW: press release - DRAFT - CONFIDENTIAL

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---

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Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 2:13 PM
To: Joe Scalmanini
Cc: Dan Masnada (CLWA)
Subject: press release - DRAFT - CONFIDENTIAL

Joe,

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We should include a clear statement here that detection of perchlorate in VW-201 does not mean the 'pump and treat' remedy is not performing as planned. There has always been a possibility of perchlorate impacting one or more wells

CLWA 56

immediately downstream of the originally impacted wells and the modeling work in support of the remedy did not discount the possibility. I may not have stated it quite right here and it would be best to have Joe craft the appropriate language for the press release, which should probably reiterate that the pump and treat remedy is a long-term solution that can't be evaluated based on five months of operations (probably going into to much detail at this point ☺)

Keith Abercrombie
General Manager
Valencia Water Company
(661) 295-6504
kabercrombie@valenciawater.com
Please consider the environment before printing this email.

CLWA 57

From: April Jacobs (CLWA) [ajacobs@clwa.org]
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2011 11:00 AM
To: Valerie Pryor; Brian Folsom; Dirk Marks; Mauricio Guardado; B. J. Atkins; Bill Pecsi; Dean Efstathiou; Ed Colley; Jacque McMillan; Jerry Gladbach; Keith Abercrombie ; Peter Kavounas; R. J. Kelly; Tom Campbell; William Cooper
Cc: Russ Behrens; Dan Masnada (CLWA)
Subject: VWC Press Release
Attachments: Valencia Well Press Release.pdf

Importance: High

Attached is the joint press release sent out today in regards to perchlorate being detected in Well 201.

Thank you.

April Jacobs
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91354
(661) 513-1238 (Direct Line)
(661) 297-1600 ext. 238
(661) 297-1610 (Fax)
ajacobs@clwa.org

CLWA 58

1

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 9, 2011

PERCHLORATE DETECTED DURING ROUTINE TESTING

Well Removed from Service Pending Treatment Covered By Whittaker Bermite Settlement Agreement

Valencia Water Company has notified the Whittaker Bermite property owners that it will seek remediation funds to clean up a closed well near Santa Clarita City Hall following routine water quality testing that detected low levels of perchlorate. The remediation funds are being sought under a 2007 settlement agreement among Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Newhall County Water District, Santa Clarita Water Division and Valencia Water Company and Whittaker Corporation and others to address clean-up of impacted wells from the former munitions site.

In August 2010, Valencia Water Company detected perchlorate in Well 201 near City Hall. Although the perchlorate levels were within safe drinking water standards, the company immediately took the well out of service and notified the State Department of Public Health. Valencia Water Company continued to monitor the inactive well on a monthly basis. The most recent sample confirmed that perchlorate is still present and that wellhead treatment is needed as outlined by the settlement agreement with Whittaker Bermite.

"Our diligence in conducting extensive testing enabled us to quickly shut down the well and continue to provide safe water to our customers," said Keith Abercrombie, General Manager for Valencia Water Company. "The removal of this well from service will not have any near-term or long-term impacts on the quality or cost of water to our customers. To the extent it is even necessary, we will shift production to other wells elsewhere in the groundwater basin."

CLWA General Manager Dan Masnada said, "The closing of this well will not impact the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers' ability to adequately provide water to our customers and will not have a negative impact on the Valley's water supply. CLWA and the water retailers continue to ensure that all drinking water quality standards are met and long-term solutions are put in place to address the presence of perchlorate in small portions of the Valley's groundwater aquifers.

"In addition, a pending update of the 2010 Santa Clarita Valley Urban Water Management Plan will examine the presence of perchlorate in Well 201," Masnada said.

Valencia Water Company works cooperatively with and as a member of the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers to provide customers a mix of groundwater pumped from area wells and imported state water. In April 2007, the local water suppliers and the Whittaker Bermite

-more-

CLWA 59

property owners negotiated a settlement, which establishes funding to address the clean-up of perchlorate from the former munitions site.

Last year, a $13 million treatment facility near Bouquet Canyon Road and the Santa Clara River came on line to treat perchlorate in groundwater emanating from the Whittaker Bermite property. That treatment facility is part of a larger program that includes the restoration of two perchlorate-impacted wells to extract contaminated groundwater and control the migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation aquifer. The cost of that "pump and treat" system is also covered under the settlement agreement that protects the public from paying for the remediation costs.

As part of the settlement, several wells were identified as potentially threatened by perchlorate, including Well 201. Thus, while the now-operational pump and treatment program is intended to control migration of perchlorate, the possibility of further contamination in the direction of groundwater flow was recognized before its installation, and provisions were incorporated in the program to treat any additional wells impacted by perchlorate. Initial operation of the pump and treatment remediation is functioning as planned, and is still applicable for both of its objectives – to control contaminant migration near the source and to extract perchlorate from the aquifer system. In short, the detection of perchlorate at Well 201 does not reflect any change in the anticipated long-term effectiveness of the containment and treatment remedy.

Prior impacted wells included Q2, a Valencia Water Company well that underwent successful wellhead treatment in 2005 utilizing the same treatment technology contemplated for Well 201, and today has no perchlorate detection. Since 1997, seven wells in the Santa Clarita Valley, including this most recent one, have been impacted by perchlorate. Three of those wells have been successfully treated and returned to service, two have been replaced, one is planned to be replaced and this most recent well will have treatment installed.

Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California with a maximum contaminant level (mcl) of 6 parts per billion (ppb). The Valencia Water Company test in August 2010 was 5 ppb. During the last several months, readings have varied from 5 to 12 ppb in the most recent test.

Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made ion used to form a variety of salts. Perchlorate is primarily used today as an oxidizer in solid rocket fuel and other propellants and to a lesser extent, in fireworks, explosives and air-bag inflators. It is highly soluble in water and has been detected in ground and surface water in 26 states. It has also been detected in water supplies in close proximity to sites where solid rocket fuel was manufactured or used, such as the Whittaker Bermite site.

Valencia Water Company is a water provider to 113,000 residential, commercial, industrial and business customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch and portions of Saugus and Castaic.

Contact: Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water, (661) 295-6501
Dan Masnada, General Manager, CLWA, (661) 297-1600 Ext. 239

CLWA 60

From: April Jacobs (CLWA) [ajacobs@clwa.org]
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 1:44 PM
To: R. J. Diprimio; Abbi Hertz; Adam Pontious; April Jacobs (CLWA); Aristea Lambropoulos; Bill Manetta ; Brian Folsom; Carlos Corrales; Casey Gordon; Cathy Hollomon; Chris Alexander; Dan Masnada (CLWA); Dirk Marks; Elizabeth Ooms-Graziano; Elizabeth Sobczak; Gary Choppe; Gary Haggin; Gerrie Goodreau ; Harry Henderson; Howard An; Hunt Braly; Jason Yim; Jeff Ford; Jim Leserman; Jo Ann Burkman; Joanne Chan; Jon Salmon; Karen Denkinger; Kathy Fendel; Larry Patellis; Linda Pointer; Linda Stephens; Lindsey Kontra; Luis Margheritis; Lynn Takaichi ; Majid Langroodi; Mary Lou Cotton ; Mauricio Guardado; Mona Restivo (SCWC); Nancy Warfel; Nikki Duplessis; Omar Khalifa; Patricia Jackson; Paul Halushka; Pete Woeger; Porter Hamilton; Rafael Pulido; Ralph Simoni; Rich K.; Russ Behrens; Sally Zailo; Scott Wilk; Stephanie Anagnoson; Susana Rave; Tami Royer; Tim Whyte; Todd Gruber; Valerie Pryor; Wayne Rowley; Yao Kouame; Yvonne Johnson; B. J. Atkins; Bill Pecsi; Dean Efstathiou; Ed Colley; Jacque McMillan; Jerry Gladbach; Keith Abercrombie ; Peter Kavounas; R. J. Kelly; Tom.Campbell; William Cooper
Subject: FW: [Water_news] DWR California Water News June 10, 2011 - Perchlorate Detected in Closed Well During Routine Testing - KHTS

Perchlorate Detected In Closed Well During Routine Testing

KHTS Radio

Valencia Water Company today notified the Whittaker Bermite property owners that it will seek remediation funds to clean up a closed well near Santa Clarita City Hall following routine water quality testing that detected low levels of perchlorate. The remediation funds are being sought under a 2007 settlement agreement among Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Newhall County Water District, Santa Clarita Water Division and Valencia Water Company and Whittaker Corporation and others to address clean-up of impacted wells from the former munitions site.

CLWA 61

1

From: Dan Masnada (CLWA) [dmasnada@clwa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2011 8:20 PM
To: kabercrombie@valenciawater.com; Brian Folsom; Jim Leserman
Subject: How often are unimpacted wells tested for perchlorate?

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

CLWA 62

1

Exhibit 4:
Castaic Lake Water Agency
Stipulated Confidentiality Protective Order

FREDERIC A. FUDACZ (SBN 050546)
ANDREW J. YAMAMOTO (SBN 138884)
BYRON P. GEE (SBN 190919)
Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliott, LLP
445 S. Figueroa Street, 31st Floor
Los Angeles, California 90071-1602
Telephone: (213) 612-7800
Facsimile: (213) 612-7801
Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Counter-Defendants Castaic Lake Water Agency; Newhall County Water District; Santa Clarita Water Company; and Valencia Water Company

Priority ✗
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JS-2/JS-3
Scan Only

FILED
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
MAR - 6 2002
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY DEPUTY

LODGED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY; NEWHALL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT; SANTA CLARITA WATER COMPANY; and VALENCIA WATER COMPANY, Plaintiffs, vs. WHITTAKER CORPORATION; SANTA CLARITA LLC; REMEDIATION FINANCIAL, INC.; and DOES 1-10, Inclusive, Defendants.	Case No.: 00-12613AHM(RZx) **~~[PROPOSED]~~ STIPULATED CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIVE ORDER AND ORDER THEREON**
SANTA CLARITA, L.L.C., Counter-Claimant, vs. CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY; NEWHALL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT; SANTA CLARITA WATER COMPANY; and VALENCIA WATER COMPANY Counter-Defendants.	
WHITTAKER CORPORATION, Counter-Claimant, vs. CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY; NEWHALL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT; SANTA CLARITA WATER COMPANY; and VALENCIA WATER COMPANY, Counter-Defendants.	

MAR - 6 2002

97

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between Plaintiffs Castaic Lake Water Agency, Newhall County Water District, Santa Clarita Water Company, and Valencia Water Company ("Plaintiffs"), and Defendants Whittaker Corporation, Santa Clarita LLC, and Remediation Financial, Inc. ("Defendants") (referred to collectively as the "Parties"), by and through their respective counsel of record, that the following protective order shall be entered by the Court:

WHEREAS, Defendants wish to obtain certain documents regarding Plaintiffs' wells in connection with the litigation of this action, and Plaintiffs desire to protect the confidentiality of documents and information to be produced and/or disclosed in this action which it considers confidential, proprietary, and trade secret material, the Parties hereby enter into this Stipulation for Protective Order and Order Thereon (the "Order") such that, until the Order is amended or superseded, the Parties to the Order and all non-party witnesses shall follow the procedures set forth below with respect to certain confidential documents, information, or testimony produced or disclosed by Plaintiffs in this action.

1. "Confidential Information" for purposes of this Order means any documents or information regarding the digging, construction, design, or maintenance of Plaintiffs' wells, well driller logs, information or documents regarding the depth of the wells and/or perforated/screened intervals for the wells, information or documents regarding testing and analysis of Plaintiffs' wells and the aquifers from which they draw water, and aquifer tests associated with the wells, which Plaintiffs believe in good faith contains confidential proprietary information, trade secret materials as defined in California Civil Code Sections 3426.1, and/or information or documents which is confidential under California Water Code Section 13752.

2. Plaintiffs may designate any documents or information concerning its wells which they produce or disclose as "Confidential" if they believe in good faith that the documents or information constitutes "Confidential Information" as defined above. Documents designated by Plaintiffs as confidential shall be marked or stamped as

"Confidential." All documents or information designated by Plaintiffs as "Confidential" shall be governed by this Order.

3. Plaintiffs agree to authorize any non-party public agencies upon whom a subpoena has been served to voluntarily produce or disclose documents or information containing Confidential Information which that non-party otherwise refuses to produce or disclose in the absence of Plaintiffs' consent.

4. Within 7 days of the production or disclosure of documents or information by a non-party government agency pursuant to a subpoena, Plaintiffs have the right to designate any such documents or information as "Confidential and Highly Sensitive." For these first 7 days after the production or disclosure of documents or information by a non-party government agency pursuant to a subpoena, all documents or information produced or disclosed by such non-parties pursuant to subpoena shall be treated as containing "Confidential and Highly Sensitive" Information that is "Confidential" pursuant to the terms of this Order. Counsel further agree that no documents or information will be provided to their clients within the first 7 days of production or if that document or information is designated as "Confidential and Highly Sensitive". Counsel for any party has the right to challenge the designation of any information or documents as "Confidential and Highly Sensitive". If the "Confidential and Highly Sensitive" designation of any documents or information is challenged in writing, the party making the designation will have 3 court days from receipt of said writing to serve on all parties by fax or personal delivery its portion of the joint stipulation re: motion for a protective order, including its statement of position and any supporting declaration or exhibits, for the subject documents or information, or else the subject documents or information will no longer be treated as "Confidential and Highly Sensitive". Any responding party shall serve by personal delivery or fax its statement of opposition to the motion and any supporting declarations and exhibits within three days of receipt of the moving party's proposed statement. The moving party shall then serve and file the motion and supporting joint statement within one court day of receipt of the

opposing party's statement and supporting documents. No supplemental memorandums may be filed by the Parties, which hereby waive the right to file same under Local Rule 37. All Parties hereby also waive the required 21-day notice period, and any right to a hearing or oral argument for any motion brought pursuant to this provision. All Parties request that the Court decide any such motion solely on the basis of the Parties' joint stipulation.

All such motions filed to designate documents or information as being "Confidential" or "Confidential and Highly Sensitive" shall be set on the Court's regular motion calendar, but shall state clearly that the motion is being brought pursuant to this Stipulation and Order, and that the Parties respectfully request that the Court to consider the motion on an expedited basis. Within 21 days of the production or disclosure of documents or information by a non-party pursuant to subpoena, Plaintiffs may designate as "Confidential" any documents or information produced or disclosed which contain Confidential Information. Until the 21-day or 7-day periods have expired, all documents or information produced or disclosed by non-parties pursuant to subpoena shall be treated as containing Confidential and/or Confidential and Highly Sensitive Information, respectively, subject to the terms of this Order.

5. For deposition testimony, Plaintiffs may designate testimony disclosing or referring to Confidential Information as "Confidential" by stating on the record during the deposition that testimony given at the deposition is being designated as "Confidential" by Plaintiffs, or by designating the deposition transcript, or portions thereof, as "Confidential" within 14 days after Plaintiffs' counsel receives the deposition transcript. In addition, any exhibits to a deposition which were previously marked as "Confidential," or which Plaintiffs designate as Confidential Information on the record at the deposition or within 14 days after receiving the deposition transcript, shall be considered Confidential Information subject to the terms of this Order. Until the 14 day period has expired, the entire deposition transcript and any exhibits shall be treated as containing Confidential Information subject to the provisions of this Order.

6. No person shall attend portions of the depositions in which Confidential Information is disclosed or referred to unless such person is an authorized recipient of Confidential Information under the terms of this Order. Any court reporter who transcribes testimony in this action at a deposition shall agree, before transcribing any such testimony, that all "Confidential" testimony and documents are and shall remain confidential and shall not be disclosed except as provided in this Order; that copies of any transcript, reporter's notes or any other transcription records of any such testimony, as well as any "Confidential" exhibits, will be retained in absolute confidentiality and safekeeping by such shorthand reporter until delivered to the Parties' attorneys of record or filed under seal with the Court.

7. All Confidential Information (including deposition transcripts and exhibits) shall be used by the parties exclusively for purposes of participating in this litigation, and may not be used, disclosed, or made public for any other purpose or in connection with any other litigation, absent authorization from Plaintiffs or pursuant to Court Order. Under no circumstances shall Confidential Information be used for any business, competitive, governmental, or non-litigation purpose or function.

8. The only persons authorized to receive Confidential Information pursuant to this Order, subject to the limitations contained in Paragraphs 9 and 10 of this Order, are:

(a) The Parties, the Parties' parent companies, and employees of the Parties or the Parties' parent companies whose access to the Confidential Information is reasonably necessary in connection with this litigation;

(b) The Parties' counsel and the employees of such counsel whose access to the Confidential Information is reasonably necessary in connection with this litigation;

(c) Persons or entities, including their associates, staff, and employees retained by a party or by a party's counsel as expert witnesses or expert consultants who have a reasonable need for access to the Confidential Information for

purposes of assisting the party in connection with this litigation;

(d) Witnesses in the course of depositions of this matter, as well as court reporters transcribing any such testimony;

(e) The Court and Court employees;

(f) The authors or recipients of any documents designated as "Confidential";

(g) Insurance carriers for the parties who issued one or more policies that may provide coverage in this action or to whom a party has tendered a claim; and

(h) Any other individual permitted by order of the Court or upon Stipulation of all parties to this Order.

Persons authorized to receive Confidential Information under this Order shall not disclose or divulge Confidential Information to any other person unless such person is also so authorized under this Order and has signed a statement in the form of Exhibit "A" hereto.

9. Each person given access to Confidential Information shall be provided a copy of this Order, be advised that the information is being disclosed pursuant and subject to this Order, and may not be disclosed to any other person, made public, or used for any purpose outside of this litigation, except as provided in this Order.

10. Prior to the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any persons referred to in Paragraph 8(a), 8(c), 8(d), 8(f), 8(g), and 8(h), such persons must be shown this Order and shall sign an agreement in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A stating that he or she has read and understands its terms and shall abide by them. A file shall be maintained by the attorneys of record of all written agreements signed by persons to whom Confidential Information has been given or disclosed, which file shall, upon order of the Court , be available for inspection and copying by all other attorneys of record herein.

11. If any of the Parties desire to give, show, make available or communicate any information or documents which have been designated by Plaintiffs as "Confidential" to any person who is not specifically authorized to have access to such Confidential Information pursuant to this Order, said Party's' attorney will disclose to Plaintiffs' attorney the name of the person to whom disclosure of the document is sought. The attorneys will then have ten days to negotiate the terms of disclosure to that person and, if no agreement can be reached, the party who is seeking the disclosure to the unauthorized person shall have 14 days to file a Motion with the Court allowing the disclosure.

12. For applications and motions to the Court in which a party submits or refers to Confidential Information, all documents containing or referring to Confidential Information which are submitted to the Court shall be filed with the Court in sealed envelopes or other appropriate sealed containers on which shall be endorsed the title of this action, an indication of the nature of the contents of the sealed envelope or other container, the identity of the Party filing the material, the word "CONFIDENTIAL" and a statement substantially in the following form:

> This envelope is sealed pursuant to order of the Court, contains Confidential Information, and is not to be opened or the contents revealed except by order of the Court.

The document shall indicate clearly which portions are designated to be "Confidential".

13. The Parties hereby request, and waive any objection to, an in camera court hearing in the case of any proceeding where Confidential Information shall be offered in evidence or otherwise referred to by any party.

14. Defendants shall not be required to challenge the propriety of Plaintiffs' designation of documents or information as "Confidential" at the time that designation is made, and a failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge to such designation. If Defendants disagree with Plaintiffs' designation of documents or information as "Confidential," all Parties shall meet and confer in an attempt to resolve that issue within 10 Court days of a written request to do so by the challenging party. If

the Parties cannot reach an agreement, Plaintiffs must move the Court within 21 days of the conclusion of the meet and confer for an Order regarding the continued application of this Order to such documents or information. In connection with any such application, Plaintiffs shall have the burden of establishing that the document or information is entitled to protection pursuant to this Order. In connection with any ex parte or other application made to the Magistrate or to the Court by any party pursuant to the terms of this paragraph or any other portion of this stipulation and order, Defendants agree that the challenged document or information will continue to be treated as "Confidential" and/or "Confidential and Highly Sensitive" pursuant to this Order until such time as the Court has ruled otherwise. The Parties may agree, in writing, to different times to perform the items in this paragraph and/or to such times as modified upon application to the Court upon a showing of good cause.

15. If at any time Confidential Information is subpoenaed or otherwise requested by any person or entity purporting to have the legal authority to require the production of such information, the person to whom the subpoena or request is directed shall promptly, and in any event within two calendar days, provide Plaintiffs with written notice thereof, via facsimile and overnight mail, which shall include a copy of the subpoena or request (unless disclosing the subpoena or request is prohibited by law or court order). After receipt of this notice, Plaintiffs shall have the responsibility to obtain whatever order they deem necessary to prevent the disclosure of Confidential Information covered by this Order. Upon the filing of a Motion to prevent or limit the disclosure of Confidential Information sought (notice of which shall be provided to all parties to this Order), the person to whom the subpoena or request is directed may otherwise respond to the subpoena or request, but will not allow access to or disclose Confidential Information until such time as the Court has ruled on the Motion, unless otherwise required by law to make an earlier production or disclosure notwithstanding that Motion. If Plaintiffs do not file a Motion to prevent the production or disclosure of the Confidential Information sought within the time allowed for the production or disclosure pursuant to the subpoena

or request (or within such time as any court may direct or that is agreed upon between Plaintiffs and the subpoenaing or requesting party), then this Order shall not prevent the party to whom the subpoena or request is directed from responding to that request.

16. The terms of this Order shall apply to all manner and means of discovery, including, but not limited to, inspection of books, records, documents, land, and tangible things.

17. This Order shall be effective from the date executed by all counsel.

18. Within sixty (60) days of termination of this litigation, including any appeal, the originals and all copies of all documents or information designated by Plaintiffs as confidential shall be returned to the producing party or non-party, or shall be certified as having been destroyed, provided, however, that each party may retain a complete file of all litigation documents filed with the Court in this action.

19. The termination of proceedings in this action shall not thereafter relieve parties from the duty of maintaining the confidentiality of all Confidential Information which is received pursuant to this Order.

20. This Order is without prejudice to the right of any party to seek modification by the Court of any of the terms of this Order, or to present to the Court any matter which is the subject of this Order.

21. This Order does not preclude any party from opposing the production of information or documents on grounds other than confidentiality, and neither this Order nor the production of documents pursuant to this Order shall be deemed a waiver of any applicable privileges, including attorney-client or attorney work-product privileges, nor of any objection that may be raised as to the admissibility of information or documents at trial.

22. Nothing in this Order shall prohibit the transmission or communication of Confidential Information by hand delivery; face-to-face conference; in sealed envelopes or container via the mails or an established freight, delivery or messenger service; or by telephone, telegram, facsimile, e-mail or other electronic

transmission systems if under the circumstances, there is no reasonable likelihood that the transmission will be intercepted and misused.

23. The terms of the Order shall survive the final determination of this action and shall remain in full force and effect after the conclusion of all proceedings herein, and the Court shall have continuing jurisdiction to enforce its terms.

24. This agreement may be signed in counterparts.

25. The terms of this agreement and order shall pertain to all discovery matters in this action. Procedures governing the trial of the action shall remain within the discretion of the trial court.

APPROVED AND SO ORDERED.

DATED: March 5, 2002

The Honorable Ralph Zarefsky
United States District Court Magistrate Judge

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT, AND JOINTLY PRESENTED BY:

DATED: _____, 2002.

MUSICK, PEELER & GARRETT LLP
WILLIAM A. BOSSEN
SCOTT J. IVY

By: _____ by BPG
Scott J. Ivy
Attorneys for Cross-Defendant VALENCIA WATER COMPANY

DATED: February 28, 2002

NOSSAMAN, GUTHNER, KNOX & ELLIOTT
ANDREW J. YAMAMOTO
BYRON P. GEE

By: _____
Byron P. Gee
Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Counter-Defendants NEWHALL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY SANTA CLARITA WATER COMPANY and VALENCIA WATER COMPANY

DATED: _____, 2002

LAW OFFICE OF SCOTT D. PINSKY
SCOTT D. PINSKY

By: Scott Pinsky by [illegible]
Scott D. Pinsky
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant
NEWHALL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

DATED: _____, 2002

HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & McAULIFFE LLP
REYNOLD L. SIEMENS
PATRICK CURLEY

By: _____
Patrick Curley
Attorneys for Defendant and Counter-Claimant
WHITTAKER CORPORATION

DATED: _____, 2002

RADCLIFF FRANDSEN & DONGELL, LLP
RICHARD DONGELL
PETER MUTHIG

By: _____
Peter Muthig
Attorneys for Defendant and Counter-Claimant WHITTAKER CORPORATION

DATED: _____, 2002

MAYER, BROWN & PLATT
GREGORY R. MCCLINTOCK
PETER K. ROSEN
RONALD KURTZ

By: _____
Ronald Kurtz
Attorneys for Defendants and Counter-Claimants
SANTA CLARITA, LLC and REMEDIATION FINANCIAL, INC.

DATED: _____, 2002

SMILAND & KHACHIGIAN
ALBERT M. COHEN

By: _____
Albert M. Cohen
Attorneys for Defendants and Counter-Claimants
SANTA CLARITA, LLC and REMEDIATION FINANCIAL, INC.

EXHIBIT A

I hereby certify my understanding that Confidential Information is being provided to me pursuant to the terms and restrictions of the Stipulated Confidentiality and Protective Order dated _____, 2002, in Castaic Lake Water Agency, et al. v. Whittaker Corporation, et al., Case No. CV 00-12613 AHM (RZx), U.S. District Court of California, Central District. I have been given a copy of that Order and have read it. I understand the obligations and responsibilities the Order imposes upon persons to whom Confidential Information is provided or disclosed, and that to enable me to gain access to the Confidential Information, I agree to be bound by all of the terms and provisions of the Order. I will not disclose Confidential Information to anyone, except as set forth in the Order or as allowed by the Court. I will maintain all such Confidential Information in a secure manner to prevent unauthorized access to it. I further state that neither I or any entity with which I am affiliated with will use, disclose, or make public any Confidential Information to which I obtain access pursuant to this Order for any purpose other than participating in this litigation. No later than 30 days after the termination of this action, I will return all Confidential Information to the counsel who provided it to me. I hereby consent to be subject to the personal jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court of California, Central District with respect to any proceedings relative to the enforcement of that Order, including without limitation any proceeding related to contempt of court.

DATED: _____ By:

_____

AFFILIATION: _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to the within action; my business address is Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliott, LLP, 445 S. Figueroa Street, 31st Floor Los Angeles, California 90071-1602.

On March 1, 2002, I served the foregoing document(s) described as **[PROPOSED] STIPULATED CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIVE ORDER AND ORDER THEREON** on interested parties in this action by placing ( ) the original (X) a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

(X) **(By U.S. Mail)** I am readily familiar with my employer's business practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit. I deposited such envelope(s) with postage thereon fully prepaid to be placed in the United States Mail at Los Angeles, California.

( ) **(By Personal Service)** I delivered by hand on the interested parties in this action by placing true and correct copies thereof in envelope addressed to the office of the addressee(s) as above indicated.

( ) **(By Facsimile)** I served a true and correct copy by facsimile pursuant to C.C.P 1013(e), to the number(s) listed above or on attached sheet. Said transmission was reported complete and without error.

( ) **(By Federal Express)** I served a true and correct copy by Federal Express or other overnight delivery service, for delivery on the next business day. A true and correct copy of the Federal Express or other overnight delivery service airbill is attached hereto.

( ) **(STATE)** I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

(X) **(FEDERAL)** I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on March 1, 2002, at Los Angeles, California.

MINA MUNOZ

SERVICE LIST

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY, et al. v. WHITTAKER CORPORATION, et al.

USDC Case No. CV 00-12613 AHM (RZx)

Gregory R. McClintock, Esq. Peter K. Rosen, Esq. David C. Bolstad, Esq. Thomas Theisen, Esq. Ronald Kurtz, Esq. **MAYER BROWN & PLATT** 350 South Grand Avenue, 25th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-1503	Telephone: (213) 229-9500 Facsimile: (213) 625-0248 **Attorneys for Santa Clarita, L.L.C. and Remediation Financial, Inc.**
Albert M. Cohen, Esq. **SMILAND & KHACHIGIAN** 601 West Fifth Street, Seventh Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-2004	Telephone: (213) 891-1010 Facsimile: (213) 891-1414 **Attorneys for Defendants Santa Clarita, L.L.C. and Remediation Financial, Inc.**
John S. Hahn, Esq. Julie Anna Potts, Esq. **MAYER, BROWN & PLATT** 1909 K. Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20006-1101	Telephone: (202) 263-3000 Facsimile: (202) 263-3300 **Attorneys for Santa Clarita, L.L.C. and Remediation Financial, Inc.**
Nancy Sher Cohen, Esq. Reynold L. Siemens, Esq. Patrick Curley, Esq. **HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & McAULIFFE, LLP** 601 South Figueroa Street, 40th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017-5758	Telephone (213) 689-7583 (Direct) Facsimile: (213) 614-1868 **Attorneys for Defendant Whittaker Corporation**
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Joseph J. Armao, Esq. **HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & McAULIFFE, LLP** 333 Bush Street San Francisco, CA 94104-2878	Telephone: (415) 772-6000 Facsimile: (415) 772-6268 **Attorneys for Defendant Whittaker Corporation**
William A. Bossen, Esq. Scott J. Ivy, Esq. **MUSICK, PEELER & GARRETT LLP** One Wilshire Boulevard, 20th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017	Telephone: (213) 629-7600 Facsimile: (213) 624-1376 **Attorneys for Plaintiff Valencia Water Company**
Scott D. Pinsky, Esq. **LAW OFFICES OF SCOTT D. PINSKY** 100 Oceangate, Suite 1200 Long Beach, CA 90802	Telephone: (562) 628-5588 Facsimile: (562) 628-5589 **Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant Newhall County Water District**

Exhibit 5:
Well Maps

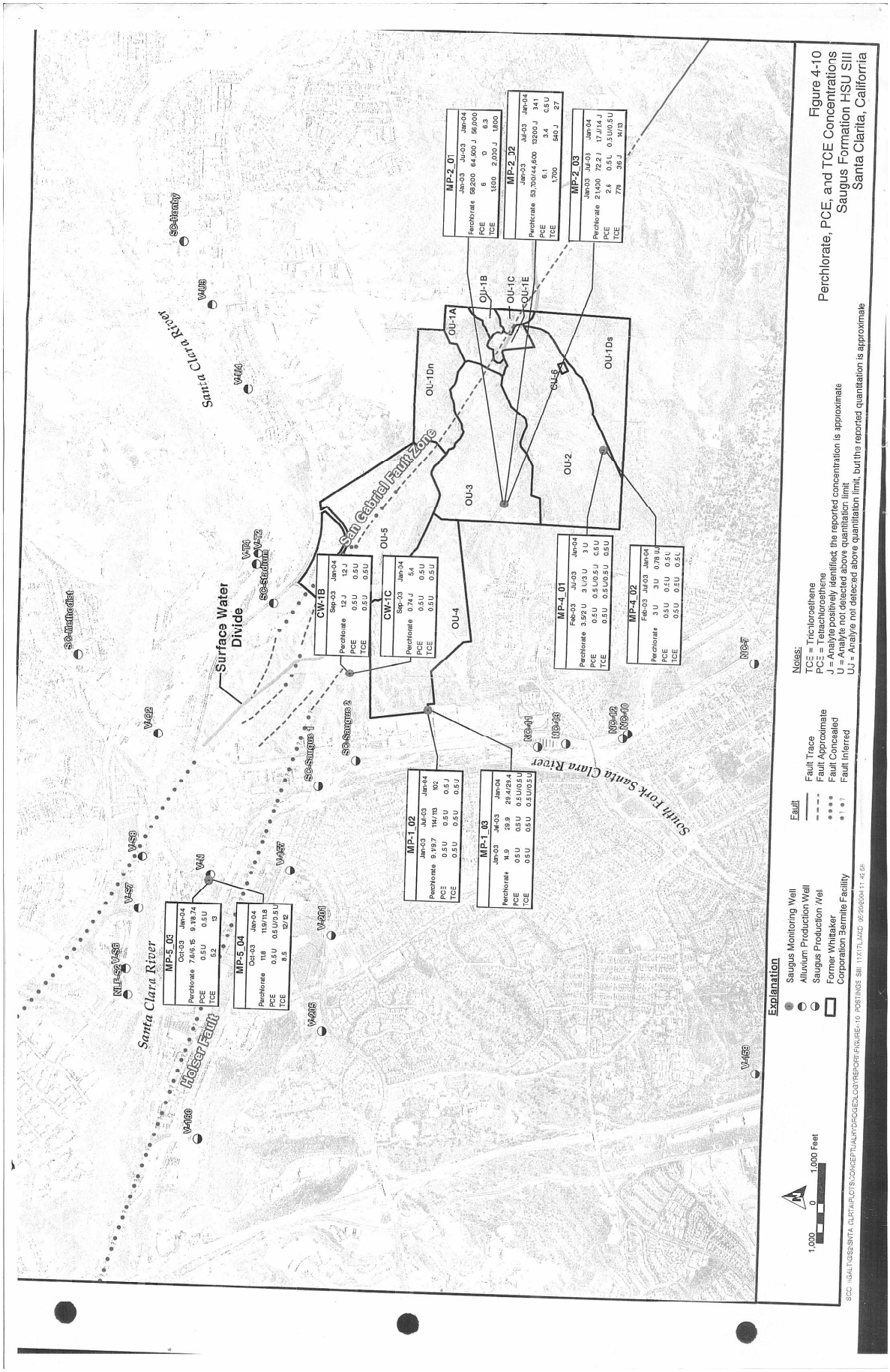

Figure 4-10
Perchlorate, PCE, and TCE Concentrations
Saugus Formation HSU SIII
Santa Clarita, California

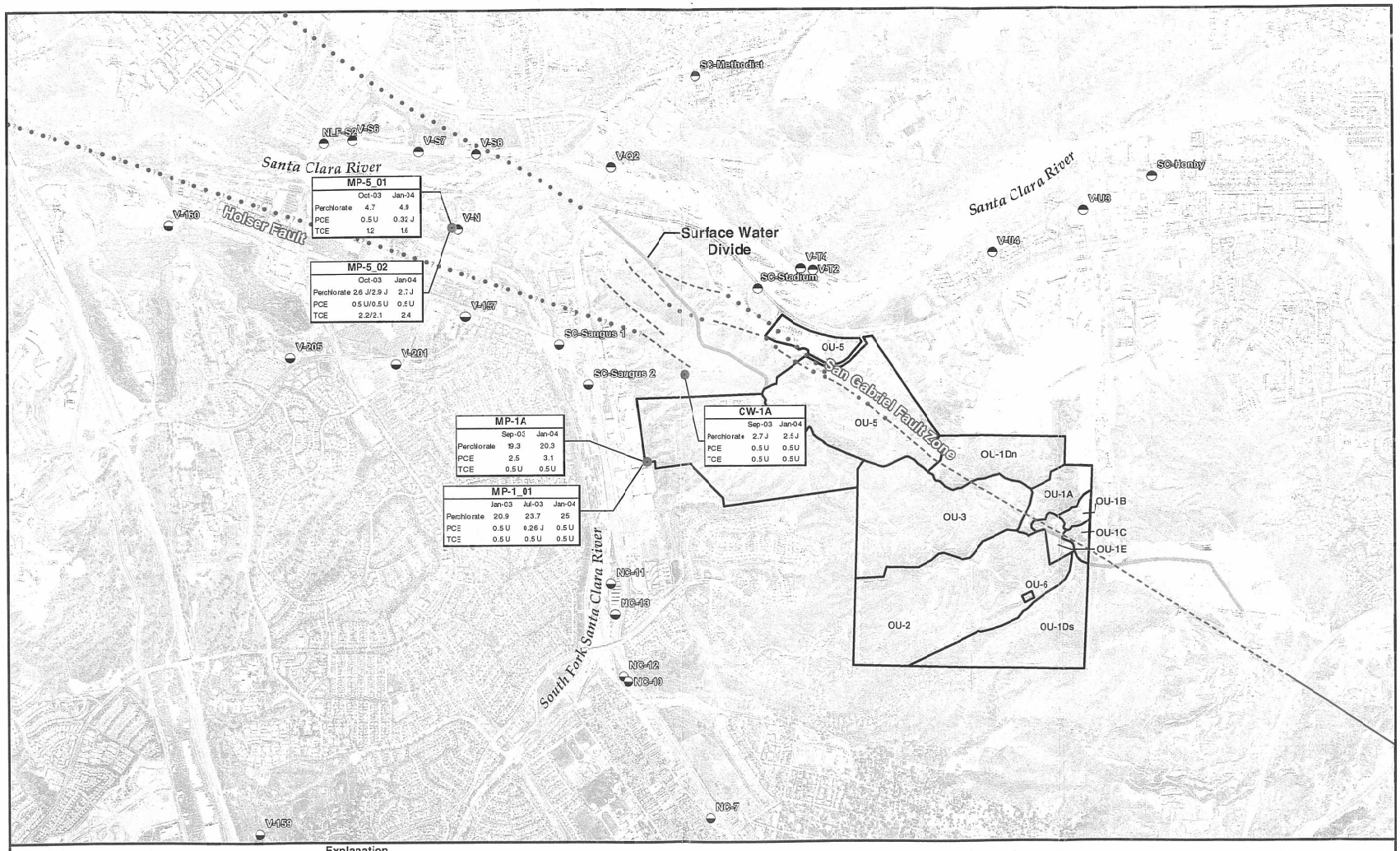

Figure 4-9
Perchlorate, TCE, and PCE Concentrations
Saugus Formation HSU SI
Santa Clarita, California

SCO \\GAL\GIS2\SNTA CLRTA\PLOTS\CONCEPTUALHYDROGEOLOGYREPORT\FIGURE4-9 POSTINGS S 11X17L.MXD 05/19/2004 15:39:43

Exhibit 6:
Castaic Lake Water Agency Order Grant Deny Cross Motion for Summary Judgment

Priority ✓
Send ✓
Enter
Closed
JS-5/JS-6
JS-2/JS-3
Scan Only

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY, *et al.*, Plaintiffs, v. WHITTAKER CORP., *et al.*, Defendants.	CASE NO. CV 00-12613 AHM (RZx) ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT; ORDER DENYING COUNTER-CLAIMANT WHITTAKER CORP.'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
WHITTAKER CORP., Counter-Claimant, v. CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY, *et al.*, Counter-Defendants.	THIS CONSTITUTES NOTICE OF ENTRY AS REQUIRED BY FRCP, RULE 77(d).

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This matter is before the Court on two motions for summary judgment. Plaintiffs move for summary judgment on their nuisance claims and their claims for recovery and declaratory relief under the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq*. Defendant and Counterclaimant Whittaker Corporation ("Whittaker") moves for summary judgment on its counterclaims for declaratory relief under CERCLA and for contribution under both CERCLA and the California Hazardous Substance Account Act ("HSAA"), Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25300 *et seq*.

MOTION STANDARD

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c) provides for summary judgment when "the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." A fact is material if it could affect the outcome of the suit under the governing substantive law. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

"When the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case." *C.A.R. Transportation Brokerage Co., Inc. v. Darden Restaurants, Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

When the non-moving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the moving party can meet its burden by pointing out the absence of evidence from the non-moving party. The moving party need not disprove the other party's case. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986). Thus, "[s]ummary judgment for a defendant is appropriate when the plaintiff 'fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to [its] case, and on which [it] will bear the burden of proof at trial.'" *Cleveland v. Policy Management Sys. Corp.*, 526 U.S. 795, 805-06 (1999) (*citing Celotex*, 477

U.S. at 322).

When the moving party meets its burden, the "adverse party may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse party's pleadings, but the adverse party's response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." Fed. R. Civ.P. 56(e). Summary judgment will be entered against the non-moving party if that party does not present such specific facts. *Id.* Only admissible evidence may be considered in deciding a motion for summary judgment. *Id.*; *Beyene v. Coleman Sec. Serv., Inc.*, 854 F.2d 1179, 1181 (9th Cir.1988).

"[I]n ruling on a motion for summary judgment, the nonmoving party's evidence 'is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in [that party's] favor.'" *Hunt v. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541, 552 (1999) (quoting *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255). But the non-moving party must come forward with more than "the mere existence of a scintilla of evidence." *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252. Thus, "[w]here the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue for trial." *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986) (citation omitted).

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

I. Introduction

This is a groundwater pollution case. Plaintiffs Newhall County Water District ("Newhall"), Santa Clarita Water Co. ("Santa Clarita") and Valencia Water Co. ("Valencia") contend that four of their water wells have been contaminated by perchlorate. The Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia water service areas and allegedly contaminated wells are found within the boundaries of Plaintiff Castaic Lake Water Agency ("Castaic" or "the Agency").

Plaintiffs believe the perchlorate at issue in this case originated at a nearby property, the Whittaker-Bermite site, and traveled in a spreading plume to contaminate the Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia wells. Defendants

Whittaker and Santa Clarita L.L.C. ("SCLLC") are the past and present owners of the the Whittaker-Bermite site, and Plaintiffs contend that Defendant Remediation Financial, Inc. ("RFI") currently operates the site.

The complaint alleges eleven causes of action for: recovery and declaratory relief under CERCLA, contribution under CERCLA, negligence and negligence per se, nuisance and public nuisance, trespass, recovery under the California Hazardous Substance Account Act ("HSAA"), Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25300 *et seq.*, and declaratory relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 & 2202. Plaintiffs also allege that Whittaker is strictly liable for damages incurred as a result of its ultrahazardous manufacturing activities.

Plaintiffs now move for summary judgment on their CERCLA and nuisance claims.

II. The Parties

Newhall is a public agency organized and existing under the laws of California. August 26, 2002 Statement of Genuine Issues ("August 26 SGI") ¶ 55. *See* Cal. Water Code § 30000 *et seq.* (County Water District Law). Newhall provides water to customers living in the Santa Clarita Valley. Decl. of Kenneth J. Petersen ¶ 2. One of Newhall's wells, NC-11, allegedly has been contaminated by perchlorate. *Id.* ¶ 3.

Santa Clarita is a not-for-profit corporation that provides water to thousands of residential customers. August 26 SGI ¶ 60; Decl. of William J. Manetta ¶ 2.[1] Two of Santa Clarita's wells, Saugus-1 and Saugus-2, allegedly

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[1]Plaintiffs have also submitted a Manetta Declaration in opposition to the summary judgment motion filed by Defendant and Counter-Claimant Whittaker. All references to declarations in this part of the Court's order are to declarations filed in support of or in opposition to Plaintiffs' summary judgment motion.

When the Court refers to a declaration or document by date, the date used is the date on which the document was filed or lodged with the Court.

have been contaminated by perchlorate. Manetta Decl. ¶ 3.

Valencia is a California corporation that also provides water to thousands of residential customers. August 26 SGI ¶ 64; Decl. of Robert J. DiPrimio ¶ 2. One of Valencia's wells, VWC-157, allegedly has been contaminated by perchlorate. DiPrimio Decl. ¶ 3.[2]

Castaic is a public agency created and governed by the Castaic Lake Water Agency Law, Cal. Water Code App. § 103-1 *et seq*. *See* August 26 SGI ¶ 52. *See also Klajic v. Castaic Lake Water Agency*, 90 Cal.App.4th 987, 991 (2001). The Castaic Lake Water Agency Law provides that the Agency "may acquire water and water rights . . . and provide, sell, and deliver that water at wholesale only, for municipal, industrial, domestic, and other purposes . . . ." Cal. Water Code App. § 103-15.

Defendant Whittaker is a Delaware corporation doing business within this judicial district. August 26 SGI ¶ 45. Whittaker owned the allegedly contaminated Whittaker-Bermite site from 1967 to January 1999. *Id.* ¶ 46.

SCLLC is a Delaware limited liability company. *Id.* ¶ 43. SCLLC purchased the Whittaker-Bermite site in 1999 and is its current owner. *Id.* ¶ 44.

RFI is an Arizona corporation and the sole managing member of SCLLC. *Id.* ¶¶ 48-49.

III. Analysis

A. Plaintiffs' CERCLA Claims

Plaintiffs' complaint alleges CERCLA claims for cost recovery, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a), contribution, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a) and § 9613(f), and declaratory relief,

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[2]After Plaintiffs filed this case, they discovered that an additional well, the Stadium Well, also is contaminated with perchlorate. The parties have not fully briefed the issue of Defendants' liability for Stadium Well contamination, nor have they completed expert discovery. The Court will not rule on any issues presented by the alleged Stadium Well contamination in this order.

42 U.S.C. § 9613(g). Plaintiffs seek to recover their already incurred costs of response and to allocate responsibility for future response costs.

The *prima facie* elements of all three CERCLA claims are the same. *City of Portland v. Boeing Co.*, 179 F.Supp.2d 1190, 1199 (D. Or. 2001) (elements of CERCLA cost recovery and contribution claims the same). *See also In re Dant & Russell, Inc.*, 951 F.2d 246, 249-50 (9th Cir. 1991) (declaratory relief for future costs available once plaintiff has incurred at least some recoverable response costs).

In order to recover their response costs, Plaintiffs must establish that:

(1) perchlorate is a hazardous substance;

(2) there has been a release of perchlorate at Defendants' facility;

(3) the release or threatened release caused the Plaintiffs to incur necessary response costs consistent with the National Contingency Plan ("NCP");[3] and

(4) Defendants are within one of four classes of persons subject to CERCLA's liability provisions.

See Carson Harbor Village Ltd. v. Unocal Corp., 270 F.3d 863, 870-71 (9th Cir. 2001) (listing same requirements but classifying them as only four different elements); *Dedham Water Co. v. Cumberland Farms Dairy, Inc.*, 889 F.2d 1146, 1150 (1st Cir. 1989) (*en banc*).

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[3]The Court earlier bifurcated this action into liability and damage phases. Perhaps for this reason, the parties have not proffered evidence regarding the precise amount and types of costs incurred, and they have not yet fully briefed the issues of cost necessity and NCP consistency.

Although necessity and consistency with the NCP are elements of a CERCLA plaintiff's *prima facie* case, the Court believes it appropriate to leave these issues for resolution at a later date based on a complete record.

Thus, the order issued today is limited to a determination of liability for those response costs, if any, that will later be held necessary and NCP consistent.

1. *Is Perchlorate a Hazardous Substance?*

"CERCLA defines 'hazardous substance' by reference to substances listed under various other federal statutes." *Cose v. Getty Oil Co.*, 4 F.3d 700, 704 (9th Cir. 1993); 42 U.S.C. § 9601(14). Plaintiffs contend that perchlorate (ClO_4^-) qualifies as a CERCLA hazardous substances because it is "hazardous waste[s]" under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 *et seq.*, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). *See* 42 U.S.C. § 9601(14)(C) (including Solid Waste Disposal Act hazardous wastes within CERCLA's definition of "hazardous substance").[4]

A "hazardous waste" is:

> a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may--
> (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
> (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

42 U.S.C. § 6903(5).

The Solid Waste Disposal Act's implementing regulations categorize hazardous wastes as either "listed" hazardous wastes or "characteristic" hazardous wastes. 40 C.F.R. § 261.3(a). *See also United States v. Hansen*, 262 F.3d 1217, 1241 (11th Cir. 2001). "Characteristic" hazardous wastes are those wastes that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic, as those terms are defined in 40 C.F.R. §§ 261.21-261.24. *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 261.3(a)(2)(i) and 261.20(a).

Plaintiffs claim, and Defendants do not dispute, that perchlorate meets the Solid Waste Disposal Act's definition of "solid waste." 42 U.S.C. § 6903(27) (solid waste is "discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or

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[4]The inclusion of RCRA hazardous wastes within the CERCLA definition of "hazardous substance" is subject to a limited exception not applicable here. See 42 U.S.C. § 9601(14)(C); *Louisiana-Pacific Inc. v. Asarco Inc.*, 24 F.3d 1565, 1572 (9th Cir. 1994) (discussing exception).

contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations"); 40 C.F.R. § 261.2 (solid waste is any "discarded material" – for example material that has been "disposed of" or "burned or incinerated"). The declaration of Bradley Peach, who formerly worked at the Whittaker-Bermite site, supports Plaintiffs' claim. Peach states that perchlorate was disposed of as waste at the Whittaker-Bermite site, including in burn pits. Decl. of Bradley D. Peach (attached as Exh. R to the July 9, 2002 Decl. of Byron P. Gee) ¶ 5.

Plaintiffs also proffer evidence sufficient to establish that perchlorate is a hazardous solid waste because it is ignitable. A solid waste exhibits the ignitability characteristic if it is an "oxidizer" as defined in 49 C.F.R. 173.127.[5] Section 173.127 defines "ozidizer" quite generally as any "material that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or enhance the combustion of other materials."

Plaintiffs' expert E. John List explains that "perchlorate is a strong oxidizing agent" that stores "significant potential chemical energy." Expert Rep. of E. John List (attached to Plaintiffs' July 25, 2002 Notice of Errata) at 2 [hereinafter "List Rep."]. For this reason, ammonium perchlorate and potassium perchlorate are used in the manufacture of fireworks, explosives and rocket

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[5]The C.F.R. provision governing ignitability actually refers to the definition of "oxidizer" contained in 49 C.F.R. § 173.151 (as opposed to § 173.127), but no definition of "oxidizer" is contained within that section of the Code. Apparently the definition of "oxidizer" originally found in § 173.151 was moved to section § 173.127 as part of a comprehensive amendment to the Department of Transportation's Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 C.F.R. parts 171-180. *See* 55 Fed. Reg. 52402-01 (Dec. 21, 1990). *See also* 49 Fed. Reg. 23290-01 (June 5, 1984) (referring to the definition of "oxidizer" then contained in § 173.151: "An oxidizer for the purpose of this subchapter is a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.").

propellants. *Id. See also* Expert Rep. of Franklin J. Agardy (lodged by Whittaker on July 29, 2002) at 3 (perchlorate used to manufacture explosives and solid propellants such as rocket fuels).

In addition, the Court takes judicial notice of two Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") draft reports regarding perchlorate that were circulated in January 2002 and December 1998; both reports describe perchlorate as an "oxidizing anion."[6] EPA, Perchlorate Environmental Contamination: Toxicological Review and Risk Characterization (January 16, 2002) (attached as Exh. A to Plaintiffs' July 9, 2002 Request for Judicial Notice) at 8; EPA, Perchlorate Environmental Contamination: Toxicological Review and Risk Characterization Based on Emerging Information (December 31, 1998) (attached as Exh. B to Plaintiffs' July 9, 2002 Request for Judicial Notice) at 1-1. *See also Oregon Ass'n of Homes for the Aging, Inc. v. Oregon,* 5 F.3d 1239, 1243 n.2 (9th Cir. 1993) (court may take judicial notice of records and reports of administrative agencies); *Reynolds v. Bucks*, 833 F.Supp. 518, 520 n.5 (E.D. Penn. 1993) (taking judicial notice of EPA draft report finding that environmental tobacco smoke is a cause of lung cancer). Although these are draft reports circulated for peer review, the section relevant here – describing the chemical properties of perchlorate – was included in the 1998 draft, which has already been subject to public comment, and was not changed in the 2002 version of the report.

2. *Did a Release of Perchlorate Occur at Defendants' Facility?*

In order to establish that the Whittaker-Bermite site is a facility within the meaning of CERCLA, Plaintiffs must provide evidence that it is a "site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9). In order to establish that

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[6]The Court overrules Defendants' authentication objection. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 902(5) (publications purporting to be issued by a public authority are self-authenticating).

a release of perchlorate occurred at the site, Plaintiffs must provide evidence that perchlorate was spilled, leaked, pumped, poured, emitted, emptied, discharged, injected or disposed into the environment, or that it escaped or leached into the environment. 42 U.S.C. § 9601(22) (defining "release").

The Whittaker-Bermite site is a 996-acre property located at 22116 West Soledad Canyon Road in the City of Santa Clarita. August 26 SGI ¶ 1. Munitions and explosives were manufactured at the site from at least 1934 to 1987. *Id.* ¶ 2. Plaintiffs offer evidence sufficient to establish both that the site is a "facility" as that term is defined in CERCLA and that perchlorate was released at the site. First, Bradley Peach declares that during his employment at the Whittaker-Bermite facility perchlorate was regularly delivered to the site, waste containing perchlorate was disposed of in burn pits, and perchlorate chemicals and perchlorate containing waste periodically spilled onto the ground at the site.[7] Peach Decl. ¶¶ 3-7. Second, tests conducted at the site reveal the existence of perchlorate. *See, e.g.*, Expert Rep. of David Keith Todd (attached as Exh. 2 to

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[7]Peach was employed at the Whittaker-Bermite facility from 1978 to 1984. He worked primarily in inventory-related activities and his job responsibilities "included receiving, storing and transporting raw materials and transporting and storing waste materials, including waste containing perchlorate." Peach also sometimes worked as the "fire-watch" at the site's waste burn pits. Peach Decl. ¶ 1.

The Court denied Defendants' earlier motion to exclude the Peach declaration but allowed Defendants to depose Peach, which they did on November 21, 2002. Defendants now object that certain statements in the Peach declaration are speculative and lack foundation, and Defendants cite portions of the November 21 Peach deposition as support for their objection.

The cited deposition testimony is not relevant to, and therefore does not undermine, Peach's statements regarding disposal at burn pits or perchlorate spilling. Peach's deposition testimony does call into question the specific numerical estimates regarding perchlorate deliveries that Peach included in his original declaration, but the cited deposition testimony actually supports the more general proposition that Peach has personal knowledge of at least *some* perchlorate deliveries to the Whittaker-Bermite site. *See* Peach Dep. (attached as Exh. 8 to the May 12, 2003 Decl. of Matthew Clark Bures) at 132:6-133:23.

Plaintiffs' July 25, 2002 Notice of Errata) at 26 (summarizing on-site soil tests for perchlorate) [hereinafter "Todd Rep."]; List Rep. at App. 1; Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc., Draft Remedial Investigation Report (January 1997) (attached as Exh. A to the July 9, 2002 Gee Decl.) at 6-138 (reporting perchlorate found in site soil sample).[8] *See also* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Remedial

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[8]Defendants object that this evidence is inadmissible. Defendants first object that the Acton Mickelson environmental report attached as Exh. A to the Gee Declaration has not been properly authenticated. Fed. R. Evid. 901. While it is true that Mr. Gee (an attorney for Plaintiffs) cannot authenticate the report, Defendant SCLLC produced the document itself in response to Plaintiffs' discovery requests. Gee Decl. ¶¶ 2-3. *See Maljack Productions, Inc. v. GoodTimes Home Video Corp.* (9th Cir. 1996), 81 F.3d 881, 889 n.12 (document authenticated when produced by defendant in discovery); *Snyder v. Whittaker Corp.*, 839 F.2d 1085, 1089 (9th Cir. 1988) (same). *Cf. also Orr v. Bank of America, NT & SA*, 285 F.3d 764, 776 & n.20 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing *Maljack* and *Snyder*). And although originally the report was prepared for Whittaker, not SCLLC, Whittaker is a party to this proceeding, Whittaker does not contend that the document is other than what it purports to be, and all Defendants (including Whittaker) actually cite the report in their SGI. *See* July 29 SGI ¶ 21 (reiterating authenticity objection but also citing the report as evidence). *Cf. Maljack*, 81 F.3d at 889 n.12 (relying on, *inter alia*, fact that objecting party did not actually dispute authenticity of the admitted document); *Snyder*, 839 F.2d at 1089 (same). The Court finds this "sufficient to support a finding that the matter in question is what its proponent claims." Fed. R. Evid. 901(a).

Defendants also object that the Acton Mickelson report is inadmissible as hearsay and that the cited portions of the Todd and List reports contain inadmissible hearsay. But SCLLC, which produced the report, admitted that it qualifies as a business record within the meaning of Fed. R. Evid. 803(6) by failing timely to respond to Plaintiffs' Request for Admissions. *See* Gee Decl. (attached as Tab M to Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Compendium of [Evidentiary] Objections) ¶¶ 1-4 & Exh. B. *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a) Advisory Committee Notes (1970 Amend.) (requests for admission may address mixed questions of law and fact); *Marchand v. Mercy Medical Ctr., et. al.*, 22 F.3d 933, 937 n. 4 (9th Cir. 1994) (treating as proper a request for admission asking Defendant to admit that the treatment provided to Plaintiff "failed to comply with the applicable standard of care"). As to the Todd and List reports: Experts are permitted to rely on hearsay in forming their opinions, and the test data Todd and List relied on is therefore admissible because it was part of the basis for their expert opinions that perchlorate released at the Whittaker-Bermite site migrated to Plaintiffs' wells. *See Carson Harbor Village, Ltd. v. Unocal Corp.*, 270

Investigation Technical Mem. No. 1 Attachment B (monitoring well test results showing detection of perchlorate on the Whittaker-Bermite site) (proffered by both Plaintiffs, June 5, 2003 Gee Decl. Exh. A, and by Defendants, May 27, 2003 Decl. of Brian T. Kelleher, and relied on by both Plaintiffs' experts, *see, e.g.*, June 5, 2003 List Decl. ¶ 5, and by Defendants' expert N. Thomas Sheahan, May 27, 2003 Sheahan Decl. ¶ 3).

3. *Did the Release of Perchlorate at the Whittaker-Bermite Site Cause Plaintiffs to Incur Response Costs?*

To prove this element of their prima facie case, Plaintiffs must proffer evidence sufficient to establish that a release or threatened release from the Whittaker-Bermite site caused them to incur response costs.

(a) Have Plaintiffs incurred response costs?

CERCLA does not define the term "response cost." However, "response" is defined to mean "remove, removal, remedy, and remedial action" and all "enforcement activities related thereto." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(25). The terms "remove" and "removal" are in turn defined to include "cleanup or removal" and "actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release," as well as "disposal of removed material" and "such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(23). The terms "remedy" or "remedial action" mean "those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of or in addition to removal actions." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(24). Preventive monitoring and provision of alternative water supplies are listed in the statute as examples of removal and remedial actions. 42 U.S.C. § 9601(23), § 9601(24).

In order to establish that they have incurred some response costs, Plaintiffs offer the declarations of David Kimbrough (Castaic's Water Quality and

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F.3d 863, 873-74 (9th Cir. 2001) (en banc).

For these reasons, Defendants objections are overruled.

Laboratory Supervisor), Kenneth J. Petersen (Newhall's General Manager), William J. Manetta (Santa Clarita's President), and Robert J. DiPrimio (Valencia's President).[9]

Kimbrough declares that Castaic supplements local Santa Clarita groundwater resources with water imported through the State Water Project. Kimbrough Decl. ¶ 2. Castaic provides such water at wholesale prices to water retailers – including Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia – within the agency's boundaries. *Id.* ¶ 2. *See also* Cal. Water Code App. § 103-15 (listing powers of agency); *id.* § 103-29.5 (providing for allocation of the agency's water supplies among area purveyors); *id.* § 103-4.8 (defining "purveyor" to mean those retail water distributors with facilities connected to the agency's water transmission system as of April 15, 1986). Kimbrough declares that Castaic has already spent "$300,000 in engineering and consulting fees to study the perchlorate release and devise a clean-up plan for the perchlorate problem." Kimbrough Decl. ¶ 4. Castaic is also the local agency sponsor of an Army Corps of Engineers study of contamination at the Whittaker-Bermite site, although it is unclear what expenditures (if any) this sponsorship entails. Decl. of Lynn M. Takaichi

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[9]Defendants object to these declarations as lacking foundation. In fact, Defendants raise lack of foundation objections to nearly every declaration Plaintiffs have filed.

The Court has only considered those objections relevant to evidence cited in this order, but it appears to the Court that many of Defendants' foundation objections – including those made to the Kimbrough, Petersen, Manetta, and DiPrimio declarations – lack merit. Although the Court applauds zealous advocacy, it deplores the numbing repetition of plainly non-meritorious (indeed, frivolous) evidentiary objections.

As to these specific declarations, each of the witnesses identifies his relevant position of authority with the Plaintiff entities, and each states that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in his declaration. These statements are sufficient, and neither Fed. R. Evid. 602 nor *United States v. Shumway*, 199 F.3d 1093, 1104 (9th Cir. 1999) suggests otherwise.

(Castaic's Agency Engineer) (attached to Plaintiffs' Aug. 12, 2002 Reply) ¶¶ 2-5.

Petersen, Manetta and DiPrimio each declare that their respective companies – retail purveyors within Castaic's boundaries – tested their wells for perchlorate contamination in 1997 at the request of California's Department of Health Services. Petersen Decl. ¶ 3; Manetta Decl. ¶ 3; DiPrimio Decl. ¶ 3. After detecting perchlorate, Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia took their contaminated wells out of service. Petersen Decl. ¶ 5; Manetta Decl. ¶ 5; DiPrimio Decl. ¶ 5. Peterson, Manetta and DiPrimio each declare that their respective companies have since spent substantial sums on additional sampling, as well as consulting fees and alternative water supplies. Petersen Decl. ¶ 6 (Newhall has spent $200,000);[10] Manetta Decl. ¶ 6 (Santa Clarita has spent

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[10]Defendants contend that Newhall does not need to purchase alternative water supplies because its remaining non-contaminated wells meet Newhall's demand. *See* August 26 SGI ¶ 59. Defendants also contend that it is actually cheaper for Newhall to purchase substitute water from Castaic than to produce water itself. *Id.* Defendants cite to portions of the deposition of Dustan Campbell, Newhall's Superintendent, as support for these arguments. *Id.*

The Court has reviewed the Campbell deposition, taken on March 5, 2002. Campbell testified that as of the date of his deposition, Newhall did have an adequate water supply. Campbell Dep. (attached as Exh. E to the July 29 Decl. Thomas F. Vandenburg) at 105:1-5 (Question: "Does [Newhall] have the capacity from the wells that are currently active to meet its demand today?" Answer: "Today, yes, it does."). Campbell also testified that beginning in August, 2001, Newhall could purchase water at the same cost, or even more cheaply, than producing water itself. *Id.* at 105:10-106:25.

But neither of these deposition excerpts undermines Newhall's cost estimate to the extent it is based on the provision of alternative water supplies. Campbell's testimony does not address Newhall's need for alternative water supplies before or after March, 2002, and it does not suggest that purchasing water from Castaic was cheaper for Newhall at all relevant times prior to August, 2001. In this regard, it is noteworthy that perchlorate was first detected in a Newhall well in 1997. Petersen Decl. ¶ 3.

$1,500,000);[11] DiPrimio Decl. ¶ 6 (Valencia has spent $50,000).[12] Petersen, Manetta and DiPrimio each declare that these costs have been incurred as a "direct result of [the] perchlorate contamination." Petersen Decl. ¶ 6; Manetta Decl. ¶ 8; DiPrimio ¶ 6.

The costs Plaintiffs have incurred qualify as removal or remedial costs because CERCLA's definitions of those terms include actions "necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate a release or threat of release" and "provision of alternative water supplies." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(23), (24). Plaintiffs have thus presented sufficient evidence to establish that they have incurred CERCLA response costs as a result of the perchlorate contamination detected in the

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[11]Although Santa Clarita claims that some of this $1,500,000 has been spent on alternative water supplies, Robert McDougal, Santa Clarita's Operations Manager, testified during deposition that since shutting down its contaminated wells, Saugus-1 and Saugus-2, Santa Clarita has still had water supplies adequate to meet its needs. McDougal Dep. (attached as Exh. G to the July 29, 2002 Vandenburg Decl.) at 135:7-137:24. (Plaintiffs' counsel objected to this line of questioning during the McDougal deposition as argumentative and vague. The Court hereby overrules those objections.)

This testimony does create a genuine issue as to whether Santa Clarita has actually spent any money on alternative water supplies. McDougal's testimony does not, however, create a genuine issue sufficient to defeat Santa Clarita's summary judgment motion. At this stage in the case, and consistent with the Court's bifurcation order, Plaintiffs have not submitted itemized cost statements, and Santa Clarita identifies two other bases for the $1,500,000 figure – consulting and sampling fees. Defendants present no evidence that Santa Clarita has not incurred consulting and sampling costs.

[12]DiPrimio testified that as of the date of his deposition, March 29, 2002, Valencia could meet demand with water pumped from Valencia's own wells. DiPrimio Dep. (attached as Exh. F to the July 29, 2002 Vandenburg Decl.) at 85:10-15. In other words, as of March 29, 2002, Valencia did not need to purchase alternative water supplies to meet demand.

DiPrimio's testimony does not, however, create a genuine issue sufficient to deny summary judgment. DiPrimio did not discuss pre-March 2002 water supplies during his deposition, nor did he undermine Valencia's claim to have incurred costs for sampling and consulting fees.

Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia wells.

(b) Were Plaintiffs' response costs "caused" by Defendants' releases?

Much of Defendants' opposition is directed to an argument that Plaintiffs have failed to satisfy CERCLA's causation requirement. Analysis of this argument requires consideration of (i) causation principles applied in two-site water migration cases, (ii) the geography of the Whittaker-Bermite site and surrounding area, and (iii) the specific causation-related evidence submitted on this motion.

i. Causation principles

This is a "two-site" CERCLA case. Plaintiffs claim that contaminant at one location – the Whittaker-Bermite site – has migrated to reach a different location – Plaintiffs' wells.[13] The issue of causation in two-site cases is a difficult one, and the Court has reviewed numerous cases in an attempt to determine the appropriate causation standard to be applied here. The Court has found *Westfarm Associates Limited Partnership v. Washington Suburban Sanitary Comm'n*, 66 F.3d 669 (4th Cir. 1995), *United States v. Alcan Aluminum Corp.*, 964 F.2d 252 (3d Cir. 1992), *Artesian Water Co. v. New Castle County*, 659 F.Supp. 1269 (D. Del. 1987), *aff'd on other grounds* 851 F2d 643 (3d Cir. 1988), and *United States v. Bliss*, 667 F.Supp. 1298 (E.D. Mo. 1987), to be the most instructive.

In *Westfarm*, a case cited by Defendants themselves, Westfarm Associates Limited Partnership ("Westfarm"), a Maryland real estate developer, discovered that groundwater beneath its property was contaminated with perchloroethylene ("PCE"). 66 F.3d at 673. After conducting an investigation, Westfarm concluded that the PCE originated with the International Fabricare Institute ("IFI"), a neighboring landowner and dry cleaner trade association, and had leaked onto

[13]Actually, Plaintiffs' wells are in several different locations, making this more of a "several-site" case. But the principles applicable to two-site cases are applicable here.

Westfarm's property through cracks in the sewer system leading from IFI. *Id.* Westfarm inspected the sewer system itself and detected several flaws. *Id.* at 674. Westfarm also found PCE in the sewer leading from IFI. *Id.*

Westfarm sued IFI under CERCLA and also sued the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission ("WSSC"), the local sewer system operator. The district court granted summary judgment in Westfarm's favor on its CERCLA claim, and WSSC appealed. WSSC argued that summary judgment should not have been granted because WSSC's expert testimony created a genuine issue of material fact as to causation. *Id.* at 681-82 The Fourth Circuit emphatically rejected this argument and explained that WSSC fundamentally misunderstood the CERCLA plaintiff's causation burden:

> Contrary to the rule followed in most areas of the law, the burden of proof as to causation in a CERCLA case lies with the defendant. The plaintiff must prove only that contaminants which were once in the custody of the defendant could have travelled onto the plaintiff's land, and that subsequent contaminants (chemically similar to the contaminants once existing in defendant's custody) on the plaintiff's land caused the plaintiff to incur cleanup costs. The plaintiff need not produce any evidence that the contaminants did flow onto its land from the defendant's land. Rather, once plaintiff has proven a *prima facie* case, the burden of proof falls on the defendant to *disprove causation.*

Id. at 681 (emphasis added) (citations omitted).

WSSC's expert opined that "current evidence [did] not substantiate the WSSC as a source of PCE contamination to the underlying aquifer." *Id.* at 681. Nevertheless, applying the burden-shifting scheme explained above, the Fourth Circuit held that WSSC failed to create a genuine issue. Because the WSSC's expert testimony indicated only that Westfarm might not be able to *prove* causation – not that WSSC could *disprove* causation – it was insufficient to deny summary judgment. In other words, "[b]ecause the burden lay on WSSC to *disprove* that it was a source of PCE, the fact that the evidence on summary judgment produced a genuine dispute as to whether the evidence *proved* WSSC to be a source was not material, and could not serve as a basis to deny summary judgment to Westfarm." *Id.* at 682. *See also Alcan*, 964 F.2d at 264-66

(plaintiffs in a "multi-generator" CERCLA case cannot be required to trace the cause of the response costs to each responsible party); *Artesian Water*, 659 F.Supp. at 1281-82 (defense expert's opinion that "it [could not] be stated to any reasonable degree of probability" that toxic wastes came from defendant's site, and defendant's identification of another potential source, were insufficient to create a genuine issue because plaintiff did not bear the burden of "fingerprint[ing]" any particular PRP's waste); *Bliss*, 667 F.Supp. at 1311 ("[D]efendants, not the plaintiff, [bore] the burden of showing that the hazardous substances at the site came solely from a third party.")

Although *Westfarm, Alcan, Artesian* and *Bliss* involve a variety of factual scenarios, they all stand for a common causation principle: in a two-site CERCLA case, the plaintiff meets its burden on summary judgment if it (a) identifies contaminant at its site, (b) identifies the same (or perhaps a chemically similar) contaminant at the defendant's site, and (c) provides evidence of a plausible migration pathway by which the contaminant could have traveled from the defendant's facility to the plaintiff's site.[14] If the plaintiff meets this burden, the defendant must then proffer evidence sufficient to create a genuine issue of fact as to its ability to disprove causation.

The Court finds this analysis persuasive and applicable to the facts of this case. The *Westfarm* burden-shifting approach is in keeping with CERCLA's broad remedial purpose, *see generally Hanford Downwinders Coalition, Inc. v. Dowdle*, 71 F.3d 1469, 1481 (9th Cir. 1995), and is consistent with the "minimum

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[14]In *Alcan*, the plausible migration pathway was an undisputed release of thousands of gallons of water from the contaminated site into the Susquehanna River. 964 F.2d at 256. The plausible pathway in *Artesian Water* was underground migration. 659 F.Supp. at 1281. In *Bliss*, the United States offered evidence that waste from a large storage site had been transported to, and sprayed at, another site; although the defendants argued that *their* waste may not have been so transported, the Court held that the government's evidence of a plausible route was sufficient. 667 F.Supp. at 1309-11.

causal nexus" most courts require under CERCLA. *See, e.g.*, *United States v. Monsanto*, 858 F.2d 160, 170 n.17 (4th Cir. 1988). *See also Artesian Water,* 659 F.Supp. at 1282 (requiring plaintiffs to "fingerprint" individual defendant's waste would allow PRPs "to avoid financial responsibility for the cleanup.").[15]

ii. The setting

The Whittaker-Bermite site is a 996-acre property located in the Santa Clarita Valley. August 26 SGI ¶ 1. The Santa Clara River runs west of the site, and water in the river flows north. *See* May 13, 2002 Expert Rep. of Grant L. Ohland [hereinafter "Ohland Rep."] Fig. 1. Plaintiffs' four wells lie directly west and northwest of the Whittaker-Bermite site, roughly along the Santa Clara River. *Id.*

Of Plaintiffs' four wells, NC-11 is the furthest south. It is located between the Santa Clara River and the southwest corner of the Whittaker-Bermite site; the well is closer to the river than it is to the site. Saugus-2 and then Saugus-1 are further north. *Id.* Saugus-2 is directly west of the northwest corner of the Whittaker-Bermite site, and the well is (like NC-11) in between the site and the Santa Clara River. *Id.* Saugus-1 is north and west of the site's northwest corner, and it is just on the west side of the river. *Id.* VWC-157 is north and west of the Saugus wells and of the Whittaker-Bermite site. VWC-157 is also west of the river – further west, in fact, than is Saugus-1. *Id.*

iii. Plaintiffs have met their causation burden

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[15]For these same reasons, the Court finds unpersuasive, and declines to adopt, the stricter causation requirement suggested by the Sixth Circuit's holding in *Kalamazoo River Study Group v. Rockwell Int'l Corp.*, 171 F.3d 1065, 1072 (6th Cir. 1999) (plaintiff's expert's affidavit, which created a genuine issue only as to the "possibility" that contaminant migrated from the defendant's site, insufficient on summary judgment because plaintiff bore "the burden of proof to show that [defendant] did contribute to [contaminant] . . ., not that it is possible that it might have contributed . . . ."). *See also United States v. Dico*, 136 F.3d 572, 578 (8th Cir. 1998).

Applying the principles set out above, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have proffered evidence sufficient to meet their burden as to causation. Perchlorate has been detected in the Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia wells. *See* Ohland Rep. Table 1; Todd Rep. at 12.[16] Perchlorate also has been detected at the Whittaker-Bermite site. *See* n.8 *supra* and accompanying text.

As to migration pathways, Plaintiffs' and Defendants' experts generally agree that perchlorate might travel to Plaintiffs' wells via surface water, the Alluvial Aquifer or the Saugus Formation.[17] *Compare* Ohland Rep. at 24-28 *with* Todd Rep. at 33-34. For purposes of this motion, the Court need only focus on surface water as a plausible migration pathway.

Plaintiffs' hydrogeology experts, Drs. List and Todd, opine that the perchlorate detected in surface water runoff from areas in the southwest corner of Whittaker-Bermite site travels through canyons located in the southwestern section of the site and enters the South Fork of the Santa Clara River upstream of the Plaintiffs' four wells. List Rep. at 7; Todd Rep. at 33-34. Although Plaintiffs' wells draw from the underlying Saugus formation, Dr. Todd opines (based on perchlorate detection in groundwater on the Whittaker-Bermite site) that perchlorate traveling in surface water infiltrates both the Alluvial Aquifer and underlying Saugus formation – making surface water a "viable migration pathway[]" to Plaintiffs' wells. Todd Rep. at 33. *See also* List Rep. at 7. Dr. List also opines, based on tests conducted near the site's northern border, that such infiltration down from surface water "is likely to be significant wherever surface runoff has occurred." List Rep. at 7. Finally, Dr. Todd explains that perchlorate, which is denser than water, will sink by gravity downward through the water

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[16]Defendants evidentiary objections to the admissibility of this data contained in both Plaintiffs' and Defendants' expert reports are overruled. *See supra* note 8.

[17]The Alluvial Aquifer and underlying Saugus Formation are the two principal aquifers in the Upper Santa Clara River Valley. Ohland Rep. at 11.

column. Todd Rep. at 32.

This expert evidence is sufficient to establish that transport through surface water entering the Santa Clara River upstream of Plaintiffs' wells, combined with subsequent infiltration through the Alluvial Aquifer and Saugus Formation near Plaintiffs' wells, is a plausible migration pathway for perchlorate to travel from the Whittaker-Bermite site to the wells.

In opposition, Defendants rely primarily on the expert testimony of Grant L. Ohland. Ohland, however, agrees with many of Plaintiffs' experts' conclusions regarding surface water (and subsequent downward migration into underlying aquifers) as a potential migration pathway to Plaintiffs' wells. For example, Ohland agrees that surface water is a potential pathway; he, too, cites data showing perchlorate in surface water run-off from the southwest portion of the Whittaker-Bermite site; he agrees that this surface water run-off travels to the South Fork of the Santa Clara River upstream of Plaintiffs' wells; he agrees that surface water run-off has "the potential to transport perchlorate considerable distances in short periods of time"; and he agrees that surface water recharges the underground aquifers from which Plaintiffs' wells draw. Ohland Rep. at 24, 41-42.

To the extent Ohland disputes Plaintiffs' contentions about this migration pathway, his conclusions are insufficient to create a genuine issue:

1. Ohland opines that perchlorate in the amounts recently detected in surface water run-off from the Whittaker-Bermite site would not result in the "concentrations reported in the Plaintiffs' wells." Ohland Rep. at 41-42. *See also* May 27, 2003 Expert Rep. of N. Thomas Sheahan at 7 (opining that perchlorate migrating in groundwater from the northwest corner of the Whittaker-Bermite site could not have caused the

concentration levels reported in Saugus-1 and Saugus-2).[18] But Plaintiffs need not prove that all the perchlorate in their wells comes from the Whittaker-Bermite site in order for Defendants to be liable either jointly and severally or in contribution for their own equitable share. *See Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. v. City of Lodi*, 302 F.3d 928, 945 (9th Cir. 2002) (defendant in cost recovery action under CERCLA § 107 may be held jointly and severally liable for entire cost of clean-up even though it only contributed a fraction of the contamination; defendant in CERCLA contribution action will be liable for its own equitable share).

2. Ohland also opines that several other nearby facilities "likely released perchlorate to the environment." Ohland Rep. at 45. *See also* February 10, 2003 Supplemental Ohland Rep. at 8 (discharges from nearby wastewater treatment plant are a "potential source" of perchlorate in Plaintiffs' wells). However, the relevance of this opinion to Defendants' ability to disprove causation is fatally undermined by Ohland's ultimate conclusion – namely, that it is not possible, based on currently available data to "determine the source of perchlorate reported in Plaintiffs' wells" or to determine which of the potential migration pathways from alternative sources conveyed perchlorate to Plaintiffs' wells. Ohland Rep. at 39, 45. *See Westfarm*, 66 F.3d at 682 (expert testimony that "[c]urrent evidence [did] not substantiate [defendant] as a source of PCE contamination" insufficient to create a genuine issue of material fact).

In sum, Ohland's expert opinion comes down to this: (1) perchlorate might have migrated from the Whittaker-Bermite site to Plaintiffs' wells via surface water and subsequent infiltration, but surface water migration alone likely could not cause *all* of the contamination in Plaintiffs' wells and (2) other nearby facilities

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[18]Defendants' *Ex Parte* Application for leave to file the supplemental Sheahan declaration and report is GRANTED, and the Court has considered Sheahan's supplemental opinions in ruling on these motions.

might have released perchlorate in the direction of Plaintiffs' wells, but it is impossible to determine sources based on available data. Because neither of these opinions indicates that Defendants can *disprove* that the Whittaker-Bermite site was *a cause* of perchlorate contamination in Plaintiffs' wells, Defendants have failed to create a genuine issue of material fact that would preclude summary judgment for the Plaintiffs.

4. *Are Defendants within the Classes of Persons Liable under CERCLA?*

This question is easily answered as to two of the Defendants – SCLLC and Whittaker:

SCLLC is the current owner of the Whittaker-Bermite site. August 26 SGI ¶ 44. This is sufficient under CERCLA, which imposes liability on the current owner of a facility. 42 U.S.C. § 9607(1).

Whittaker owned and operated the site from 1967 to January, 1999. August SGI ¶ 46. As a former owner, Whittaker is liable if it owned the site "at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance." 42 U.S.C. § 9607(2). "CERCLA defines 'disposal' for purposes of § 9607(a) with reference to the definition of 'disposal' in RCRA, see 42 U.S.C. § 9601(29), which in turn defines 'disposal' as follows:

> The term 'disposal' means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters."

Carson Harbor Village, Ltd. v. Unocal Corp., 270 F.3d 863, 875 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6903(3)).

The Peach declaration establishes that Whittaker owned the site when a disposal of perchlorate occurred. As recounted above, Peach declares that during his employment at the Whittaker-Bermite facility perchlorate was regularly delivered to the site, waste containing perchlorate was disposed of in burn pits,

and perchlorate chemicals and perchlorate containing waste periodically spilled onto the ground at the site. Peach Decl. ¶¶ 3-7.

The liability of Defendant RFI presents more difficult questions. Plaintiffs contend that Defendant RFI is liable as the current operator of the Whittaker-Bermite site. RFI is the sole managing member of SCLLC, the present owner of the site, and Plaintiffs rely on the operator theory of liability elaborated in *United States v. Bestfoods*, 524 U.S. 51, 67-73 (1998), to argue that RFI is liable. In opposition, RFI directs the Court's attention to a motion for summary judgment it filed on this very issue and to the evidence filed in support of that motion. However, RFI later withdrew its summary judgment motion after the Court directed the parties to consider carefully each side's respective Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f) requests; Plaintiffs had opposed RFI's motion at least in part based on Rule 56(f). For that reason, the Court believes it would be inappropriate to rule on the issue of RFI's liability at this time. It would not be fair to grant judgment against RFI when the withdrawal of RFI's motion (at the Court's own suggestion) has deprived it of any defense.

Thus, Plaintiffs' motion is denied as to RFI without prejudice to Plaintiffs' or RFI's moving again for summary judgment on this issue at a later date.

5. *Summary of Ruling and Request for Additional Discovery*

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs are entitled to summary adjudication in their favor on the following issue: Are Defendants Whittaker and SCLLC liable to Plaintiffs for those response costs Plaintiffs have incurred that are later determined to have been necessary and consistent with the NCP?[19] The answer is: yes.

Defendants' request for additional time to conduct discovery, Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f), is DENIED. In his declaration, Matthew Clark Bures states that

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[19]As discussed in the Conclusion below, this order does not decide whether Plaintiffs' CERCLA claims are actually for cost recovery under 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a) or for contribution under 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a) and § 9613(f).

Defendants seek additional information regarding two monitoring wells, MW-1 and MW-2, and the Stadium Well. May 12, 2003 Decl. of Matthew Clark Bures Decl. ¶ 8. But the Court has not considered any of Plaintiffs' claims as to perchlorate contamination in the Stadium Well in ruling on these motions, and defense expert Ohland already has offered his opinion that the detection of perchlorate at MW-2 supports Defendants' case. *See* February 10, 2003 Supplemental Expert Rep. of Grant L. Ohland at 7-8. Defendants have not explained how the additional data they seek is "essential" to resisting Plaintiffs' motion. *State of California v. Campbell*, 138 F.3d 772, 780 (9th Cir. 1998).

Bures also declares that Defendants seek additional data regarding the Army Corps of Engineers study of contamination in the Santa Clara Valley. Bures Decl. ¶ 9. But Defendants obtained the Army Corps' Technical Memorandum No. 1 after filing the Bures declaration, and the Court has considered Sheahan's recently filed opinion regarding that Memorandum in ruling on this motion.

B. Plaintiffs' Public Nuisance Claim

A nuisance affecting "an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons" is a public nuisance. Cal. Civ.Code § 3480. Polluted groundwater is a public nuisance under California law, *State of California v. Campbell,* 138 F.3d 772, 780 (9th Cir. 1998), and in this case, numerous tests have demonstrated that perchlorate is present in the groundwater underneath the Whittaker-Bermite site. *See, e.g.*, Figure 1 attached to May 27, 2003 Sheahan Rep. Thus, the only questions remaining as to Plaintiffs' public nuisance claims are (1) whether Plaintiffs are parties authorized to sue for abatement of a public nuisance and (2) whether Plaintiffs' claims are barred by the applicable statute of limitations.

1. *Who May Bring a Public Nuisance Claim?*

Actions to abate a public nuisance may be maintained either by a public body authorized by law or by a private party who has been specially injured by

the nuisance. Cal. Civ. Code § 3493, § 3494. When an authorized public agency sues to abate a public nuisance, no statute of limitations applies. Cal. Civ. Code § 3490. However, a private party's suit for public nuisance is subject to the three-year statute of limitations in Cal. Code Civ. Proc 338(b). *Mangini v. Aerojet-General Corp.*, 230 Cal.App.3d 1125, 1142-43 (1991) [hereinafter "*Mangini I*"].

(a) Authorized public bodies

Plaintiffs contend that Newhall and Castaic are public bodies authorized by law to maintain claims for public nuisance. Newhall is a water district established under California's County Water District Law, Cal. Water Code § 30000, and Castaic is a water agency created pursuant to its own enabling act, the Castaic Lake Water Agency Act, Cal. Water Code App. § 103-1 *et seq*. Newhall and Castaic both have the power to sue and be sued, and Newhall in particular has the power to institute "actions and proceedings to prevent interference with or diminution of the . . . natural subterranean supply of waters which may [b]e used or be useful for any purpose of the district." Cal. Water Code § 31082.

In a very recent case, however, the California Court of Appeal held that only public bodies *explicitly* authorized to abate a public nuisance may do so. *Lamont Storm Water District v. Pavich*, 78 Cal.App.4th 1081 (2000). The plaintiff in *Lamont*, a storm water district created pursuant to the Storm Water District Act of 1909, Cal. Water Code App. § 13-1 *et seq*., had the power to sue and be sued and to "do any and all other acts and things necessary or required for the protection of the lands in said district from damage from storm waters and from waters of any innavigable stream, watercourse, canyon or wash . . . ." 78 Cal.App.4th at 1084.

But the appellate court found this seemingly expansive language not to be dispositive, explaining that "when the Legislature has intended to grant the power to abate a nuisance, it has done so specifically and in clear terms." *Id*. For example, § 731 of the California Civil Procedure Code specifically gives county district attorneys and city attorneys the authority to abate a public nuisance. And

§ 2060 of the California Health and Safety Code gives Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control Districts the authority to abate public nuisances. Noting the absence of any similar provision in the Storm Water District Act, the *Lamont* court held that the plaintiff district could not maintain a public nuisance action. 78 Cal.App.4th at 1086.

Under California's statutory scheme and precedent, *Lamont* is supportable. No court has reached an opposite conclusion or rejected it. This Court is bound by decisions of California's intermediate appellate courts absent "convincing evidence" that the California Supreme Court would decide the issue differently. *In re Watts*, 298 F.3d 1077, 1082 (9th Cir. 2002). Thus, guided by *Lamont*, the Court concludes that Newhall and Castaic are not public bodies specifically authorized to abate a public nuisance.

(b) Specially injured parties

Private plaintiffs like Santa Clarita and Valencia may have standing to bring a public nuisance action if they have been specially injured by the nuisance. Cal. Civ. Code § 3494. In this case, both Santa Clarita and Valencia have proffered evidence that they sampled their wells near the Whittaker-Bermite site for perchlorate at the request of the California Department of Health Services. DiPrimio Decl. ¶ 2; Manetta Decl. ¶ 3. This type of monitoring qualifies as a special injury sufficient to establish these Plaintiffs' standing to sue. *See Mangini I*, 230 Cal.App.3d at 1137-38.

2. *Statute of Limitations*

A three-year statute of limitations applies to Santa Clarita's and Valencia's public nuisance claims. *Mangini I*, 230 Cal.App.3d at 1142. The effect of the statute on Plaintiffs' claims depends on whether the nuisance they allege is "permanent" or "continuing":

> In general, a permanent nuisance is considered to be a permanent injury to property for which damages are assessed once and for all, while a continuing nuisance is considered to be a series of successive injuries for which the plaintiff must bring successive actions. . . . With respect to a permanent nuisance, the statute of

> limitations begins to run on the creation of the nuisance and bars all claims after its passage, while each repetition of a continuing nuisance is considered a separate wrong which commences a new period in which to bring an action for recovery based upon the new injury.

Beck Development Co. v Southern Pacific Transportation Co., 44 Cal.App.4th 1160, 1216-17 (1996).

The nuisance Plaintiffs complain of in this case is the perchlorate contamination on the Whittaker-Bermite site. Plaintiffs contend that perchlorate was released at the site as a result of the explosives manufacturing process. Plaintiffs themselves offer evidence that active operations at the site ceased in 1987. *See* Exh. A to July 9, 2002 Gee Decl. at 26 ("The Whittaker-Bermite facility is a former munitions and explosives manufacturing site that was in operation from 1934 until 1987."). *See also* August 26 SGI ¶ 2, ¶ 3. Plaintiffs thereafter learned of contamination in their wells, in the Spring of 1997 – admittedly more than three years before they filed this complaint. *See* July 29, 2002 SGI (filed in opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment on Plaintiffs' Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Claims for Relief) ¶ 7.[20] Given these facts, Plaintiffs' nuisance claims are barred if contamination at the Whittaker-Bermite site is viewed as a permanent nuisance. *See Mangini I*, 230 Cal.App.3d 1145 n.13 (plaintiffs' claims barred if for permanent nuisance where defendant used toxic substances – including ammonium perchlorate – on property from 1960 to 1970, plaintiffs had notice of contamination in 1984, and plaintiffs filed suit in 1988).

Plaintiffs may still be entitled to summary judgment, however, if the Whittaker-Bermite contamination is viewed as a continuing nuisance. In *Mangini v. Aerojet-General Corp.*, 12 Cal.4th 1087, 1097 (1996) [hereinafter *Mangini II*], the California Supreme Court, adopting the lower appellate court's opinion,

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[20]This SGI was filed in opposition to a defense motion that has since been withdrawn, but the Court takes judicial notice of this undisputed fact.

explained that the "crucial test of the permanency of a trespass or nuisance is whether the trespass or nuisance can be discontinued or abated."

Plaintiffs have proffered no evidence of abatability in support of their summary judgment motion.[21] Because Plaintiffs briefed this issue in opposition to Defendants' now-withdrawn statute of limitations motion, however, the Court also has reviewed the evidence Plaintiffs submitted on that motion. For example, Plaintiffs point to the deposition of Robert J. DiPrimio as support for their continuing nuisance claim. DiPrimio did testify during deposition about a potential $36 million treatment program for water drawn from Plaintiffs' wells, DiPrimio Dep. (attached as Exh. B to the Yamamoto Decl. filed in opposition to Defendants' statute of limitations motion) at 150:12-151:9, but there is no evidence that this treatment facility would abate the actual nuisance – namely, the underground contamination emanating from the Whittaker-Bermite site. Mr. Manetta also testified that there is "technology to abate the problem in the groundwater off the site," Manetta Dep. (attached as Exh. C to the Yamamoto Decl.) at 235:12-23, but the California Supreme Court has rejected the contention that "mere technological feasibility proves abatability." *Mangini II*, 12 Cal.4th at 1099 (adopting opinion of California Court of Appeal).

3. *Summary of Ruling*

Plaintiffs are not entitled to summary judgment on their public nuisance

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[21]Although abatability might be viewed as an element of Defendants' statute of limitations affirmative defense, those California courts that have addressed the issue have viewed the continuing (*i.e.* abatable) nature of a nuisance as an element of the plaintiff's case. *Beck Development Co.*, 44 Cal.App.4th at 1217 ("A plaintiff cannot simply allege that a nuisance is continuing in order to avoid the bar of the statute of limitations, but must present evidence that under the circumstances the nuisance may properly be considered continuing rather than permanent."); *Mangini II*, 12 Cal.4th at 1096-97 (noting that the lower court had treated abatability as an element of the plaintiff's case but declining to decide proper burden of proof). Plaintiffs themselves have pled abatability as an element of their nuisance claims. Compl. ¶ 59, ¶ 66.

claims, and because the same statute of limitations analysis also applies to Plaintiffs' private nuisance claims, *see Beck, supra* (private nuisance claim), Plaintiffs' motion is denied as to those claims as well.

WHITTAKER'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON ITS COUNTERCLAIMS

Each of the Defendants has counterclaimed against each of the Plaintiffs for a declaratory judgment under § 107(a) and for contribution under CERCLA §§ 107(a) and 113(f). Whittaker now moves for summary judgment on its counterclaim against the Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants [hereinafter "Counter-Defendants"] for contribution.

I. Elements of Whittaker's *Prima Facie* Case

In order to succeed on its contribution claims, Whittaker must establish that (1) perchlorate is a hazardous substance;[22] (2) there has been a release of perchlorate at Counter-Defendants' facilities; (3) the release caused Whittaker to incur necessary response costs consistent with the NCP; and (4) Counter-Defendants are proper CERCLA defendants.[23] *See California v. Campbell*, 319 F.3d 1161, 1165 (9th Cir. 2003); *Bedford Affiliates v. Sills*, 156 F.3d 416, 427 (2d Cir. 1998). Whittaker must support its motion with evidence that would entitle it to a directed verdict on these elements. *C.A.R. Transportation Brokerage Co., Inc. v. Darden Restaurants, Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

In the briefs filed on Whittaker's motion, Counter-Defendants only dispute the second element listed above; they contend that their sites are not "facilities."

A. Are NC-11, Saugus-1, Saugus-2 and VWC-157 CERCLA Facilities?

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[22]This element of Whittaker's *prima facie* case need not be considered in detail here because the analysis found above at pages 7 through 9 is applicable to Whittaker's motion.

[23]The Court will not address necessity and consistency with the NCP in this order for the reasons discussed at note 3, *supra*.

Whittaker contends that the wells owned by Counter-Defendants Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia are CERCLA facilities. The statute's definition of the term "facility" explicitly includes wells, 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9), and this plain language analysis would appear to resolve the issue. Nonetheless, Counter-Defendants contend that their wells are covered by the limited exception to the definition of facility for "any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel." *Id.* As support for this position, Counter-Defendants rely almost entirely on *Vernon Village, Inc. v. Gottier*, 755 F.Supp. 1142 (D. Conn. 1990) (Cabranes, J.).

The plaintiff in *Vernon Village* was a resident of a trailer park that bordered a polluted industrial site. 755 F.Supp. at 1145. The trailer park, the High Manor Mobile Home Park ("High Manor Park"), owned and operated a system of wells and pipes used to supply drinking water to High Manor Park residents. *Id.* Chromium from the neighboring industrial site, the Hillside Industrial Park ("Hillside"), traveled downgradient and contaminated High Manor's wells. *Id.* The plaintiff brought suit against, and eventually reached a settlement with, Precision Plating Corp. ("Precision") – the company located at Hillside that had actually been the source of the groundwater contamination. *Id.* at 1145-46. The plaintiff then brought suit against the company that owned High Manor Park (and the company's president) for failing to monitor the Park's water supply. *Id.* at 1146.

The district court granted summary judgment in the defendants' favor on plaintiff's CERCLA claim. Although the court noted that the defendants' wells appeared at first to fall squarely within CERCLA's definition of facility, the court ultimately concluded that the drinking water provided to plaintiff from the wells was a "consumer product in consumer use," and that the defendants could not be liable for contaminants contained in such a product. *Id.* at 1151.

This Court is not bound by district court opinions in another circuit, and the Court finds the analysis in *Vernon Village* unpersuasive. First, the *Vernon Village* court focused exclusively on the water within the defendants' wells, not

on the wells themselves. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9) ("facility" defined to include wells). This distinction made some sense in the context of the *Vernon Village* plaintiff's case because her suit was based on contamination in water that was actually delivered to her home as a consumer product through the defendants' well and pipe system. *Id.* at 1149. But the same distinction does not make sense here. This case is not brought by parties who actually receive Counter-Defendants' water as a consumer product; unlike the contaminated water that sparked the *Vernon Village* suit, here the water is not a product currently made available to consumers for their use.

The *Vernon Village* holding also presents a conceptual difficulty. As a practical matter, CERCLA cases involving wells claimed to be facilities will likely always, or almost always, actually be about the water drawn from those wells. The inclusion of "well" within CERCLA's definition of "facility" would have little meaning if well *water* were always considered entirely separately. Indeed, several of the terms included in the definition of facility – for example, "pipe," "pit," "pond," "lagoon," "ditch" and "landfill" - would be stripped of significance if a similar hypertechnical analysis were applied to them.

In addition, *Vernon Village* rests on a weak precedential foundation. The court's analysis drew quite heavily on a Fifth Circuit case, *Dayton Indep. Sch. Dist. v. U.S. Mineral Prods. Co.*, 906 F.2d 1059 (5th Cir. 1990). *Dayton* held that asbestos manufacturers and suppliers could not be liable for costs incurred in removing asbestos from school buildings on the theory that they had "arranged for [asbestos] disposal or treatment." 906 F.2d at 1064 (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)). The Fifth Circuit reasoned that the defendants' acts – which amounted to the installation of asbestos in school buildings – could not be considered "disposal" of asbestos. *Id.* The court also went on to express doubt whether any CERCLA "facility" was involved in the case, explaining that CERCLA was not intended to target "legitimate manufacturers or sellers of useful products." *Id.* at

1065.[24]

In the years since *Vernon Village*, the Fifth Circuit has reviewed its broad language in *Dayton* and has limited the holding of that case to its specific facts. *See Uniroyal Chemical Co., Inc. v. Deltech Corp.*, 160 F.3d 238 (5th Cir. 1999). In *Uniroyal*, the Fifth Circuit first rejected an argument, based on language in *Dayton*, that CERCLA applies only to inactive or abandoned hazardous waste sites.[25] *Id.* at 248-49 (rejecting contrary holdings in several district court cases, including *Vernon Village*). As to CERCLA's consumer product exception, *Uniroyal* next explained that *Dayton* depended almost entirely on the "dispos[al]" requirement in § 9607(a)(3) – a requirement not found in the section of the statute, § 9607(a)(1), on which Whittaker's claims are based. *Id.* at 251-52. And because Dayton's commentary on the consumer product exception was *dicta* not supported by any specific citation to case law or legislative history, the Fifth Circuit has now limited *Dayton*'s holding to the very specific issue addressed in that case – the claimed right of recovery in asbestos removal cases. *Id.* at 252 n.16. Given this limitation, *Dayton* cannot provide sound support for the holding

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[24]In full, the *Dayton* court's analysis was as follows:

> It is clear that Congress did not intend CERCLA to target legitimate manufacturers or sellers of useful products. Rather, taken in context, the provision reflects Congress' desire to hold liable those who would attempt to dispose of hazardous wastes or substances under various deceptive guises in order to escape liability for their disposal.
>
> The legislative history reinforces [the] argument that Congress intended to provide recovery only for releases or threatened releases from inactive and abandoned waste sites, not releases from useful consumer products in the structure of buildings.

Id. at 1065-66 (footnote omitted).

[25]The Court finds it disturbing that Counter-Defendants quote extensively from *Dayton* in their Memorandum (albeit by way of an indirect quotation through *Vernon Village*) without mentioning the Fifth Circuit's later consideration of that case in *Uniroyal*.

in *Vernon Village* (or for Counter-Defendants' position here).[26]

Finally, *Vernon Village* is unpersuasive because the *Vernon Village* court appears to have been influenced in its analysis of the definition of "facility" by the relative blamelessness of the defendants in that case. Indeed, the court explained its reasoning as follows:

> Despite the apparent plausibility of plaintiff's argument that defendants own and operate a "facility"--after all, they do own wells, pipes and equipment for supplying water to the residents of the park--CERCLA is simply not the appropriate legal instrument with which to challenge the conduct of the defendants in this case. Defendants were as much "victims" of the contamination of the soil and groundwater at the Hillside Industrial Park as was the plaintiff. They have in no way caused or contributed to the release of the hazardous substances into the drinking water supply.

755 F.Supp. at 1151 (footnote omitted).

In this case, too, Counter-Defendants argue that they are essentially blameless. But that argument applies to Counter-Defendants' "innocent landowner" defense. It is within the context of that statutorily-provided defense – not with respect to the otherwise clear definition of "facility" – that Counter-Defendants' innocence argument finds its proper home.[27]

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[26]The same is true for the Ninth Circuit's leading asbestos removal case, *3550 Stevens Creek Assoc. v. Barclays Bank of California*, 915 F.2d 1355 (9th Cir. 1990), which reached a result similar to that reached by the Fifth Circuit in *Dayton*. In *3550 Stevens Creek*, the Ninth Circuit held that use of asbestos in building construction could not be considered "disposal" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(2), which establishes PRP liability for past owners or operates who owned the facility in question at the time of waste disposal. 915 F.2d at 1362. *3550 Stevens Creek* is of even less help to Counter-Defendants than *Dayton* might have been (at least pre-*Uniroyal*) because it nowhere addressed the consumer product exception.

[27]Moreover, once liability is determined, the Court will apply principles of equity to allocate costs among PRPs. Counter-Defendants' claimed blamelessness would be relevant at that stage if Counter-Defendants ultimately are held to be PRPs. *See Cadillac Fairview/California Inc. v. Dow Chemical Co.*, 299 F.3d 1019, 1025 (9th Cir. 2002) (district courts will consider equitable factors in allocating costs among PRPs).

Counter-Defendants also cite *City of Portland v. Boeing,* 179 F.Supp.2d 1190, 1201 (D. Or. 2001) as support for their position.[28] The defendant-polluters in that case argued that the plaintiffs were themselves PRPs because they owned contaminated wells. The court rejected that argument because the defendants provided no evidence that the plaintiffs' well contamination caused defendants to *incur response costs* – an element essential to CERCLA liability. *Id.* Thus, *City of Portland* turned on the response cost element of CERCLA's *prima facie* case – an element this Court will consider below – not simply on the fact that the plaintiffs were passive well owners.

Counter-Defendants argue more generally that they cannot be liable under CERCLA because their wells are not "abandoned and inactive hazardous waste disposal sites." Mem. at 3. Counter-Defendants contend that achieving the cleanup of such sites was CERCLA's only aim. But Counter-Defendants' reliance on an isolated quotation from the legislative history is unpersuasive in light of the enacted statute's broad definition of facility. Moreover, those appellate courts to have considered Counter-Defendants' argument have rejected it. *See Uniroyal,*160 F.3d at 248-49, *Axel Johnson, Inc. v. Carroll Carolina Oil Co., Inc.*, 191 F.3d 409, 419 (4th Cir. 1999).

In sum, the Court concludes that NC-11, VWC-157, Saugus-1 and Saugus-2 fall within CERCLA's definition of "facility."

B. Is the "Valley's Groundwater" a Facility?

CERCLA's definition of "facility" includes any "site or area where a hazardous substance has . . . come to be located." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9). In its

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[28]At oral argument, counsel for Counter-Defendants relied on one additional case, *Reading Co. v. City of Philadelphia*, 823 F.Supp. 1218 (E.D. Penn. 1993). *Reading* is of no aid to Counter-Defendants. The *Reading* court held the consumer product exception *inapplicable* in that case and, in fact, explained that the exception was intended to protect "*individual consumers*." 823 F.Supp. at 1233 (emphasis added).

motion papers, Whittaker argues vaguely – and without analysis or case citation – that the "Valley's groundwater" is a "facility." Although Counter-Defendants do not specifically take issue with this argument, the Court rejects it. Groundwater is neither a "site" nor an "area," at least as those terms are commonly understood. *See* Webster's Third New International Dictionary (defining "site" as "the original or fixed position of a thing," "the local position of a building, town, monument or similar work . . .," *etc.*; defining "area" as "a level or relatively level piece of unoccupied or unused ground" or "a definitely bounded piece of ground set aside for a specific use or purpose"). Nor has Whittaker identified with *any* specificity the boundaries of this suggested "facility." Although the definition of "facility" is broad, Whittaker's unsupported assertion that the "Valley's groundwater" can be understood as a facility stretches the definition beyond reason and defies common sense.

C. Was there a Release or Threatened Release of a Hazardous Substance?

CERCLA defines release as "any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(22). In this case, Counter-Defendants themselves contend that perchlorate has spread from other locations to contaminate the water in their wells. Indeed, as discussed above, perchlorate has been detected at the Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia wells.

Given these facts, the question before this Court is whether the passive migration of contaminant from another source into Counter-Defendants' wells constitutes a release at the wells.[29] The Court concludes that it does.

As noted above, CERCLA's definition of "release" includes the term

[29]Elsewhere in its papers Whittaker also contends that perchlorate might have leaked through Plaintiffs' wells from one groundwater level to another, but Whittaker does not advance this theory as an example of a "release."

"leaching."[30] Both the Second and Third Circuits have recognized that because the term "leaching" is "commonly used to describe passive migration," *ABB Industrial Systems, Inc. v. Prime Technology, Inc.*, 120 F.3d 351, 358 (2d Cir. 1997), the inclusion of "leaching" within CERCLA's definition of "release" indicates that passive migration constitutes a "release." *Id.*; *United States v. CDMG Realty Co.*, 96 F.3d 706 (3d Cir. 1996). In *CDMG Realty*, the Third Circuit emphasized the term "leaching" in explaining the differences between CERCLA's definitions of "release" and "disposal":

> Most importantly, the definition of "release" includes the term "leaching," which is not mentioned in the definition of "disposal." "Leaching" is "the process or an instance of separating the soluble components from some material by percolation." [citation omitted]. Leaching of contaminants from rain and groundwater movement is a principal cause of contaminant movement in landfills, [citation omitted], and is the predominant cause of groundwater contamination from landfills, [citation omitted]. The word "leaching" is commonly used in the environmental context to describe this migration of contaminants. *See, e.g.*, Steven Ferrey, *The Toxic Time Bomb: Municipal Liability for the Cleanup of Hazardous Waste*, 57 Geo. Wash. L.Rev. 197, 207 n. 34 (1988) ("Leachate is liquid or water soluble contaminated substances that migrate away from the point source of contamination in groundwater or surface water, often influenced by rain and normal water table activities. Such a phenomenon is described as 'leaching' of contaminants."). Congress's use of the term "leaching" in the definition of "release" demonstrates that it was aware of the concept of passive migration . . . and that it knew how to explicitly refer to that concept.

CDMG Realty, 96 F.3d at 715 (footnote containing additional citations omitted).

The Ninth Circuit has never decided whether CERCLA's definition of "release" – including the term "leaching" – covers contaminant migration. In *Carson Harbor Village, Ltd. v. Unocal Corp.*, 270 F.3d 863, 878-79 (9th Cir. 2001), the Ninth Circuit held that passive migration does not constitute a "disposal" under CERCLA, but in reaching that conclusion the court specifically noted that the definition of "disposal," unlike "release," does not include the term

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[30]Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines "leaching" as "the process or an instance of separate the soluble components from some material by percolation." "Leachate" is defined as "the liquid that has percolated through soil or other medium."

"leaching." *Id.* at 878 ("[W]e can conclude that 'release' is broader than 'disposal,' because the definition of 'release' includes 'disposing' (also, it includes 'passive' terms such as 'leaching' and 'escaping,' which are not included in the definition of 'disposal')."). The appellate court also suggested that the inclusion of "leaching" in the definition of "release" may encompass passive migration, although that issue was not before the court: "If we try to characterize . . . passive soil migration in plain English, a number of words come to mind, including gradual 'spreading,' 'migration,' 'seeping,' 'oozing,' and possibly 'leaching.'" *Id.* at 879.

In light of the persuasive analyses of the term "leaching" in *ABB Industrial Systems* and *CDMG Realty*, the Court concludes that "leaching" includes the passive migration of contaminant and that, as a result, a "release" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 9601(22) has occurred at Counter-Defendants' wells.

D. Did Whittaker Incur Response Costs?

Whittaker contends that it has incurred recoverable costs in response to Counter-Defendants' well contamination because it has "undertaken an extensive and exhaustive search for other PRPs who may be responsible for some of the contamination detected in [the] wells." July 29 SGI ¶ 18.[31] As evidentiary support for this contention, Whittaker points to the expert report of G. Richard Rees. Rees is a hydrogeologist hired by Whittaker as a consultant. As part of his work for Whittaker, Rees conducted a search for "businesses that may have used perchlorate in the vicinity of [Plaintiffs'] wells." May 13, 2002 Expert Rep. of G. Richard Rees at 3.

In *Key Tronic Corp. v. United States*, 511 U.S. 809 (1994), the Supreme

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[31] Counter-Defendants do not dispute that Whittaker has undertaken such a search. Instead, they argue that the search was unnecessary because Defendant Santa Clarita already had done much of the work. This argument goes to the necessity of Whittaker's response costs and will be considered later, when the Court addresses necessity and NCP consistency.

Court considered whether attorneys' fees may appropriately be recovered as a CERCLA response cost. Although *Key Tronic* is not directly on point here because Whittaker has (at least so far) not identified attorneys' fees as response costs, the Supreme Court's analysis in *Key Tronic* is relevant because it also involved consideration of PRP search costs. *Key Tronic* held that CERCLA plaintiffs cannot recover attorneys' fees incurred in exclusively litigation-related matters but that costs (including attorneys' fees) incurred in connection with a search for other PRPs may be recovered. 511 U.S. at 819-21. The Supreme Court explained its result by noting that a search for PRPs serves CERCLA's statutory purpose because it leads to the identification of responsible parties and thereby speeds and encourages complete clean-ups.[32] *Id.*

Recent cases considering the recoverability of retained consultants' PRP search costs have cited *Keytronic* as support for the proposition that such costs are recoverable even if they serve not only a statutory purpose, but a litigation-related purpose as well. *See Sealy Connecticut, Inc. v. Litton Industries, Inc.*, 93 F.Supp.2d 177, 190-91 (D. Conn. 2000); *In re Combustion,* Inc., 968 F.Supp. 1112, 1114 (W.D. La. 1996); *Atlas Minerals and Chemicals, Inc. v. Mabry*, 1995 WL 510304, *105-*107 (E.D. Penn. 1995). In other words, the fact that Whittaker likely hired consultants to search for PRPs in the hope that it might one day sue those PRPs for contribution does not preclude Whittaker's recovery of its search costs. Although the Court will determine the precise amount of Whittaker's recoverable response costs at a later stage, the Court finds that under *Key Tronic* Whittaker has presented evidence sufficient to establish that it has

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[32]These same principles are inapplicable to litigation-related expert fees that are not directed toward identifying *new* PRPs. In *Calabrese v. McHugh*, 170 F.Supp.2d 243, 267-68 (D. Conn. 2001), for example, the district court held that expert fees were not recoverable when they were directed toward providing *additional* support for claims against already-identified PRPs.

incurred some response costs "closely tied to the actual cleanup." *Key Tronic*, 511 U.S. at 820.

E. Are Counter-Defendants Proper CERCLA Defendants?

This question is easily answered with respect to Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia. They are all current owners of the contaminated wells discussed above and thus fall within 42 U.S.C. § 9601(a)(1). July 29, 2002 Statement of Genuine Issues [hereinafter "July 29 SGI"] ¶ 10.

Castaic's status is much less clear. Whittaker does not contend that Castaic owns any of the contaminated well-facilities. Instead, Whittaker cites the Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Bestfoods*, 524 U.S. 51 (1998), which addressed the direct and derivative liability of parent companies as "operator[s]." Castaic is the sole owner of Plaintiff Santa Clarita, July 29 SGI ¶ 12, and Whittaker contends that Castaic is liable as an operator.

In *Bestfoods*, the Supreme Court first explained that a corporate parent can be derivatively liable if the corporate veil may be pierced under traditional corporate law principles. 524 U.S. at 63-64. Whittaker makes no veil-piercing argument, however, so this portion of the *Bestfoods* opinion is of little relevance here.

Bestfoods also explained that a corporate parent may be liable if it *operates* its subsidiary's facility - that is, if it directs the workings of, manages or conducts the affairs of the facility. *Id.* at 66-67. The mere fact that Castaic is Santa Clarita's sole owner is insufficient to satisfy this test. *See id.* According to Whittaker, however, Castaic may be held liable because it

> has been intimately involved in the management of drinking water supplies in the Valley, including acting on environmental and regulatory matters that were undertaken on its own behalf. [Castaic]'s laboratory has served as the water quality laboratory for most of the water purveyors in the Santa Clarita Valley. [Castaic] has had extensive meetings with DHS related to what DHS would approve in the form of treatment mechanics for perchlorate. Castaic works very closely with the local water purveyors, and is engaged in an urban water management plan.

Although this account of Castaic's activities is undisputed, July 29 SGI ¶ 13, it

does not constitute evidence that Castaic manages, directs or conducts the operations of Santa Clarita's facilities – its wells. *See Bestfoods*, 524 U.S. at 68 (key question is whether the parent company "operates the facility"). Perhaps Whittaker's argument here is a counterpart to its contention that the "Valley's groundwater" is a CERCLA facility, but the Court has already rejected that theory.[33]

Because Whittaker fails to provide any basis for holding Castaic liable, its motion as to Castaic must be denied. However, the Court will go on to consider the remaining elements of Whittaker's claims against Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia.

F. The Innocent Landowner Defense

Counter-Defendants contend that they are eligible for CERCLA's innocent landowner defense. In order to qualify as innocent landowners, Counter-Defendants must prove (1) that the release or threat of release of hazardous substances was caused solely by the acts of a third party, (2) that the third party was not an employee or agent of the Counter-Defendants, and (3) that the Counter-Defendants exercised due care with respect to perchlorate and took precautions against foreseeable third-party acts or omissions. 42 U.S.C. § 9607. *See also Servco Pacific Inc. v. Dods*, 193 F.Supp.2d 1183, 1197 (D. Hawaii 2002). This defense is construed narrowly to further CERCLA's remedial purpose. *Lincoln Properties, Ltd. v. Higgins*, 823 F.Supp. 1528, 1539 (E.D. Cal. 1992).

Counter-Defendants would bear the burden of proving this affirmative

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[33]Even if the Court did consider Valley groundwater a "facility," the Court could not agree with Whittaker that Castaic's actions relevant to Valley water quality mean that Castaic "operate[s]" the groundwater. Merely to state such a contention is to reveal its absurdity. Whittaker's argument would make anyone who works to assure water quality – *e.g.*, a federal agency that acts to force responsible parties to clean up a site – liable as an "operator."

defense at trial, and they must come forward with evidence sufficient to create a genuine issue of material fact as to the innocent landowner defense. *See Digital Control Inc. v. McLaughlin Manufacturing Co., Inc.*, 248 F.Supp.2d 1015, 1017 (W.D. Wash. 2003) (where non-moving party would bear the burden of proof at trial on an affirmative defense, that party must present evidence establishing a genuine issue of material fact).

1. *Caused Solely By Third Parties Who Are Not Employees or Agents*

The Court concludes that Counter-Defendants have presented evidence sufficient to create a genuine issue as to whether the perchlorate releases at or from their wells were caused solely by third-party acts. Dustan Campbell, Newhall's Superintendent, William J. Manetta, Santa Clarita's President, and Robert J. DiPrimio, Valencia's President, declare that Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia have not used, disposed of, or arranged for the disposal of perchlorate. Campbell Decl. ¶¶ 7-8; Manetta Decl. ¶¶ 7-8; DiPrimio Decl. ¶¶ 7-8.[34] They also declare that no employees or agents of the Plaintiffs caused the release of perchlorate and that the Plaintiffs do not have any contractual relationship with Whittaker. Campbell Decl. ¶ 9; Manetta Decl. ¶ 9; DiPrimio Decl. ¶ 9.[35]

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[34]These three declarations are attached to Counter-Defendants' July 29, 2002 opposition.

[35]Whittaker objects to these declarations on hearsay grounds because Campbell, Manetta and DiPrimio make these statements based on "personal knowledge and . . . inquiry of other management personnel" working at Newhall, Santa Clarita and Valencia. Campbell Decl. ¶¶ 7-9, Manetta Decl. ¶¶ 7-9, DiPrimio Decl. ¶¶ 7-9. The Court agrees that these declarants cannot introduce others' hearsay statements through their own declarations. Fed. R. Evid. 801. But the Court finds that under Fed. R. Evid. 807, the declarants' additional reliance on their own personal knowledge, and the familiarity with the Counter-Defendants' records and practices that their upper-level management positions necessarily entail, provide admissible evidentiary support for the declarants' statements that is sufficient to create a genuine issue of material fact.

Whittaker does offer some evidence that pumping at Counter-Defendants' wells may have helped draw perchlorate toward the wells, and that the structure of the Valencia and Newhall wells may have allowed perchlorate entering the wells close to surface level to travel down through the wells to the lower-level Saugus formation. Specifically, Whittaker's expert N. Thomas Sheahan opines:

(1) that pumping from Plaintiffs' wells likely caused an "increased vertical flow" of groundwater down from the Alluvial Aquifer into the Saugus Formation, Sheahan Rep. (attached as Exh. C. to the July 10, 2002 Vandenburg Decl.) at 35;

(2) that pumping from Plaintiffs' wells likely "induc[ed] lateral flow" in the Saugus Formation toward the wells, *id.* at 35-36; and

(3) that in the Valencia and Newhall wells, the "Saugus formation is hydraulically connected, by the perforated zones and/or gravel packs in [the] wells, to the overlying alluvial aquifer." *Id.* at 19.

As to point (3), Sheahan opines that the Newhall well in particular could act as a conduit for contamination traveling down within the well itself from the alluvial aquifer to the Saugus formation. *Id.* at 22.

Plaintiffs respond by pointing to evidence that:

(1) the Alluvial Aquifer *naturally* recharges the Saugus, even without any well pumping, *see* July 29 SGI ¶ 2, Ohland Rep. at 25 ("Groundwater in the Alluvial aquifer is . . . a source or recharge to the underlying Saugus Formation.");

(2) the *natural* flow of groundwater carries contaminant from the Whittaker-Bermite site to Plaintiffs' wells, *see* List Rep. at 8, Figures 11, 12 ("[D]ata show unequivocally that the general direction of flow of groundwater is to the northwest . . . ."), Todd Rep. at 8 ("[G]roundwater flow in the Saugus Formation in the vicinity of the Site is to the northwest."); and

(3) any transfer through the wells themselves would be quite minor or

insignificant compared to the natural recharge. Dep. of Dennis Williams (attached as Exh. H to the July 29, 2002 Gee Decl.) at ¶¶ 18:6-27:15.

Judge Levi considered facts quite similar to these in *Lincoln Properties*, *supra*, a case cited by Whittaker itself. In *Lincoln Properties* case, the owner of shopping center from which pollutants had been released sued to recover response costs from San Joaquin County. 823 F.Supp. at 1532. The shopping center owner, Lincoln Properties, Ltd. ("Lincoln"), claimed that the County was partly responsible because the contaminants discharged from the shopping center had leaked from the County's wells and sewer lines. *Id.* Although Judge Levi agreed with Lincoln that there had been releases from the County's facilities, *id.* at 1535-39, he held that the County successfully established its status as an innocent landowner. *Id.* at 1539-44. *See also Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. v. City of Lodi*, 302 F.3d 928, 946 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing *Lincoln Properties* and noting, in dicta, that "it is doubtful whether [a defendant] may be considered a PRP merely as a result of operating [a] municipal sewer system").

In considering the requirement in 42 U.S.C. § 9607 that to qualify as an innocent landowner the releases had to be caused solely by the acts of third parties, Judge Levi rejected a rule that would have made the defense unavailable to the County simply because the County wells and sewers might have been the site of quite minimal releases. The Court finds Judge Levi's reasoning in support of this conclusion persuasive and provides a rather lengthy quotation here:

> The phrase "caused solely by" is ambiguous, particularly when read in context of the entire section. . . . [T]he concept of causation is a subtle one in the law and has different meanings in different contexts. One could read the provision strictly such that virtually any evidence of a release from a defendant's facility would preclude assertion of the third party defense, since the release in such case would not be caused "entirely" by third parties. However, this construction, which is similar to "but for" causation in tort law, would eliminate the [innocent landowner] defense. The defense is provided to one who is already liable for a release. If the fact of a release amounts to causation then the defense is a nullity. Moreover, the provision contemplates that the defendant claiming the defense "exercised due care with respect to the hazardous substance concerned" and "took precautions." These aspects of the defense make little sense if causation is interpreted so literally as to forbid any contact with the hazardous substance which may have permitted or facilitated a release.

Id. at 1540. After considering several different interpretations of the Clean Water Act's third-party defense, the defense on which CERCLA's innocent landowner provision was based, Judge Levi adopted the following standard:

> [T]he court holds that "caused solely by," as used in CERCLA, incorporates the concept of proximate or legal cause. If the defendant's release was not foreseeable, and if its conduct--including acts as well as omissions--was "so indirect and insubstantial" in the chain of events leading to the release, then the defendant's conduct was not the proximate cause of the release and the third party defense may be available.

Id. at 1540-42.

Several district courts have adopted the causation standard announced in *Lincoln Properties*. *See Advanced Technology Corp. v. Eliskim, Inc.*, 96 F.Supp.2d 715, 718 (N.D. Ohio 2000); *United States v. Meyer*, 120 F.Supp.2d 635, 640 (W.D. Mich. 1999); *United States v. Iron Mountain Mines, Inc.*, 987 F.Supp. 1263, 1274 (E.D. Cal. 1997). At least one court has instead adopted a "but for" causation standard. *United States v. Poly-Carb, Inc.*, 951 F.SUpp. 1518, 1530-31 (D. Nev. 1996). And one court appears to have adopted a combination of both. *G.J. Leasing Co., Inc. v. Union Electric Co.*, 854 F.Supp. 539, 567 (S.D. Ill. 1994).

No matter which of these standards is applied here, the Court finds that Counter-Defendants have at least created a genuine issue of material fact as to sole causation. Specifically, Counter-Defendants' evidence that neither they nor their agents nor employees used perchlorate supports an inference that any release of perchlorate at the wells was not foreseeable to Plaintiffs. And Counter-Defendants' expert evidence that the effect of pumping from the wells was insignificant compared to the natural flow of contaminant supports an inference either that Counter-Defendants were not a "but for" cause of the releases or that their acts were "so indirect and insubstantial in the chain of events leading to the release" that the innocent landowner defense still should be available to them. *Lincoln Properties*, 823 F.Supp. at 1542 (internal quotation marks omitted).

2. *Due Care and Precautions against Foreseeable Acts*

The due care and precautions requirements lend themselves to a combined analysis. For example, the Second Circuit has explained that the precautions requirement "demands that the defendant shall have taken adequate precautions against actions by the third party that would lead to a release of hazardous waste." *State of New York v. Lashins Arcade Co.*, 91 F.3d 353, 360 (2d Cir. 1996). Similarly, Counter-Defendants can prove that they exercised due care if they "took all precautions with respect to the particular waste that a similarly situated reasonable and prudent person would have taken in light of all relevant facts and circumstances." *Id.* at 361 (2d Cir. 1996) (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 1016, 96th Cong., 2d Sess., pt. 1, at 34 (1984)). *See also Iron Mountain Mines*, 987 F.Supp. at 1276 (adopting *Lashins Arcade* standard). Such precautions would include "those steps necessary to protect the public from a health or environmental threat." *Lashins Arcade*, 91 F.3d at 361 (quotation marks and citation omitted). Whether Counter-Defendants exercised due care is a determination that must be made "in light of all relevant facts and circumstances," 42 U.S.C. § 9607(b)(3), and participation in the development of remedial plans is evidence of due care. *City of Emeryville v. Elementis Pigments, Inc.*, 2001 WL 964230, *9 (N.D. Cal. 2001).

In this case, Counter-Defendants offer evidence that they: (1) tested their wells for perchlorate contamination, (2) ceased operation of the perchlorate contaminated wells in the drinking system, (3) notified local government bodies of their decision to removal the wells from service, (4) participated in numerous meetings about the Santa Clarita Valley's perchlorate problem with state agencies and citizen groups, (5) participated in meetings with the Army Corps of Engineers regarding the Corps' plans to study and characterize the area's perchlorate pollution problem, and (6) filed this lawsuit to obtain capital necessary for removing the perchlorate pollution. Campbell Decl. ¶¶ 2-6 (for Newhall);

Manetta Decl. ¶¶ 2-6 (for Santa Clarita); DiPrimio Decl. ¶¶ 2-6 (for Valencia).[36] Counter-Defendants also offer evidence that their wells were designed and installed in accordance with applicable construction standards at the time, including pollution prevention standards. Decl. of Dennis E. Williams ¶ 3, ¶ 6, ¶ 10, ¶ 13.[37] Finally, Counter-Defendants offer evidence that even experts were not aware of perchlorate as a potential contaminant hazard until after the last of Counter-Defendants' wells was sited in 1988. *See* Goodrich Dep. (attached as Exh. 0 to July 29, 2002 Gee Decl.) at 46:7-9 (Question: "When you did the studies for these other contaminants [prior to 1997], primarily [volatile organic compounds], why didn't you undertake a study of potential sources of perchlorate contamination?" Answer: "We did not know whether perchlorate was – it wasn't on our radar screen."); Ohland Dep. (attached as Exh. P to July 29, 2002 Gee Decl.) at 154:10-14 (Question: "Was perchlorate contamination even considered a problem in 1986 or '88 for groundwater supplies, to your knowledge? . . ." Answer: "Not to my knowledge.").[38]

Whittaker contends that Counter-Defendants should have done more. For example, Whittaker faults Counter-Defendants for not exercising due care with respect to perchlorate before anyone (even Whittaker's experts) knew perchlorate to be a problem. Reply at 9 ("Plaintiffs cite to their conduct in 1997 and later, but completely fail to present any evidence as to their conduct prior to discovery of perchlorate in their wells."). But Whittaker cites to no authority for such a

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[36]Whittaker's evidentiary objections to the cited portions of these declarations are OVERRULED. The declarants' upper-level management positions and their statements that they have personal knowledge of these facts provide sufficient foundation.

[37]Whittaker's evidentiary objections to the cited portions of the Williams declaration are OVERRULED.

[38]The objection to this question in the Ohland Deposition as vague and speculative is OVERRULED.

requirement, and even recognizes in its own reply papers that "an innocent landowner is incapable of exercising due care with respect to a particular hazardous substances if the likely presence of that substance is unknown." Reply at 10. Whittaker's expert, James A. Goodrich,[39] opines that Counter-Defendants failed to exercise due care during the 1980s and 1990s because they did not develop "programs to manage their groundwater resources." Goodrich Rep. at 3. Goodrich does not explain, however, what such programs would entail or how they would even be related to the problem or potential problem of perchlorate contamination. *See id.*

Goodrich also opines that Counter-Defendants should have done more than simply take their wells out of service after discovering contamination. Goodrich states that other water agencies have taken "an active role in understanding and mitigating their groundwater resources problems." *Id.* at 14. Although Counter-Defendants do not provide evidence that they have begun to destroy their wells, *cf. Lincoln Properties*, 823 F.Supp. at 1544 (defendant took steps to destroy its wells "in a manner intended to prevent the possible flow of contamination through those wells"), they do proffer evidence that they have taken an "active role" in understanding and remediating the perchlorate problem. *See* Campbell Decl. ¶¶ 2-6; Manetta Decl. ¶¶ 2-6; and DiPrimio Decl. ¶¶ 2-6. For example, Counter-Defendants notified local authorities of the perchlorate problem, participated in meetings related to the Army Corps of Engineers study, and filed

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[39]Goodrich holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and an interdisciplinary Master of Science degree in Engineering Geology and Water Resources Engineering. He is currently an independent water resources and environmental consultant specializing in water resources management and strategic planning, groundwater recharge systems, conjunctive use planning, aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) systems, and seawater intrusion management. From 1987 to 1992, Goodrich was the Director of Basin Management for the Orange County Water District, and in 1992, he became executive director of the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority. Expert Rep. of James A. Goodrich (attached as Exh. F to the July 10, 2002 Vandenburg Decl.) at 1.

this lawsuit. This evidence is at least sufficient to survive Whittaker's motion for summary judgment.

Whittaker cites *Westfarm Associates Limited Partnership v. Washington Suburban Sanitary Comm'n*, 66 F.3d 669 (4th Cir. 1995), as support for its position, but *Westfarm* actually does little to help Whittaker's case. The Fourth Circuit did hold in *Westfarm* that "CERCLA does not sanction willful and negligent blindness," but this statement has little relevance here. 66 F.3d at 683 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). The defendant sanitary commission attempting to assert an innocent landowner defense in *Westfarm* knew that the contaminant PCE was being discharged into its sewer system, knew that its regulations actually allowed for such discharge, and knew that its sewers were cracked. *Id.* at 682-83. Yet the commission took none of the steps it could have taken to improve the situation – it did not mend its sewer pipes or even change its regulations to ban PCE dumping. *Id.* at 683.

The commission in *Westfarm* may well have been, as the Fourth Circuit held, willfully and negligently blind. But the evidence submitted by these Counter-Defendants supports a permissible inference that they were not. There is no evidence that Counter-Defendants expressly permitted contaminant releases as the *Westfarm* commission did. Instead, Counter-Defendants have proffered evidence that they took steps to protect the public – their drinking water customers – from contamination, and in light of all the facts and circumstances, they have at least created a genuine issue as to their innocent landowner defense.[40]

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[40]This conclusion also defeats Whittaker's motion for summary judgment on its HSAA claim. As both parties agree, HSAA "create[s] a scheme that is identical to CERCLA with respect to who is liable." *City of Emeryville v. Elementis Pigments, Inc.*, 2001 WL 964230, *11 (N.D. Cal. 2001). *See also Goe Engineering Co., Inc. v. Physicians Formula Cosmetics, Inc.*, 1997 WL 889278, *23 (C.D. Cal. 1997).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. It is DENIED as to Plaintiffs' nuisance claims and Plaintiff's CERCLA claims against RFI. It is GRANTED as to Plaintiffs' CERCLA claims against Whittaker and SCLLC in the following respect: Whittaker and SCLLC are liable for Plaintiffs' necessary and NCP consistent response costs.

Defendant Whittaker's Motion for Summary Judgment is DENIED. Whittaker has failed to establish that Castaic is within the classes of CERCLA liable parties, and Newhall, Valencia and Santa Clarita have proffered evidence sufficient to create a genuine issue on their innocent landowner defense.

The result reached on Whittaker's motion means that the exact nature of Plaintiffs' status as PRPs, and of Plaintiffs' claims against Defendants, remains unresolved. If Plaintiffs are themselves PRPs, then they will have CERCLA claims against Defendants only for contribution, and this Court will consider various equitable factors in allocating response costs. *See Pinal Creek Group v. Newmont Mining Corp.*, 118 F.3d 1298, 1301 (9th Cir. 1997) (claim by one PRP against another is for contribution); 42 U.S.C. § 9613(f)(1) (court should consider appropriate equitable factors in allocating costs). If, on the other hand, Plaintiffs establish at trial that they cannot be liable, then Whittaker and SCLLC will be jointly and severally liable unless they can prove that the harm they caused is divisible. *Carson Harbor*, 270 F.3d at 871.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATE: July 14, 2003

A. Howard Matz
United States District Judge

Exhibit 7:
Signal Article: Toxins in Well Prompt Concern

Print This Article

Toxin in well prompts concerns

Environment: Local groups suggest the general plan update needs to be rethought

By Natalie Everett
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June 14, 2011

Local environmental leaders said Monday that news of a Valencia well closing over contamination concerns raises new and troubling questions about the Santa Clarita Valley's supply of safe drinking water.

The Valencia Water Company announced Friday that one of its wells has been closed since August 2010, when routine tests found perchlorate, a toxic salt that can cause thyroid problems.

Perchlorate is used to manufacture rocket fuel, and munitions company Whittaker Corp. operated a plant on a 998-acre property at the center of the city known as Whittaker-Bermite. Whittaker Corp. is on the hook to pay for cleaning perchlorate out of the soil there and the groundwater below.

Perchlorate has been found in wells near, and in the soil on, the Whittaker-Bermite property.

Leaders of the Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment, Friends of the Santa Clara River and the local chapter of the Sierra Club said in a joint statement Monday that the perchlorate discovery should cause city and water officials to rethink their plans for future growth.

Tonight, the Santa Clarita City Council will consider adopting its first general plan update, dubbed One Valley, One Vision, which will guide everything from roads to housing development for decades.

The plan, along with the county's version for the SCV's unincorporated areas, calls for growth that could mean as many as 483,000 residents across the Santa Clarita Valley, almost double its current population of about 280,000. That growth has already prompted water availability concerns from locals.

Now, Friends of the Santa Clara River say the underground plume of perchlorate is spreading, causing a greater public health problem than originally thought.

"Continued pumping of the Saugus Aquifer could draw the pollution plume even further, resulting in greater pollution of this water source," Friends member Ron Bottorff said in the statement.

"The city must slow down and make sure the health of the community is protected."

The Saugus Aquifer is the deeper of two underground water reservoirs tapped for about 50 percent of the valley's water supply.

City and water officials say the closing of the Valencia well is not a supply problem; it's a curable treatment problem.

"Fortunately, the technology exists, the technology is proven and it is in use in this valley (to purge groundwater of perchlorate)," Valencia Water Co. General Manager Keith Abercrombie said.

Castaic Lake Water Agency General Manager Dan Masnada agreed.

"Every last drop of water we drink in this valley is treated in some form or fashion," said Masnada, who heads the water wholesaler that imports water from Northern California. "If someone is looking for water that doesn't have to be treated for one contaminant or another, they've got to go to the Sierra Nevadas for that."

SCOPE President Lynne Plambeck said the bigger issue is that perchlorate has spread further in the groundwater than expected.

"We're potentially contaminating the whole aquifer," she said.

Abercrombie said the contamination of the Valencia well was anticipated in a lawsuit settlement between Whittaker Corp. and local water retailers and Castaic Lake Water Agency, which buys and sells State Water Project water.

As for the city, officials there have no plans to rethink One Valley, One Vision.

"From everything that we can tell, (the well closure) doesn't really have a significant impact," said Paul Brotzman, the city's community development director. "We don't see any reason to change direction at this point and time."

http://www.the-signal.com/section/36/article/46477/

Exhibit 8:

Signal Article: Perchlorate Spread Worries State

Print This Article

Pollutant spread worries state

Official said treatment of SCV groundwater needs to be re-evaluated due to spread of perchlorate

By Natalie Everett
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August 12, 2011

A state health official said the treatment of Santa Clarita Valley groundwater to remove a contaminant should be revisited, and possibly expanded, in light of the spread of the substance.

Since perchlorate was detected at a Valencia well, local water agencies have been asked to step up the previously yearly testing at 12 local wells to quarterly testing as agencies re-evaluate the spread of the munitions-manufacturing byproduct in groundwater, said Jeff O'Keefe, an engineer with the state Public Health Department.

"We need to re-evaluate the containment of the (perchlorate) plume," O'Keefe told about 20 members of the Whittaker-Bermite Citizens Advisory Group on Wednesday. "There needs to be careful, thoughtful analysis of (the Valencia well). ... It can't be 'Let's slap another treatment plant on it.'"

The August 2010 discovery of 5.7 parts per billion of perchlorate in water sampled from the well at McBean Parkway and Valencia Boulevard was surprising, O'Keefe said. Six parts per billion is the level that the state considers safe.

Since August 2010, that well has been closed, and is no longer contributing to the valley's water supply.

Officials with Valencia Water Company, the retailer that operates the well, are conducting monthly testing. Those tests show levels have almost tripled in the well to 13 parts per billion in June, O'Keefe said.

"It seemed to move fast in the last six months," O'Keefe said.

2007 agreement

Perchlorate, a salt found to hamper human thyroid function, is believed to be spreading from the Whittaker-Bermite site, located near the junction of Bouquet Canyon Road and Valencia Boulevard/Soledad Canyon Road.

Munitions were manufactured at the site for decades. Perchlorate is a byproduct of rocket fuel and one of several contaminants on the nearly 1,000-acre property.

Its discovery in the well in Valencia raises new questions about efforts to rid the Santa Clarita Valley's groundwater of the salt.

Those questions include whether the pump-and-treat system should be expanded beyond two Saugus wells, dubbed Saugus 1 and 2, that re-opened after more than a decade in 2010 equipped with perchlorate-treatment facilities.

Valencia Water Company and Castaic Lake Water Agency both said in June, when the perchlorate finding was made public, that the spread of perchlorate was expected to happen eventually.

Officials with both agencies pointed to a 2007 settlement agreement between local water agencies, including Valencia Water, and Whittaker Corp., which is the company paying to rid groundwater and the Whittaker-Bermite site of perchlorate and other pollutants.

Location a mystery

Dan Masnada, general manager of the Castaic Lake Water Agency, said the settlement agreement laid out 11 wells to which the perchlorate plume may eventually travel in groundwater, and the Valencia well was one of them. Whittaker Corp. agreed to pay to remove the salt if contamination occurs.

There was no real way of knowing how far past the Saugus wells the perchlorate plume had spread in 1997, when perchlorate was first detected there, he said. Saugus 1 and 2 are located in the Santa Clara River bed much closer to Whittaker-Bermite than the Valencia well.

Masnada said detected perchlorate also shut down a well near Magic Mountain Parkway and Valencia Boulevard near the Valencia well.

Since testing is only done where there's a well, "We don't know if the plume had just passed that well, or whether it was right next to the Valencia well," said Masnada, whose agency sells wholesale water to local water retailers.

Most water used in Santa Clarita Valley homes is a 50-50 mix of well water and State Water Project water.

'Not in the drinking water'

O'Keefe said Wednesday night, during the citizens' group quarterly meeting, that the perchlorate discovery "really was a surprise to everyone."

"Those legal documents served a different purpose," he said of the Whittaker settlement. "From my perspective, the Saugus wells were the impacted wells. That was the project, that's what we believed were impacted. ... We didn't anticipate the plume spreading. We thought Saugus 1 and 2 would provide containment."

Masnada said the Saugus treatment plant might have been the sole groundwater remedy — if it had opened 10 years previously.

"But that's not the case, and we have to deal with the cards we've been dealt," Masnada said.

O'Keefe commended Valencia Water for its swift action in shutting down the well.

"Everybody is safe," O'Keefe said. Water from the well "is not in the drinking water."

Some members of the public, including Citizens Advisory Group members, said Valencia Water should have notified the public as soon as perchlorate was detected. The Valencia well is part of a water supply that serves between 4,000 and 5,000 people.

http://www.the-signal.com/section/36/article/49405/

Exhibit 9A:
Well 201 Perchlorate

Well 201 Perchlorate

Date Sampled	Result (ppb)	MCL (ppb)	
8/25/2010	5.0	6	
9/1/2011	Well 201 removed from service.		
11/22/2010	6.6		Monthly monitoring begins
12/20/2010	7.9		
1/24/2011	10		
2/17/2011	8.6		
3/24/2011	5.7		
4/28/2011	12		
5/26/2011			
6/20/2011			
7/18/2011			
8/22/2011			
9/19/2011			
10/24/2011			
11/14/2011			
12/19/2011			

Exhibit 9B:
Increased Perchlorate Monitoring for Threatened Wells

Perchlorate Results Since May 2011

Valencia's Well	Sample Date	Perchlorate Results (ug/L)	DLR (ug/L)	Frequency
N	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
N7	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
N8	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
S6	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
S7	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
S8	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
160	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
205	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
Q2	May-11	ND	4	Quarterly
Q2	Aug-11	ND	4	Quarterly
201	May-11	12	4	Monthly
201	Jun-11	13	4	Monthly
201	Jul-11	14	4	Monthly
201	Aug-11	14	4	Monthly

Exhibit 10:
New Modeling Required

lynneplambeck@access4less.net | Preferences | Help | Feedback | Sign Out | Use the previous WebMail

Web Mail

95% of 100 MB used. Upgrade
Space is low! [Empty Trash]

Email Folders [Edit]
- Inbox [1480]
- Drafts **[8]**
- Sent **[2548]**
- Trash **[11]** [Empty]
- Congrats [10]
- FCA **[32]**
- Ranch comments [16]
- Undeliverabl...

spamBlocker [Edit]
Virus Blocker

Message

‹ Previous | Next › | « Back to **INBOX**

Reply | Reply All | Forward... | Print | Delete | Spam | Move to... | More Actions...

From: "O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)" <Jeff.OKeefe@c... [Edit Address Book]
To: Lynne Plambeck <lynneplambeck@access4less.net>
Subject: FW: Valencia Well 201
Date: Aug 15, 2011 12:41 PM

FYI

From: Keith Abercrombie [mailto:kabercrombie@valenciawater.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 8:24 AM
To: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM)
Subject: RE: Valencia Well 201

Jeff,

Thank you for the update on the process going forward. We've been thinking along these lines and have already started discussions with the modeling folks. I will provide this information to them and then work to set up a meeting as you have requested.

Keith Abercrombie
General Manager
Valencia Water Company
(661) 295-6504
kabercrombie@valenciawater.com
Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: O'Keefe, Jeff (CDPH-DDWEM) [mailto:Jeff.OKeefe@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, June 22, 2011 6:16 PM
To: Keith Abercrombie; James Saenz
Cc: Wong, Karen (CDPH-DDWEM)
Subject: Valencia Well 201

Sorry to be late replying on this issue. I know you are anxious to install treatment at 201 to bring it back online and you wanted to know what would be the CDPH permitting requirements. After much thought and discussions with DTSC, they are a few things I would want to proceed with this project. Specifically, I would want an engineering report that addresses elements 1 through 4 in the extremely impaired source policy memo. http://cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Documents/DWdocuments/memo97-005.pdf

Although your perchlorate levels are still currently below the 3 x MCL level (which is one of the criteria), we have concerns about the future concentration at your well, and what would be the impact of operating Well 201 on other neighboring wells. As part of this evaluation, I will need some updated groundwater modeling to determine whether operation of 201 with treatment is consistent with overall regional goals to contain the perchlorate plume. I have concerns that Saugus is not containing the plume as originally predicted in the groundwater model done years ago, and would like a better understanding of how the plume bypassed

Saugus and migrated to Well 201. DTSC is in agreement with me on this. The model should be able to predict if treatment at 201 (along with the treatment of Saugus wells) would improve containment, or could its operation make matters worse for sources nearby. If the model cannot support containment by 201 and Saugus, then it would be best to leave it offline and pursue replacement water costs. There may even be a need to model operational scenarios to determine what would happen if 201 is operated while Saugus is down for maintenance or if it has a prolonged shut down to install VOC treatment at some point in the future. I suggest we have a meeting on this to discuss in greater detail.

Jeff O'Keefe
District Engineer
Metropolitan District
California Department of Public Health
Southern California Branch - Drinking Water Field Operations
500 N. Central Avenue, Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203

Direct:: 818-551-2044
General: 818 551 2004
Fax:: 818 551-2054
email: jeff.okeefe@cdph.ca.gov

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‹ Previous | Next › | « Back to **INBOX**

Exhibit 11:
Urban Water Management Plan Decision F043273

Filed 9/22/04; pub. order 10/15/04 (see end of opn.)

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

FRIENDS OF THE SANTA CLARA RIVER et al., Plaintiffs and Appellants, v. CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY et al., Defendants and Respondents.	F043273 (Super. Ct. No. 245365) **OPINION**

APPEAL from a judgment of the Superior Court of Kern County. Richard J. Oberholzer, Judge.

Law Offices of Stephan C. Volker, Stephan C. Volker and Gretchen E. Dent for Plaintiffs and Appellants.

Horvitz & Levy, William N. Hancock, Jon B. Eisenberg; McCormick, Kidman & Behrens, Russell G. Behrens and David D. Boyer for Defendants and Respondents Castaic Lake Water Agency and Santa Clarita Water Company.

Gatzke Dillon & Ballance, Mark J. Dillon, Michael S. Haberkorn and Heather S. Riley for Defendant and Respondent Valencia Water Company.

-ooOoo-

Friends of the Santa Clara River and the Sierra Club appeal from the denial of their petition for writ of mandate alleging an urban water management plan for parts of the Santa Clarita Valley was adopted in violation of the Urban Water Management Planning

Act (UWMP Act), Water Code section 10610 et seq.[1] Among the many grounds for reversal asserted is the failure of the urban water management plan to assess the reliability of the water supply obtained from two layers of an aquifer contaminated with perchlorate.

Certain aspects of the urban water management plan concerning the effects of perchlorate contamination on the groundwater supply can be summarized as follows. If there is a dry stretch, the districts plan to take more water from the Saugus Formation. If the perchlorate contamination impairs the supply of water taken from the Saugus Formation in dry years, the districts plan to restore full production capacity by treating the contaminated water. While the treatment facilities are being built, the districts have no plan to cover the reduction in water available from the Saugus Formation.

Thus, the plan's description of the perchlorate contamination and the method for addressing that contamination is flawed because it fails to (1) address the time needed to implement the available method for treating the contaminated water and (2) describe the reliability of the groundwater supply during that implementation period. As this gap in the reliability analysis is sufficient for reversal, we do not address the other challenges to the adoption of the plan.[2]

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL SUMMARY

I. Parties

Friends of the Santa Clara River is a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of California in 1993. Some of its members reside within the subject service area and are ratepayers. Sierra Club is a nonprofit corporation formed under the

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[1]All further statutory references are to the version of the Water Code in effect during 2000 unless otherwise indicated.

[2]The failure to address the other challenges should not give rise to any inference as to their merit.

laws of the State of California in 1892. These parties are referred to collectively as plaintiffs.

Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) is a public agency created and governed by the Castaic Lake Water Agency Law. (Stats. 1962, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 28, § 1, p. 208, West's Ann. Wat.—Appen. (1999 ed.) § 103-1 et seq., p. 487.) CLWA was formed to provide a supplemental supply of imported water to the water purveyors of the Santa Clarita Valley. Its area of wholesale water service covers approximately 195 square miles. CLWA contracts with California's Department of Water Resources for water from the State Water Project (SWP) and other sources, treats those supplies at its treatment plants, and delivers the treated water to water retailers within its area.

Newhall County Water District (Newhall) is a district formed by election under California's County Water District Law (§ 30000 et seq.). Newhall is a retail water purveyor serving an area of approximately 34 square miles and supplies groundwater pumped from wells supplemented by imported water purchased from CLWA. At the end of 1999, Newhall served approximately 6,758 connections, i.e., accounts.[3]

Santa Clarita Water Company (SCWC) is a California corporation and retailer of water. SCWC's service area includes portions of the City of Santa Clarita and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County in the communities of Saugus, Canyon Country and Newhall. SCWC supplies water from groundwater wells and imported water purchased from CLWA.[4] At the end of 1999, SCWC served approximately 21,100 connections.

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[3]On May 20, 2004, Newhall filed a request for withdrawal of its brief that did not explain the reason for the request but acknowledged that if withdrawal was granted, this court, in accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 17(a)(2), would decide the appeal based on the record, the opening brief, the briefs of the other defendants, and oral argument.

[4]The relationship between CLWA and SCWC was, at one time, more than that of wholesaler and retailer. (See *Klajic v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th

Valencia Water Company (VWC) is a California corporation and retailer of water. VWC's service area is approximately 25 square miles and includes portions of the City of Santa Clarita, the community of Valencia, and the unincorporated areas of Castaic and Stevenson Ranch. VWC supplies water from groundwater wells and imported water purchased from CLWA. At the end of 1999, VWC served approximately 20,865 connections.

CLWA, Newhall, SCWC and VWC are referred to collectively as defendants.

Defendants jointly caused the preparation of the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) under the UWMP Act to cover the service area of CLWA.

II. Sources of Water for the Santa Clarita Valley

Historically, the Santa Clarita Valley obtained its water supply from an underground water basin, or aquifer, that is about 84 square miles and is divided into an upper and lower level. The shallow level, called the Alluvial Aquifer, underlies the Santa Clara River and its tributaries. Water from this layer is obtained from wells up to 200 feet deep. Beneath the Alluvial Aquifer is a deeper layer of groundwater called the Saugus Formation. Water from the Saugus Formation is pumped from wells extending to approximately 2,000 feet in depth.

Based on historical production, the UWMP estimates (1) the Alluvial Aquifer will supply 30,000 to 40,000 acre-feet per year in normal weather years and 30,000 to 35,000 acre-feet per year in dry years, and (2) the Saugus Formation will supply 7,500 to 15,000 acre-feet per year in normal weather years and 11,000 to 15,000 acre-feet per year in dry years. At the time the UWMP was adopted, groundwater from the aquifer accounted for approximately 54 percent of the water supplied in the CLWA service area.

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987 [writ of mandate sought to compel CLWA to divest itself of its ownership of all stock of SCWC].)

Since 1980, imported water from the SWP has supplemented local supplies to meet community water requirements. CLWA owns three entitlements to water from the SWP that total 95,200 acre-feet per year.[5] In 1966, CLWA entered into a contract with the SWP for 41,500 acre-feet of water per year. In the 1980's, CLWA purchased an entitlement to 12,700 acre-feet per year of SWP water from a Kern County water district. In 1999, CLWA acquired an entitlement to 41,000 acre-feet per year of SWP water from the Kern County Water Agency and its member district, Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District.[6]

III. Proposal and Adoption of the UWMP

On Wednesday, November 22, 2000, defendants released a draft of the UWMP to the public for review and comment. CLWA indicated that public comments would be accepted only if received by it by 6:00 p.m., December 7, 2000.

The general manager of the United Water Conservation District sent a comment letter that expressed concerns about (1) the way the UWMP's draft presented existing and future water supplies, (2) reliance on groundwater banking projects that were unavailable to CLWA or years away from operation, and (3) the uncertainty of how the Saugus Formation will react to the higher levels of pumping proposed. In particular, the letter states:

> "In the legislation concerning Urban Water Management Plans, agencies are asked to consider existing and future sources of water. This is particularly useful to those using the Plan, since supply shortfalls can be

---

[5]This annual contractual entitlement represented about 2.3 percent of the 4.2 million acre-feet per year the SWP was contracted to deliver to 29 contracting agencies. The California Department of Water Resources contractual obligations to deliver water through the SWP, and the reliability of the delivery, is discussed in greater detail in *Planning & Conservation League v. Department of Water Resources* (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 892, 908, footnote 5.

[6]The agreement for the acquisition is described in *Friends of the Santa Clara River v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (2002) 95 Cal.App.4th 1373, 1375.

> recognized and future projects can be identified to supplement the existing sources of water. Our largest concern is that the draft of the Plan tends to combine existing sources with future potential sources so that it is difficult to establish where you are now and where you need to go. Thus, it is difficult to determine the present state of the supply and the timing of need for specific future projects. An example, which we will explain in more detail below, is the listing of various out-of-area storage projects as part of the year 2000 water supply (e.g., Figure 1-12). This approach implies that these projects are needed now (they are not) and that they could supply water to [CLWA] now (they cannot)."

On December 6, 2000, defendants conducted a joint public hearing concerning the UWMP. On December 20, 2000, the boards of the defendant water agencies held a joint meeting and approved the UWMP. CLWA submitted the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources, and the submission was completed on February 5, 2001.

IV. Lawsuit

On April 23, 2001, plaintiffs filed a verified petition for writ of mandate challenging defendants' approval of the UWMP based on alleged violations of the UWMP Act and the public trust doctrine. The County of Ventura also filed a petition for writ of mandate challenging defendants' approval of the UWMP. The two petitions were consolidated into a single case and transferred to the Kern Superior Court.

Plaintiffs' cause of action based on the public trust doctrine was dismissed without leave to amend as a result of demurrers filed by defendants. Plaintiffs' cause of action based on violations of the UWMP Act was heard on the merits by the superior court on January 21, 2003, and February 4, 2003.

On April 8, 2003, the superior court filed an "Order and Findings: Statement of Decision" in which it denied the petitions for writ of mandate.[7] Defendants filed memoranda of costs. Defendants CLWA and SCWC jointly requested costs in the amount of $59,179.04. Defendant VWC claimed $8,416.78 in costs. Plaintiffs filed a

[7]The County of Ventura did not appeal from the denial of its petition.

motion to tax costs that challenged the recovery of certain costs related to the preparation of the administrative record,[8] such as "the cost of copies, including Bates stamping ($49,203.77), offsite duplication ($132.84 and $430.45), binders ($1,175.84, $421.53 and $177.49), and [VWC's] administrative record charges ($4,191.31)."[9] The superior court heard the motion to tax costs on July 1, 2003, and awarded CLWA and SCWC costs in the amount of $55,469.72 and awarded VWC costs in the amount of $6,575.06.

Subsequently, judgment was entered in favor of defendants and plaintiffs appealed.

DISCUSSION

In 1983, the Legislature adopted the UWMP Act to promote the active management of urban water demands and efficient water usage in order to protect the people of the state and their water resources. (Stats. 1983, ch. 1009, § 1, p. 3556.) To achieve the goal of water conservation and efficient use, urban water suppliers are required to develop water management plans that include long-range planning to ensure adequate water supplies to serve existing customers and future demands for water. (§ 10610.2, subds. (d) & (e).) The plans must consider a 20-year time horizon (§ 10631, subd. (a)) and must be updated "at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero" (§ 10621, subd. (a)). The UWMP Act requires plans to address specific issues. (§§ 10631, 10632 & 10633.) It also sets forth the procedural steps that urban water suppliers must follow when preparing, reviewing, and amending

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[8]The administrative record of proceedings submitted to the superior court was organized into 37 three-ring binders and contained 17,766 pages.

[9]The invoice from Whitmont Legal Copying, Inc. to counsel for CLWA and SCWC in the amount of $49,203.77 for copies and Bates labeling appears to cover the production of 16 copies of the administrative record. After subtracting the $1,065.96 charged to generate and apply the Bates labels, the average cost per page for the copies of the administrative record came to approximately 16.93 cents (($49,203.77 − $1,065.96)/(17,766 pages × 16 copies) = $0.16934 per page).

their plans. (§§ 10640-10645; see generally Waterman, *Addressing California's Uncertain Water Future By Coordinating Long-Term Land Use and Water Planning: Is A Water Element in the General Plan the Next Step?* (2004) 31 Ecology L.Q. 117, 162-166 [overview of the UWMP Act].)

I. Standard of Review

In a mandate proceeding to review the decision of a public agency to adopt an urban water management plan, the standard of our review is set forth in section 10651, which provides:

> "In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence."

Although no published decision has applied section 10651, the statutory language is similar to Public Resources Code section 21168.5, which applies to some of the mandamus proceedings brought under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.

The role of an appellate court in reviewing an administrative record for a "prejudicial abuse of discretion" under section 10651 is precisely the same as the role of the superior court and, therefore, the lower court's findings of fact and conclusions of law are not binding on the appellate court. (See *San Joaquin Raptor/Wildlife Rescue Center v. County of Stanislaus* (1994) 27 Cal.App.4th 713, 722 [review conducted under Pub. Resources Code, § 21168.5].)

Plaintiffs contend that the defendants "ha[ve] not proceeded in a manner required by law" as that phrase is used in section 10651 and thus prejudicially have abused their discretion in adopting the UWMP. In particular, plaintiffs claim the UWMP does not comply with section 10631 because it (1) erroneously conflates existing sources with

planned sources, (2) improperly characterizes supplies that are merely potential as "planned sources of water available to the supplier" (§ 10631, subd. (b)), and (3) fails to evaluate adequately the reliability of existing sources of water, such as groundwater from the aquifers and imported water from the SWP. Plaintiffs also contend that many of the findings of fact made in the UWMP are not supported by substantial evidence.

Defendants argue that all of the deficiencies alleged by plaintiffs are merely claims that the weight of the evidence does not support the conclusions of the agencies. As it is not our function to reweigh the evidence, but to determine if there is substantial evidence to support the findings of the UWMP, the plaintiffs must fail if there is such substantial evidence. Defendants claim that such substantial evidence exists in the record. Defendants also seem to imply that since the UWMP is subject to modification at any time and must be reviewed every five years (§ 10621, subd. (a)), any deficiency is not prejudicial.

II. Reliability of Groundwater Sources and Perchlorate Contamination

Plaintiffs have raised a number of issues concerning the discussion in the UWMP regarding the quantity and quality of available groundwater. Some of the issues relate to the perchlorate contamination of the groundwater.

A. Testimony Regarding Perchlorate Contamination

To support their claims concerning the inadequacy of the UWMP's discussion of perchlorate contamination, plaintiffs cite the following testimony given before the Public Utilities Commission by Steven B. Bachman, a geologist employed by the primary water wholesaler in the County of Ventura who also does consulting work for the County of Ventura.

> "There is a significant area of perchlorate contamination to the east of the wells that pump from the Saugus Aquifer. The perchlorate has seeped into the Saugus Aquifer and has flowed westward towards the wells, shutting down 25 percent of the total Saugus Aquifer wells. [¶] … [¶]

> "The extent of the perchlorate contamination in the Saugus Aquifer is not yet known, largely because there is a lack of wells to monitor west of well VWC No. 157.… Perchlorate that is still in the soils at the contamination site will be 'a long-term source of contamination' that will continue to reach the aquifers as rains and runoff push the contaminants in the soil into the groundwater system.… [¶] … [¶]
>
> "The concentration of perchlorate in the production wells probably represents the leading edge of a much larger plume of higher concentrations of perchlorate. The total area of the Saugus Aquifer contaminated by the perchlorate has yet to be fully defined. We do know that the contaminant has migrated a minimum of 2 miles through the subsurface and over land to contaminate the vital pumping areas. (Exhibit 23.) Since the groundwater gradients in the contaminated area in the Saugus are towards the west, the contaminant is likely to continue to migrate further west and northwest. Time of travel from the soil contamination sites to the deep Saugus wells implies that the contaminant has been moving between 1 to 3 feet per day within the Saugus Aquifer. This implies that the perchlorate could impact [VWC's] well No. 201 as early as next year. Further down gradient is [VWC's] well No. 160."

Also, Richard D. McJunkin, a senior hydrogeologist with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, testified that increased pumping of water from wells near the contamination site will accelerate the flow of the perchlorate contamination.

B. Contents of UWMP

Perchlorate contamination is discussed in chapters 1, 2 and 6 of the UWMP. Chapter 1 of the UWMP is titled "Introduction and Summary." Section 1.6 of the UWMP describes the water supply, including groundwater taken from both layers of the underground water basin. Section 1.6A. of the UWMP contains the following summary of the quality of the groundwater:

> "Groundwater quality can be compromised by the presence of contaminants. Perchlorate was recently discovered in Saugus Formation groundwater at a site formerly occupied by an industry located in the area. Wells found exceeding the legal limit of this contaminant were shut down,

and a groundwater cleanup plan is being developed using proven treatment methods which can restore full production capability."

Chapter 2 of the UWMP is titled "Water Supply Resources." The introductory paragraphs in that chapter contain the following statements about groundwater and perchlorate contamination:

> "There is a range of opinion about issues such as the annual yield capability from groundwater basins. Accordingly, the [UWMP] recognizes that active management of resources may be necessary to achieve the projected supply. A number of management activities are thus described in this chapter, such as a water treatment program to remove perchlorates from the Saugus Formation. Many similar programs have been successfully implemented, including the water recharge and water quality management programs of groundwater in Orange County, which in recent years have enhanced the annual yield from this important source of local supply. Although there are water supply and water quality issues to be addressed in relation to groundwater supplies, the availability of active management options to address these issues creates a high probability that the annual yields discussed in this chapter can be sustained."

The "water treatment program to remove perchlorates from the Saugus Formation" is described subsequently in section 2.1A. of the UWMP as follows:

> "In addition to [total dissolved solids] concerns, water quality problems have been observed in Southern California recently that could affect groundwater supply availability, in particular, the local discovery of perchlorate. Perchlorate is used in the manufacture of solid rocket propellants, munitions, and fireworks, and can be treated and removed from groundwater. Aerojet has implemented biological treatment in Rancho Cordova, California and is re-injecting the treated water into the ground. The California Department of Health Services has not yet approved biological treatment for a drinking water end use.
>
> "An ion exchange process has also been developed that successfully treats and removes perchlorate. This process is called the continuous ion exchange system. The system has been successfully piloted at Jet Propulsion Laboratory and at a location in Main San Gabriel Basin. The treatment cost for this process is about $300 per acre-foot excluding the cost of brine disposal. Discussions are currently underway with the owners of the property identified as the source of the local contamination on groundwater cleanup. No perchlorate has been detected in Alluvial Aquifer

11.

wells to date, although some has been detected in monitoring wells located on the contaminating site."

These two paragraphs and the above quoted statement from the introductory materials are the only mention of perchlorate contamination in chapter 2 of the UWMP and its effect on the reliability or availability of water supplied from the aquifers.

Chapter 4 of the UWMP is titled "Reliability Planning" and does not mention perchlorate contamination or describe its effect on the reliability of the aquifers as a source of groundwater.

The description in chapters 1 and 2 of the UWMP of perchlorate contamination and its impact on the supply of water from the underground water basin can be summarized as follows: (1) An unspecified number of wells in the Saugus Formation have been shut down because of perchlorate contamination; (2) perchlorate has not been found in supply wells in the Alluvial Aquifer but has been found in monitoring wells on the contaminating site; (3) perchlorate contamination in water can be treated with an ion exchange process at a cost of over $300 per acre-foot; (4) defendants and the owners of the site contaminated with perchlorate are discussing groundwater cleanup; and (5) available options to address the perchlorate issues create a high probability that the annual yields discussed in the UWMP can be sustained.[10]

C. Matters Not Discussed in the UWMP

The UWMP mentions "a groundwater cleanup plan … being developed" (UWMP § 1.6A.) to address the perchlorate contamination, but it does not mention what stage of development has been reached or how much longer it will take to complete and

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[10]Section 6.4 of the UWMP summarizes the earlier discussion of the perchlorate contamination as follows: "The recent detection of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation is an example of prior contamination due to industrial chemical processes. The few wells affected have been shut down, effective treatment technologies have been developed, and a plan is being worked out to remove the contamination from the groundwater."

implement that plan.[11] Assuming the length of time needed to implement the plan is uncertain, the UWMP does not describe the factors that have caused that uncertainty.[12]

Timing considerations of other aspects of the perchlorate contamination also affect the reliability of the supply of groundwater. For instance, the UWMP does not state how fast the perchlorate contamination is spreading in either the Saugus Formation or the Alluvial Aquifer, how far it might reach within the 20-year period covered by the UWMP, or how the rate of migration is affected by factors, such as the increased use of Saugus Formation in dry years. To the extent that the answers to these timing issues are uncertain, the UWMP does not discuss how this uncertainty affects the reliability of the supply of groundwater. More specifically, the UWMP does not state how it reached the implicit determination that the quantities of groundwater set forth in the UWMP met the reliability criterion of 90 percent, i.e., there was a 90 percent level of certainty that those amounts would be available.[13]

The lack of information in the UWMP regarding how long it would take to implement the ion exchange process to treat perchlorate contaminated water pumped from the Saugus Formation or the Alluvial Aquifer stands in contrast to figure 1-14 in the UWMP, which sets forth a program implementation schedule for other programs related to water supply, such as (1) drilling new wells in the Saugus Formation (feasibility–6 months, design–3 months, construction & permitting–9 months), (2) negotiating water

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[11]As a result of the failure to describe the timing, the UWMP also does not describe plans to replace contaminated sources with alternative sources of water until the treatment option is implemented. (See § 10631, subd. (c).)

[12]For example, implementation of the ion exchange process may be subject to review under CEQA because the disposal of the brine created by that process may have a significant environmental impact and the CEQA review process would increase the amount of time needed to implement the treatment process.

[13]Section 1.7A. of the UWMP states that "The [reliability] criterion set for this [UWMP] is that there must be a water supply sufficient to meet projected demands 90 percent of the time, or in 18 out of the next 20 years."

transfer agreements (15 months), (3) water recycling, (4) water banking programs, and (5) desalination.

D. The UWMP Did Not Comply with Section 10631

Section 10631 specifies some of the mandatory contents of an urban water management plan. Under subdivision (b) of section 10631, a plan shall "[i]dentify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over … five-year increments" to 20 years or as far as data is available. Subdivision (c) of section 10631 provides:

> "Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following: [¶] (1) An average water year. [¶] (2) A single dry water year. [¶] (3) Multiple dry water years.
>
> "For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable."

Plaintiffs contend the UWMP fails to comply with section 10631 in that it does not evaluate adequately the reliability of the Saugus Formation and the Alluvial Aquifer as sources of water because the UWMP understates the perchlorate contamination and ignores the migration of that contamination.

When any water source may not be available at a consistent level of use, the UWMP must describe plans to replace that source with alternative sources. (§ 10631, subd. (c).) In this case, the Saugus Formation and Alluvial Aquifer may be sources that are not available at a consistent level because of the environmental and water quality concerns raised by the perchlorate contamination. Furthermore, the implementation of a process to treat water pumped from those sources cannot be implemented instantaneously. If the decision to implement a water treatment process is not made until a dry year has begun or until after the start of multiple dry years, the reliability of the water supply available during those dry periods could be affected significantly.

Accordingly, we conclude that the UWMP's description of the reliability of the groundwater supplied from the Saugus Formation and Alluvial Aquifer is inadequate under subdivision (c) of section 10631 because of the failure to address timing issues related to the perchlorate contamination.[14] Simply stating that a treatment technology is available and that a groundwater treatment plan is being developed without discussing when the plan may need to be implemented and the amount of time needed for its implementation leaves a temporal gap in the description of the reliability of the water source. This gap renders the UWMP legally inadequate.

Without a reliable analysis of the availability of water, the UWMP is fatally flawed. The public and the various governmental entities that rely on the UWMP may be seriously misled by it and, if the wrong set of circumstances occur,[15] the consequences to those who relied on the UWMP, as well as those who share a water supply with them, could be severe. The ability to modify and review the plan does not overcome the initial failure.

The judgment must be reversed as defendants did not proceed in a manner required by law in their preparation of the UWMP, thus prejudicially abusing their discretion. (§ 10651.)

III. Recoverable Costs

As the judgment against plaintiffs will be reversed, we need not address the issues raised in connection with their attack on the costs awarded to defendants, such as whether

---

[14]This holding can be restated in the language of section 10610.2, subdivision (d) as follows. Because of the failure to address the timing issues, the UWMP does not show that the defendants have made "every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in [their] water service sufficient to meet the needs of [their] various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years." (*Ibid.*)

[15]Those circumstances could include a prolonged drought, increased reliance on groundwater from the Saugus Formation, accelerated spread of the perchlorate contamination within the formation, and problems or delays in implementing the ion exchange.

defendants were entitled to recover the expense incurred for *additional* copies of the administrative record (see Cal. Administrative Mandamus (Cont.Ed.Bar 3d ed. 2003) Recoverable Costs, § 10.15, pp. 360-361 (5/04)).

DISPOSITION

The judgment is reversed and the matter is remanded to the superior court with directions to grant the petition for a writ of mandate vacating defendants' approval of the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan. Friends of the Santa Clara River and Sierra Club shall recover their costs on appeal from Castaic Lake Water Agency, Santa Clarita Water Company and Valencia Water Company. Newhall County Water District's request to withdraw its respondent's brief is granted.

_____
CORNELL, J.

WE CONCUR:

_____
VARTABEDIAN, Acting P.J.

_____
BUCKLEY, J.

CERTIFIED FOR PUBLICATION

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

FRIENDS OF THE SANTA CLARA RIVER et al., Plaintiffs and Appellants, v. CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY et al., Defendants and Respondents.	F043273 (Super. Ct. No. 245365) ORDER GRANTING REQUEST FOR PUBLICATION OF OPINION

THE COURT

It appearing that the nonpublished opinion filed in the above entitled matter on September 22, 2004, meets the standards for publication specified in California Rules of Court, rule 976(b), it is ordered that the opinion be certified for publication in the official reports.

_____
Cornell, J.

WE CONCUR:

_____
Vartabedian, Acting P.J.

_____
Buckley, J.

17.

Exhibit 12:
SCOPE Letter Regarding
Newhall Ranch Sanitation District

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

1-13-11

Attn: Executive Office
LA County Board of Supervisors
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Agenda Item # 25 – Inconsistency with Newhall Ranch Specific Plan
Please copy to all Supervisors

Dear Sirs:

It has come to our attention that, while the staff report for this agenda item correctly states the timeline of the formation of the Newhall Ranch Sanitation District, it also includes erroneous information and brings to light an agreement made between the Sanitation Districts and Newhall Land and Farming that is inconsistent with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. Further, it misinforms the Board as to the financial impacts of such an agreement.

We ask that the Supervisors, and particularly Mr. Antonovich, as our representative on the Board of Sanitation District 26 and 32, immediately investigate and set aside this agreement. We request that Board of Supervisors, as ultimate oversight authority for the approval and conformity of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, object to this agreement between the Newhall Land Co. and the Sanitation Districts. We request that the Board delay approval of this agenda item until this investigation is completed and the staff report is corrected.

We particularly object to these two sections of the staff report:

1. **"FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING**

   It is anticipated that the operation and maintenance of the District and its facilities would be funded through the imposition of service charges, which would be collected on the tax roll, and construction of the facilities would be financed by the developer for the Newhall Ranch project."

Without the construction of the Sanitation plant as required by the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, the public will bear the burden of the expensive clean up of chlorides required to comply with the Clean Water Act. This will entail a sharp increase in sewer fees to the general public.

2. **"IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)**

   This project will not have an adverse impact on current sewage services because the District will build facilities to serve all new developments within the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan area. In addition, the agreement between the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (SCV) and Newhall Land and

Farming allows up to 6,000 capacity units to be treated at existing SCV wastewater treatment facilities as needed during construction of the Newhall Ranch Water Reclamation Plant. SCV has sufficient capacity to accommodate the use of its facilities."

This statement cannot be made because the County is currently in the middle of analyzing the impacts for the first tract maps of Newhall Ranch. No certified EIR exists on either the Landmark tract or the Mission Village tract, which comprise approximately 6000 units. Further, there is not even a Development Monitoring System analysis for sewer capacity included in the Mission Village EIR as required by the Court Decision in 2003.

Background

The Mitigation Monitoring Plan of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan states that:
SP 4.11-1 The proposed Specific Plan **SHALL**[1] implement a water reclamation plant in order to reduce to specific plan's demand for imported potable water, The Specific Plan **SHALL** install a distribution system to deliver non-potable reclaimed water to irrigate land uses suitable to accept reclaimed water, pursuant to the Los Angeles County Department of Health Standards.
Mitigation 4.11-8 requires Newhall to pay for the cost of water expansion by paying for connection fees and **Mitigation 4.12-7** ensured the public would not have to pay for the development of Newhall Ranch by requiring that future tracts would have to be annexed into a sewer district.
SP 4.12-2 A 5.8 to 6.9 mgd water reclamation plant **SHALL** be constructed on the Specific Plan site, pursuant to County, State, and Federal design standards, to serve the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan.
SP 4-12-3 A Conceptual Backbone Sewer Plan **SHALL** be implemented pursuant to County, state and federal design standards.

Please note: The mitigation monitoring system does NOT say "may", it says, "**SHALL**".

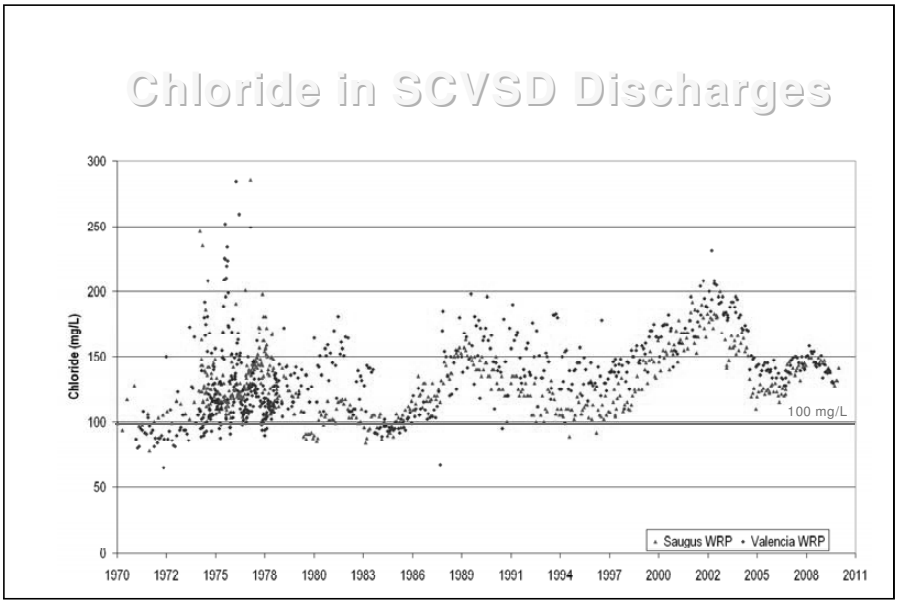
If the Sanitation Plant is not built in accordance with the mitigation requirements of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, the Plan cannot meet its requirements to provide non-potable water or to finance its own infrastructure expansion costs.

Further, the Sanitation discharge permit granted by the Regional Water Quality Board required reverse osmosis treatment for the effluent from this plant. By attempting to evade this requirement, Newhall will put the added burden of removing salts from the Newhall Ranch effluent on the backs of the public.

The CHLORIDE issue

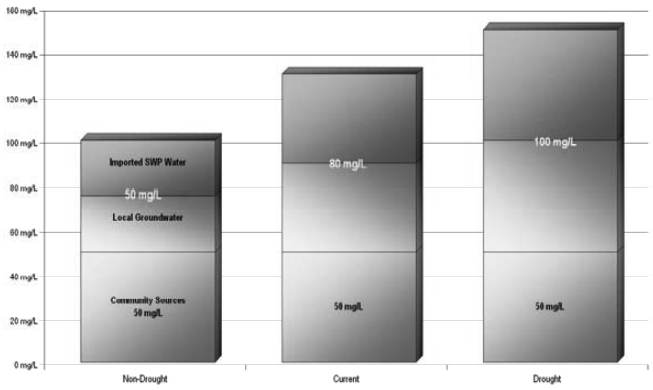
Currently the Sanitation Districts 26 and 32 in the Santa Clarita Valley do not comply with the Clean Water Act Act Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) effluent standard of 100 ugl for Cholride as indicated by the chart below supplied at a recent Sanitation District public hearing:

[1] Emphasis added to all "shalls" in this section



The Santa Clarita Sanitation Districts' failure to meet the Clean Water TMDL standard for chloride of 100mg/l in the Santa Clara River is a result in part due to the sharp and continuing increase in the use of imported State Water Project (SWP) water as seen by the chart below, (also supplied by the Sanitation Districts).

Chloride Sources During
Drought & Non-Drought Conditions



This problem is aggravated by high levels of chlorides in the well proposed to be used for these tracts, according to information found in both the Landmark and Mission Village DEIRs as indicated in the chart below. Therefore, if Newhall uses the Valencia treatment plant rather than building their own Sanitation Plant as required by the Specific Plan, the chloride levels in the effluent of that treatment plant will be substantially increased. Without the immediate construction of the Newhall Ranch Water Reclamation Plant, approved as an RO (reverse

osmosis salt removal system) facility, the high chlorides in the wells proposed to be used by this project in the chart below and the additional imported Nickels water will add to this load.

Water Quality Constituents of Concern

Secondary Standards:

(from Mission Village DEIR Appendix F4.8)

Parameter	MCL	DLR	Units	E-14	E-15	E-16	E-17
Chloride	250-500-600	NA	mg/L	75	88	89	74
	pH 6.5 - 8.5	NA	units	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.4
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	900-1600-2,200	NA	umho/cm	1240	1290	1390	1360
Sulfate	250-500-600	0.5	mg/L	340	330	340	340
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500-1000-1500	NA	mg/L	900	890	950	960

Conclusion and Questions

How does a side agreement between the developer and the Sanitation Districts fit into the planning oversight purview of the Board of Supervisors? How can the Planning Department substantiate that sewer service complies with the County Development Monitoring System or is consistent with the general plan or specific plans if developers make side agreements with the Sanitation Districts?

The agreement between the developer of the Newhall Ranch Project and the Sanitation District violates the conditions of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan and puts the Santa Clarita Valley in jeopardy of continued non-compliance with the Clean Water Act Chloride TMDL. We therefore strongly object to this agreement and ask that the Board of Supervisors take action to rectify this issue.

The public should not have to pay the costs of bringing the chloride level into compliance with an increase to their sewer fees. Thank you in advance for addressing these issues.

Sincerely,

Lynne Plambeck
President

Exhibit 13A:
Notice of Violation –
Valencia Water Reclamation Plant

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for Environmental Protection

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

May 27, 2011

Mr. Stephen R. Maguin
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90607-4998

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7010 3090 0002 1022 3817

Dear Mr. Maguin:

***NOTICE OF VIOLATION* - SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, VALENCIA WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (ORDER NO. R4-2009-0074 NPDES NO. CA0054216, CI 4993)**

Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (hereinafter Discharger or SCVSD, formerly referred to as Los Angeles County Sanitation District), discharges wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2009-0074 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054216 (Order), which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board).

The Order authorizes the Discharger to discharge up to 21.6 MGD of tertiary-treated wastewater from the Valencia Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter Facility). The Order sets forth waste discharge requirements, including effluent limits, and a monitoring and reporting program (MRP CI-4993) that apply to the discharges of pollutants from the Facility. This wastewater contains chlorides and other pollutants that can degrade water quality and impact beneficial uses of water, and that are defined as wastes under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal.Wat. Code § 13000 et seq.). The treated wastewater is discharged to the Santa Clara River, a navigable water of the United States.

MRP CI-4993 requires that the Discharger submit self-monitoring reports, discharge monitoring reports, and an annual summary report to this Regional Board in compliance with all Standard Provisions related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

Provision VI.C.8, on page 41 of the Order reads: "The discharger shall comply with the applicable TMDL-related tasks[1], and future revisions thereto, in Attachment K of this Order."

[1] The Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL was approved by the Regional Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the U.S. EPA, and became effective on April 6, 2010. The USCR Chloride TMDL Implementation Plan, including Task 17(a), was accommodated into Order No. R4-2009-0074 and NPDES Permit No. CA0054216 on June 4, 2009 and became effective on July 24, 2009.

Attachment K lists the TMDL tasks. Page K-3 lists Task 17(a).

You are hereby notified that the Discharger is out of compliance with requirements established in the Order and has violated California Water Code section 13383 for failure to complete Task 17(a) in Attachment K as follows:

- Failure to complete a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Discharger submitted a copy of a Notice of Exemption from the requirement to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration to the Regional Board on May 2, 2011. The Notice of Exemption does not meet the requirements of Task 17(a) in Attachment K because it does not constitute a programmatic EIR and it addresses actions to meet the conditional wasteload allocations (WLAs) not actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride.

- Failure to submit an adequate Wastewater Facilities Plan for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Santa Clarita Valley Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan) submitted by the SCVSD on May 2, 2011 is inadequate because it is not a plan for actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride of 100 mg/L. If the Facilities Plan was intended to comply with the conditional WLAs in the TMDL, it is inadequate because it does not provide the facilities necessary to allow application of conditional WLAs.

You are required to comply immediately with the following tasks:

1. Ensure that Task 17(a) in Attachment K is completed and the Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride are submitted to the Regional Board.

2. Ensure full implementation of all requirements contained in MRP CI-4993.

3. Submit a written response (1) confirming you have corrected these violations with a brief description of how you have corrected them, or (2) identifying when you will have completed correcting these violations and a brief description of how you will correct them. Submit your written response by June 27, 2011 to:

   Jenny Newman
   Chief, TMDL Unit 3
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Los Angles Region
   320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013- 2343

California Environmental Protection Agency

Recycled Paper

Pursuant to CWC § 13385, you are subject to administrative civil liability of up to $10,000 for each day in which the violation occurs plus $10 multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons. These civil liabilities may be assessed by the Regional Board for failure to comply, beginning with the date that the violations first occurred, and without further warning.

The matter may be referred to the Attorney General for further enforcement. In such case, the Attorney General may seek up to $25,000 per day and $25 per gallon. The Regional Board reserves its right to take any further enforcement action authorized by law.

In SCVSD's semi-annual status reports submitted on November 4, 2010, and May 2, 2011, SCVSD requested to use the reconsideration clause under Task 16 of the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation plan to revise the TMDL to incorporate the Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP). The intent of the reconsideration clause under Task 16 is to consider extending the implementation schedule to implement control measures necessary to meet final conditional WLAs, not to revise the conditional WLAs to accommodate the ACP, as requested by SCVSD. Therefore, Regional Board staff is hereby declining to recommend to the Board a reconsideration under Task 16.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jenny Newman at (213) 576-6691 or at jnewman@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

cc: Julie Macedo, Office of Enforcement, State Water Resources Control Board
Frances McChesney, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

Recycled Paper

Exhibit 13B:
Notice of Violation – Saugus Water Reclamation Plant

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for Environmental Protection

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

May 27, 2011

Mr. Stephen R. Maguin
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90607-4998

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7010 3090 0002 1022 3824

Dear Mr. Maguin:

***NOTICE OF VIOLATION* - SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, SAUGUS WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (ORDER NO. R4-2009-0075 NPDES NO. CA0054313, CI 2960)**

Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (hereinafter Discharger or SCVSD, formerly referred to as Los Angeles County Sanitation District), discharges wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2009-0075 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054313 (Order), which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board).

The Order authorizes the Discharger to discharge up to 6.5 MGD of tertiary-treated wastewater from the Saugus Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter Facility). The Order sets forth waste discharge requirements, including effluent limits, and a monitoring and reporting program (MRP CI-2960) that apply to the discharges of pollutants from the Facility. This wastewater contains chlorides and other pollutants that can degrade water quality and impact beneficial uses of water, and that are defined as wastes under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal.Wat. Code § 13000 et seq.). The treated wastewater is discharged to the Santa Clara River, a navigable water of the United States.

MRP CI-2960 requires that the Discharger submit self-monitoring reports, discharge monitoring reports, and an annual summary report to this Regional Board in compliance with all Standard Provisions related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

Provision VI.C.8, on page 40 of the Order reads: "The discharger shall comply with the applicable TMDL-related tasks[1], and future revisions thereto, in Attachment K of this Order."

[1] The Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL was approved by the Regional Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the U.S. EPA, and became effective on April 6, 2010. The USCR Chloride TMDL Implementation Plan, including Task 17(a), was accommodated into Order No. R4-2009-0075 and NPDES Permit No. CA0054313 on June 4, 2009 and became effective on July 24, 2009.

Attachment K lists the TMDL tasks. Page K-3 lists Task 17(a).

You are hereby notified that the Discharger is out of compliance with requirements established in the Order and has violated California Water Code section 13383 for failure to complete Task 17(a) in Attachment K as follows:

- Failure to complete a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Discharger submitted a copy of a Notice of Exemption from the requirement to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration to the Regional Board on May 2, 2011. The Notice of Exemption does not meet the requirements of Task 17(a) in Attachment K because it does not constitute a programmatic EIR and it addresses actions to meet the conditional wasteload allocations (WLAs) not actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride.

- Failure to submit an adequate Wastewater Facilities Plan for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Santa Clarita Valley Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan) submitted by the SCVSD on May 2, 2011 is inadequate because it is not a plan for actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride of 100 mg/L. If the Facilities Plan was intended to comply with the conditional WLAs in the TMDL, it is inadequate because it does not provide the facilities necessary to allow application of conditional WLAs.

You are required to comply immediately with the following tasks:

1. Ensure that Task 17(a) in Attachment K is completed and the Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride are submitted to the Regional Board.

2. Ensure full implementation of all requirements contained in MRP CI-2960.

3. Submit a written response (1) confirming you have corrected these violations with a brief description of how you have corrected them, or (2) identifying when you will have completed correcting these violations and a brief description of how you will correct them. Submit your written response by June 27, 2011 to:

   Jenny Newman
   Chief, TMDL Unit 3
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Los Angles Region
   320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013- 2343

Pursuant to CWC § 13385, you are subject to administrative civil liability of up to $10,000 for each day in which the violation occurs plus $10 multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons. These civil liabilities may be assessed by the Regional Board for failure to comply, beginning with the date that the violations first occurred, and without further warning.

The matter may be referred to the Attorney General for further enforcement. In such case, the Attorney General may seek up to $25,000 per day and $25 per gallon. The Regional Board reserves its right to take any further enforcement action authorized by law.

In SCVSD's semi-annual status reports submitted on November 4, 2010, and May 2, 2011, SCVSD requested to use the reconsideration clause under Task 16 of the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation plan to revise the TMDL to incorporate the Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP). The intent of the reconsideration clause under Task 16 is to consider extending the implementation schedule to implement control measures necessary to meet final conditional WLAs, not to revise the conditional WLAs to accommodate the ACP, as requested by SCVSD. Therefore, Regional Board staff is hereby declining to recommend to the Board a reconsideration under Task 16.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jenny Newman at (213) 576-6691 or at jnewman@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

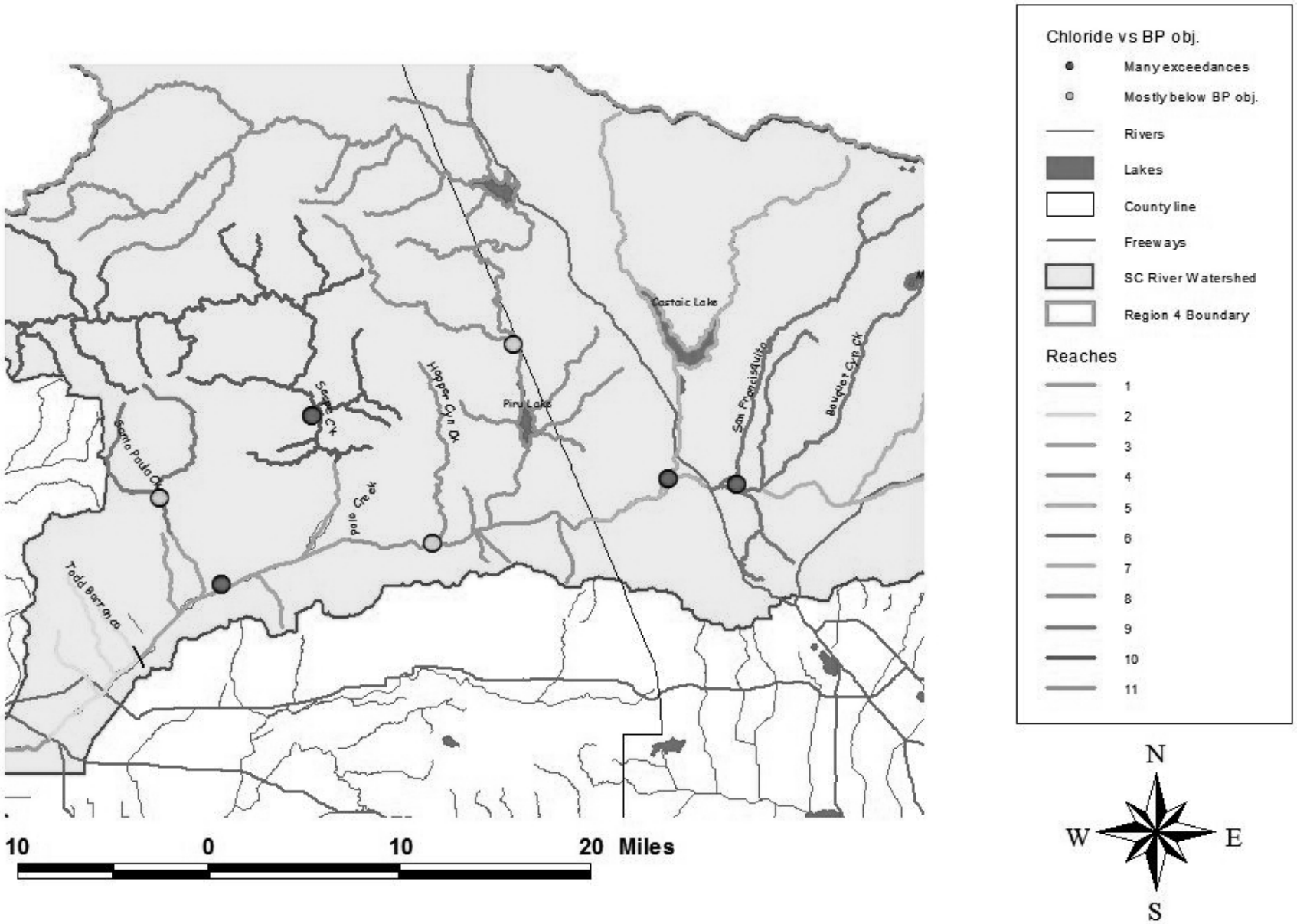
cc: Julie Macedo, Office of Enforcement, State Water Resources Control Board
Frances McChesney, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

Recycled Paper

Exhibit 14:
Materials Submitted on CD

Figure 11. Santa Clara River Averaged Chloride by Reach Since 1990



Attachment B to Resolution No. R4-2008-012

Revision of the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on December 11, 2008.

Amendments

Table of Contents

List of Figures, Tables, and Inserts

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Upper Santa Clara River TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by: The Regional Water Quality Control Board on October 24, 2002.
This TMDL was remanded by: The State Water Resources Control Board on February 19, 2003
This TMDL was adopted by: The Regional Water Quality Control Board on July 10, 2003.
This TMDL was revised and adopted by: The Regional Water Quality Control Board on May 6, 2004.
This TMDL was approved by: The State Water Resource Control Board on July 22, 2004
The Office of Administrative Law on November 15, 2004
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on April 28, 2005
This TMDL was revised and adopted by: The Regional Water Quality Control Board on August 3, 2006.
This TMDL was approved by: The State Water Resource Control Board on May 22, 2007.
The Office of Administrative Law on July 3, 2007.
This TMDL was revised and adopted by: The Regional Water Quality Control Board on December 11, 2008.
This TMDL was approved by: The State Water Resource Control Board on xxx xx, 200x.
The Office of Administrative Law on xxx xx, 200x.

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride
Problem Statement	Elevated chloride concentrations are causing impairments of the water quality objective in Reach 5 (EPA 303(d) list Reach 7) and Reach 6 (EPA 303(d) list Reach 8) of the Santa Clara River (SCR). These reaches are on the 1998 and 2002 Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) lists of impaired water bodies as impaired due to chloride. The objectives for these reaches were set to protect all beneficial uses; agricultural beneficial uses have been determined to be most sensitive, and not currently attained at the downstream end of Reach 5 (EPA 303(d) list Reach 7) and Reach 6 (EPA 303(d) list Reach 8) in the Upper Santa Clara River (USCR). Irrigation of salt sensitive crops such as avocados, strawberries, and nursery crops with water containing elevated levels of chloride results in reduced crop yields. Chloride levels in groundwater in Piru Basin underlying the reach downstream of Reach 5 are also rising.
Numeric Target (Interpretation of the numeric water quality objective, used to calculate the load allocations)	Numeric targets are equivalent to conditional site specific objectives (SSOs) that are based on technical studies regarding chloride levels which protect salt sensitive crops and endangered and threatened species, chloride source identification, and the magnitude of assimilative capacity in the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River and underlying groundwater basin. The TMDL special study, Literature Review Evaluation, shows that the most sensitive beneficial uses can be supported with rolling averaging periods as shown in the tables below. 1. Conditional Surface Water SSOs The conditional SSOs for chloride in the surface water of Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 shall apply and supersede the existing water quality objectives of 100 mg/L only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1. Conditional surface water SSOs for Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 of the Santa Clara River are listed as follows:

Reach	Conditional SSO for Chloride (mg/L)	Rolling Averaging Period
6	150	12-month
5	150	12-month
4B	117	3-month
4B Critical Conditions	130[a]	3-month[b]

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride
	a. The conditional SSO for chloride in Reach 4B under critical condition shall apply only if the following conditions and implementation requirements are met: 1. Water supply chloride concentrations measured in Castaic Lake are ≥ 80 mg/L. 2. The Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) shall provide supplemental water to salt-sensitive agricultural uses that are irrigated with surface water during periods when Reach 4B surface water exceeds 117 mg/L. 3. By May 4, 2020, the 10-year cumulative net chloride loading above 117 mg/L ($CNCl_{117}$)[i] to Reach 4B of the SCR, calculated annually, from the SCVSD Water Reclamation Plants (WRPs) shall be zero or less. [i] $CNCl_{117} = Cl_{(Above\ 117)} - Cl_{(Below\ 117)} - Cl_{(Export\ Ews)}$ Where: $Cl_{(Above\ 117)}$ = [WRP Cl Load[1]/Reach 4B Cl Load[2]] * [Reach 4B Cl $Load_{>117}$[3]] $Cl_{(Below\ 117)}$ = [WRP Cl Load[1]/Reach 4B Cl Load[2]] * [Reach 4B Cl $Load_{<=117}$[4]] $Cl_{(Export\ EWs)}$ = Cl Load Removed by Extraction Wells [1] WRP Cl Load is determined as the monthly average Cl concentration multiplied by the monthly average flow measured at the Valencia WRP. [2] Reach 4B Cl Load is determined as the monthly average Cl concentration at SCVSD Receiving Water Station RF multiplied by the monthly average flow measured at USGS Gauging Station 11109000 (Las Brisas Bridge). [3] Reach 4B Cl $Load_{>117}$ means the calculated Cl load to Reach 4B when monthly average Cl concentration in Reach 4B is above 117 mg/L. [4] Reach 4B Cl $Load_{<=117}$ means the calculated Cl load to Reach 4B when monthly average Cl concentration in Reach 4B is below or equal to 117 mg/L. 4. The chief engineer of the SCVSD signs under penalty of perjury and submits to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) a letter documenting the fulfillment of conditions 1, 2, and 3.

<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements
Santa Clara River Chloride</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>b. The averaging period for the critical condition SSO may be reconsidered based on results of chloride trend monitoring after the conditional WLAs of this TMDL are implemented.

2. Conditional SSOs for Groundwater

Conditional groundwater SSOs are listed as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Groundwater Basin</th><th>Conditional Groundwater SSO for Chloride (mg/L)</th><th>Rolling Averaging Period</th></tr>
<tr><td>Santa Clara--Bouquet & San Francisquito Canyons</td><td>150</td><td>12-month</td></tr>
<tr><td>Castaic Valley</td><td>150</td><td>12-month</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower area east of Piru Creek [a]</td><td>150</td><td>12-month</td></tr>
</table>
[a] This objective only applies to the San Pedro formation. Existing objective of 200 mg/L applies to shallow alluvium layer above San Pedro formation.

The conditional SSOs for chloride in the groundwater in Santa Clara--Bouquet & San Francisquito Canyons, Castaic Valley and the lower area east of Piru Creek (San Pedro Formation) shall apply and supersede the existing groundwater quality objectives only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source Analysis</td><td>The principal source of chloride into Reaches 5 and 6 of the Santa Clara River is discharges from the Saugus WRP and Valencia WRP, which are estimated to contribute 70% of the chloride load in Reaches 5 and 6. These sources of chloride accumulate and degrade groundwater in the lower area east of Piru Creek in the basin.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Linkage Analysis</td><td>A groundwater-surface water interaction (GSWI) model was developed to</td></tr>
</table>

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride
	assess the linkage between chloride sources and in-stream water quality and to quantify the assimilative capacity of Reaches 4A, 4B, 5, and 6 and the groundwater basins underlying those reaches. GSWI was then used to predict the effects of WRP discharges on chloride loading to surface water and groundwater under a variety of future hydrology, land use, and water use assumptions including future discharges from the Newhall Ranch WRP in order to determine appropriate wasteload allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs). The linkage analysis demonstrates that beneficial uses can be protected through a combination of SSOs for surface water and groundwater and reduction of chloride levels from the Valencia WRP effluent through advanced treatment.
Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)	The conditional WLAs for chloride for all point sources shall apply only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1. If these conditions are not met, WLAs shall be based on existing water quality objectives for chloride of 100 mg/L. Conditional WLAs for chloride for discharges to Reach 4B by the Saugus and Valencia WRPs are as follows: **Reach** — **Concentration-based Conditional WLA for Chloride (mg/L)** 4B — 117 (3-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum) 4B Critical Conditions — 130[a] (3-month Average[b]), 230 (Daily Maximum) a. The Conditional WLA under critical conditions shall apply only if the following conditions and implementation requirements are met: 1. Water supply chloride concentrations measured in Castaic Lake are ≥ 80 mg/L.

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride
	2. SCVSD shall provide supplemental water to salt-sensitive agricultural uses that are irrigated with surface water during periods when Reach 4B surface water exceeds 117 mg/L. 3. By May 4, 2020, the 10-year cumulative net chloride loading above 117 mg/L ($CNCl_{117}$) [i] to Reach 4B of the SCR, calculated annually, from the Saugus and Valencia WRPs shall be zero or less. [i] $CNCl_{117} = Cl_{(Above\ 117)} - Cl_{(Below\ 117)} - Cl_{(Export\ Ews)}$ Where: $Cl_{(Above\ 117)}$ = [WRP Cl Load[1]/Reach 4B Cl Load[2]] * [Reach 4B Cl $Load_{>117}$[3]] $Cl_{(Below\ 117)}$ = [WRP Cl Load[1]/Reach 4B Cl Load[2]] * [Reach 4B Cl $Load_{<=117}$[4]] $Cl_{(Export\ EWs)}$ = Cl Load Removed by Extraction Wells [1] WRP Cl Load is determined as the monthly average Cl concentration multiplied by the monthly average flow measured at the Valencia WRP. [2] Reach 4B Cl Load is determined as the monthly average Cl concentration at SCVSD Receiving Water Station RF multiplied by the monthly average flow measured at USGS Gauging Station 11109000 (Las Brisas Bridge). [3] Reach 4B Cl $Load_{>117}$ means the calculated Cl load to Reach 4B when monthly average Cl concentration in Reach 4B is above 117 mg/L. [4] Reach 4B Cl $Load_{<=117}$ means the calculated Cl load to Reach 4B when monthly average Cl concentration in Reach 4B is below or equal to 117 mg/L. 4. The chief engineer of the SCVSD signs under penalty of perjury and submits to the Regional Board a letter documenting the fulfillment of conditions 1, 2, and 3. b. The averaging period for the critical condition WLA may be reconsidered based on results of chloride trend monitoring after the conditional WLAs of this TMDL are implemented.

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride
	Discharges to Reaches 5 and 6 by the Saugus and Valencia WRPs will have final concentration-based and mass-based conditional WLAs for chloride based on conditional SSOs as follows:

WRP	Concentration-based Conditional WLA for Chloride (mg/L)	Mass-based Conditional WLA for Chloride (pounds/day)
Saugus	150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)	Q_{Design}*150 mg/L*8.34 (12-month Average)
Valencia	150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)	Q_{Design}*150 mg/L*8.34 – AF_{RO} (12-month Average)

Where Q_{design} is the design capacity of WRPs in units of million gallons per day (MGD), AF_{RO} is the chloride mass loading adjustment factor for operation of reverse osmosis (RO) facilities, where:

If RO facilities are operated at ≥ 50% Capacity Factor[a] in preceding 12 months

$$AF_{RO} = 0$$

If RO facilities are operated at < 50% Capacity Factor[b] in preceding 12 months

$$AF_{RO} = (50\% \text{ Capacity Factor} - \%\text{RO Capacity}) * ChlorideLoadRO^{c}$$

[a] Capacity Factor is based on 3 MGD of recycled water treated with RO, 90% of the time.
[b] If operation of RO facilities at <50% rated capacity is the result of conditions that are outside the control of SCVSD, then under the discretion of the Executive Officer of the Regional Board, the AF_{RO} may be set to 0.
[c] Chloride load reduction is based on operation of a RO treatment plant treating 3 MGD of recycled water with chloride concentration of 50 mg/L + Water Supply Chloride. Assumes operational capacity factor of 90% and RO membrane chloride

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride
	rejection rate of 95%. Determination of chloride load based on the following: $ChlorideLoadRO = 90\% \times [(Q_{RO} \times C_{WRP} \times 8.34) \times r] \times \left(30 Days / Month \right)$ Where: Q_{RO} = 3 MGD of recycled water treated with RO C_{WRP} = Chloride concentration in water supply + 50 mg/L r = % Reverse Osmosis chloride rejection (95% or 0.95) 8.34 = Conversion factor (ppd/(mg/L*MGD)) The final WLAs for TDS and sulfate are equal to existing surface water and groundwater quality objectives for TDS and sulfate in Tables 3-8 and 3-10 of the Basin Plan. The Regional Board may revise the final WLAs based on review of trend monitoring data as detailed in the monitoring section of this Basin Plan amendment. Other minor NPDES discharges (as defined in Table 4-1 of the Basin Plan) receive conditional WLAs. The conditional WLA for these point sources is as follows: **Reach** — **Concentration-based Conditional WLA for Chloride (mg/L)** 6 — 150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum) 5 — 150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum) 4B — 117 (3-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum) Other major NPDES discharges (as defined in Table 4-1 of the Basin Plan) receive WLAs equal to 100 mg/L. The Regional Board may consider assigning conditional WLAs to other major dischargers based on an analysis of the downstream increase in net chloride loading to surface water and groundwater as a result of implementation of conditional WLAs.
Load Allocation	The source analysis indicates nonpoint sources are not a major source of

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride
(for non point sources)	chloride. The conditional LAs for these nonpoint sources are as below: **Reach** — **Concentration-based Conditional LA for Chloride (mg/L)** 6 — 150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum) 5 — 150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum) 4B — 117 (3-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum) The conditional LAs shall apply only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1. If these conditions are not met, LAs are based on existing water quality objectives of 100 mg/L.

Implementation	Refer to Table 7-6.2. *Implementation of Upper Santa Clara River Conditional Site Specific Objectives for Chloride* In accordance with Regional Board resolution 97-002, the Regional Board and stakeholders have developed an integrated watershed plan to address chloride impairments and protect beneficial uses of surface waters and groundwater basins underlying Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 of the Santa Clara River. The plan involves: 1) Reducing chloride loads and/or increasing chloride exports from the USCR watershed through implementation of advanced treatment (RO) of a portion of the effluent from the Valencia WRP. The advanced treated effluent will be discharged into Reach 4B or blended with extracted groundwater from the Piru Basin underlying Reach 4B and discharged into Reach 4A. The resultant brine from the advanced treatment process will be disposed in a legal and environmentally sound manner. 2) Implementing the conditional SSOs for chloride in surface waters and underlying groundwater basins of the USCR watershed provided in Chapter 3. The watershed chloride reduction plan will be implemented through NPDES permits for the Valencia WRP and a new NPDES permit for discharge into Reach 4A. The conditional SSOs for chloride in the USCR watershed shall apply and supersede the regional water quality objectives only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation and reduce chloride loading in accordance with the following table:

Water Supply Chloride[1]	**Chloride Load Reductions[2]**
40 mg/L	58,000 lbs per month
50 mg/L	64,000 lbs per month
60 mg/L	71,000 lbs per month
70 mg/L	77,000 lbs per month
80 mg/L	83,000 lbs per month
90 mg/L	90,000 lbs per month
100 mg/L	96,000 lbs per month

[1] Based on measured chloride of the State Water Project (SWP) water stored in Castaic Lake.
[2] Chloride load reduction is based on operation of a RO treatment plant treating 3 MGD of recycled water with chloride concentration of 50 mg/L + Water Supply Chloride. Assumes operational capacity factor of 90% and RO membrane chloride rejection rate of 95%. Determination of

chloride load based on the following:

$$ChlorideLoad = 90\% \times \left[\left(Q_{RO} \times C_{WRP} \times 8.34\right) \times r\right] \times \left(30 Days / Month\right)$$

where r = % chloride rejection (95%)
Q_{RO} = 3 MGD of recycled water treated with RO
C_{WRP} = SWP Cl + 50 mg/L

Conditional WLAs

Conditional WLAs for the Saugus and Valencia WRPs will be implemented through effluent limits, receiving water limits and monitoring requirements in NPDES permits. Conditional WLAs for Reach 4B will be implemented as receiving water limits. Conditional WLAs for Reaches 5 and 6 will be implemented as effluent limits.

The implementation plan proposes that during the period of TMDL implementation, compliance for the WRPs' effluent limits will be evaluated in accordance with interim WLAs.

Saugus WRP:

The interim WLA for chloride is equal to the interim limit for chloride specified in order No. R4-04-004. The interim WLA for TDS is 1000 mg/L as an annual average. The interim WLA for sulfate is 450 mg/L as an annual average. These interim WLAs shall apply as interim end-of-pipe effluent limits, interim groundwater limits, and interim limits in the Non-NPDES WDR for recycled water uses from the Saugus WRP instead of existing water quality objectives.

Valencia WRP:

The interim WLA for chloride is equal to the interim limit for chloride specified in order No. R4-04-004. The interim WLA for TDS is 1000 mg/L as an annual average. The interim WLA for sulfate is 450 mg/L as an annual average. These interim WLAs shall apply as interim end-of-pipe effluent limits, interim groundwater limits, and interim limits in the Non-NPDES WDR for recycled water uses from the Valencia WRP instead of existing water quality objectives.

Other Major NPDES Permits (including Newhall Ranch WRP):

The Regional Board may consider assigning conditional WLAs for other major NPDES permits, including the Newhall Ranch WRP, pending implementation of a chloride mass removal quantity that is proportional to

	mass based chloride removal required for the Valencia WRP. <u>Supplemental Water released to Reach 6 of Santa Clara River:</u> In order to accommodate the discharge of supplemental water to Reach 6, interim WLAs are provided for sulfate of 450 mg/L and TDS of 1000 mg/L as annual averages. The final WLAs are equal to the existing water quality objectives for sulfate and TDS in Table 3-8 of the Basin Plan. The Regional Board may revise the final WLA based on review of trend monitoring data as detailed in the monitoring section of this Basin Plan amendment.
Monitoring	NPDES monitoring: NPDES Permittees will conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate monitoring to ensure that water quality objectives are being met. Trend monitoring: The SCVSD will submit a monitoring plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved, water quality objectives are being met, and downstream groundwater and surface water quality is not degraded due to implementation of compliance measures. The SCVSD monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater and identify representative wells to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer in the following locations: (a) Shallow alluvium layer in east Piru Basin, (b) San Pedro Formation in east Piru Basin, and (c) groundwater basins under Reaches 5 and 6, which shall be equivalent or greater than existing groundwater monitoring required by NPDES permits for Saugus and Valencia WRPs. The monitoring plan shall also include a plan for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring for surface water for Reaches 4B, 5 and 6. The monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per month for surface water. The plan should propose a monitoring schedule that extends beyond the completion date of this TMDL to evaluate impacts of compliance measures to downstream groundwater and surface water quality. This TMDL shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to implementation of compliance measures. Trend monitoring: The Reach 4A Permittee will submit a monitoring plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved, water quality objectives are being met, and downstream groundwater and surface water quality is not degraded due to implementation of compliance measures. The Reach 4A permittee monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater and identify representative wells to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer in the

	following locations (a) Fillmore Basin, and (b) Santa Paula Basin. The monitoring plan shall also include a plan for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring for surface water for Reaches 3 and 4A. The monitoring plan should include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per month for surface water. The plan should propose a monitoring schedule that shall extend beyond the completion date of this TMDL to evaluate impacts of compliance measures to downstream groundwater and surface water quality. This TMDL shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to implementation of compliance measures.
Margin of Safety	An implicit margin of safety is incorporated through conservative model assumptions and chloride mass balance analysis. The model is an integrated groundwater surface water model which shows that chloride discharged from the WRPs accumulates in the east Piru Basin. Further mass balance analysis shows that the chloride mass removed from the Piru Basin exceeds the chloride loaded into the Piru Basin from implementation of the conditional SSOs.
Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions	During dry weather conditions, less surface flow is available to dilute effluent discharge, groundwater pumping rates for agricultural purposes are higher, groundwater discharge is lower, poorer quality groundwater may be drawn into the aquifer, and evapotranspiration effects are greater than in wet weather conditions. During drought, reduced surface flow and increased groundwater extraction continues through several seasons with greater impacts on groundwater resources and discharges. Dry and critically dry periods affecting the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Valleys reduce fresh-water flow into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and result in higher than normal chloride concentrations in the State Water Project supply within the California aqueduct system. These increased chloride levels are transferred to the upper Santa Clara River. This critical condition is defined as when water supply concentrations measured in Castaic Lake are $\geq$ 80 mg/L. These critical conditions were included in the GSWI model to determine appropriate allocations and implementation scenarios for the TMDL.

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation **Implementation Tasks**	**Completion Date**
1. Alternate Water Supply a) Should (1) the in-river concentration at Blue Cut, the Reach 4B boundary, exceed the conditional SSO of 117 mg/L, measured for the purposes of this TMDL as a rolling three-month average, (2) each agricultural diverter provide records of the diversion dates and amounts to the Regional Board and Santa Clarita Valley County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (SCVSD) for at least 2 years after the effective date of the TMDL and (3) each agricultural diverter provides photographic evidence that diverted water is applied to avocado, strawberry or other chloride sensitive crop and evidence of a water right to divert, then the SCVSD will be responsible for providing an alternative water supply, negotiating the delivery of alternative water by a third party, or providing fiscal remediation to be quantified in negotiations between the SCVSD and the agricultural diverter at the direction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board until such time as the in-river chloride concentrations do not exceed the conditional SSO. b) Should the instream concentration exceed 230 mg/L more than two times in the three year period, the discharger identified by the Regional Board Executive Officer shall be required to submit, within ninety days of a request by the Regional Board Executive Officer, a workplan for an accelerated schedule to reduce chloride discharges.	Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2005)
2. Progress reports will be submitted by the SCVSD to Regional Board staff on a semiannual basis from the effective date of the TMDL for tasks 4, 6, and 7, and on an annual basis for Tasks 5 and 11. Progress reports will be submitted by the Reach 4A Permittee to Regional Board staff on an annual basis for Task 12.	Semiannually and annually
3. Chloride Source Identification/Reduction, Pollution Prevention and Public Outreach Plan: Six months after the effective date of the TMDL, the SCVSD will submit a plan to the Regional Board that addresses measures taken and planned to be taken to quantify and control sources of chloride, including, but not limited to: execute community-wide outreach programs, which were developed based on the pilot outreach efforts conducted by the SCVSD, assess potential incentive/disincentive programs for residential self-regenerating water softeners, and other measures that may be effective in	6 months after Effective Date of TMDL (11/04/2005)

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
controlling chloride. The SCVSD shall develop and implement the source reduction/pollution prevention and public outreach program, and report results annually thereafter to the Regional Board. Chloride sources from imported water supplies will be assessed. The assessment will include conditions of drought and low rainfall, and will analyze the alternatives for reducing this source.	
4. The SCVSD will convene a technical advisory committee or committees (TAC(s)) in cooperation with the Regional Board to review literature develop a methodology for assessment, and provide recommendations with detailed timelines and task descriptions to support any needed changes to the time schedule for evaluation of appropriate chloride threshold for Task 6. The Regional Board, at a public hearing will re-evaluate the schedule for Task 6 and subsequent linked tasks based on input from the TAC(s), along with Regional Board staff analysis and assessment consistent with state and federal law, as to the types of studies needed and the time needed to conduct the necessary scientific studies to determine the appropriate chloride threshold for the protection of salt sensitive agricultural uses, and will take action to amend the schedule if there is sufficient technical justification.	12 months after Effective Date (05/04/2006)
5. Groundwater/Surface Water Interaction Model: The SCVSD will solicit proposals, collect data, develop a model in cooperation with the Regional Board, obtain peer review, and report results. The impact of source waters and reclaimed water plans on achieving the water quality objective and protecting beneficial uses, including impacts on underlying groundwater quality, will also be assessed and specific recommendations for management developed for Regional Board consideration. The purpose of the modeling and sampling effort is to determine the interaction between surface water and groundwater as it may affect the loading of chloride from groundwater and its linkage to surface water quality.	2.5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (11/20/2007)
6. Evaluation of Appropriate Chloride Threshold for the Protection of Sensitive Agricultural Supply Use and Endangered Species Protection: The SCVSD will prepare and submit a report on endangered species protection thresholds. The SCVSD will also prepare and submit a report presenting the results of the evaluation of chloride thresholds for salt sensitive agricultural uses, which shall consider the impact of drought and low rainfall conditions and the associated increase in imported water concentrations on downstream crops utilizing the result of Task 5.	2.5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (11/20/2007)

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
7. Develop SSO for Chloride for Sensitive Agriculture: The SCVSD will solicit proposals and develop technical analyses upon which the Regional Board may base a Basin Plan amendment. 8. Develop Anti-Degradation Analysis for Revision of Chloride Objective by SSO: The SCVSD will solicit proposals and develop draft anti-degradation analysis for Regional Board consideration. 9. Develop a pre-planning report on conceptual compliance measures to meet different hypothetical final conditional wasteload allocations. The SCVSD shall solicit proposals and develop and submit a report to the Regional Board that identifies potential chloride control measures and costs based on different hypothetical scenarios for chloride SSOs and final conditional wasteload allocations.	2.8 years after Effective Date of TMDL (02/20/2008)
10. a) Preparation and Consideration of a Basin Plan Amendment (BPA) to revise the chloride objective by the Regional Board. b) Evaluation of Alternative Water Supplies for Agricultural Beneficial Uses: The SCVSD will quantify water needs, identify alternative water supplies, evaluate necessary facilities, and report results, including the long-term application of this remedy. c) Analysis of Feasible Compliance Measures to Meet Final Conditional Wasteload Allocations for Proposed Chloride Objective. The SCVSD will assess and report on feasible implementation actions to meet the chloride objective established pursuant to Task 10a). d) Reconsideration of and action taken on the Chloride TMDL and Final Conditional Wasteload Allocations for the Upper Santa Clara River by the Regional Board.	3.5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (12/11/2008)
11. Trend monitoring: The SCVSD will submit a monitoring plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved, water quality objectives are being met, and downstream groundwater and surface water quality is not degraded due to implementation of compliance measures. The SCVSD monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater and identify representative wells to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer, in the following locations: (a) Shallow alluvium layer in east Piru Basin, (b) San Pedro Formation in east Piru Basin,	4 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2009)

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
and (c) groundwater basins under Reaches 5 and 6, which shall be equivalent or greater than existing groundwater monitoring required by NPDES permits for Saugus and Valencia WRPs. The monitoring plan shall also include a plan for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring for surface water for Reaches 4B, 5 and 6. The monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per month for surface water. The plan should propose a monitoring schedule that extends beyond the completion date of this TMDL to evaluate impacts of compliance measures to downstream groundwater and surface water quality. This TMDL shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to implementation of compliance measures.	
12. Trend monitoring: The Reach 4A Permittee will submit a monitoring plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved, water quality objectives are being met, and downstream groundwater and surface water quality is not degraded due to implementation of compliance measures. The Reach 4A permittee monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater and identify representative wells to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer in the following locations (a) Fillmore Basin, and (b) Santa Paula Basin. The monitoring plan shall also include a plan for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring for surface water for Reaches 3 and 4A. The monitoring plan should include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per month for surface water. The plan should propose a monitoring schedule that shall extend beyond the completion date of this TMDL to evaluate impacts of compliance measures to downstream groundwater and surface water quality. This TMDL shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to implementation of compliance measures.	Submitted with permit application
13. Begin monitoring per approved SVCSD monitoring plan completed in Task 11.	One year after Executive Officer approval of Task 11 monitoring plan for SCVSD

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
14. Begin monitoring per approved Reach 4A Permittee monitoring plan.	One year after Executive Officer approval of Task 12 monitoring plan for Reach 4A Permittee
15. a) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Planning: The SCVSD shall submit a report of planning activities which include but are not limited to: (1) identifying lead state/federal agencies; (2) administering a competitive bid process for the selection of EIR/EIS and Engineering Consultants; (3) Development of Preliminary Planning and Feasibility Analyses; (4) Submittal of Project Notice of Preparation/Notice of Intent; (5) Preparation of Draft Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic EIR; (6) Administration of Public Review and Comment Periods; (7) Development of Final Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic EIR and incorporation and response to comments; (8) Administration of final public review and certification process; and (9) Filing a Notice of Determination and Record of Decision.	5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2010)
b) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Planning: The SCVSD shall provide a schedule of related tasks and subtasks related to Task 15a), and provide semi-annual progress reports on progress of planning activities, thereafter, until completion of Final Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic EIR.	5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2010)
16. The Regional Board staff will re-evaluate the schedule to implement control measures needed to meet final conditional WLAs adopted pursuant to Task 10 d) and the schedule for Task 17. The Regional Board, at a public meeting will consider extending the completion date of Task 17 and reconsider the schedule to implement control measures to meet final conditional WLAs adopted pursuant to Task 10 d). The SCVSD will provide the justification for the need for an extension to the Regional Board Executive Officer at least 6 months in advance of the deadline for this task.	6 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2011)
17. a) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Complete Environmental Impact Report: The SCVSD shall complete a Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for facilities to comply with final effluent permit limits for chloride.	6 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2011)
b) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Engineering Design:	6 years after

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
The SCVSD will begin the engineering design of the recommended project wastewater facilities.	Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2011)
c) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Engineering Design: The SCVSD will provide a design schedule of related tasks and sub-tasks, and provide semi-annual progress reports on progress of design activities, thereafter, until completion of Final Design. In addition the SCVSD will provide a construction schedule of related tasks and sub-tasks, and provide semi-annual progress reports on progress of construction activities, thereafter, until completion of recommended project wastewater facilities.	7 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2012)
d) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Construction: The SCVSD shall have applied and received all appropriate permits and have completed construction of the recommended project wastewater facilities.	9.5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (11/04/2014)
e) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Start-Up: The SCVSD shall have completed start-up, testing and certification of the recommended project wastewater facilities.	10 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2015)
18. The Regional Board Executive Officer may consider conditional SSOs for TDS and sulfate for Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 based on results of groundwater-surface water interaction studies on accumulation of TDS and sulfate in groundwater, potential impacts to beneficial uses, and an anti-degradation analysis.	7 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2012)
19. The Regional Board staff will re-evaluate the schedule to implement control measures needed to meet final conditional WLAs adopted pursuant to Task 10 d) and the schedule for Task 17. The Regional Board, at a public meeting will consider extending the completion of Task 17 and reconsider the schedule to implement control measures to meet final conditional WLAs adopted for chloride pursuant to Task 10 d). The SCVSD will provide the justification for the need for an extension to the Regional Board Executive Officer at least 6 months in advance of the deadline for this task. The Regional Board will also consider conditional SSOs and final conditional WLAs for TDS and sulfate based on results of Task 18.	9.5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (11/04/2014)
20. The interim WLAs for chloride shall remain in effect for no more	10 years after

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
than 10 years after the effective date of the TMDL. Conditional SSO for chloride in the USCR shall be achieved. Final conditional WLAs for chloride in Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 shall apply by May 5, 2015. The Regional Board may consider extending the completion date of this task as necessary to account for events beyond the control of the SCVSD.	Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2015)
21. The interim WLAs for TDS and sulfate contained in this BPA (Resolution No. R4-2008-012) shall be implemented no sooner than the effective date of this BPA, and shall remain in effect until May 4, 2015. Final WLAs shall apply by May 5, 2015 unless conditional SSOs and final conditional WLAs for TDS and sulfate are adopted as described in Task 19.	10 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2015)

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

California Department of Public Health

RON CHAPMAN, MD, MPH
Director

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

August 4, 2011

Mr. Keith Abercrombie
General Manager
Valencia Water Company
24631 Avenue Rockefeller
P.O. Box 5904
Valencia, CA 91385

Dear Mr. Abercrombie:

SYSTEM NO. 1910240 – REQUEST TO INCREASE PERCHLORATE MONITORING AT WELLS N, N7, N8, S6, S7, S8, 160, AND 205 FROM ANNUALLY TO QUARTERLY

Due to the initial perchlorate detection of 5 ug/L in August 2010, Well 201 has since been taken out of service and monitored on a monthly basis. The recent testing continues to show the presence of perchlorate with levels ranging from 5.7 ug/L to 12 ug/L in the well water. Because of this finding, the Department requests that perchlorate monitoring frequency be increased to quarterly at additional sources in proximity that may be vulnerable to perchlorate contamination. These wells include Wells N, N7, N8, S6, S7, S8, 160, and 205. Please begin quarterly monitoring at these wells immediately in the third quarter of 2011 and continue monitoring Well 201 for perchlorate on a monthly basis, and Well Q2 on a quarterly basis.

Please be reminded of the regulatory requirements related to the monitoring and compliance of perchlorate. Per Title 22, Section 64432.3 (d), you are required to do the following whenever you have an MCL exceedance in a single sample of perchlorate:

- Require your laboratory to notify you within 48 hours of the result whenever the level of perchlorate in single sample exceeds the MCL.
- Collect and analyze a confirmation sample within 48 hours of the notification of the original sample.
- Calculate the average of the original and confirmation samples.
- If the average exceeds the MCL, report the results to the Department within 48 hours and issue a Tier 1 notice to your customers within 24 hours after you learn of the violation.

Southern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Southern California Section
500 North Central Ave., Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203
Telephone: (818)551-2004 Fax: (818)551-2054
Internet Address: www.cdph.ca.gov

In addition to perchlorate detections, VOCs have also been recently detected at the nearby CLWA Saugus Wells 1 and 2 below the MCLs. It is important that you continue to monitor all of your wells annually for VOCs in order to identify any impact of VOCs on your wells. When any VOCs are detected, you are required to increase the monitoring frequency to quarterly per Title 22, Section 64445.1(c). Please also notify the Department of any VOC detections at your wells immediately.

If you have any questions, please call Karen Wong at (818) 551-2037.

Sincerely,

Jeff O'Keefe, P.E.
District Engineer
Metropolitan District

cc: Mr. Dan Masnada
General Manager
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Mr. Jose Diaz
Project Manager
Cal-EPA – DTSC Brownfields and Environmental Restoration
9211 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth, CA 91311

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

California Department of Public Health

RON CHAPMAN, MD, MPH
Director

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

August 4, 2011

Mr. Stephen L. Cole
General Manager
Newhall County Water District
23780 North Pine Street
P.O. Box 220970
Santa Clarita, CA 91322-0970

Dear Mr. Cole:

SYSTEM NO. 1910096 – REQUEST TO INCREASE PERCHLORATE MONITORING AT WELLS 12 AND 13 FROM ANNUALLY TO QUARTERLY

Due to confirmed perchlorate detections at Valencia Well 201, the Department requests that perchlorate monitoring frequency be increased to quarterly at additional sources in proximity that may be vulnerable to perchlorate contamination. These wells include Newhall County Water District – Newhall System Wells 12 and 13. Please begin quarterly monitoring at these wells immediately in the third quarter of 2011.

Please be reminded of the regulatory requirements related to the monitoring and compliance of perchlorate. Per Title 22, Section 64432.3 (d), you are required to do the following whenever you have an MCL exceedance in a single sample of perchlorate:

- Require your laboratory to notify you within 48 hours of the result whenever the level of perchlorate in single sample exceeds the MCL.
- Collect and analyze a confirmation sample within 48 hours of the notification of the original sample.
- Calculate the average of the original and confirmation samples.
- If the average exceeds the MCL, report the results to the Department within 48 hours and issue a Tier 1 notice to your customers within 24 hours after you learn of the violation.

In addition to perchlorate detections, VOCs have also been recently detected at the nearby CLWA Saugus Wells 1 and 2 below the MCLs. It is important that you continue to monitor all of your wells annually for VOCs in order to identify any impact of VOCs on your wells. When any VOCs are detected, you are required to increase the monitoring

Southern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Southern California Section
500 North Central Ave., Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203
Telephone: (818)551-2004 Fax: (818)551-2054
Internet Address: www.cdph.ca.gov

frequency to quarterly per Title 22, Section 64445.1(c). Please also notify the Department of any VOC detections at your wells immediately.
If you have any questions, please call Karen Wong at (818) 551-2037.

Sincerely,

Jeff O'Keefe, P.E.
District Engineer
Metropolitan District

cc: Mr. Dan Masnada
General Manager
Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Mr. Jose Diaz
Project Manager
Cal-EPA – DTSC Brownfields and Environmental Restoration
9211 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth, CA 91311

Appendix A

Summary of 2003-2010 Groundwater Results for 2,4- and 2,6-Dinitrotoluene

Appendix A

Summary of 2003-2010 Groundwater Results for 2,4- and 2,6-Dinitrotoluene

This Appendix presents the 2003-2010 groundwater sampling results for the compounds 2,4- and 2,6-dinitrotoluene. As discussed in Section 2.3.1 of the main FS text, only limited sampling results were available for these compounds when the human health screening evaluation was conducted in 2007. Since that time, additional sampling and analysis for these compounds has been completed, and the results for wells with positive detections of these compounds are presented in Table A-1.

The following table completes this Appendix:

Table A-1 Summary of Results for Wells with Positive Detections of 2,4- and 2,6-Dinitrotoluene

TABLE A-1. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR WELLS WITH POSITIVE DETECTIONS OF 2,4- AND 2,6-DINITROTOLUENE
OU-7 Groundwater Feasibility Study; Former Bermite Facility; Santa Clarita, CA

WELL	AQUIFER/ HSU	DATE	2,4-DNT (µg/L)	2,6-DNT (µg/L)	COMMENTS
75-MW-22	Saugus	10/21/05	<0.10	<0.10	
		4/17/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/10/07	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/19/08	<0.097	<0.097	
		5/11/09	<0.097	<0.097	
		5/7/10	**0.32J**	<0.19	
75-MW-33	Alluvium	8/16/06	<0.10	**0.55**	
		5/18/07	<0.099	<0.099	
		5/29/08	<0.097	<0.097	
		5/28/09	<0.096	<0.096	
		5/17/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-18A	S-IIIa	6/2/06	**0.23J**	0.010 UJ	
		8/22/06	**0.43**	<0.10	
		5/24/07	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/22/08	<0.096	<0.096	
		5/28/09	<0.097	<0.097	
		6/8/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-19C	S-IIIa	11/15/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/7/07	**1.2J**	<0.10R	Primary sample; QC issues identified
		5/7/07	**1.3**	<0.097	Duplicate sample
		5/16/08	<0.097	<0.097	
		5/15/09	<0.097	<0.097	
		6/4/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-21B	S-IIIa	5/14/07	<0.098	<0.098	
		5/22/08	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/18/09	<0.099	<0.099	
		5/25/10	<0.048	<0.055	
33-MW-1C	S-III	1/12/05	<0.10	<0.10	
		4/8/05	<0.10	<0.10	
		4/11/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/9/07	<0.098	<0.098	
		5/28/08	**0.12**	<0.099	
		5/8/09	0.097UJ	0.097UJ	
		5/25/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-11B	S-III	12/12/03	<0.10	<0.50	
		1/22/04	<0.10	<0.10	
		4/5/05	<0.10	<0.10	Primary sample
		4/5/05	<0.10	<0.10	Duplicate sample
		4/20/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/8/07	<0.098	<0.098	
		5/14/08	**0.21**	<0.10	
		5/26/09	<0.099	<0.099	
		6/1/10	<0.050	<0.050	

TABLE A-1. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR WELLS WITH POSITIVE DETECTIONS OF 2,4- AND 2,6-DINITROTOLUENE
OU-7 Groundwater Feasibility Study; Former Bermite Facility; Santa Clarita, CA

WELL	AQUIFER/ HSU	DATE	2,4-DNT (µg/L)	2,6-DNT (µg/L)	COMMENTS
CW-13C	S-III	9/16/04	<0.10	<0.10	
		4/7/05	<0.10	<0.10	Primary sample
		4/7/05	<0.10	<0.10	Duplicate sample
		4/20/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/21/07	<0.098	**0.47**	
		5/19/08	<0.099	<0.099	
		5/11/09	<0.097	<0.097	
		6/3/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-16B	S-III	4/22/05	0.10 UJ	0.10 UJ	
		7/28/05	<0.10	<0.10	
		7/28/05	**0.82**	<0.10	
		4/17/06	<0.10	**0.38**	
		5/23/07	<0.097	<0.097	
		5/20/08	<0.098	<0.098	
		5/20/09	<0.097	<0.097	
		May 2010	Not Sampled		Access restricted in Burn Valley
CW-19D	S-III	6/21/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		11/16/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/4/07	**2.0**	<0.10	
		5/9/08	<0.10	<0.010	
		5/14/09	<0.096	<0.096	
		6/7/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-19E	S-III	8/16/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/3/07	<0.097	<0.097	
		5/12/08	**0.36**	<0.10	
		5/13/09	<0.099	<0.099	
		6/3/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-21C	S-III	2/20/07	<0.097	**1.5**	
		5/12/07	<0.10	**0.96**	
		5/23/08	**0.31**	<0.096	
		5/18/09	<0.099	<0.099	
		6/4/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-21D	S-III	2/26/07	<0.098	<0.098	
		5/12/07	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/23/08	**0.25**	<0.095	
		5/15/09	<0.096	<0.096	
		6/1/10	<0.050	<0.055	
CW-22C	S-III	11/20/06	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/19/07	<0.097	<0.097	
		5/27/08	**0.019**	<0.097	Primary sample
		5/27/08	<0.097	<0.097	Duplicate sample
		5/20/09	<0.10	<0.10	
		6/2/10	<0.050	<0.055	

TABLE A-1. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR WELLS WITH POSITIVE DETECTIONS OF 2,4- AND 2,6-DINITROTOLUENE
OU-7 Groundwater Feasibility Study; Former Bermite Facility; Santa Clarita, CA

WELL	AQUIFER/ HSU	DATE	2,4-DNT (µg/L)	2,6-DNT (µg/L)	COMMENTS
OW-MW-5C	S-III	11/3/06	<0.10	<0.10	Primary sample
		11/3/06	**1.1**	<0.10	Duplicate sample
		5/17/07	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/8/08	**0.28**	<0.10	
		5/6/09	<0.098	<0.098	
		5/24/10	<0.050	<0.055	
OS-MW-5D	S-V	11/2/06	**2.6J**	<0.10	
		5/17/07	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/8/08	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/6/09	<0.10	<0.10	
		5/24/10	<0.050	<0.055	

Notes:
2,4-DNT = 2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-DNT = 2,6-Dinitrotoluene
µg/L = micrograms per liter

Appendix B

Estimated Cost Details and Assumptions

Appendix B

Estimated Cost Details and Assumptions

This Appendix presents the details and assumptions used in estimating costs for the Northern Alluvium Remedial Alternatives (RAs). The following tables complete this Appendix:

T A B L E S

TABLE B-1. ESTIMATED ANNUAL NORTHERN ALLUVIUM TREATMENT SYSTEM OPERATION COSTS
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA

DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	
Routine Operation and Maintenance		
Labor	$	140,000
ODCs (Bag filters, misc routine supplies)	$	20,000
Media Costs (Resin, GAC, etc)	$	120,000
Subtotal	$	280,000
Treatment Plant Monitoring and Reporting		
Labor	$	30,000
Other Direct Costs	$	3,000
Permit Sample Analyses	$	55,000
Subtotal	$	88,000
Project Coordination and Management	$	40,000
SUBTOTAL - Routine O&M	**$**	**410,000**
Subtotal - Non Routine O&M (20% of Routine)	$	90,000
TOTAL - Annual O&M	**$**	**500,000**

Source: Camp Dresser and McKee (CDM)

TABLE B-2. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 75 PCE HOT SPOT 4 (West) - Multi-Phase Extraction
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 10-70ft bgs; Total extraction pair = 10 wells; Pumping rate = 0.5 gpm;

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Well Installation										
Utility Locating	1	LS				500.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	1	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	2,913		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	1400	linear feet	8.44	25.78		36.62	51,262		ECHOS 33 23 1102	Total Depth = 70 ft
2" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	200	linear feet	2.24	6.84	1.48	11.30	2,260		ECHOS 33 23 0111	
2" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	1200	linear feet	2.44	6.84	2.54	12.65	15,177		ECHOS 33 23 0211	Screened from 10 to 70 '
Drums for Cuttings	140	each			65.19	69.75	9,765		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	140	drums				500.00	70,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	100	hrs	100			100.00	10,000		Engineer's Estimate	5 hrs per well
Well Permits	1	LS				1500.00	1,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Pilot Sudy and air permitting	1	LS				290,000	290,000		Engineer's Estimate	
								$453,376		
Blower Unit Installation	1	LS				150,000	150,000	**$150,000**	Engineers Estimate based on Vendor quotes	
Monitoring Well Construction										
Utility Locating	0	well				500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	10 wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	0	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	0		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	900	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	62,913		ECHOS 33 23 1131	Total Depth = 90 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	500	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	16,548		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	400	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	14,321		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 50 to 90 '
Drums for Cuttings	90	each			65.19	69.75	6,278		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	90	drums				500.00	45,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	50	hrs	100			100.00	5,000		Engineer's Estimate	5 hrs per well
Well Permits	0	LS				1500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	Together with the EHC injection wells
Startup Monitoring										10 mon. wells
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200			quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800			quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200			quarterly sampling for 6 months
Technician	160	hr	75			75.00	12,000		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event, two workers
Initial Monitoring Well Construction and Work								**$172,959**		
Capital Costs Total								**$776,336**		

TABLE B-2. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 75 PCE HOT SPOT 4 (West) - Multi-Phase Extraction

OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA

Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 10-70ft bgs; Total extraction pair = 10 wells; Pumping rate = 0.5 gpm;

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Annual Operations and Maintenance										
Groundwater Monitoring										Twice a year
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semi-annual
Purging and Sampling Subcontractor	2	LS				2800.00	5,600		Sampling subcontractor	Based on semi-annual monitoring
Geologist Supervision of Sampling	21	hr				100.00	2,100		Engineer's Estimate	0.5 hour per well
Truck	2	trip				75.00	150		Engineer's Estimate	Per event
Technician	64	hr	75			75.00	4,800		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event two workers
Monitoring Reports										
Associate	60	hr				100.00	6,000		Engineer's Estimate	30 hours per event
Manager	6	hr				170.00	1,020		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Principal	4	hr				200.00	800		Engineer's Estimate	2 hours per event
Support	6	hr				60.00	360		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Annual Monitoring Subtotal								**$31,730**		
Multi-Phase Extraction System										
Blower unit rental (includes two 1,000 lb. vapor phase GAC vessels)	12	Month				$4,500	$54,000			
Carbon (one change-out and disposal)	12	Month				$6,000	$72,000			use 4000 lbs/month at 1.50 per lb
Electricity use	12	Month				$300	$3,600			
Treatment O&M Subtotal								**$129,600**		
Treatment O&M Annual Total								**$161,330**		

Notes:

1. For costs obtained from ECHOS, Total Unit Cost is sum of labor, equipment, materials unit costs multiplied by 1.07 location factor for 913xx zip code.
   Materials costs from vendor, labor and equipment costs are multiplied by 1.07 location factor and added to quoted materials costs for Total Unit Cost.

References

Environmental Cost Handling Options and Solutions (ECHOS), *Environmental Remediation Cost Data-Unit Price*, 9th Ed., published by R.S. Means Company, Inc and Delta Technologies Group, Inc., 2003.

TABLE B-3. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 75 TCE HOT SPOT 3 (East) - Zero Valent Iron (ZVI)

OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA

Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 45-90ft bgs; Total injection wells: 25; One injection event; Pneumatic fracturing: 3 ft interval vertically.

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Reactive Wall Construction										
Well Installation (for ZVI Injections)										
Utility Locating	1	LS				500.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	25 wells required
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	1	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	2,913		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	2250	linear feet	8.44	25.78		36.62	82,385		ECHOS 33 23 1102	Total Depth = 90 ft
2" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	1250	linear feet	2.24	6.84	1.48	11.30	14,124		ECHOS 33 23 0111	
2" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	1000	linear feet	2.44	6.84	2.54	12.65	12,647		ECHOS 33 23 0211	Screened from 50 to 90 '
Drums for Cuttings	225	each			65.19	69.75	15,694		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	225	drums				500.00	112,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	125	hrs	100			100.00	12,500		Engineer's Estimate	5 hrs per well
Well Permits	1	LS				1500.00	1,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Hydro- and Pneumatic Fracturing	1	LS					400,000		Engineers Estimate	Includes geotechnical and pilot studies
								$654,763		
Electron donors and treatment material (iron)	1	LS				220,000	220,000	**$220,000**	Engineers Estimate based on Vendor quotes	
Monitoring Well Construction										
Utility Locating	0	well				500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	10 wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	0	LS	675	2050.00		2915.75	0		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	900	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	62,913		ECHOS 33 23 1131	Total Depth = 90 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	500	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	16,548		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	400	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	14,321		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 50 to 90 '
Drums for Cuttings	90	each			65.19	69.75	6,278		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	90	drums				500.00	45,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	50	hrs	100			100.00	5,000		Engineer's Estimate	5 hrs per well
Well Permits	0	LS				1500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	Together with the EHC injection wells
Startup Monitoring										10 mon. wells
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
Technician	160	hr	75			75.00	12,000		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event, two workers
Initial Monitoring Well Construction and Work								**$172,959**		
Capital Costs Total								**$1,047,722**		

TABLE B-3. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 75 TCE HOT SPOT 3 (East) - Zero Valent Iron (ZVI)
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 45-90ft bgs; Total injection wells: 25; One injection event; Pneumatic fracturing: 3 ft interval vertically.

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Annual Operations and Maintenance										
Groundwater Monitoring										Twice a year
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
Purging and Sampling Subcontractor	2	LS				2800.00	5,600		Sampling subcontractor	Based on semiannual monitoring
Geologist Supervision of Sampling	21	hr				100.00	2,100		Engineer's Estimate	0.5 hour per well
Truck	2	trip				75.00	150		Engineer's Estimate	Per event
Technician	64	hr	75			75.00	4,800		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event, two workers
Monitoring Reports										
Staff	60	hr				100.00	6,000		Engineer's Estimate	30 hours per event
Manager	6	hr				170.00	1,020		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Principal	4	hr				200.00	800		Engineer's Estimate	2 hours per event
Support	6	hr				60.00	360		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Annual Monitoring Subtotal								**$31,730**		
Treatment O&M Annual Total								**$31,730**		

Notes:

1. For costs obtained from ECHOS, Total Unit Cost is sum of labor, equipment, materials unit costs multiplied by 1.07 location factor for 913xx zip code.
   Materials costs from vendor, labor and equipment costs are multiplied by 1.07 location factor and add

References

Environmental Cost Handling Options and Solutions (ECHOS), *Environmental Remediation Cost Data-Unit Price*, 9th Ed., published by R.S. Means Company, Inc and Delta Technologies Group, Inc., 2003.

TABLE B-4. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 67 HOT SPOT 2 (West) - Enhanced Anaerobic Degradation; Direct Substrate Addition (HRC)
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 30-70ft bgs; Total injection wells: HRCx=90

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Reactive Wall Construction										
Utility Locating	1	LS				500.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	total 90 wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	1	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	2,913		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	8100	linear feet	8.44	25.78		36.62	296,585		ECHOS 33 23 1102	Total Depth = 90 ft
2" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	4500	linear feet	2.24	6.84	1.48	11.30	50,846		ECHOS 33 23 0111	
2" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	3600	linear feet	2.44	6.84	2.54	12.65	45,531		ECHOS 33 23 0211	Screened from 30 to 70 '
Drums for Cuttings	450	each			65.19	69.75	31,389		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	450	drums				500.00	225,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	450	hrs	100			100.00	45,000		Engineer's Estimate	5 hrs per well
Well Permits	1					1500.00	1,500		Engineer's Estimate	
								$699,264		
HRC Material Cost	27690	lb			7.50	7.50	**207,675**	**$207,675**		
Monitoring Well Construction										downstream only in addition to Geo-Sierra
Utility Locating	0	well				500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	10 wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	0	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	0		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	900	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	62,913		ECHOS 33 23 1131	Total Depth = 90 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	500	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	16,548		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	600	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	21,481		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 30 to 90 '
Drums for Cuttings	90	each			65.19	69.75	6,278		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	90	drums				500.00	45,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging by Associate	50	hrs	100			100.00	5,000		Engineer's Estimate	5hrs per well
Well Permits	0	LS				1500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	
Electrician	0	hrs	50			50.00	0		Engineer's estimate	
Startup Monitoring										
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
Technician	160	hr	75			75.00	12,000		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event two workers
Initial monitoring well construction and work								**$180,119**		
Capital Costs Total								**$1,087,058**		

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TABLE B-4. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 67 HOT SPOT 2 (West) - Enhanced Anaerobic Degradation; Direct Substrate Addition (HRC)
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 30-70ft bgs; Total injection wells: HRCx=90

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Annual Operations and Maintenance										
Groundwater Monitoring										
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
Purging and Sampling Subcontractor	2	LS				2800.00	5,600		Sampling subcontractor	Based on semiannual monitoring
Geologist Supervision of Sampling	21	hr				100.00	2,100		Engineer's Estimate	0.5 hour per well
Truck	2	trip				75.00	150		Engineer's Estimate	Per event
Technician	64	hr	75			75.00	4,800		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event two workers
Monitoring Reports										
Staff	60	hr				100.00	6,000		Engineer's Estimate	30 hours per event
Manager	6	hr				170.00	1,020		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Principal	4	hr				200.00	800		Engineer's Estimate	2 hours per event
Support	6	hr				60.00	360		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Annual Monitoring Subtotal								**$31,730**		
HRC- Renewal								**$69,225**	One additional injection	cost spread over 3 years
Treatment O&M Annual Total								**$100,955**		

Notes:
1. For costs obtained from ECHOS, Total Unit Cost is sum of labor, equipment, materials unit costs multiplied by 1.07 location factor for 913xx zip code.
   Materials costs from vendor, labor and equipment costs are multiplied by 1.07 location factor and added to quoted materials costs for Total Unit Cost.

References

Environmental Cost Handling Options and Solutions (ECHOS), *Environmental Remediation Cost Data-Unit Price*, 9th Ed., published by R.S. Means Company, Inc and Delta Technologies Group, Inc., 2003.

TABLE B-5. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 67 HOT SPOT 1 (East) - Enhanced Anaerobic Degradation; Direct Substrate Addition (EHC)
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 70-105ft bgs; Total injection wells: EHC=48

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Reactive Wall Construction										
Well Installation(for EHC Injections)										
Utility Locating	1	LS				500.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	48 wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	1	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	2,913		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	5040	linear feet	8.44	25.78		36.62	184,542		ECHOS 33 23 1102	Total Depth = 105 ft
2" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	3120	linear feet	2.24	6.84	1.48	11.30	35,254		ECHOS 33 23 0111	
2" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	1920	linear feet	2.44	6.84	2.54	12.65	24,283		ECHOS 33 23 0211	Screened from 70 to 105 '
Drums for Cuttings	504	each			65.19	69.75	35,156		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	504	drums				500.00	252,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	384	hrs	100			100.00	38,400		Engineer's Estimate	8 hrs per well
Well Permits	1	LS				1500.00	1,500		Engineer's Estimate	
								$574,547		
Electron Donor and Treatment Material										
EHC quantity	265267	lb	0.00		2.00	2.00	530,534	**$530,534**	Vendor (Adventus)	
Monitoring Well Construction										
Utility Locating	0	well				500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	10 wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	0	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	0		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	1050	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	73,398		ECHOS 33 23 1131	Total Depth = 105 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	650	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	21,512		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	400	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	14,321		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 70 to 105 '
Drums for Cuttings	105	each			65.19	69.75	7,324		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	105	drums				500.00	52,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	80	hrs	100			100.00	8,000		Engineer's Estimate	8 hrs per well
Well Permits	0	LS				1500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	Together with the EHC injection wells
Startup Monitoring										10 mon. wells
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
Technician	96	hr	75			75.00	7,200		Engineer's Estimate	3 days per sampling event ,two workers
Initial Monitoring Well Construction and Work								**$195,155**		
Capital Costs Total								**$1,300,236**		

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TABLE B-5. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 67 HOT SPOT 1 (East) - Enhanced Anaerobic Degradation; Direct Substrate Addition (EHC)
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150ft x 70-105ft bgs; Total injection wells: EHC=48

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Annual Operations and Maintenance										
Groundwater Monitoring										Twice a year
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
Purging and Sampling Subcontractor	2	LS				2800.00	5,600		Sampling subcontractor	Based on semiannual monitoring
Geologist Supervision of Sampling	21	hr				100.00	2,100		Engineer's Estimate	0.5 hour per well
Truck	2	trip				75.00	150		Engineer's Estimate	Per event
Technician	64	hr	75			75.00	4,800		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event, two workers
Monitoring Reports										
Staff	60	hr				100.00	6,000		Engineer's Estimate	30 hours per event
Manager	6	hr				170.00	1,020		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Principal	4	hr				200.00	800		Engineer's Estimate	2 hours per event
Support	6	hr				60.00	360		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Annual Monitoring Subtotal								**$31,730**		
EHC Reinjection								**$176,845**	One additional injection	cost spread over 3 years
Treatment O&M Annual Total								**$208,575**		

Notes:
1. For costs obtained from ECHOS, Total Unit Cost is sum of labor, equipment, materials unit costs multiplied by 1.07 location factor for 913xx zip code.
   Materials costs from vendor, labor and equipment costs are multiplied by 1.07 location factor and adde

References

Environmental Cost Handling Options and Solutions (ECHOS), *Environmental Remediation Cost Data-Unit Price*, 9th Ed., published by R.S. Means Company, Inc and Delta Technologies Group, Inc., 2003.

TABLE B-6. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 11 HOT SPOT - Enhanced Anaerobic Degradation - Groundwater Recirculation with Substrate Addition
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150 ft x 25-105ft bgs; Total injection-extraction pairs = 20 (40 wells); Pumping rate = 0.25 gpm per well; Substrate: lactate.

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Well Installation										
Utility Locating	1	LS				500.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	Circulation 6.5 times in 5 years
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	1	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	2,913		ECHOS 33 01 0101	Assume 0.25gpm per well 20 ex, 20 inj
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	4200	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	293,593		ECHOS 33 23 1131	TD = 105 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	1000	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	33,095		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	3200	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	114,567		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 25 to 105 '
Drums for Cuttings	420	each			65.19	69.75	29,296		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	420	drums				500.00	210,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	200	hrs	100			100.00	20,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Well Permits	1	LS				1500.00	1,500		Engineer's Estimate	
								$705,464		
Monitoring Well Construction										
Utility Locating	0	well				500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	0	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	0		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	1050	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	73,398		ECHOS 33 23 1131	Total Depth = 105 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	250	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	8,274		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	800	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	28,642		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 25 to 105 '
Drums for Cuttings	105	each			65.19	69.75	7,324		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	105	drums				500.00	52,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	30	hrs	100			100.00	3,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Well Permits	0	LS				1500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	Together with the pumping wells
								$173,138		
Hydraulic Equipment										
Pump Components and Installation	40	each	346.52	0.00	2275.00	2645.78	105,831		ECHOS 33 23 0523	Vendor for materials
Electrician	40	hrs	50			50.00	2,000		Engineer's estimate	
								$107,831		
Electron Donors										
Lactate	4740	LS	0.00		1.00	1.00	4,740			
Acetate										
Butyrate										
Subtotal								**$4,740**		
Startup Monitoring										
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200			quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800			quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	quarterly sampling for 6 months
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200			quarterly sampling for 6 months
Technician	160	hr	75			75.00	12,000		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event two workers
								$22,900		
Capital Costs Total								**$1,014,073**		

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TABLE B-6. ESTIMATED COSTS: AREA 11 HOT SPOT - Enhanced Anaerobic Degradation - Groundwater Recirculation with Substrate Addition
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 150ft x 150 ft x 25-105ft bgs; Total injection-extraction pairs = 20 (40 wells); Pumping rate = 0.25 gpm per well; Substrate: lactate.

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Annual Operations and Maintenance										
Electricity	195,786	kWh				0.10	19,579		ECHOS 33420101	Each pump 3/4 hP
Onsite staff	416	hr	35			35.00	14,560		Engineer's Estimate	
								$34,139		
Groundwater Monitoring										
Water level	20	sample				10.00	200			10 wells
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
Purging and Sampling Subcontractor	2	LS				2800.00	5,600		Sampling subcontractor	Based on semiannual monitoring
Geologist Supervision of Sampling	20	hr				100.00	2,000		Engineer's Estimate	10 hours/day per event
Truck	2	trip				75.00	150		Engineer's Estimate	Per event
Technician	50	hr	75			75.00	3,750		Engineer's Estimate	
Monitoring Reports										
Associate	60	hr				100.00	6,000		Engineer's Estimate	30 hours per event
Manager	6	hr				170.00	1,020		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Principal	4	hr				200.00	800		Engineer's Estimate	2 hours per event
Support	6	hr				60.00	360		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Annual Monitoring Subtotal								**$30,780**		
Annual Substrate Renewal								**$4,740**		
Treatment O&M Annual Total								**$97,378**		

Notes:
1. For costs obtained from ECHOS, Total Unit Cost is sum of labor, equipment, materials unit costs multiplied by 1.07 location factor for 913xx zip code.
   Materials costs from vendor, labor and equipment costs are multiplied by 1.07 location factor and added to quoted materials costs for Total Unit Cost.

References

Environmental Cost Handling Options and Solutions (ECHOS), *Environmental Remediation Cost Data-Unit Price*, 9th Ed., published by R.S. Means Company, Inc and Delta Technologies Group, Inc., 2003.

TABLE B-7. ESTIMATED COSTS: BIOLOGICAL REACTIVE BARRIER
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 200ft x 40ft in depth;

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	Total	Source	Assumptions
Reactive Wall Construction										
Utility Locating	1	LS				500.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	well overlapping (5ft) over 200ft R.I.=5ft
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	1	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	2,913		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	2050	linear feet	8.44	25.78		36.62	75,062		ECHOS 33 23 1102	Total Depth = 50 ft
2" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	410	linear feet	2.24	6.84	1.48	11.30	4,633		ECHOS 33 23 0111	
2" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	1640	linear feet	2.44	6.84	2.54	12.65	20,742		ECHOS 33 23 0211	Screened from 10 to 50 '
Drums for Cuttings	205	each			65.19	69.75	14,299		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	205	drums				500.00	102,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	205	hrs	100			100.00	20,500		Engineer's Estimate	5 hrs per well
Well Permits	1	LS				1500.00	1,500		Engineer's Estimate	
								$242,648		
HRC Material cost	1	EA			319275	319275	319,275	**$319,275**		Estimates from Regenesis
Monitoring Well Construction										downstream only in addition to Geo-Sierra
Utility Locating	0	LS				500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	10 wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	0	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	0		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	900	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	62,913		ECHOS 33 23 1131	Total Depth = 90 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	500	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	16,548		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	400	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	14,321		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 50 to 90 '
Drums for Cuttings	90	each			65.19	69.75	6,278		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	90	drums				500.00	45,000		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging	50	hrs	100			100.00	5,000		Engineer's Estimate	5hrs per well
Well Permits	0	LS				1500.00	0		Engineer's Estimate	Together with the injection wells
Startup Monitoring										
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	50	sample				150.00	7,500		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	50	sample				60.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	50	sample				40.00	2,000		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	50	sample				165.00	8,250		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	50	sample				35.00	1,750		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	50	sample				25.00	1,250		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	50	sample				10.00	500		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
RSK 175 ethene methane	50	sample				60.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
Technician	160	hr	75			75.00	12,000		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event two workers
Initial Monitoring Well Construction and Work								**$189,309**		
Capital Costs Total								**$751,232**		

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Final FS 2011\Tables\

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TABLE B-7. ESTIMATED COSTS: BIOLOGICAL REACTIVE BARRIER
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 200ft x 40ft in depth;

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Annual Operations and Maintenance										
Groundwater Monitoring										
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	20	sample				150.00	3,000		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	20	sample				40.00	800		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	20	sample				165.00	3,300		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	20	sample				35.00	700		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	20	sample				25.00	500		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	20	sample				10.00	200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
RSK 175 ethene methane	20	sample				60.00	1,200		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
Purging and Sampling Subcontractor	1	LS				2800.00	2,800		Sampling subcontractor	Based on semiannual monitoring
Geologist Supervision of Sampling	5	hr				100.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	0.5 hr per well
Truck	2	trip				75.00	150		Engineer's Estimate	Per event
Technician	64	hr	75			75.00	4,800		Engineer's Estimate	2 days per sampling event two workers
Monitoring Reports										
Associate	60	hr				100.00	6,000		Engineer's Estimate	30 hours per event
Manager	6	hr				170.00	1,020		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Principal	4	hr				200.00	800		Engineer's Estimate	2 hours per event
Support	6	hr				60.00	360		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Annual Monitoring Subtotal								**$27,330**		
HRC-X Renewal								**$106,425**	Every three years	cost spread over 3 years
Treatment O&M Annual Total								**$133,755**		

Notes:
1. For costs obtained from ECHOS, Total Unit Cost is sum of labor, equipment, materials unit costs multiplied by 1.07 location factor for 913xx zip code.
   Materials costs from vendor, labor and equipment costs are multiplied by 1.07 location factor and added to quoted materials costs for Total Unit Cost.

References

Environmental Cost Handling Options and Solutions (ECHOS), *Environmental Remediation Cost Data-Unit Price*, 9th Ed., published by R.S. Means Company, Inc and Delta Technologies Group, Inc., 2003.

TABLE B-8. ESTIMATED COSTS: PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIER
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 200ft x 40ft in depth;

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Reactive Wall Construction										
GeoSierra estimated cost for construction:	1	200ft				1784991		**$1,784,991**		200ftx 40ft (50-90bgs) x 4.5 in
Monitoring Well Construction										downstream only in addition to Geo-Sierra wells
Utility Locating	5	well				500.00	2,500		Engineer's Estimate	5 additional wells
Mobilization of Equipment to Site	5	LS	671.2	2051.00		2912.75	14,564		ECHOS 33 01 0101	
Drill Well, Normal Soil 6"	450	linear feet	16.11	49.22		69.90	31,456		ECHOS 33 23 1131	Total Depth = 90 ft
6" PVC Schedule 80 Well Casing	250	linear feet	5.37	16.41	9.15	33.10	8,274		ECHOS 33 23 0113	
6" PVC Schedule 80 Screen	200	linear feet	5.37	16.41	11.68	35.80	7,160		ECHOS 33 23 0213	Screened from 50 to 90 '
Drums for Cuttings	45	each			65.19	69.75	3,139		ECHOS 33 19 9921	10 lf/drum
Disposal	45	drums				500.00	22,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Geologic Logging by Associate	25	hrs	100			100.00	2,500		Engineer's Estimate	5hrs per well
Well Permits	1	LS				1500.00	1,500		Engineer's Estimate	
Electrician	1	hrs	50			50.00	50		Engineer's estimate	
Startup Monitoring										
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	25	sample				150.00	3,750		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	25	sample				60.00	1,500		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, method 300 (chloride)	25	sample				40.00	1,000		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	25	sample				165.00	4,125		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	25	sample				35.00	875		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	25	sample				25.00	625		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	25	sample				10.00	250		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
RSK 175 ethene methane	25	sample				60.00	1,500		Analytical laboratory	monthly sampling for 5 months
Technician	120	hr	75			75.00	9,000		Engineer's Estimate	1.5 days per sampling event two workers
Initial Monitoring Well Construction and Work								**$22,625**		
Capital Costs Total								**$1,807,616**		

TABLE B-8. ESTIMATED COSTS: PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIER
OU-7 Groundwater FS; Former Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, CA
Size of treatment zone = 200ft x 40ft in depth;

	Quantity		Unit Price				Total Costs		References	
Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Labor	Equipment	Materials	Unit Price[1]	Subtotal	**Total**	Source	Assumptions
Annual Operations and Maintenance										
Groundwater Monitoring										
EPA 8260 Water Samples (VOCs)	10	sample				150.00	1,500		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 314.0 Water Samples (perchlorate)	10	sample				60.00	600		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 40 CFR, part 136, Method 300 (chloride)	10	sample				40.00	400		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 6010/7000 Water Samples (Metals)	10	sample				165.00	1,650		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 410.1 Water Samples (COD)	10	sample				35.00	350		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 160.2 Water Samples (SS)	10	sample				25.00	250		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
EPA 9040 Water Samples (pH)	10	sample				10.00	100		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
RSK 175 ethene methane	10	sample				60.00	600		Analytical laboratory	semiannual
Purging and Sampling Subcontractor	2	LS				2800.00	5,600		Sampling subcontractor	Based on semiannual monitoring
Geologist Supervision of Sampling	5	hr				100.00	500		Engineer's Estimate	0.5 hr per well
Truck	2	trip				75.00	150		Engineer's Estimate	Per event
Technician	48	hr	75			75.00	3,600		Engineer's Estimate	1.5 days per sampling event two workers
Monitoring Reports										
Staff	60	hr				100.00	6,000		Engineer's Estimate	30 hours per event
Manager	6	hr				170.00	1,020		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Principal	4	hr				200.00	800		Engineer's Estimate	2 hours per event
Support	6	hr				60.00	360		Engineer's Estimate	3 hours per event
Annual Monitoring Subtotal								**$23,480**		
Treatment O&M Annual Total								**$23,480**		

Notes:

1. For costs obtained from ECHOS, Total Unit Cost is sum of labor, equipment, materials unit costs multiplied by 1.07 location factor for 913xx zip code.
   Materials costs from vendor, labor and equipment costs are multiplied by 1.07 location factor and added to quoted materials costs for Total Unit Cost.

Reference

Environmental Cost Handling Options and Solutions (ECHOS), *Environmental Remediation Cost Data-Unit Price*, 9th Ed., published by R.S. Means Company, Inc and Delta Technologies Group, Inc., 2003.

Appendix C

Procedures for Estimating Contaminant Distribution

Appendix C

Procedures for Estimating Contaminant Distribution

This appendix describes the methods used to estimate the distribution of dissolved contaminants at the former Bermite facility. These distribution estimates were used as a basis for contaminant transport modeling, as discussed in Appendices D and E. Perchlorate, TVOCs[1] and trichloroethene (TCE) distribution estimates presented in this appendix are subject to uncertainty due to factors such as interpolation between widely spaced data points and heterogeneous subsurface conditions. These estimates should be considered preliminary and subject to change as additional data become available.

C.1 General Procedure

The distribution estimates were developed for the following areas, hydrostratigraphic units (HSUs), and analytes:

- Saugus Aquifer (HSUs S-I, S-IIIa, and S-III): Perchlorate, TVOCs
- Northern Alluvium (Alluvium, undifferentiated Saugus): Perchlorate, TVOCs
- OU-2/6 Perched Zone: Perchlorate, TCE

Raster datasets of chemical concentrations for each impacted subarea and HSU were created by interpolating hand-drawn isoconcentration contours[2] and point concentration data over the plume extent using a GIS procedure[3], as presented on Figures C-1a,b through C-5a,b. The source data for each of these datasets is specified in Table C-1. The interpolations for the Saugus and OU-2/6 Perched Zone subareas were performed using 100-foot square grid cells, and the interpolations for the Northern Alluvium were performed using 10-foot square grid cells.

C.2 References

California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2005. Vapor Intrusion Guidance Interim Final. February 7.

ENVIRON International Corporation. 2007. Remedial Investigation Report, Operable Unit 7 Groundwater Investigations, Former Whittaker-Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, California. February 14.

ENVIRON International Corporation. 2008. Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report, Operable Unit 7, Second Quarter 2008 (Calendar Quarter April 1-June 30, 2008), Former Whittaker-Bermite Facility, Santa Clarita, California. September 30.

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[1] Total volatile organic compounds

[2] Contours were drawn based on recent groundwater concentration data and ENVIRON's conceptual understanding of Site hydrogeology.

[3] Point data were not used for the Saugus S-IIIa and S-IIIc perchlorate mass estimates. GIS interpolations assumed lognormal distribution of concentration.

The following tables and figures are attached and complete this appendix:

Tables

Figures

T A B L E S

TABLE C-1. SUMMARY OF SOURCE DATA
OU-7 Groundwater Feasibility Study
Former Bermite Facility; Santa Clarita, CA

Region	HSU	Chemical	SOURCE DATA Concentrations [a]
Saugus	S-I	Perchlorate	Hand-drawn contours, 2nd Quarter 2008 point data
		TVOCs	Hand-drawn contours, 2nd Quarter 2008 Point data
	S-IIIa	Perchlorate	Hand-drawn contours
		TVOCs	Hand-drawn contours, 2nd Quarter 2008 point data
	S-IIIc	Perchlorate	Hand-drawn contours
		TVOCs	Hand-drawn contours, 2nd Quarter 2008 point data
Northern Alluvium	Alluvium	Perchlorate	Hand-drawn contours, 2nd Quarter 2008 point data, June 2007 piezometer cluster data [b] [c] [d]
		TVOCs	Hand-drawn contours and 2nd Quarter 2008 point data [b] [c] [d]
	Saugus	Perchlorate	Hand-drawn contours, 2nd Quarter 2008 point data, June 2007 piezometer cluster data [b] [c] [d]
		TVOCs	Hand-drawn contours and 2nd Quarter 2008 point data [b] [c] [d]
OU-2/6 Perched Zone	Perched Zone	Perchlorate	Hand-drawn contours and 2nd Quarter 2008 point data [d]
		TCE	Hand-drawn contours and 2nd Quarter 2008 point data [d]

Notes:

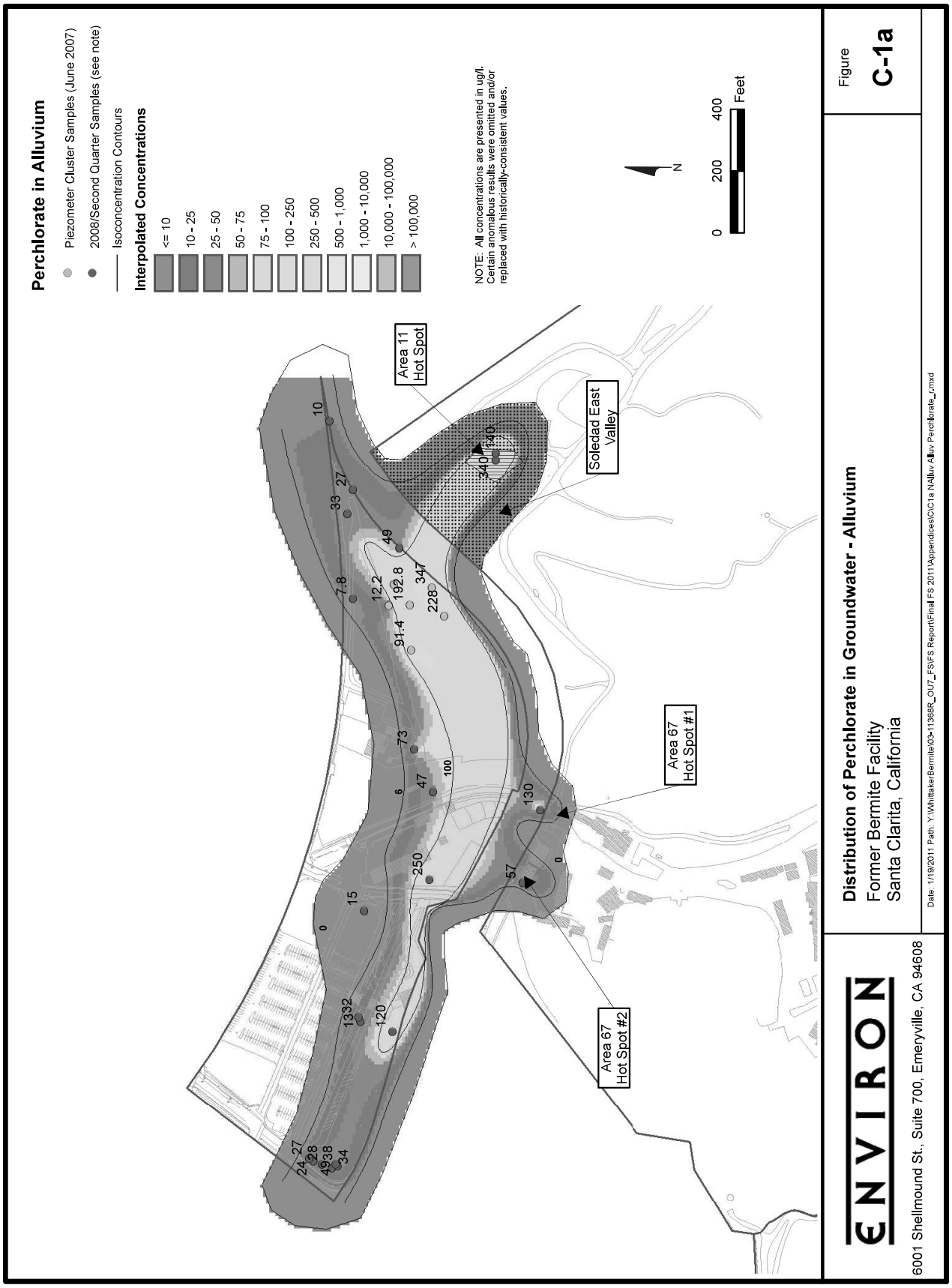
[a] All concentration interpolations were performed with the ArcGIS Spatial Analyst Topo to Raster tool using log-transformed concentrations.

[b] An artificial zero concentration line was hand-drawn to define the boundary of the Northern Alluvium plumes.

[c] Results from clustered wells screened in the same HSU were averaged.

[d] Certain anomalous results were omitted and/or replaced with historically-consistent values.

F I G U R E S


Perchlorate in Alluvium
Piezometer Cluster Samples (June 2007)
2008/Second Quarter Samples (see note)
Isoconcentration Contours
Interpolated Concentrations
<= 10
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 75
75 - 100
100 - 250
250 - 500
500 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
10,000 - 100,000
> 100,000
NOTE: All concentrations are presented in ug/l.
Certain anomalous results were omitted and/or
replaced with historically-consistent values.
N
0
200
400
Feet
Area 11
Hot Spot
Soledad East
Valley
Area 67
Hot Spot #1
Area 67
Hot Spot #2
10
27
33
49
7.8
12.2
192.8
347
228
91.4
73
47
100
6
250
130
57
0
15
0
1332
120
24
27
28
49
38
34
340
340
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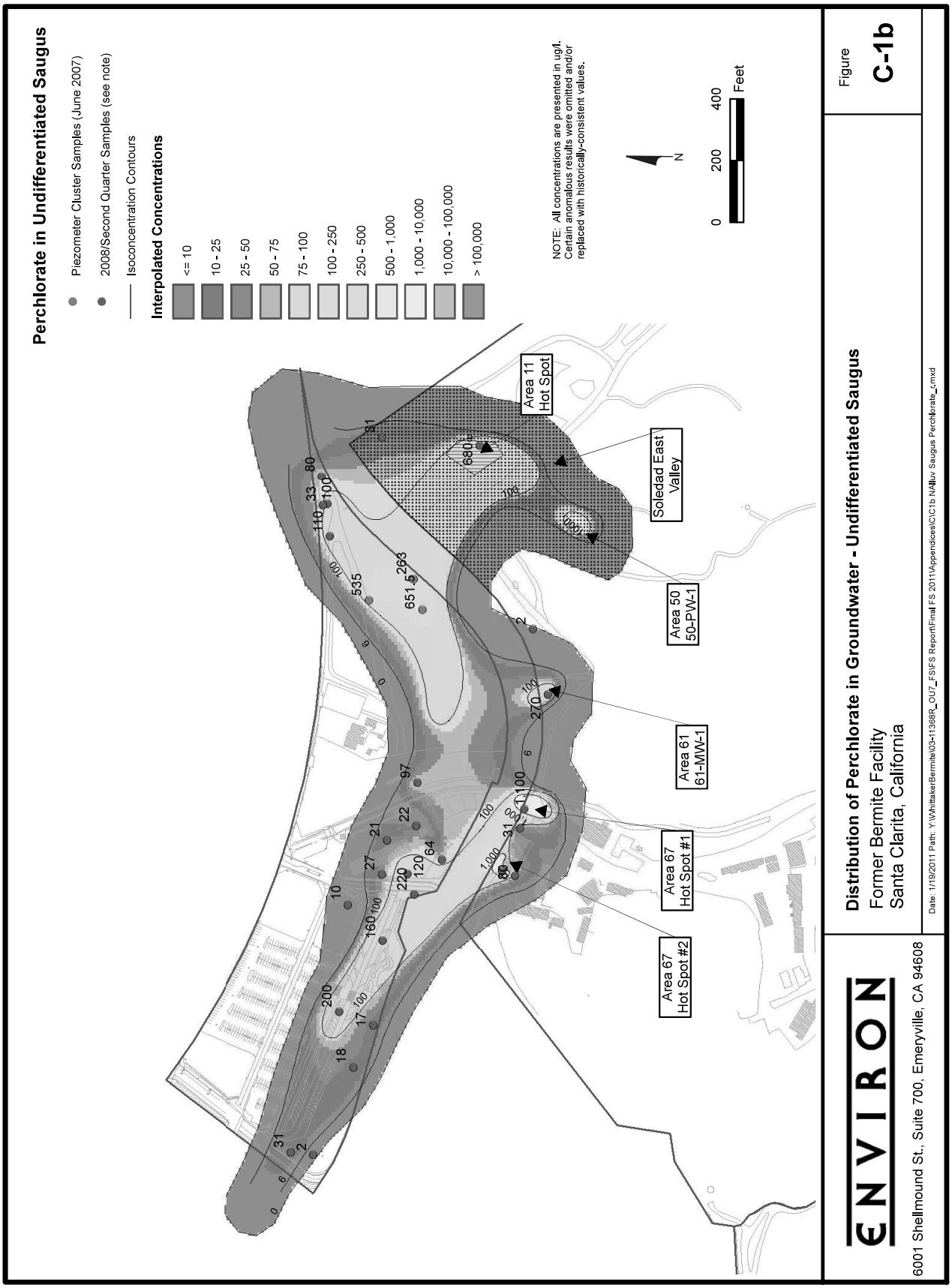
Distribution of Perchlorate in Groundwater - Alluvium
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C1a NAlluv Alluv Perchlorate_r.mxd
Figure
C-1a


Perchlorate in Undifferentiated Saugus
Piezometer Cluster Samples (June 2007)
2008/Second Quarter Samples (see note)
Isoconcentration Contours
Interpolated Concentrations
<= 10
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 75
75 - 100
100 - 250
250 - 500
500 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
10,000 - 100,000
> 100,000
NOTE: All concentrations are presented in ug/l. Certain anomalous results were omitted and/or replaced with historically-consistent values.
N
0
200
400
Feet
Area 11 Hot Spot
Soledad East Valley
Area 50 50-PW-1
Area 61 61-MW-1
Area 67 Hot Spot #1
Area 67 Hot Spot #2
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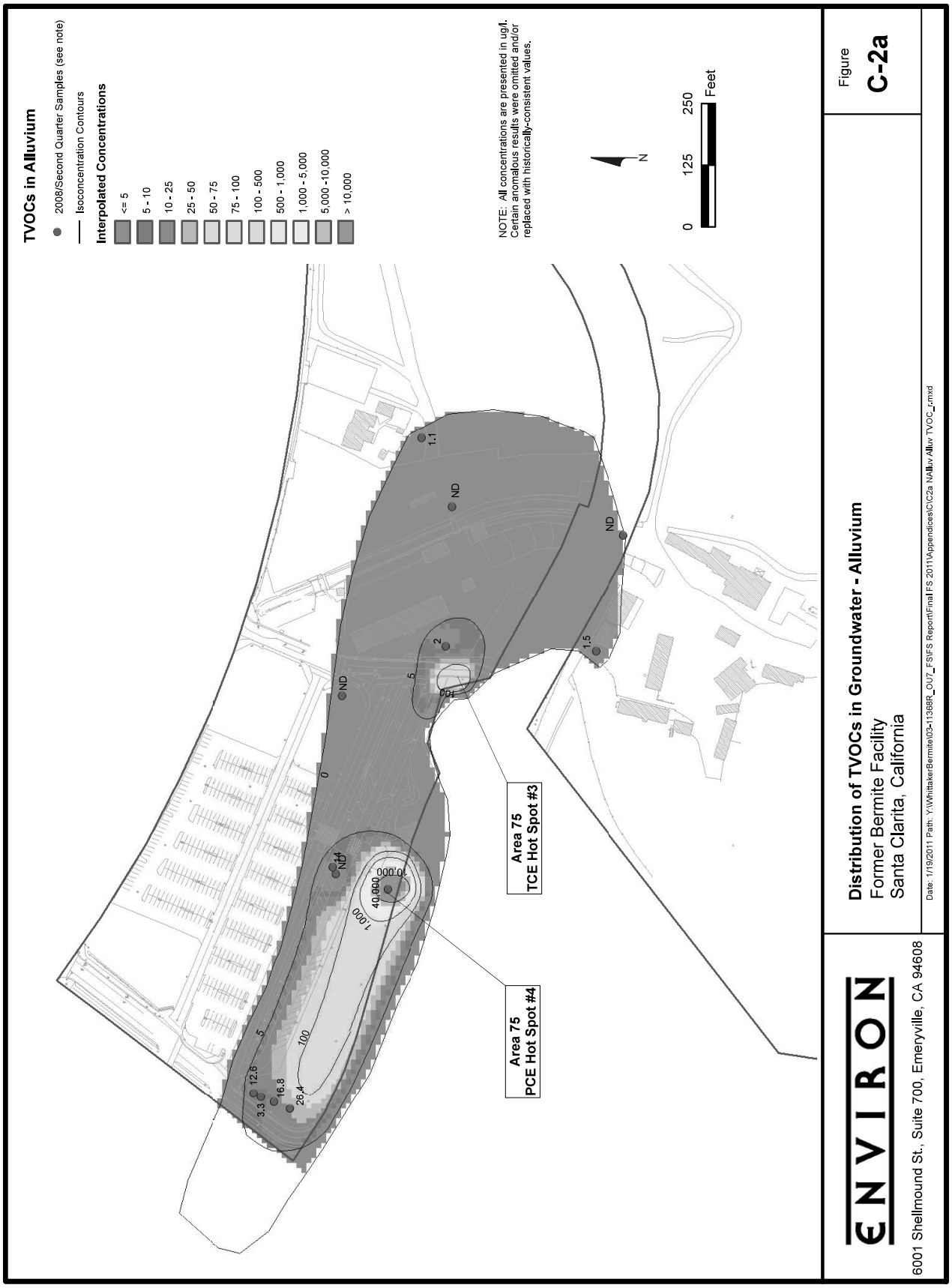
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Distribution of Perchlorate in Groundwater - Undifferentiated Saugus
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
C-1b


TVOCs in Alluvium
2008/Second Quarter Samples (see note)
Isoconcentration Contours
Interpolated Concentrations
<= 5
5 - 10
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 75
75 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1,000
1,000 - 5,000
5,000 -10,000
> 10,000
NOTE: All concentrations are presented in ug/l.
Certain anomalous results were omitted and/or
replaced with historically-consistent values.
N
0
125
250
Feet
Area 75
TCE Hot Spot #3
Area 75
PCE Hot Spot #4
ND
1.1
2
1.5
5
0
100
1,000
10,000
40,000
12.6
16.8
26.4
3.3
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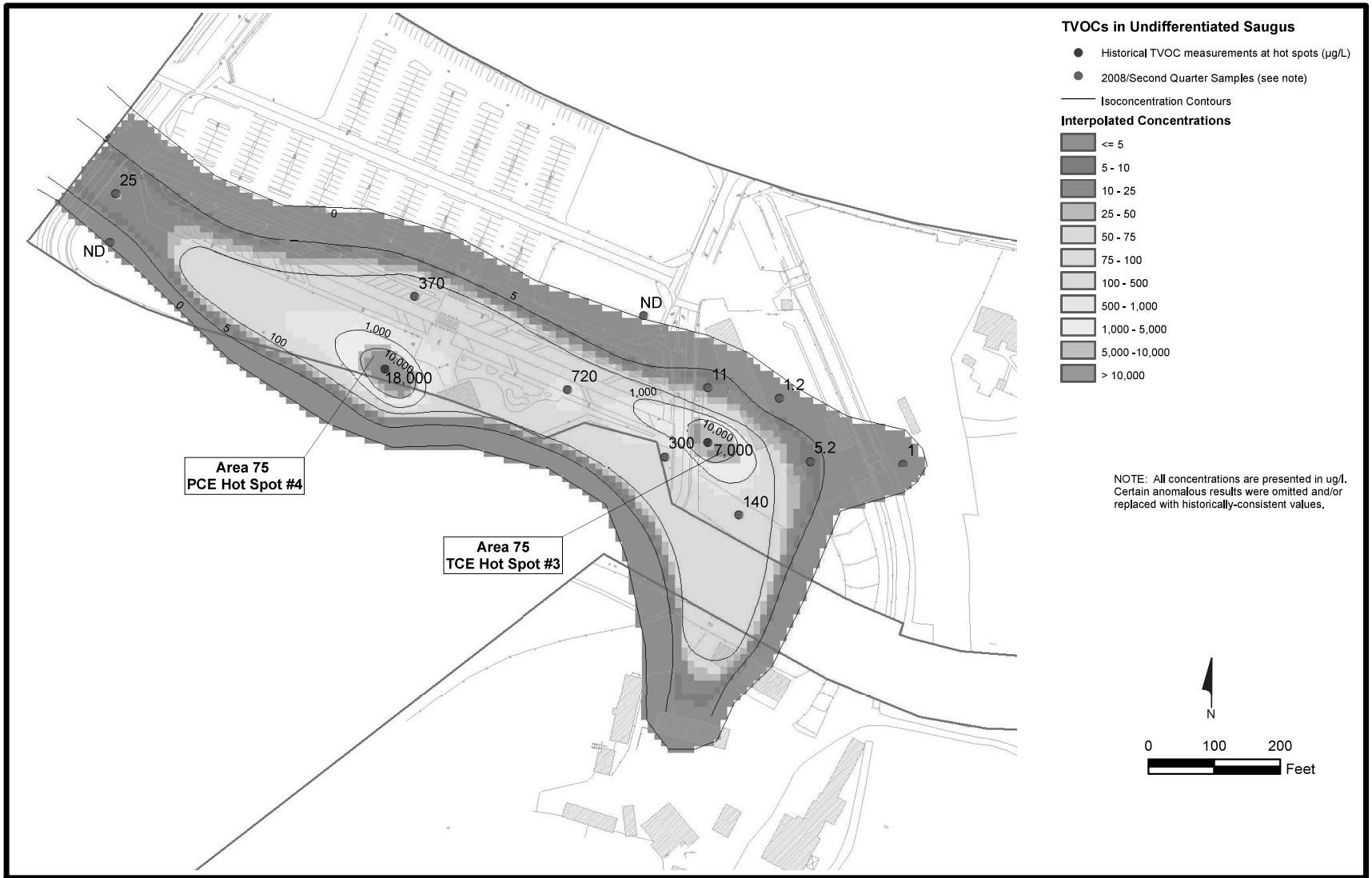
Distribution of TVOCs in Groundwater - Alluvium
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C2a NAlluv Alluv TVOC_r.mxd
Figure
C-2a



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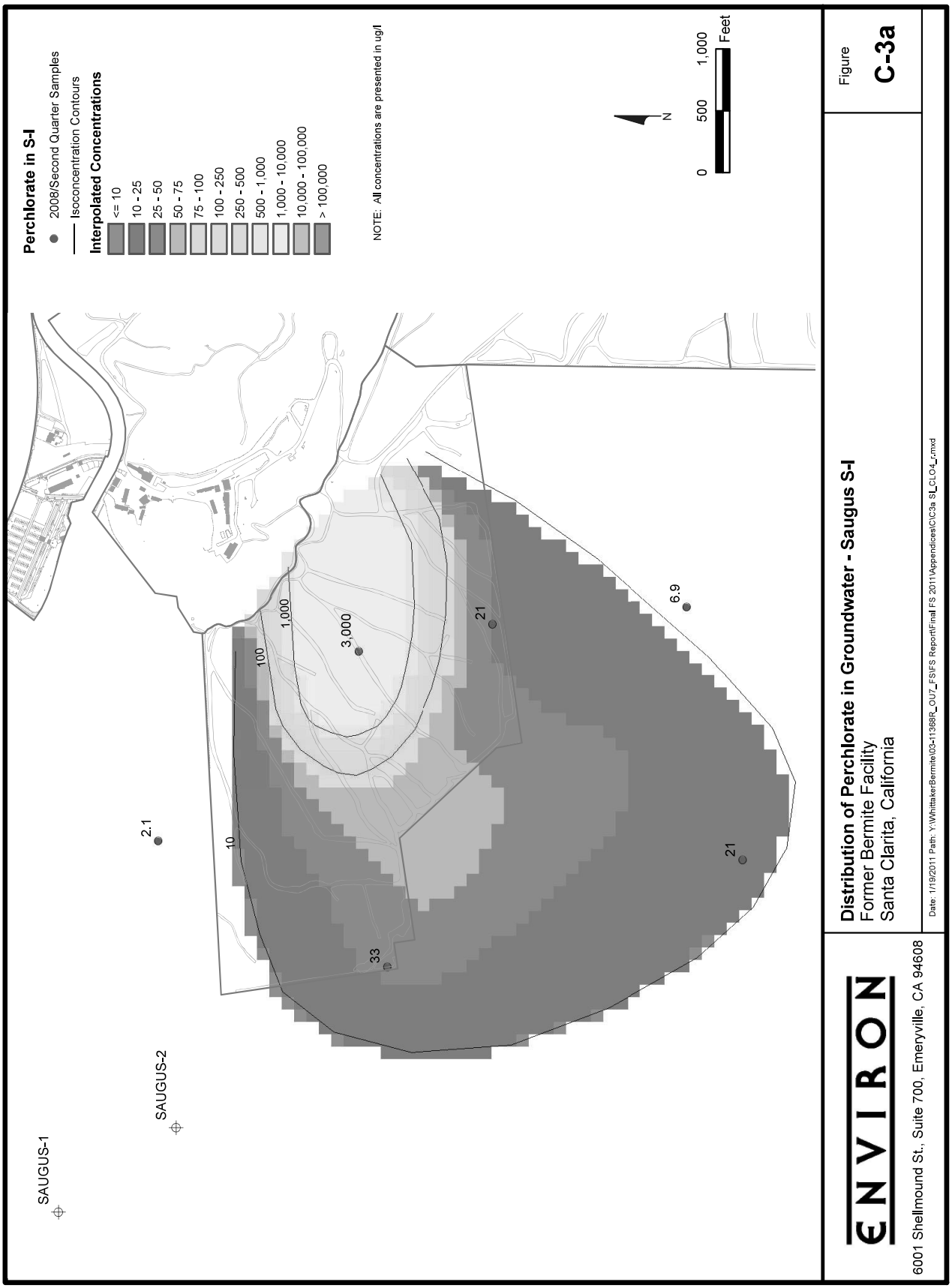
Distribution of TVOCs in Groundwater - Undifferentiated Saugus

Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-2b

Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C2b NAlluv Saugus TVOC_r.mxd



Distribution of Perchlorate in Groundwater - Saugus S-I
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-3a

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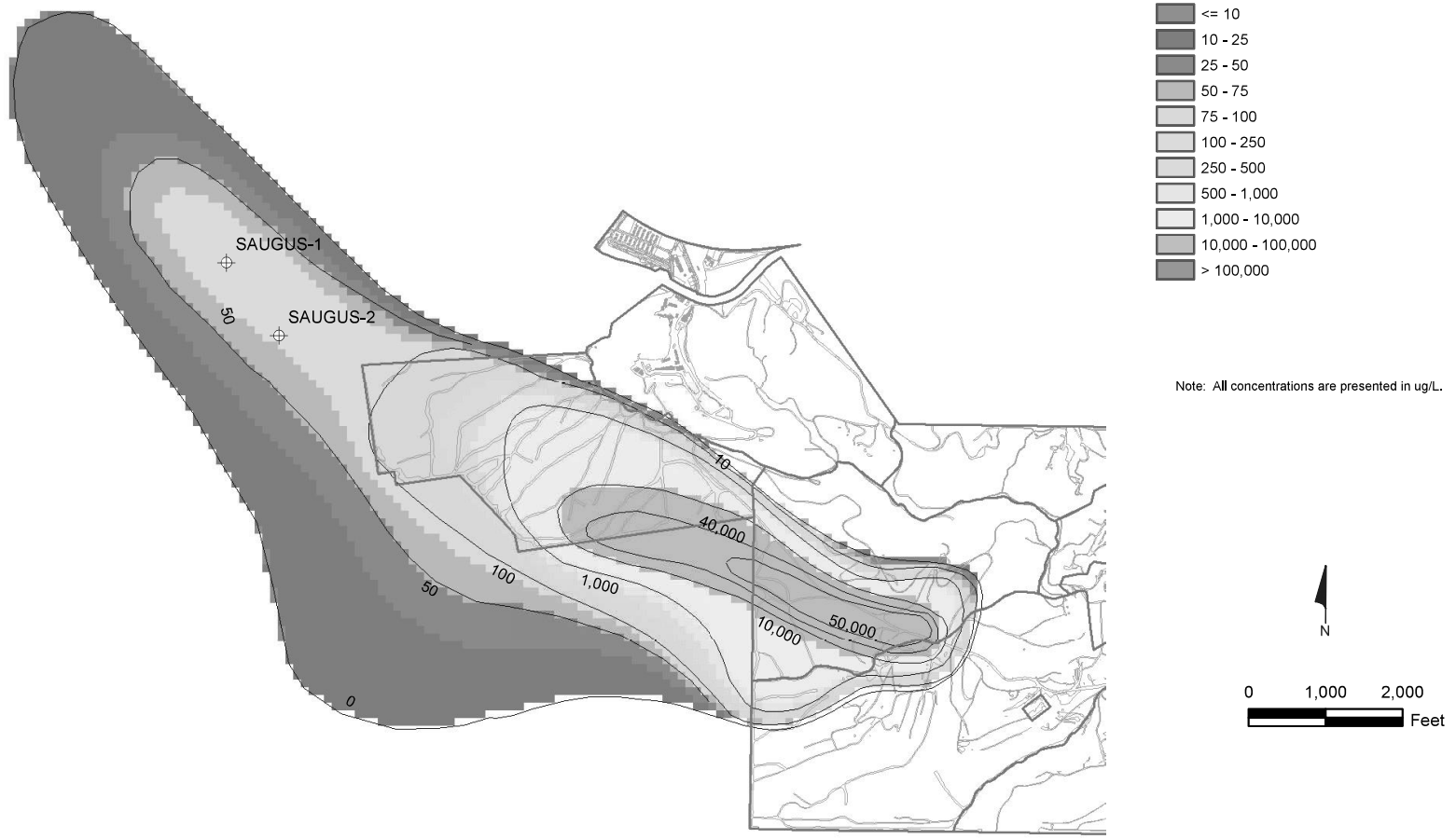

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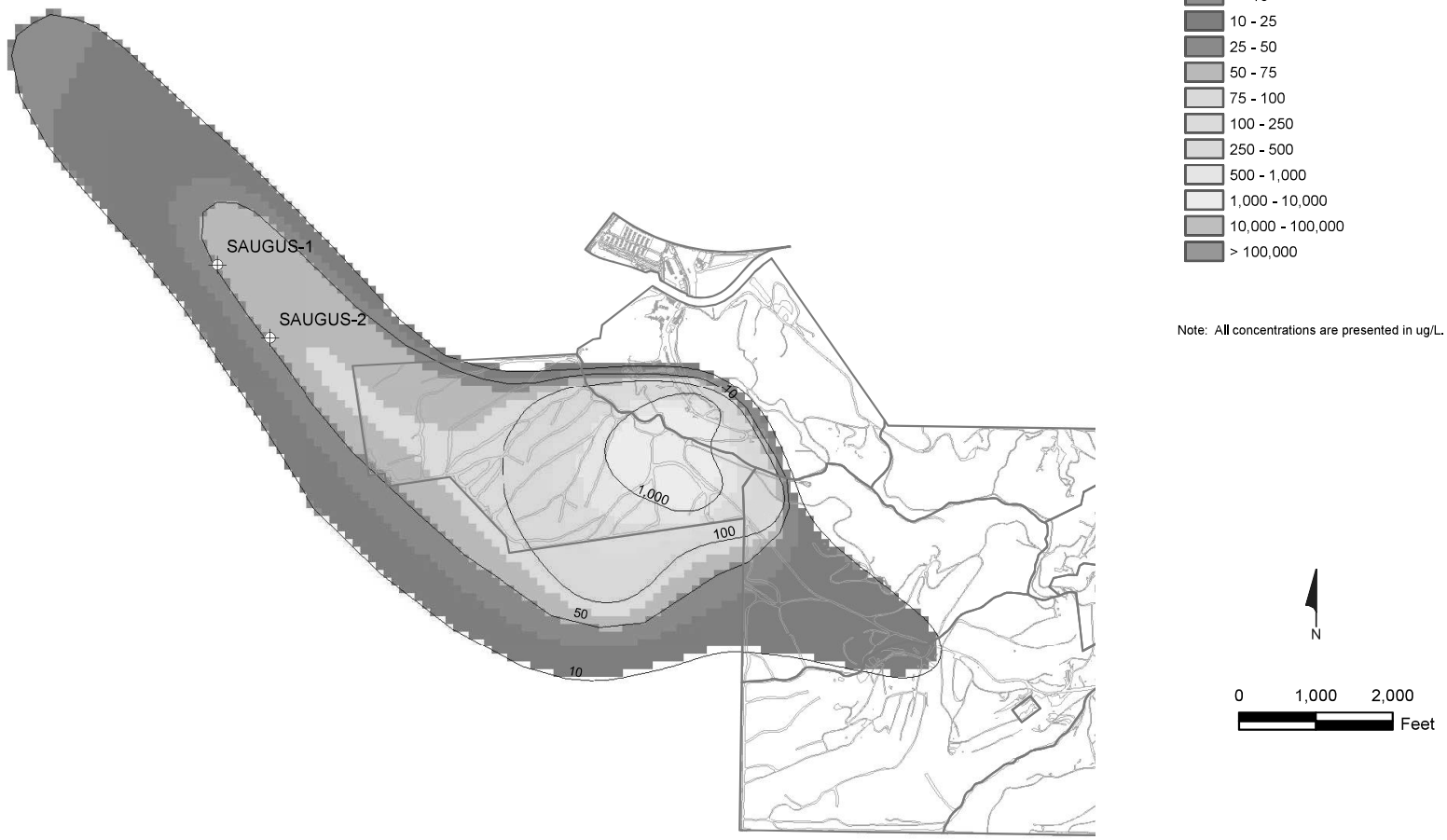
Distribution of Perchlorate in Groundwater - Saugus S-IIIa
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-3b

Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C3b SIIIa_CLO4_r.mxd



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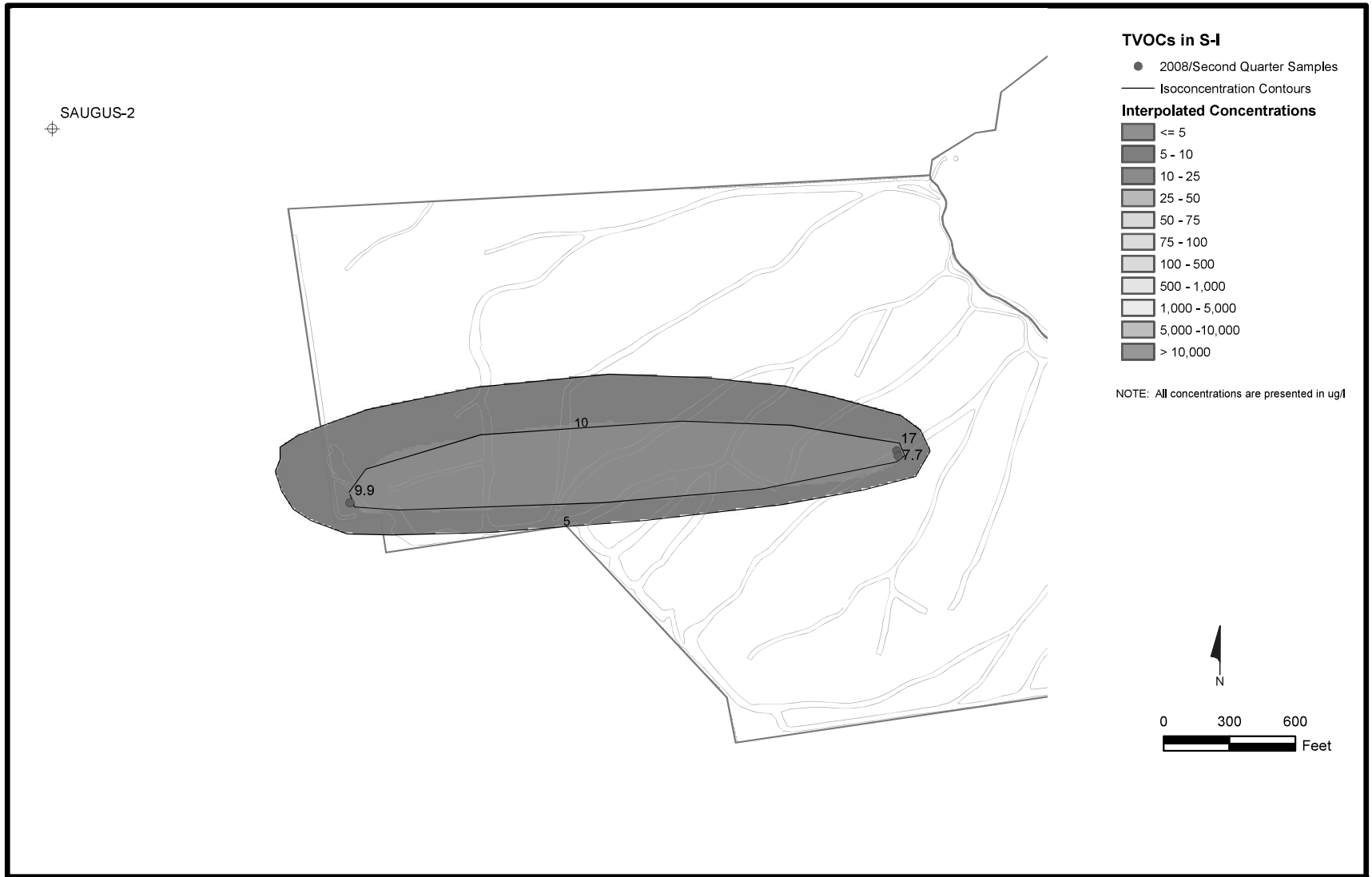
Distribution of Perchlorate in Groundwater - Saugus S-IIIc
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-3c

Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C3c SIIIc_CLO4_r.mxd



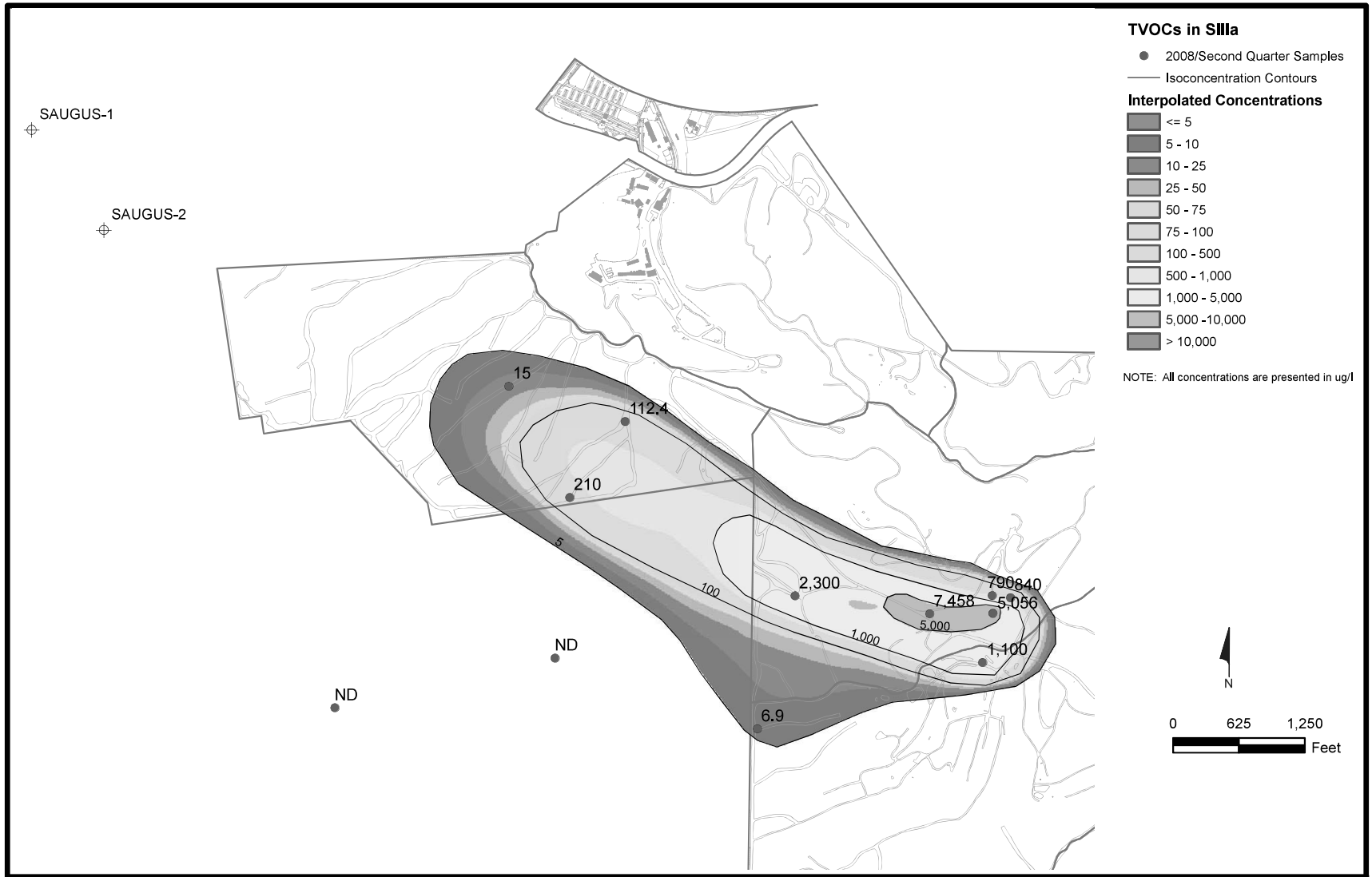
ENVIRON

6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608

Distribution of TVOCs in Groundwater - Saugus S-I
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-4a

Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C4a SI_TVOC_r.mxd



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Distribution of TVOCs in Groundwater - Saugus S-IIIa
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-4b

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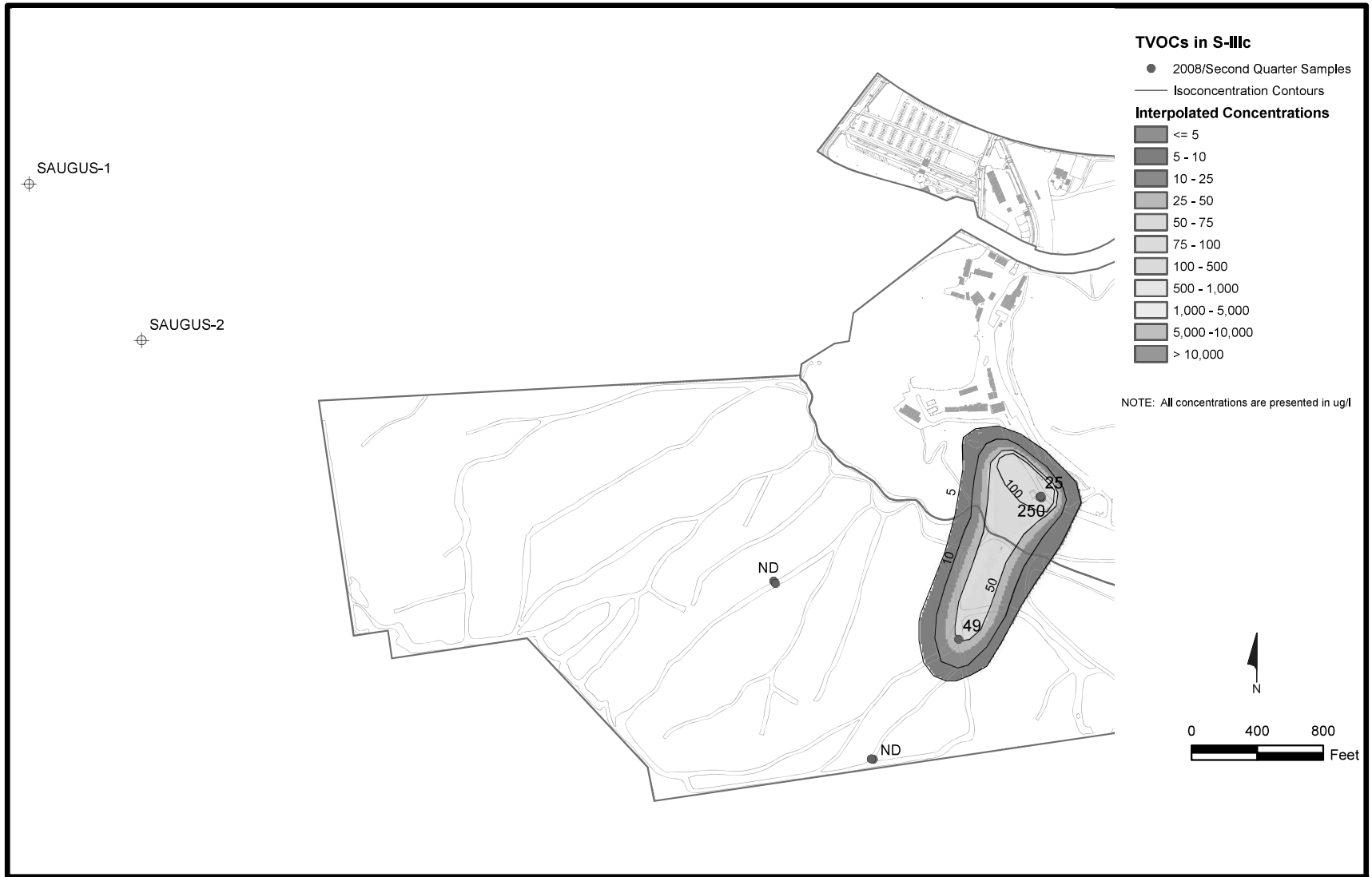


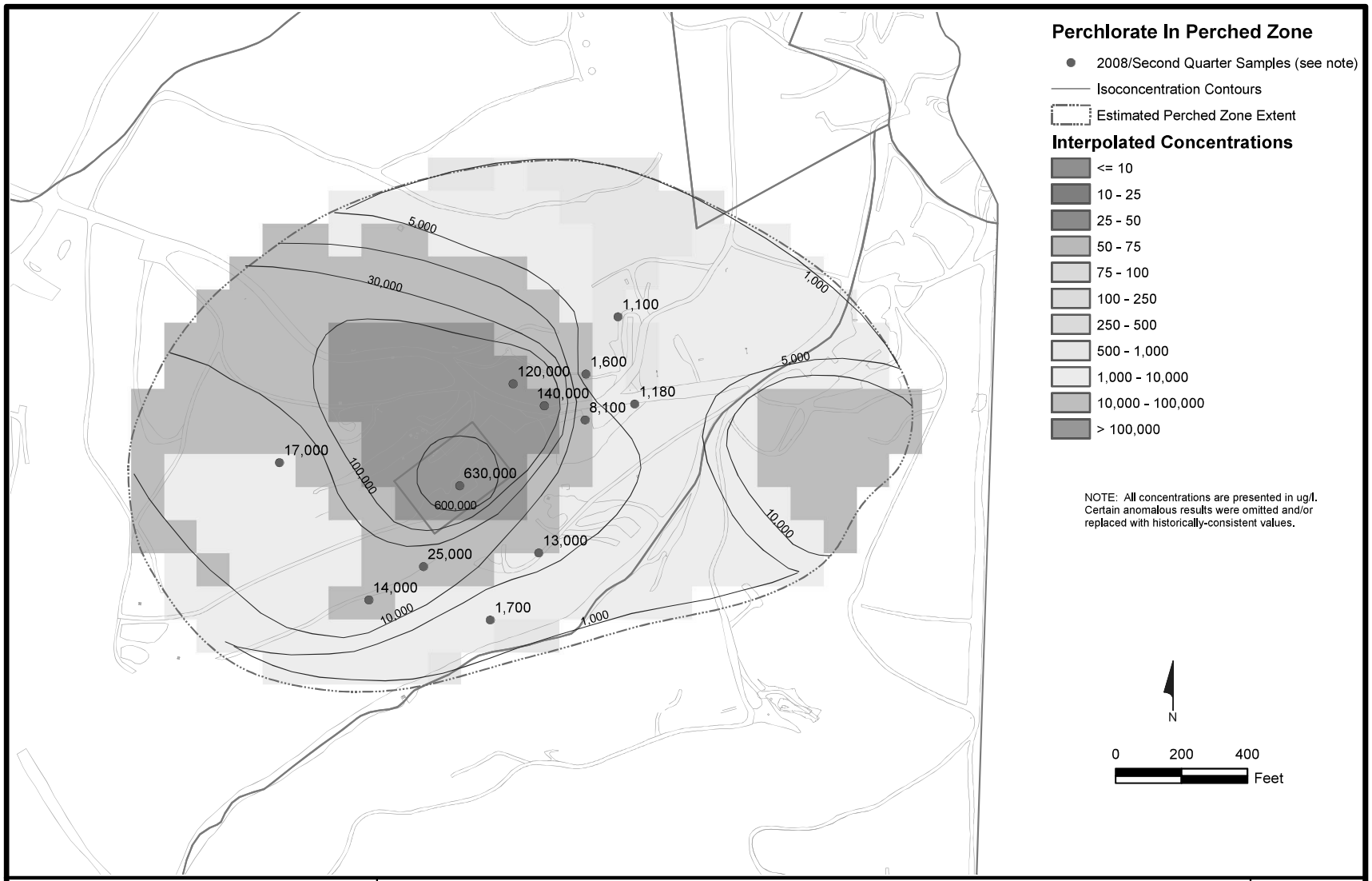
ENVIRON

6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608

Distribution of TVOCs in Groundwater - Saugus S-IIIc
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-4c

Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C4c SIIIc_TVOC_r.mxd



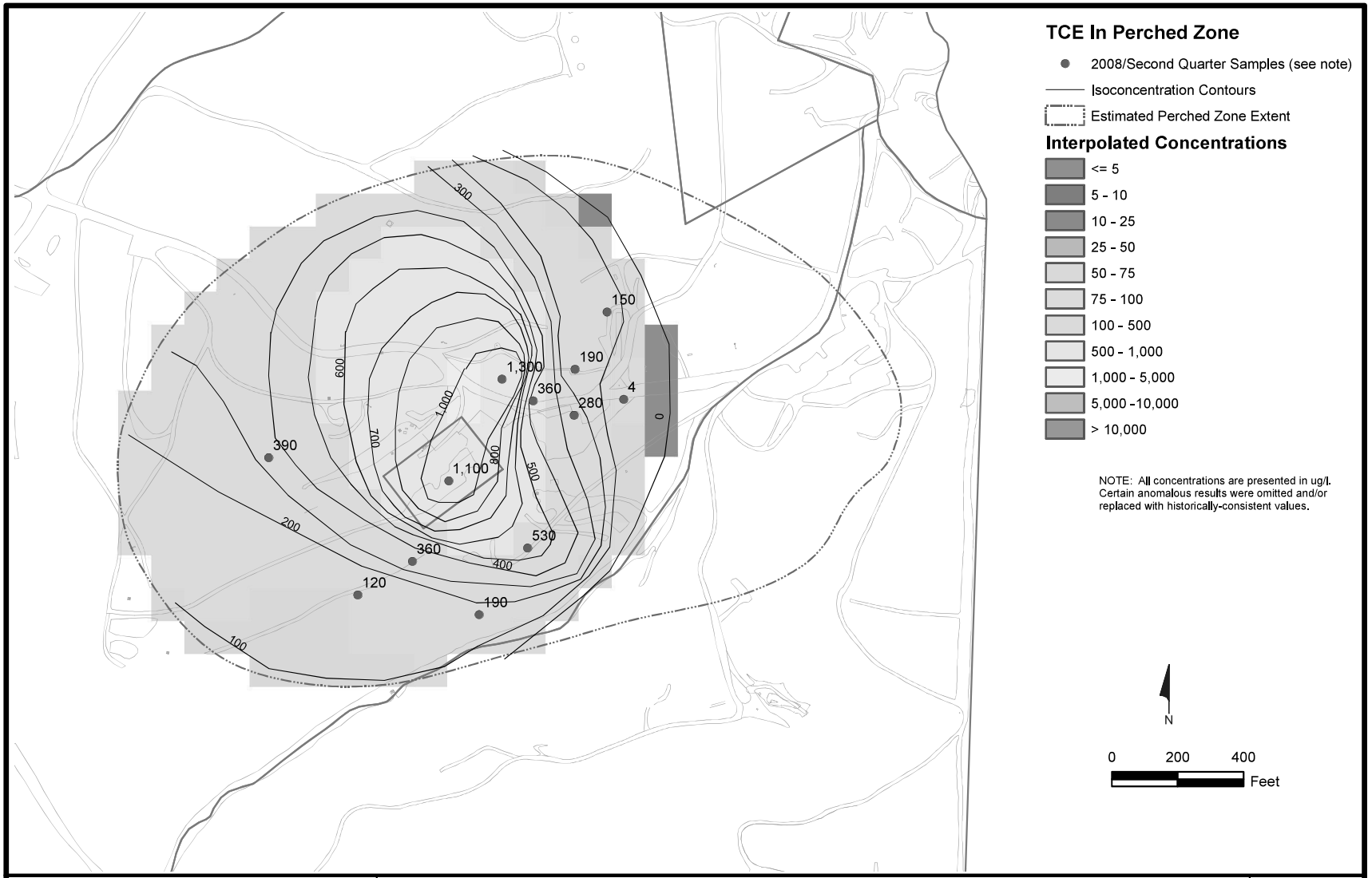
ENVIRON

6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608

Distribution of Perchlorate in Groundwater - OU-2/OU-6 Perched Zone
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-5a

Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C5a PZ_CLO4_r.mxd



ENVIRON

6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608

Distribution of TCE in Groundwater - OU-2/OU-6 Perched Zone
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California

Figure
C-5b

Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\C\C5b PZ_TCE_r.mxd

Appendix D

Northern Alluvium Groundwater Flow and Transport Model Simulation Results

(Continued)

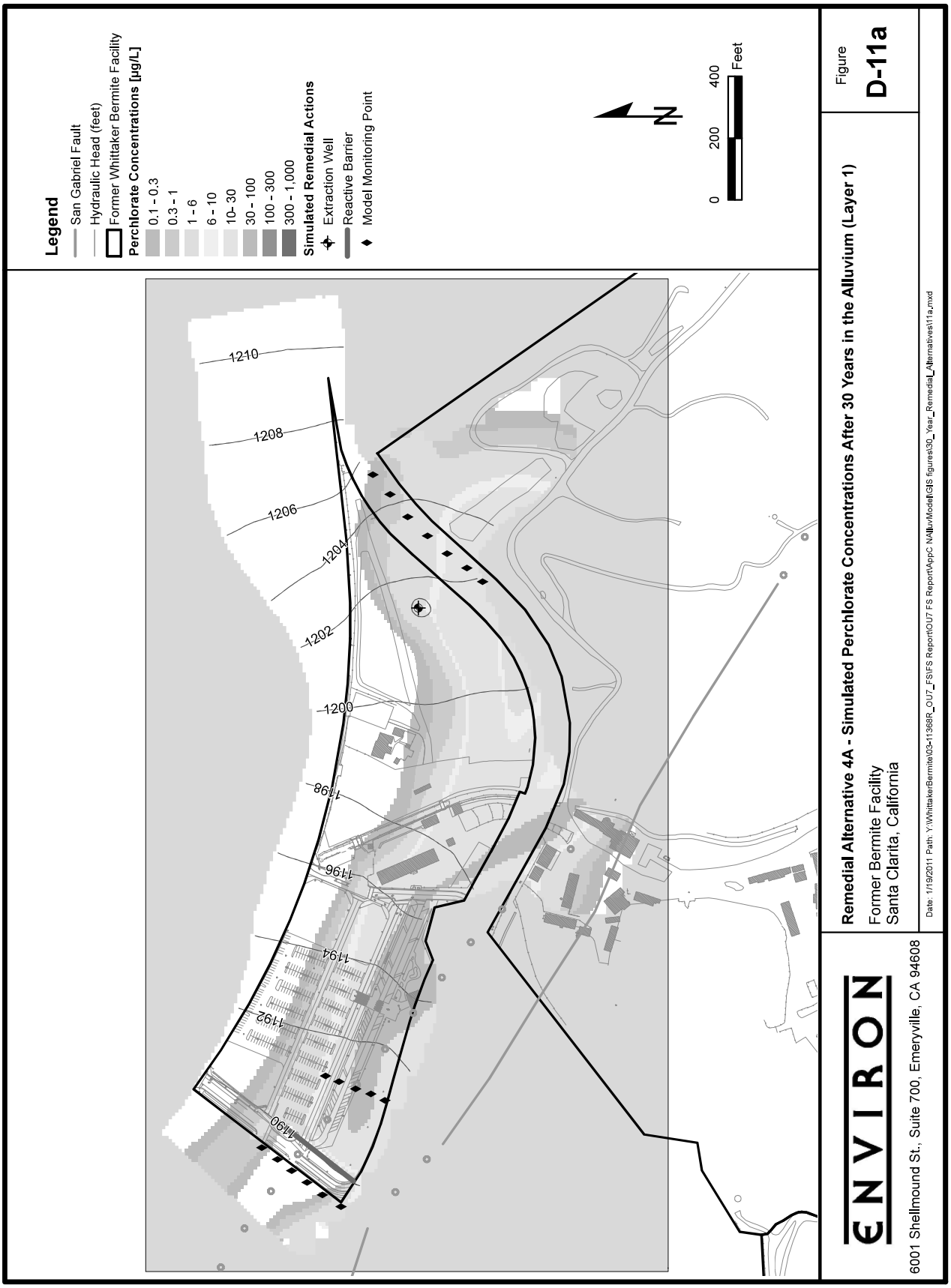
Appendix D

Northern Alluvium Groundwater Flow and Transport Model Simulation Results

Contents

Figures (continued)

Figures (cont.)


Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
N
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Feet
1210
1208
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 4A - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
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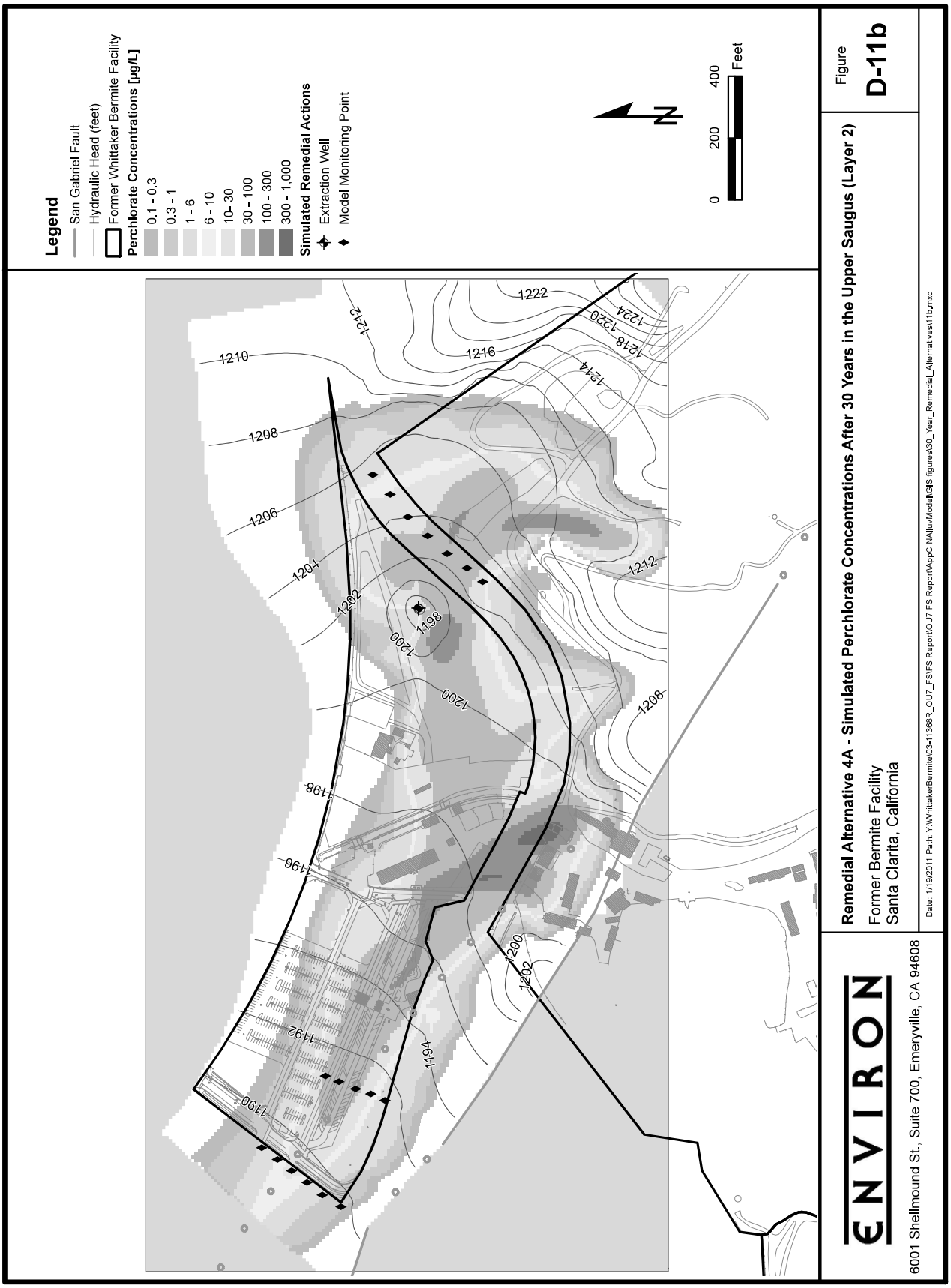
D-11a


Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Model Monitoring Point
N
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Feet
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1204
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 4A - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
D-11b
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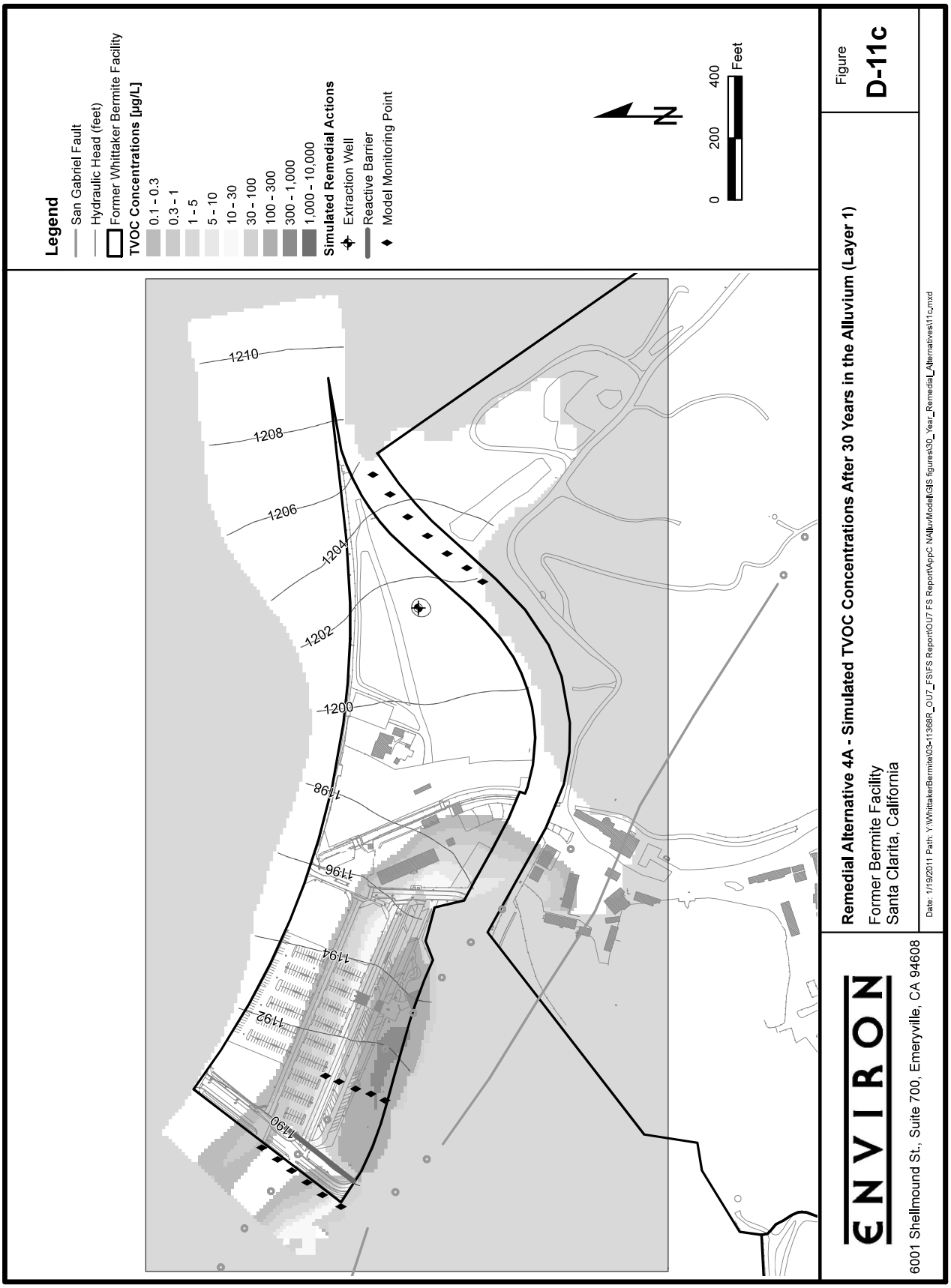
Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
N
0
200
400
Feet
1210
1208
1206
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Figure
D-11c
Remedial Alternative 4A - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
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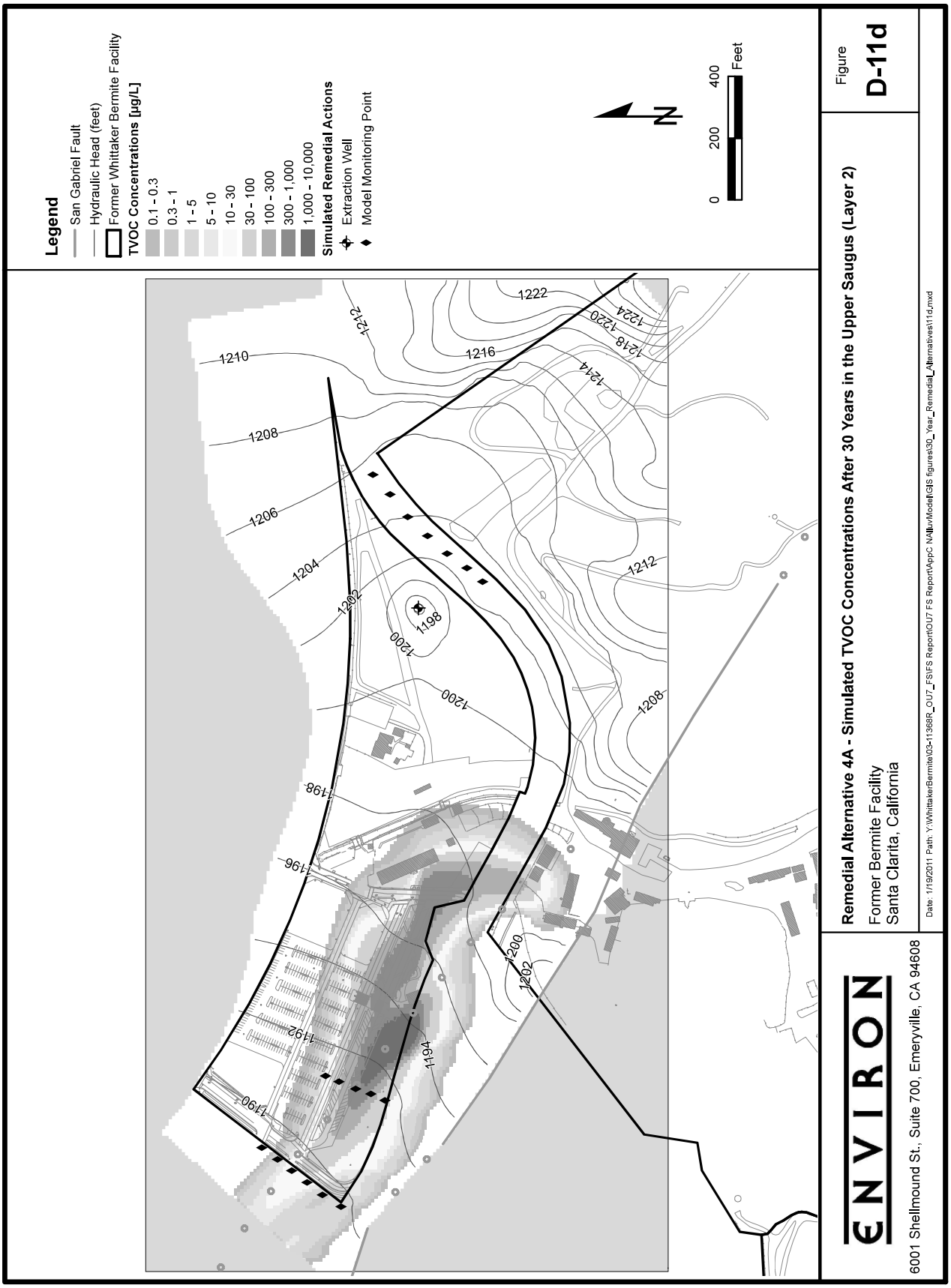
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608


Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Model Monitoring Point
N
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Feet
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1224
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1218
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1210
1208
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1198
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 4A - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
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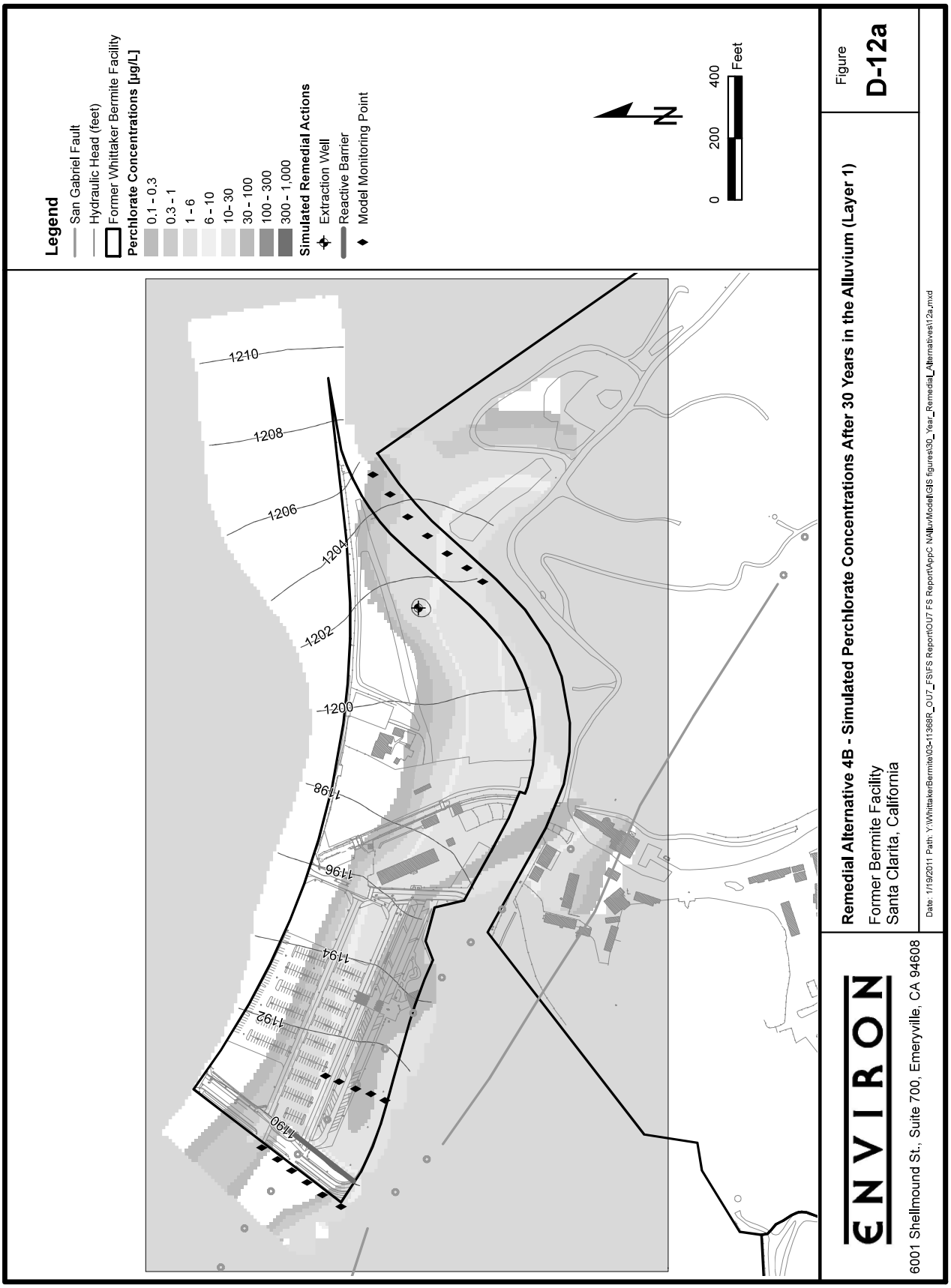
Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
1210
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1198
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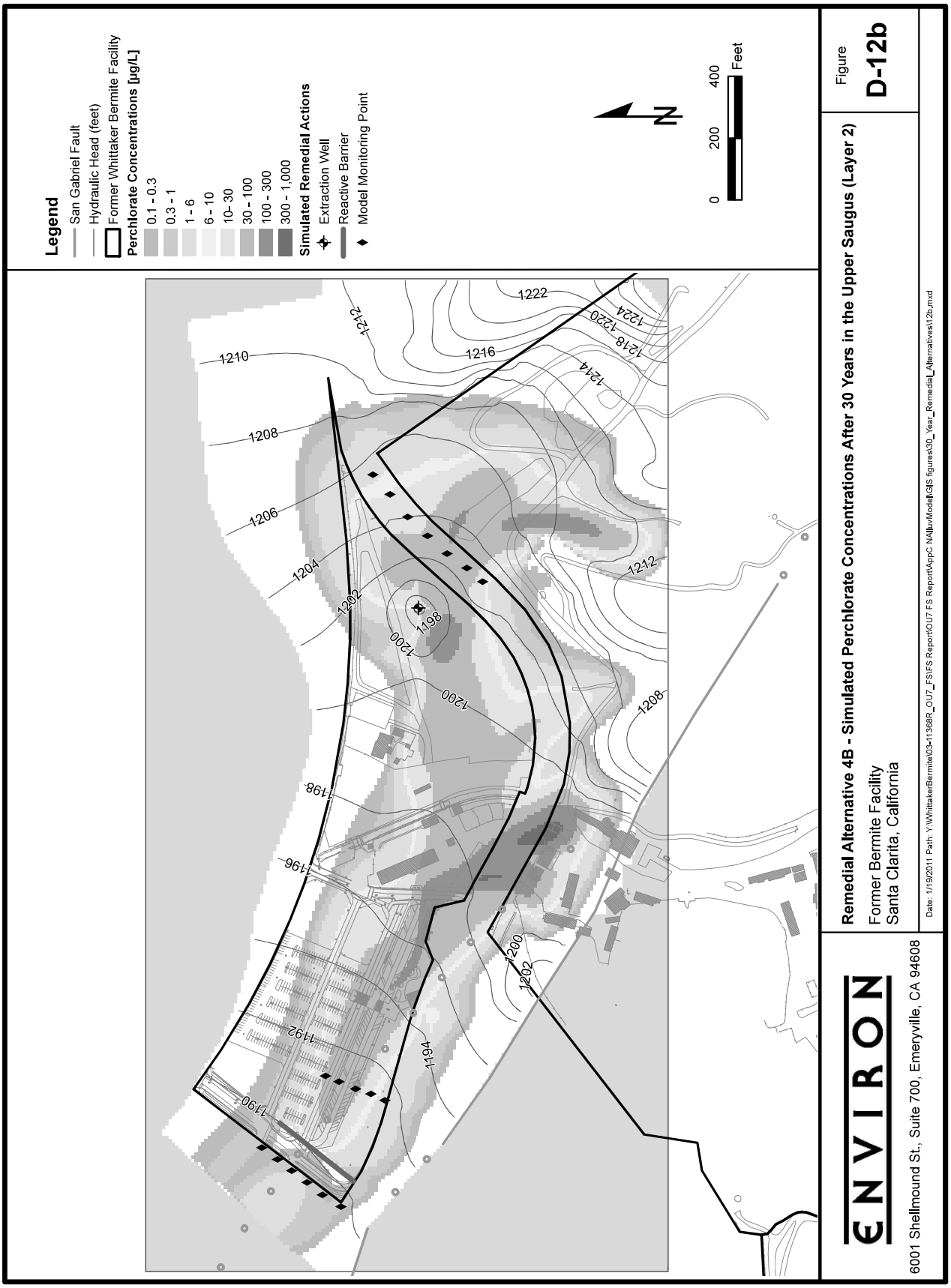
Feet
Figure
D-12a
Remedial Alternative 4B - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\OU7 FS Report\AppC NAI\uvModel\GIS figures\30_Year_Remedial_Alternatives\12a.mxd


Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
N
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Feet
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 4B - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
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D-12b
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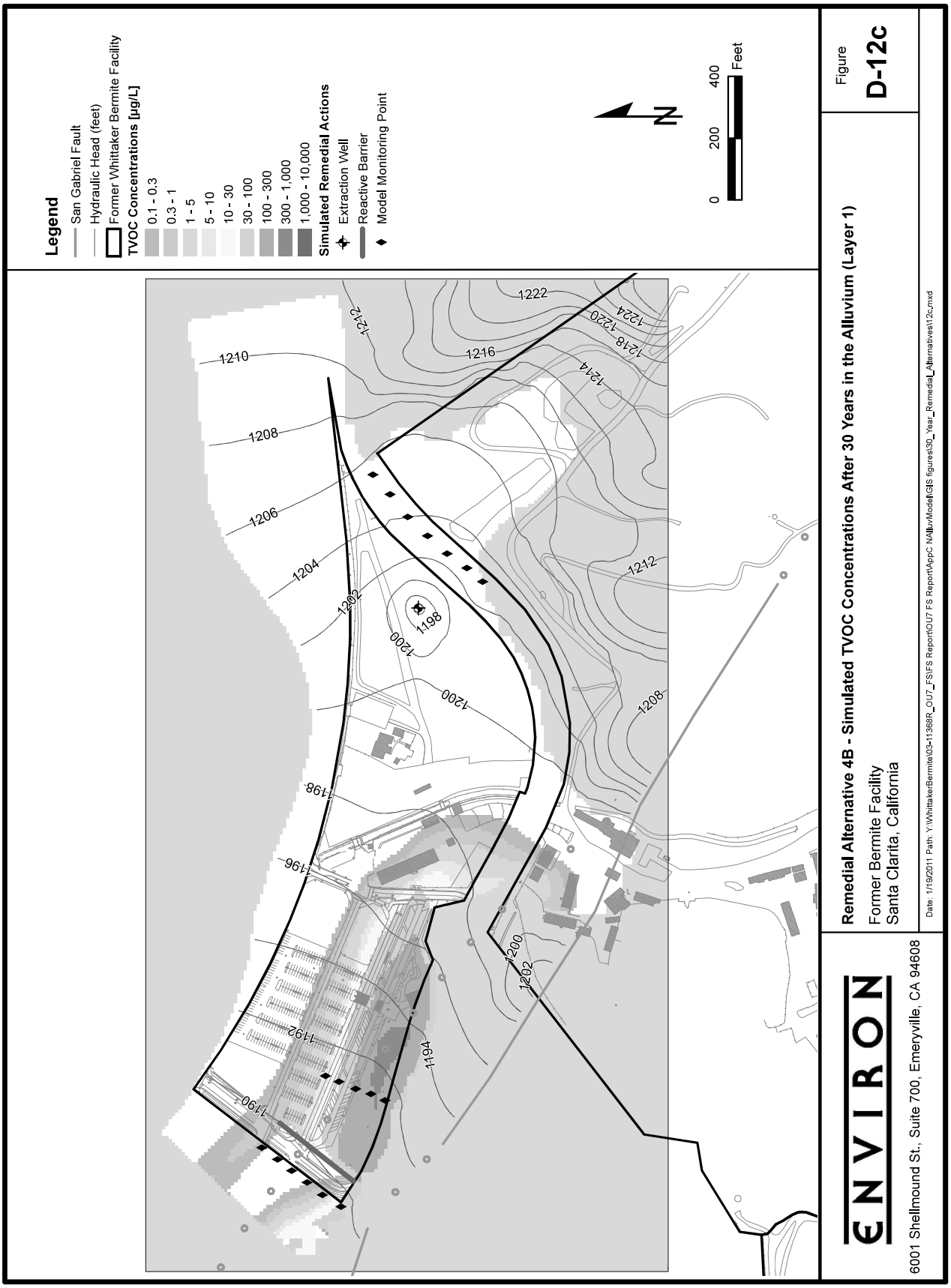
Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 4B - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
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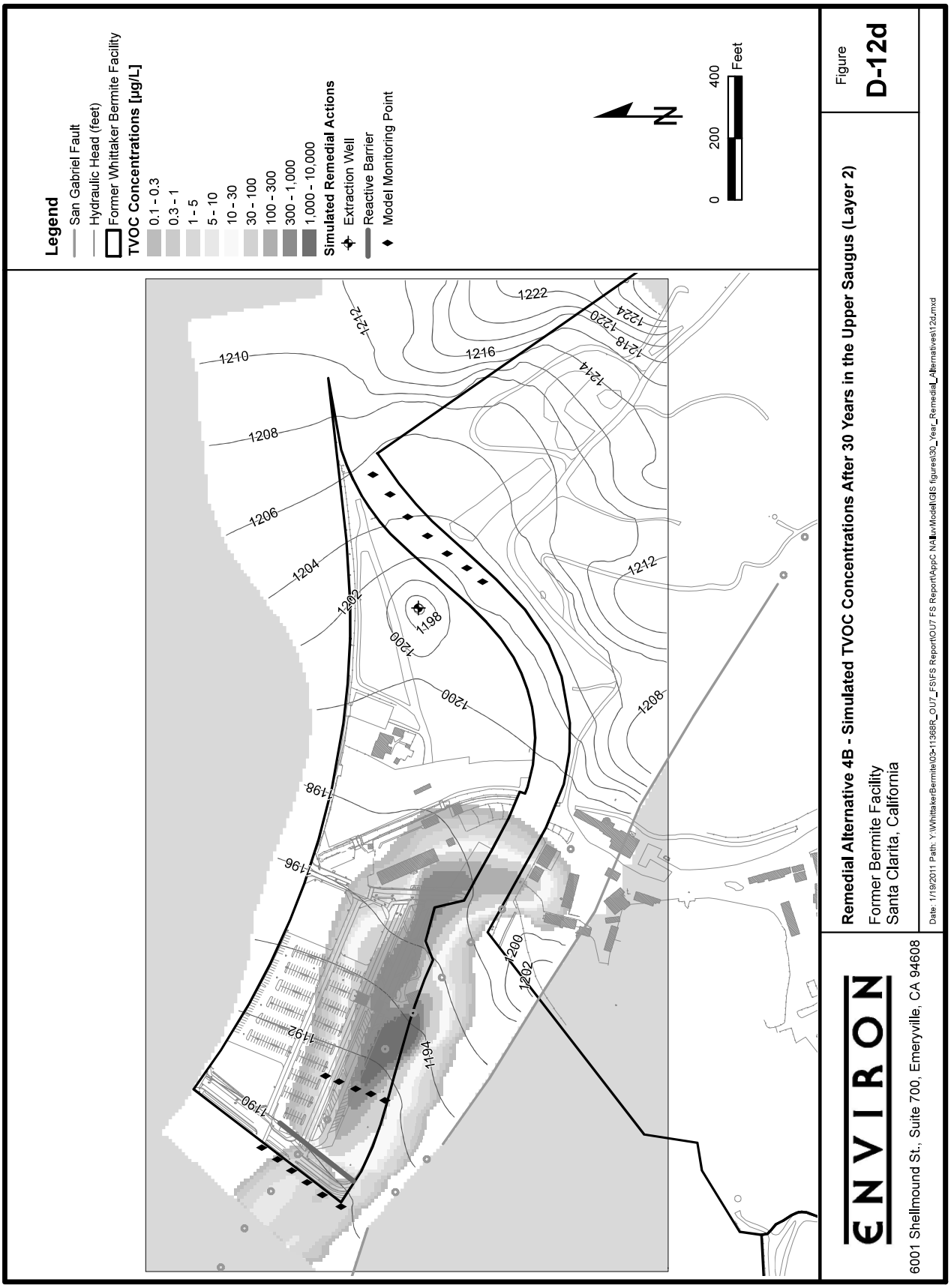
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San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 4B - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
D-12d
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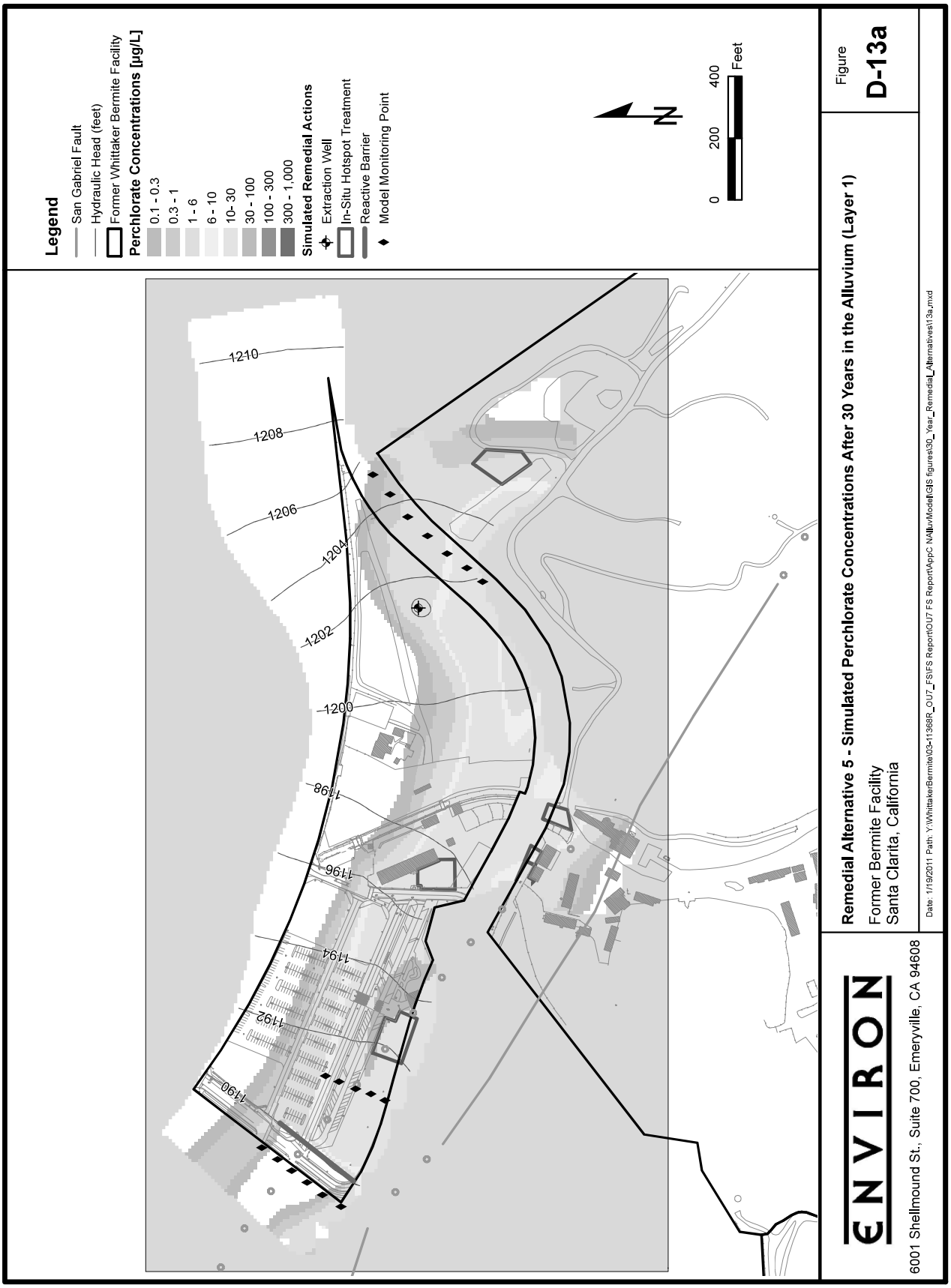
Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
N
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Feet
1210
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 5 - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
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Figure
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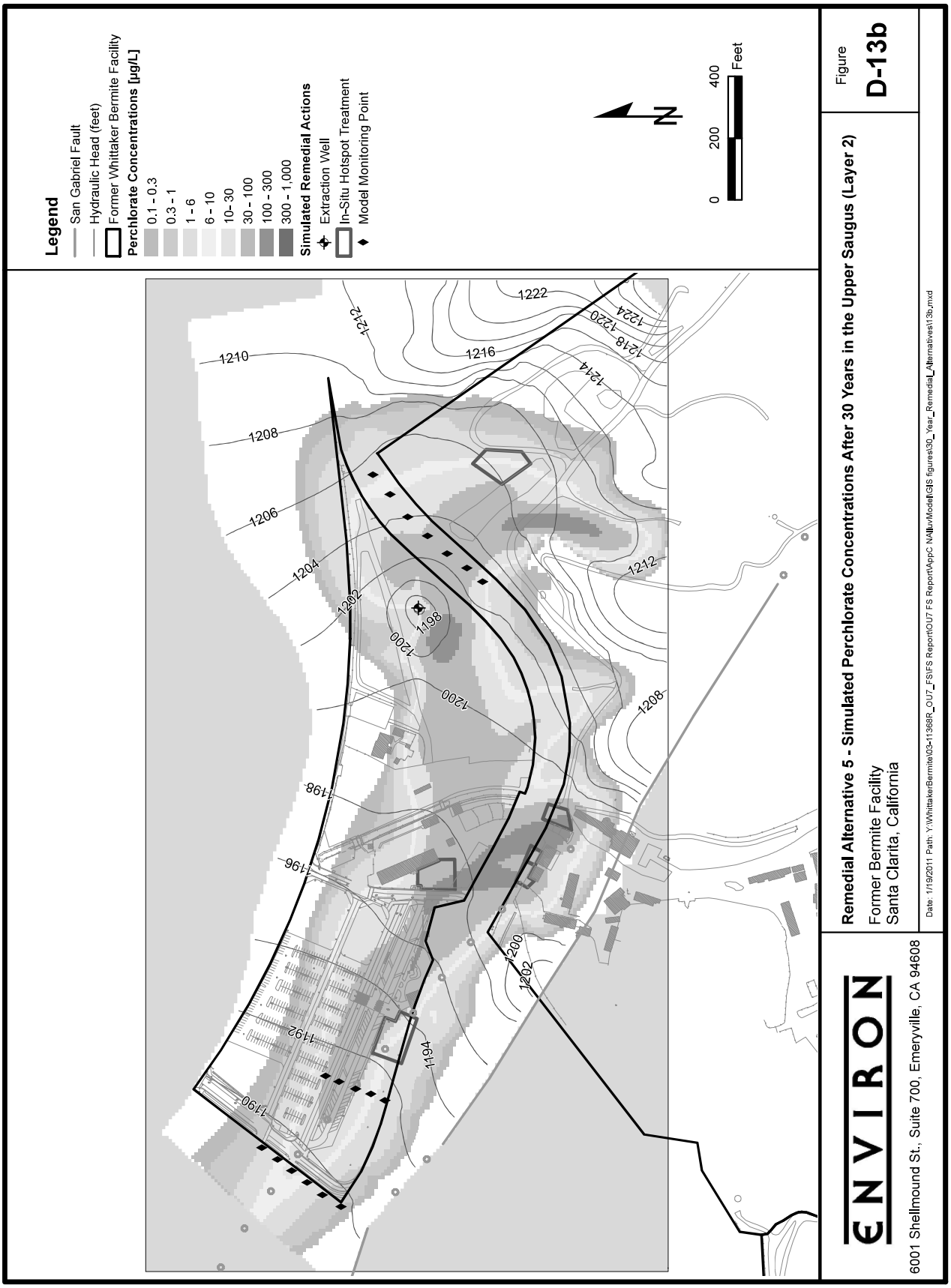
Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Model Monitoring Point
N
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Feet
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1192
1190
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 5 - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
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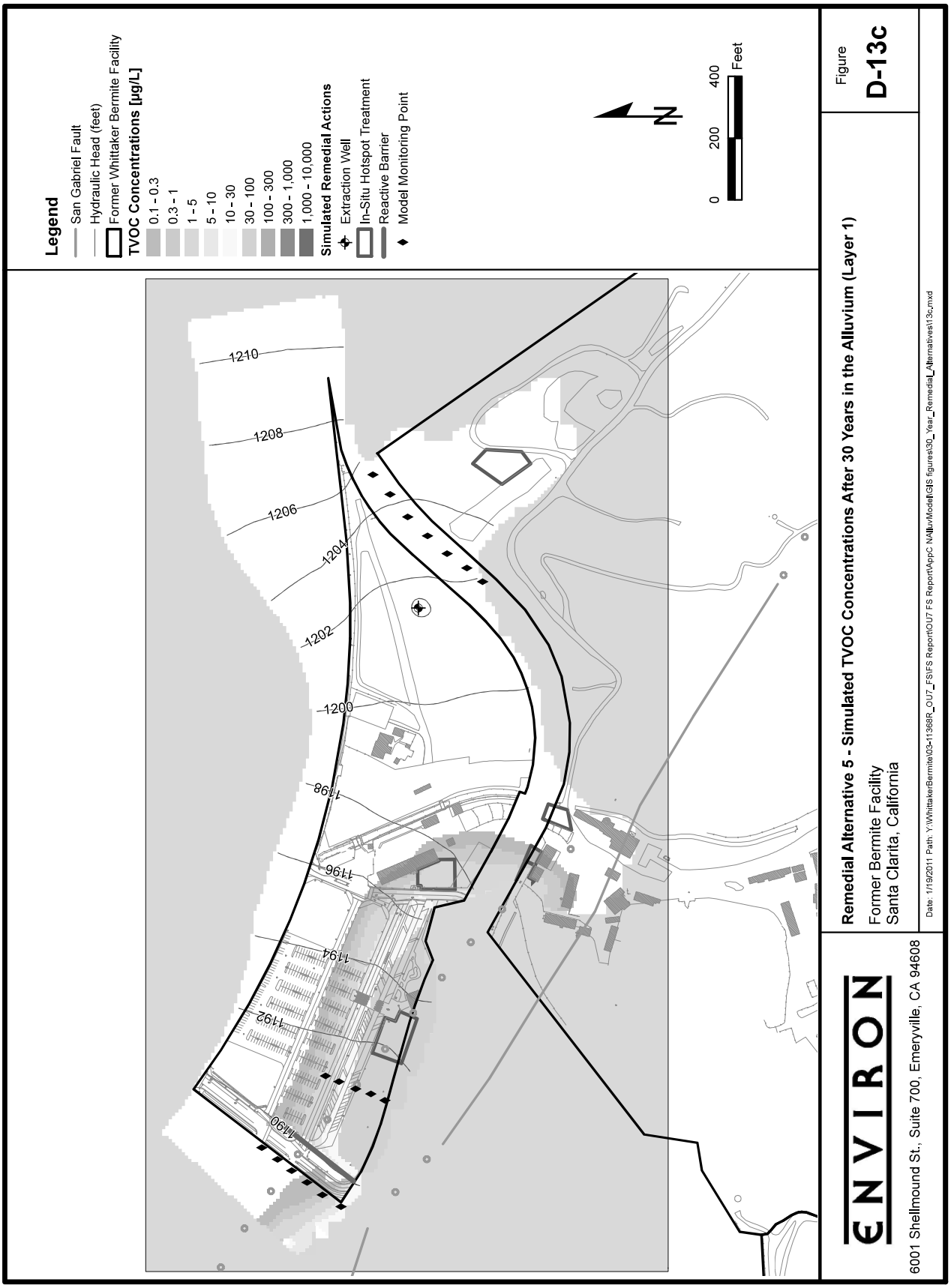
Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
N
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Feet
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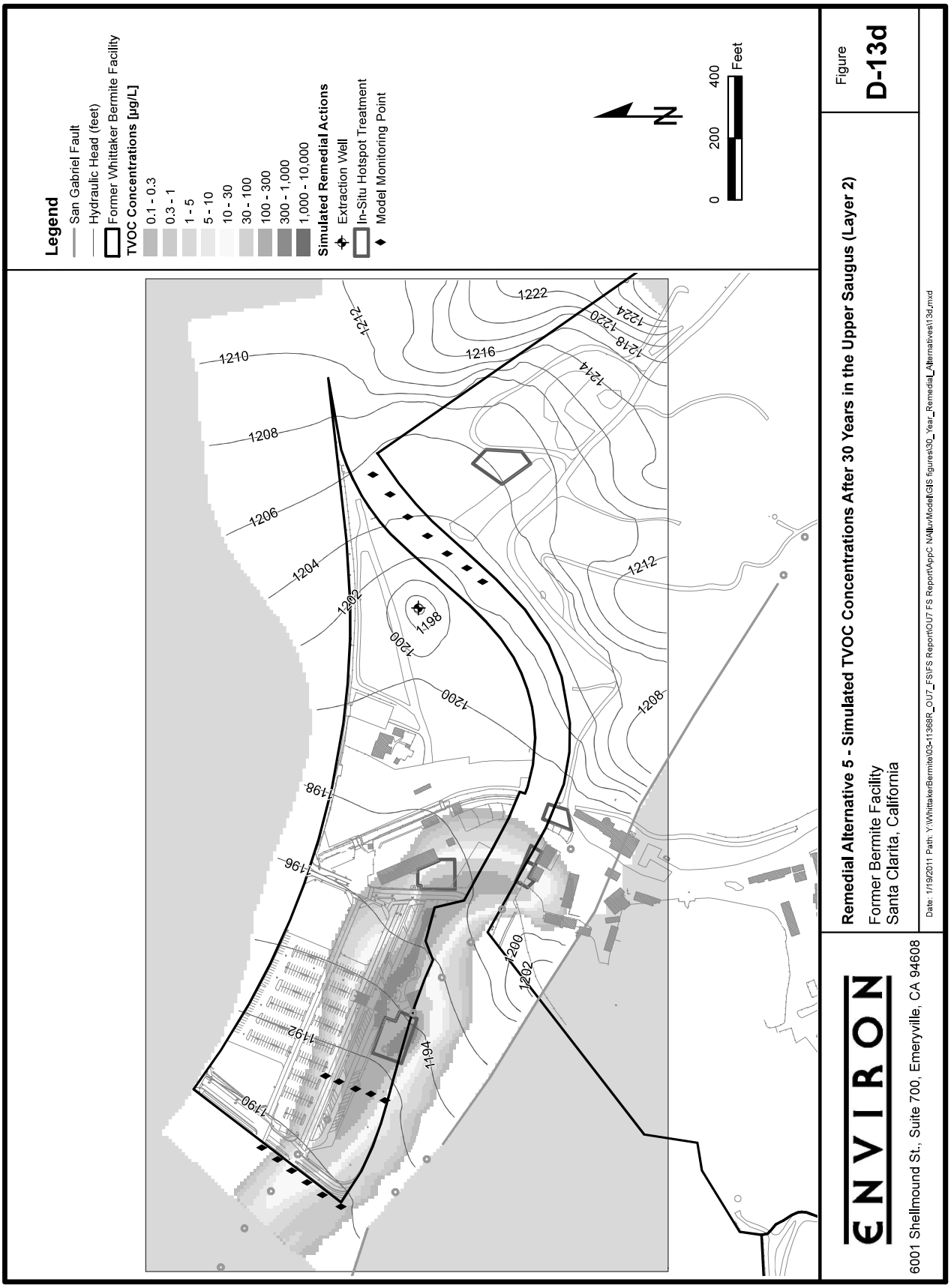
Remedial Alternative 5 - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
D-13c
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\OU7 FS Report\AppC NAPL\ModelGIS figures\3D_Year_RemedialAlternatives\13c.mxd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San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Model Monitoring Point
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ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 5 - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Figure
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Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\OU7 FS Report\AppC NAPL\ModelGIS figures\30_Year_RemedialAlternatives\13d.mxd

Figure D−14a. Remedial Alternative RA−1: Simulated Maximum Concentrations at Site Boundary Compliance Point and Boundary Performance Monitoring Wells

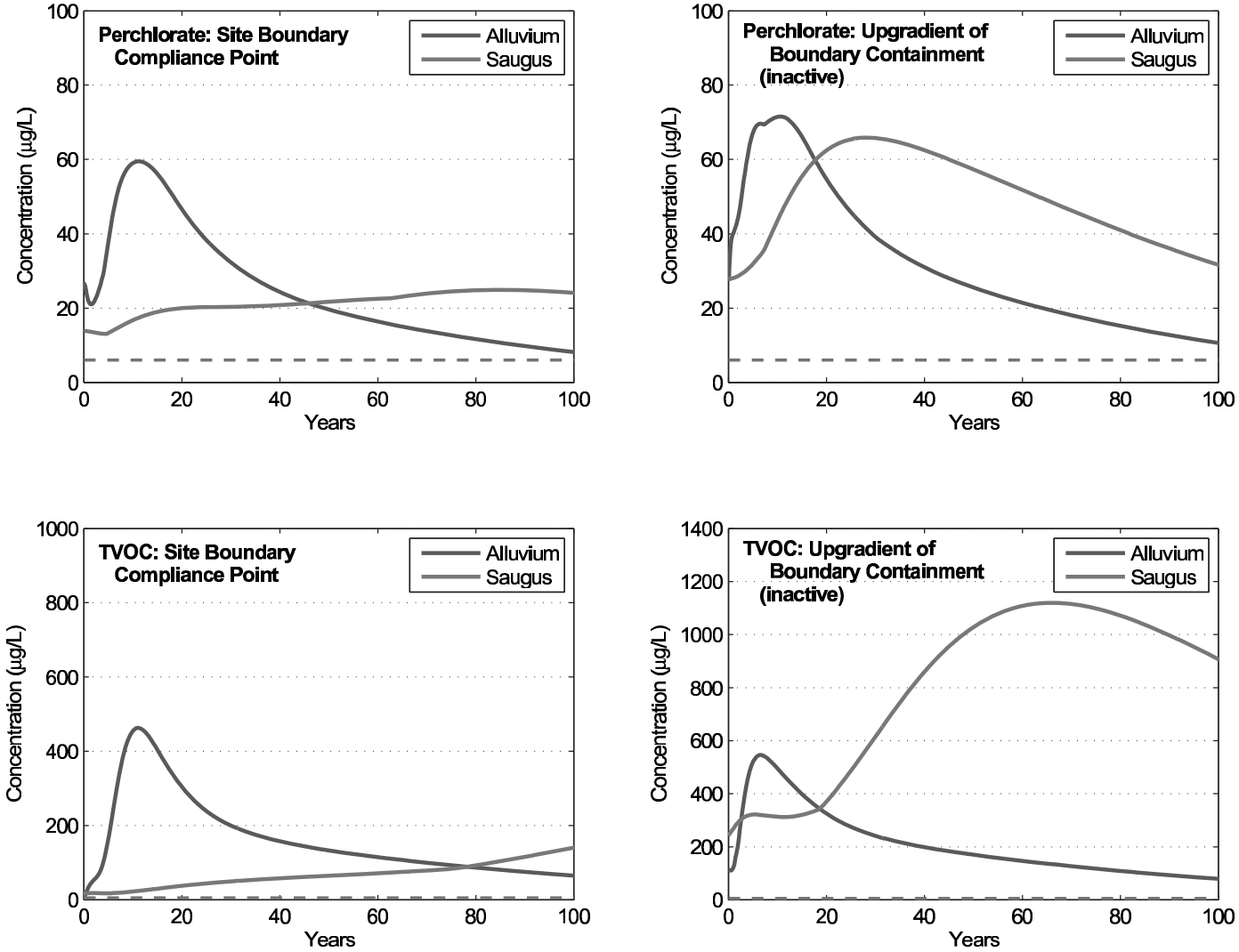

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Figure D−14b. Remedial Alternative RA−1: Simulated Concentrations at Extraction Well 75−MW−35 and Downgradient of Area 11

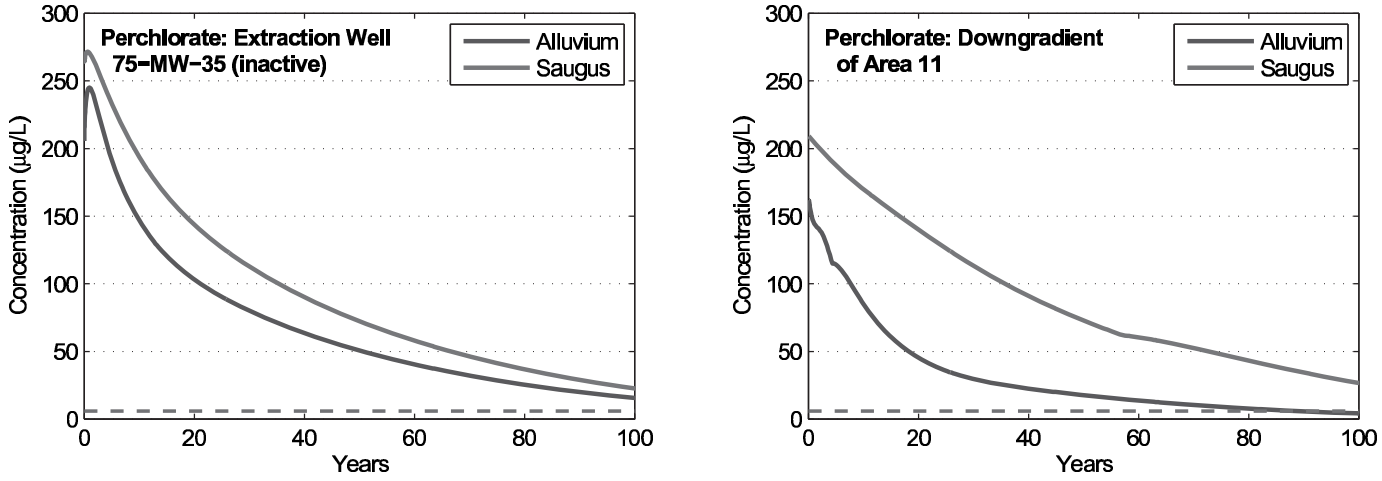

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Figure D−15a. Remedial Alternative RA−2: Simulated Maximum Concentrations at Site Boundary Compliance Point and Boundary Extraction Wells

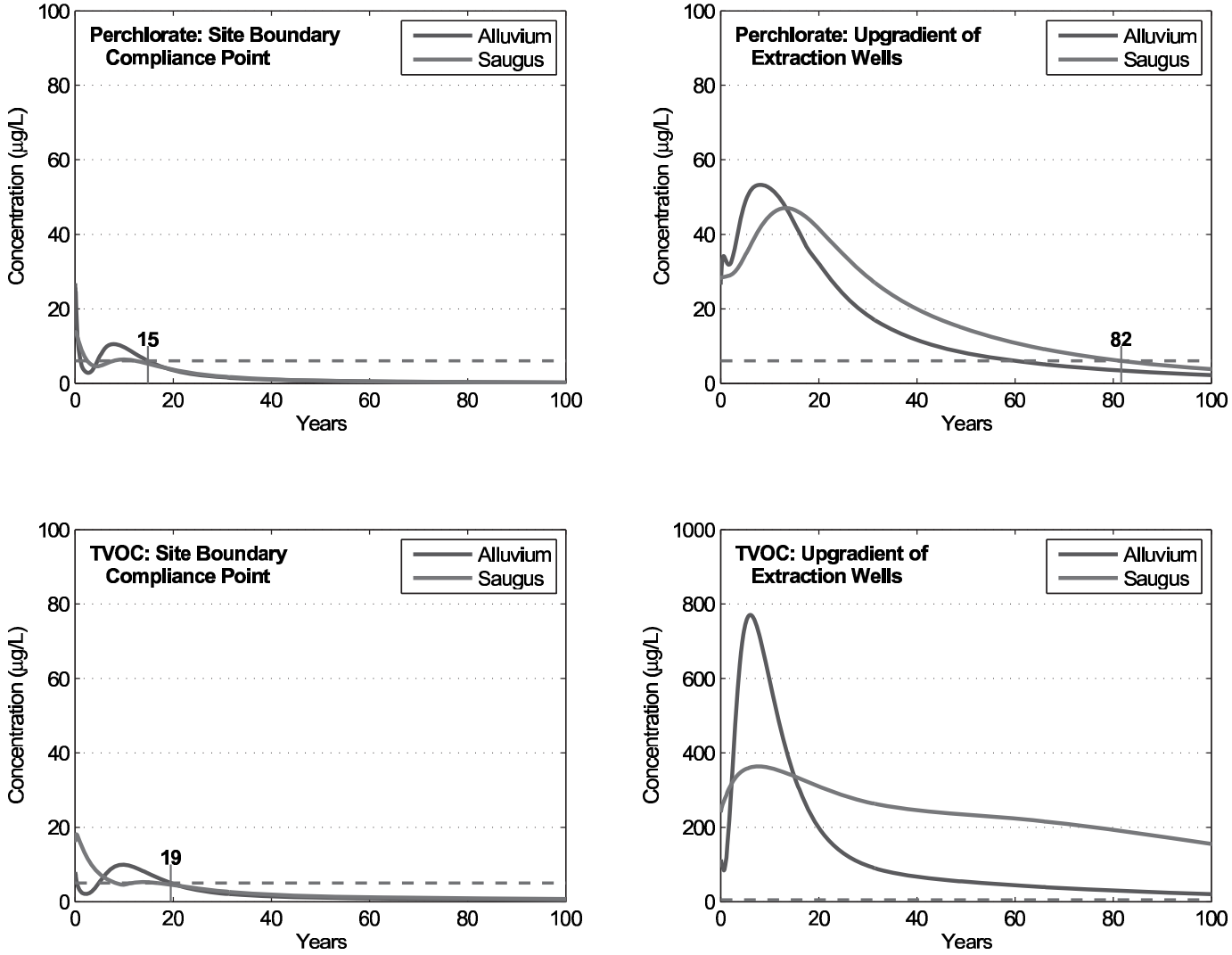

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Figure D−15b. Remedial Alternative RA−2: Simulated Concentrations at Extraction Well 75−MW−35 and Downgradient of Area 11

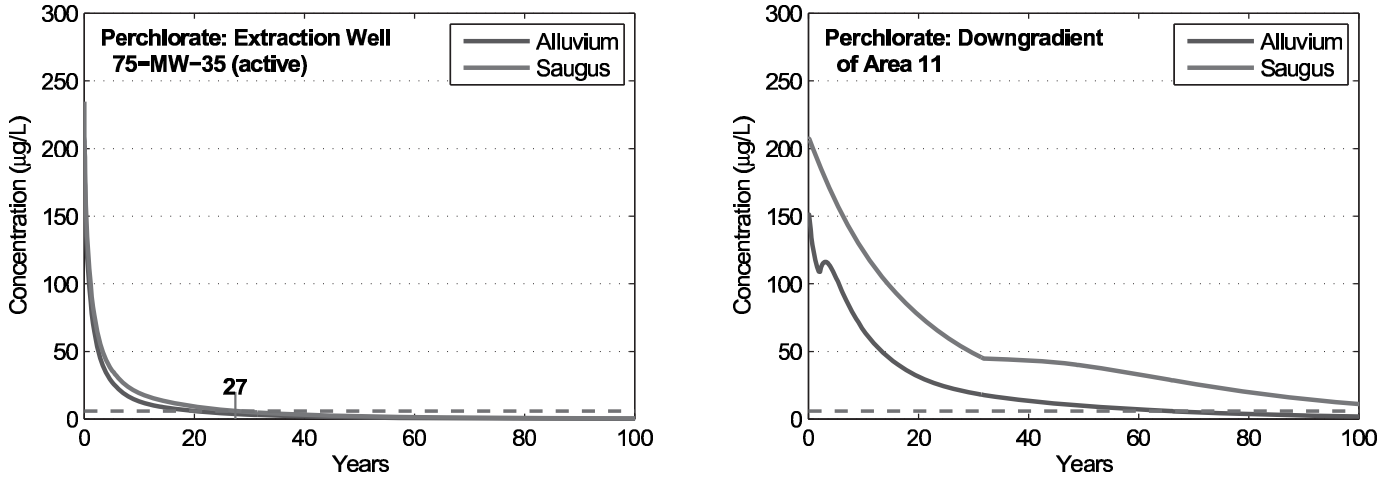

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Figure D−16a. Remedial Alternative RA−3A: Simulated Maximum Concentrations at Site Boundary Compliance Point and Boundary Extraction Wells

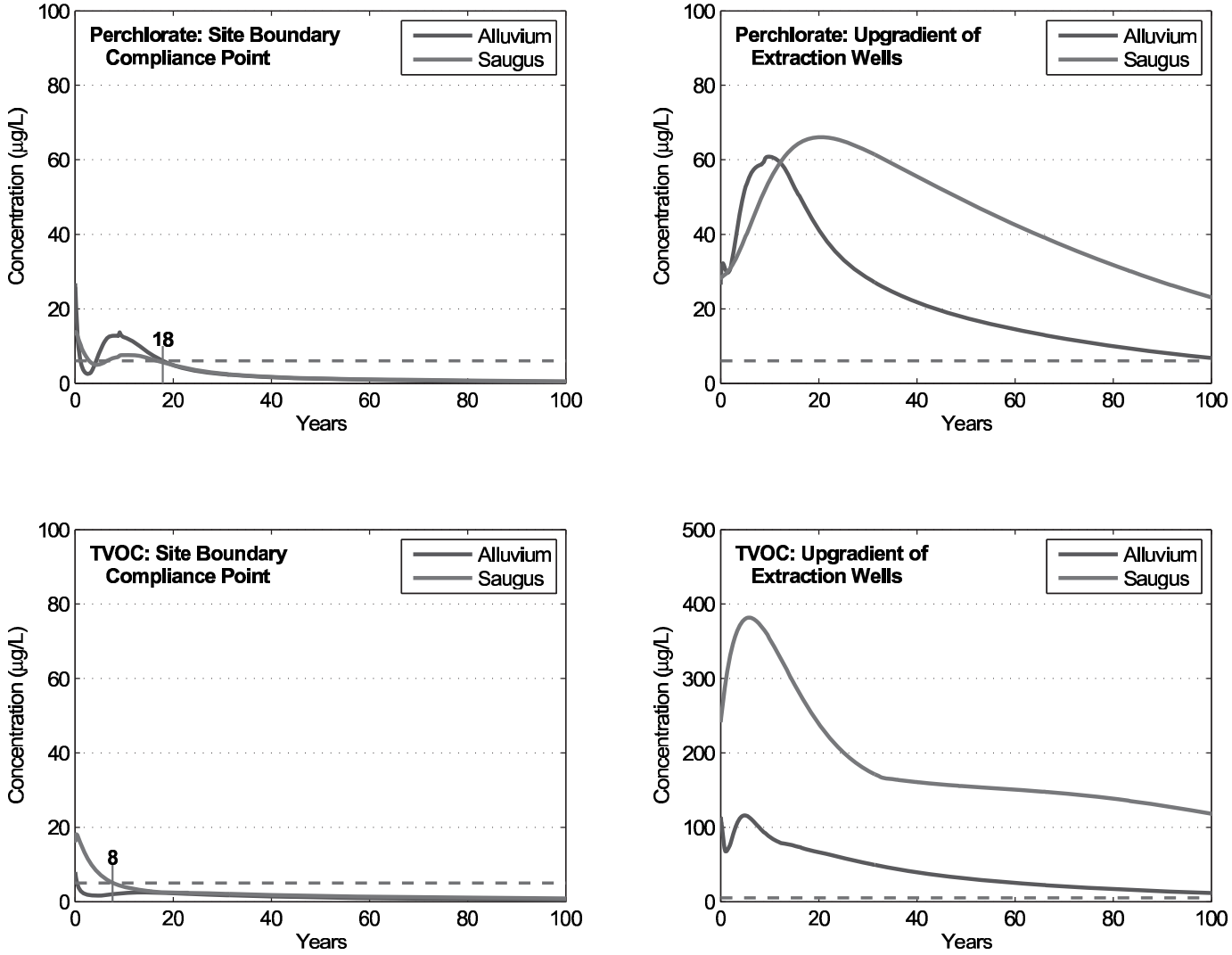

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Figure D−16b. Remedial Alternative RA−3A: Simulated Concentrations at Extraction Well 75−MW−35 and Downgradient of Area 11

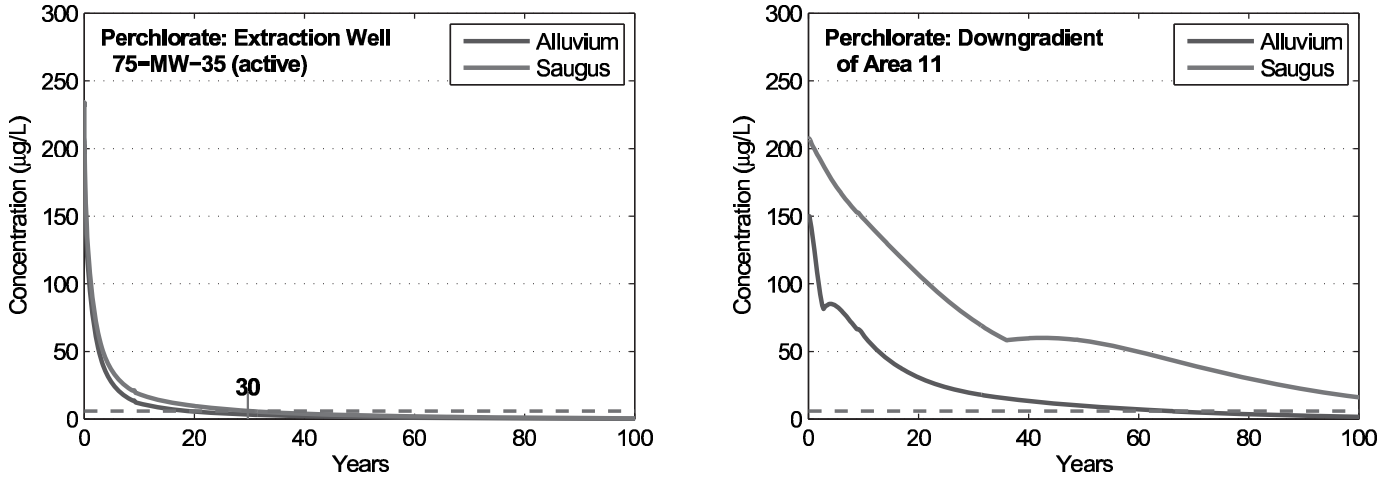

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Figure D−17a. Remedial Alternative RA−3B: Simulated Maximum Concentrations at Site Boundary Compliance Point and Boundary Performance Monitoring Wells

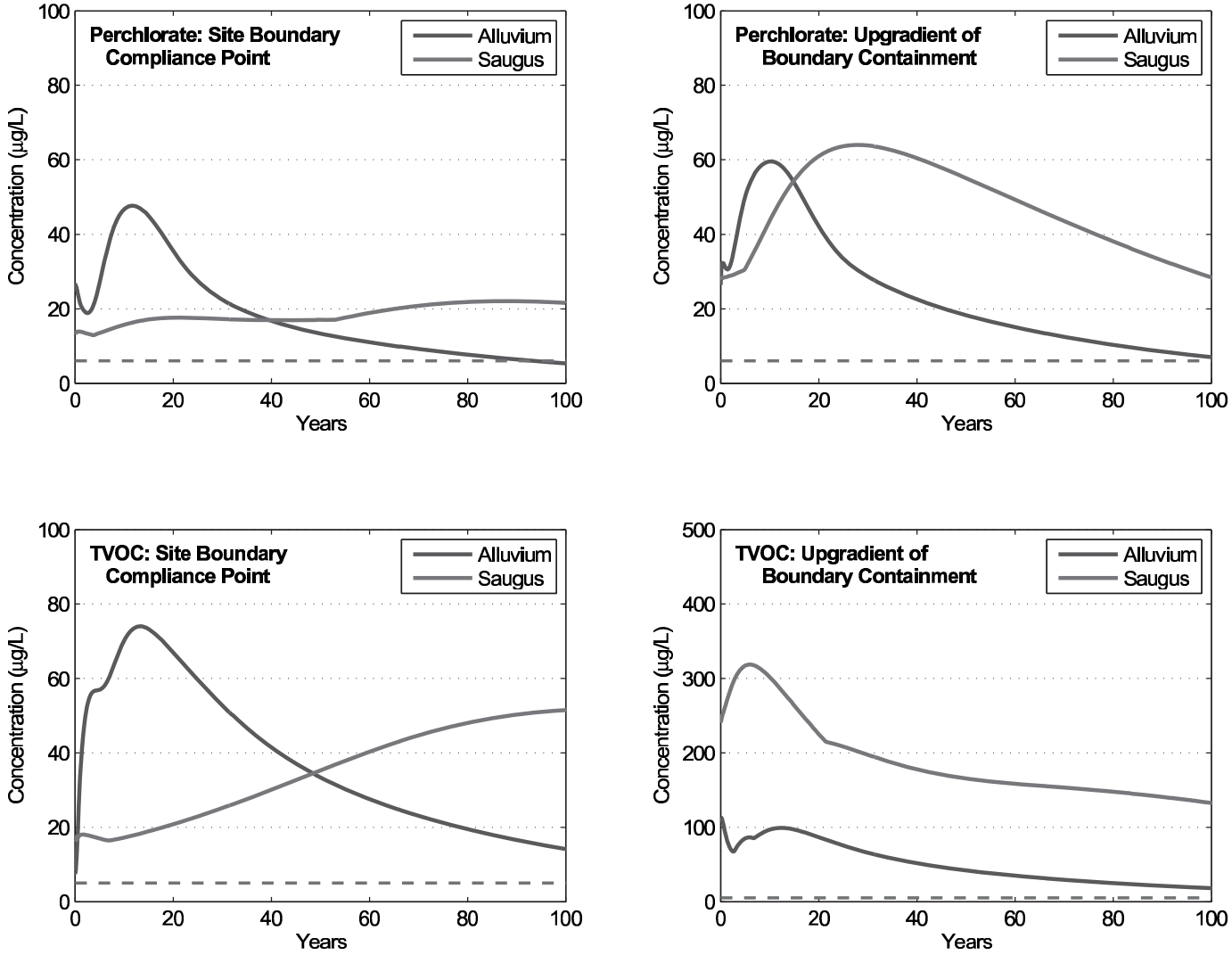

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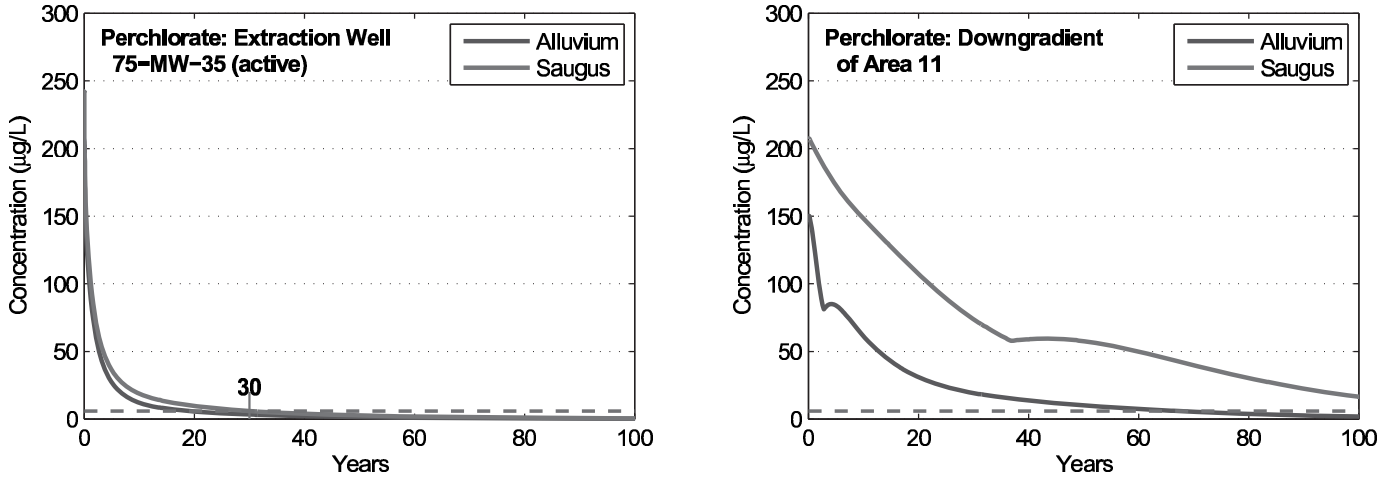
Figure D−17b. Remedial Alternative RA−3B: Simulated Concentrations at Extraction Well 75−MW−35 and Downgradient of Area 11



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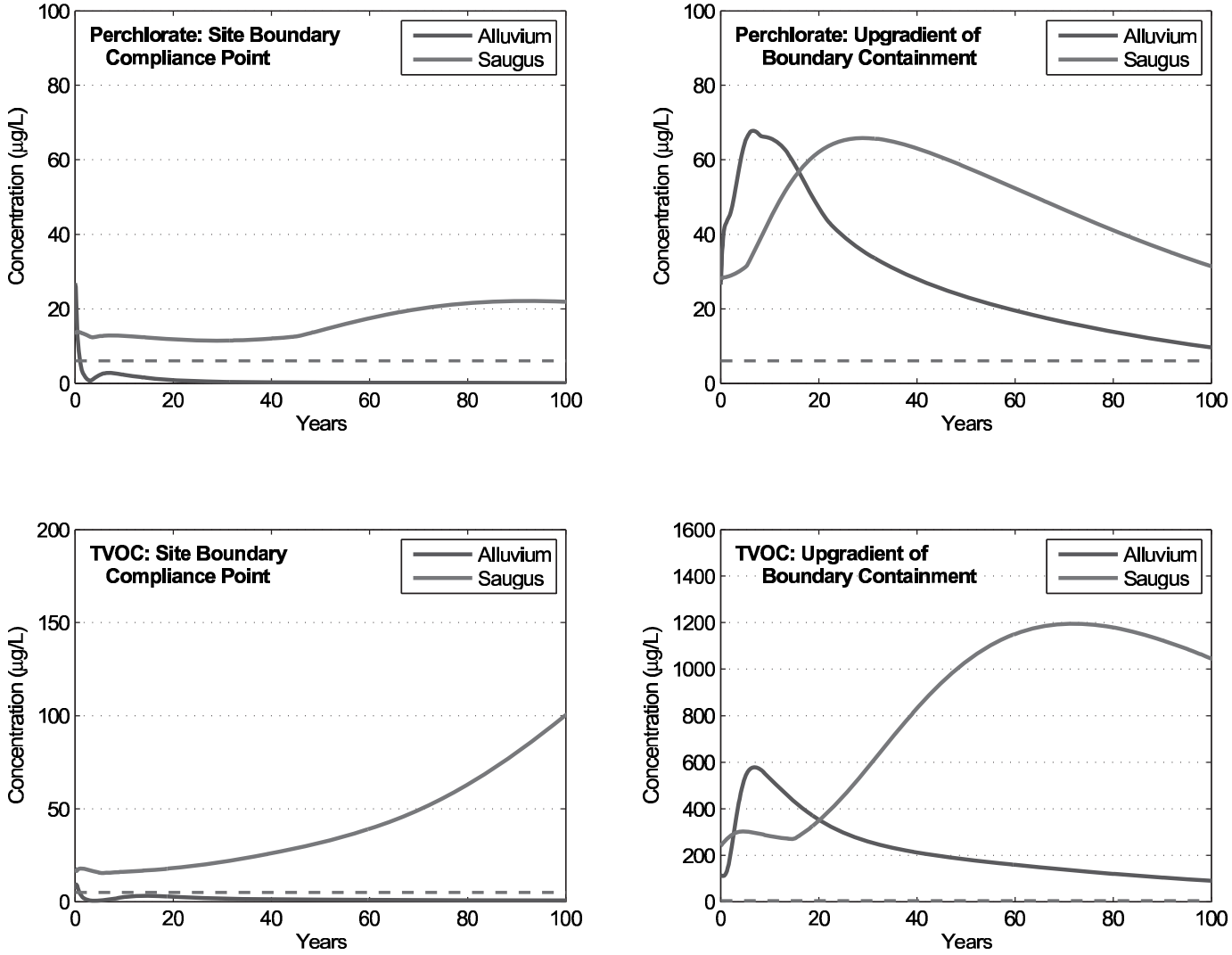
ENVIRON

Figure D−18a. Remedial Alternative RA−4A: Simulated Maximum Concentrations at Site Boundary Compliance Point and Boundary Performance Monitoring Wells



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ENVIRON

Figure D−18b. Remedial Alternative RA−4A: Simulated Concentrations at Extraction Well 75−MW−35 and Downgradient of Area 11

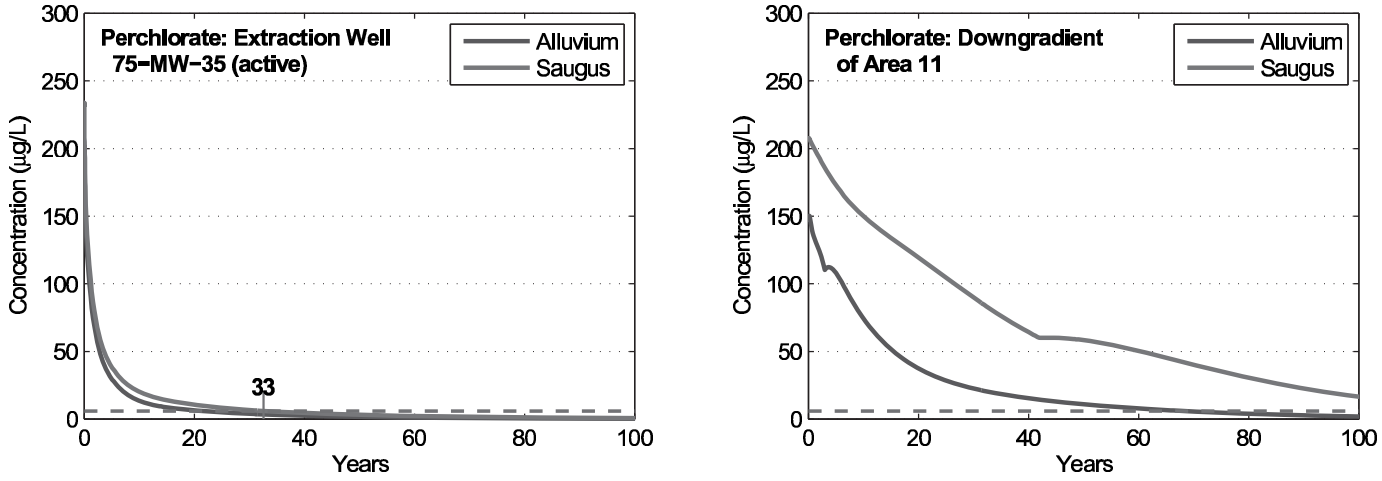

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Figure D−19a. Remedial Alternative RA−4B: Simulated Maximum Concentrations at Site Boundary Compliance Point and Boundary Performance Monitoring Wells

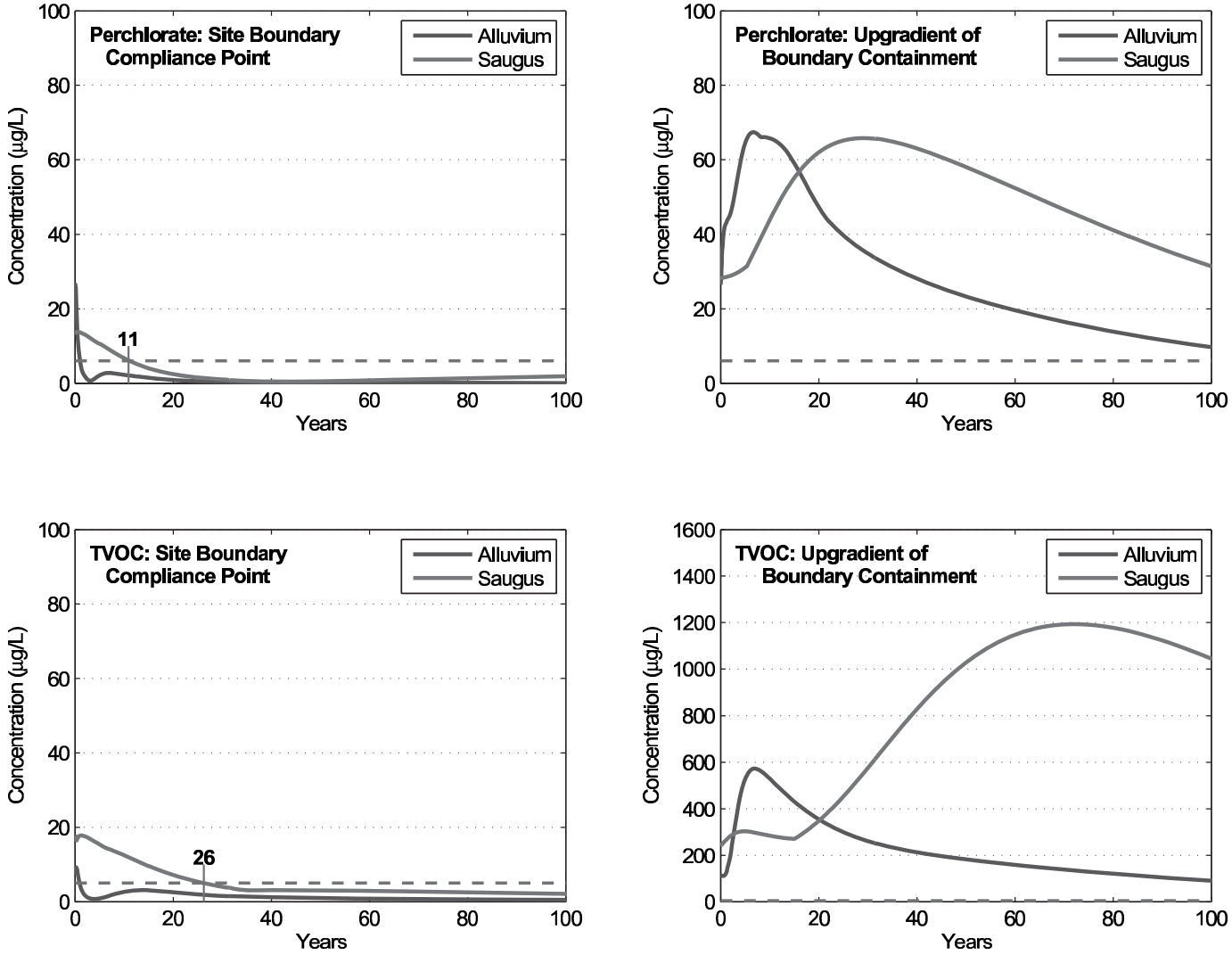

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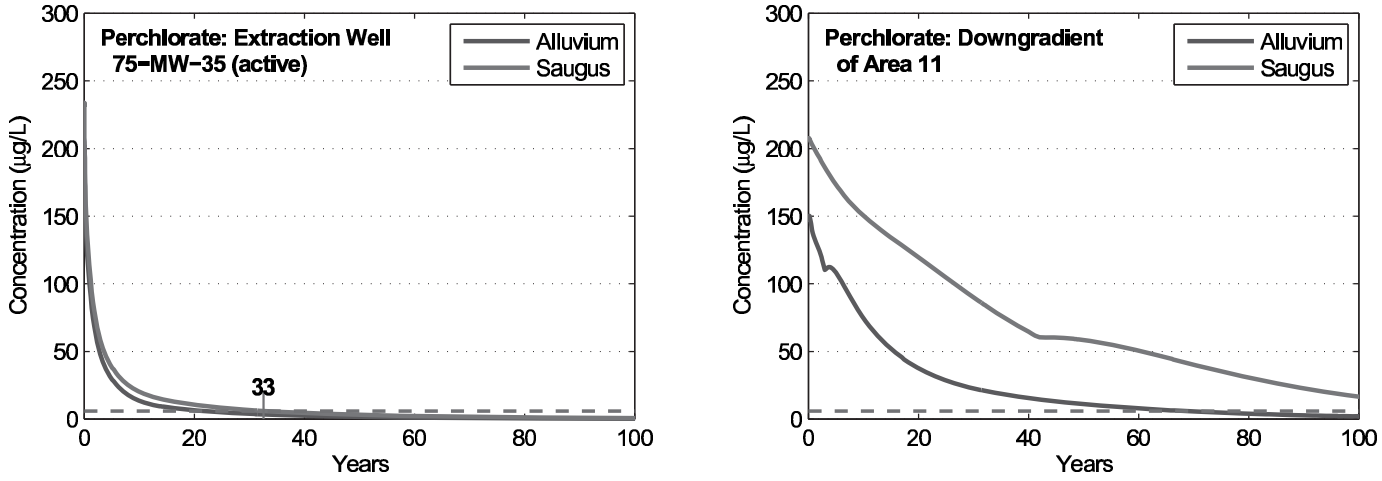
Figure D−19b. Remedial Alternative RA−4B: Simulated Concentrations at Extraction Well 75−MW−35 and Downgradient of Area 11



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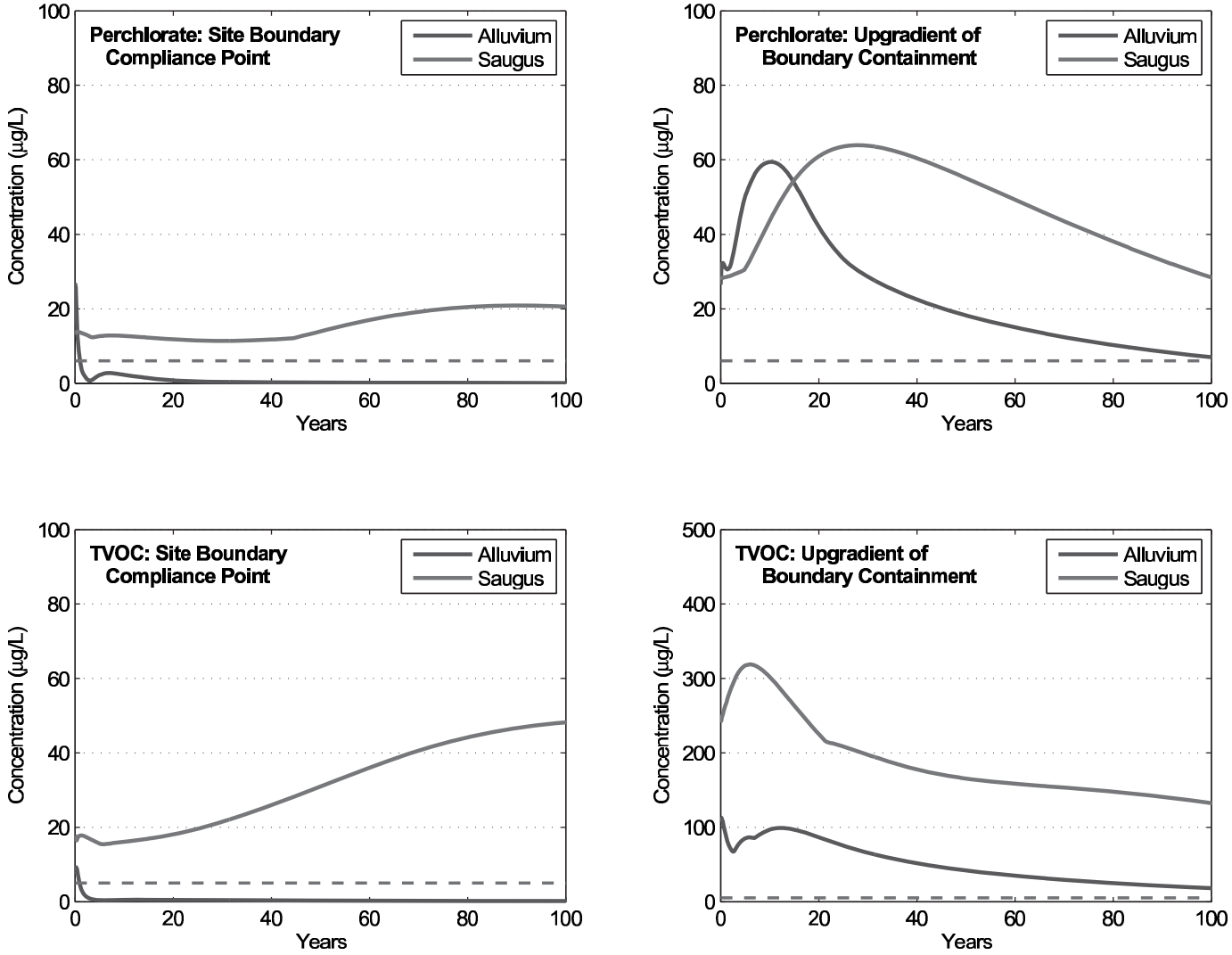
ENVIRON

Figure D−20a. Remedial Alternative RA−5: Simulated Maximum Concentrations at Site Boundary Compliance Point and Boundary Performance Monitoring Wells



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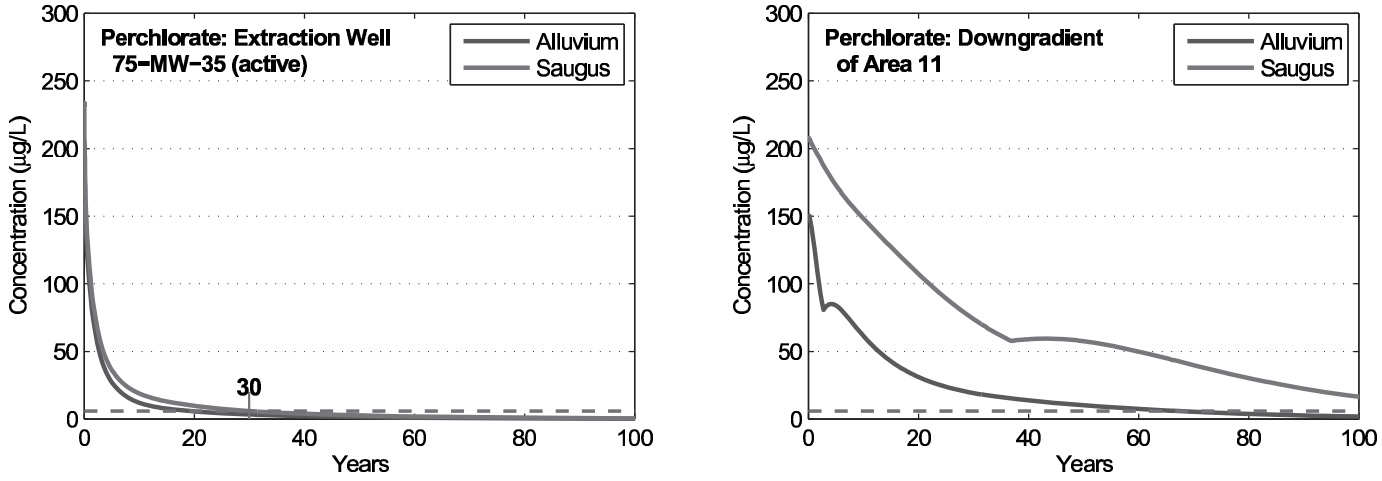
ENVIRON

Figure D−20b. Remedial Alternative RA−5: Simulated Concentrations at Extraction Well 75−MW−35 and Downgradient of Area 11



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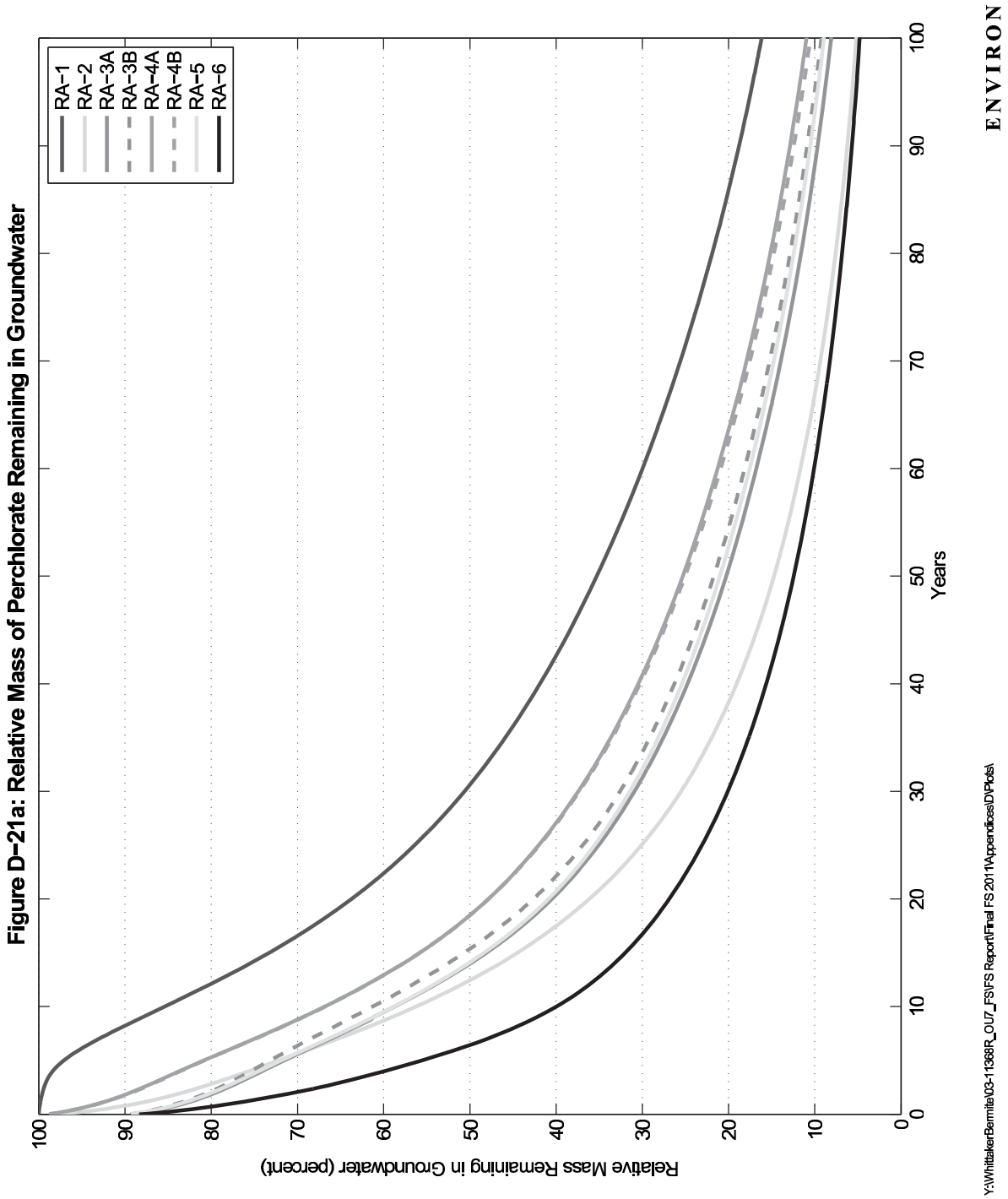
Figure D−21a: Relative Mass of Perchlorate Remaining in Groundwater
RA−1
RA−2
RA−3A
RA−3B
RA−4A
RA−4B
RA−5
RA−6
Relative Mass Remaining in Groundwater (percent)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Years
ENVIRON
Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\D\Plots\

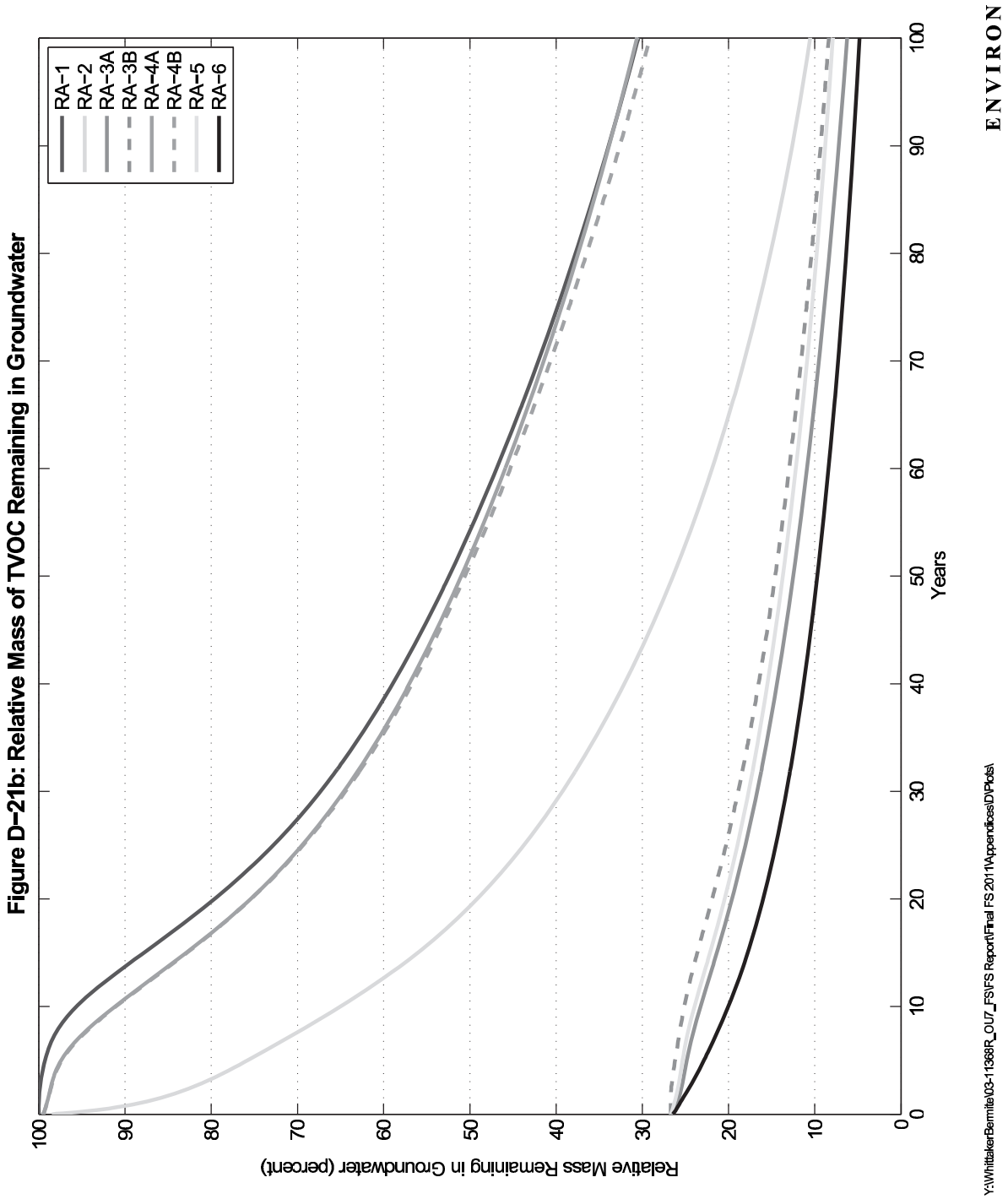
Figure D−21b: Relative Mass of TVOC Remaining in Groundwater
RA−1
RA−2
RA−3A
RA−3B
RA−4A
RA−4B
RA−5
RA−6
Relative Mass Remaining in Groundwater (percent)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Years
ENVIRON
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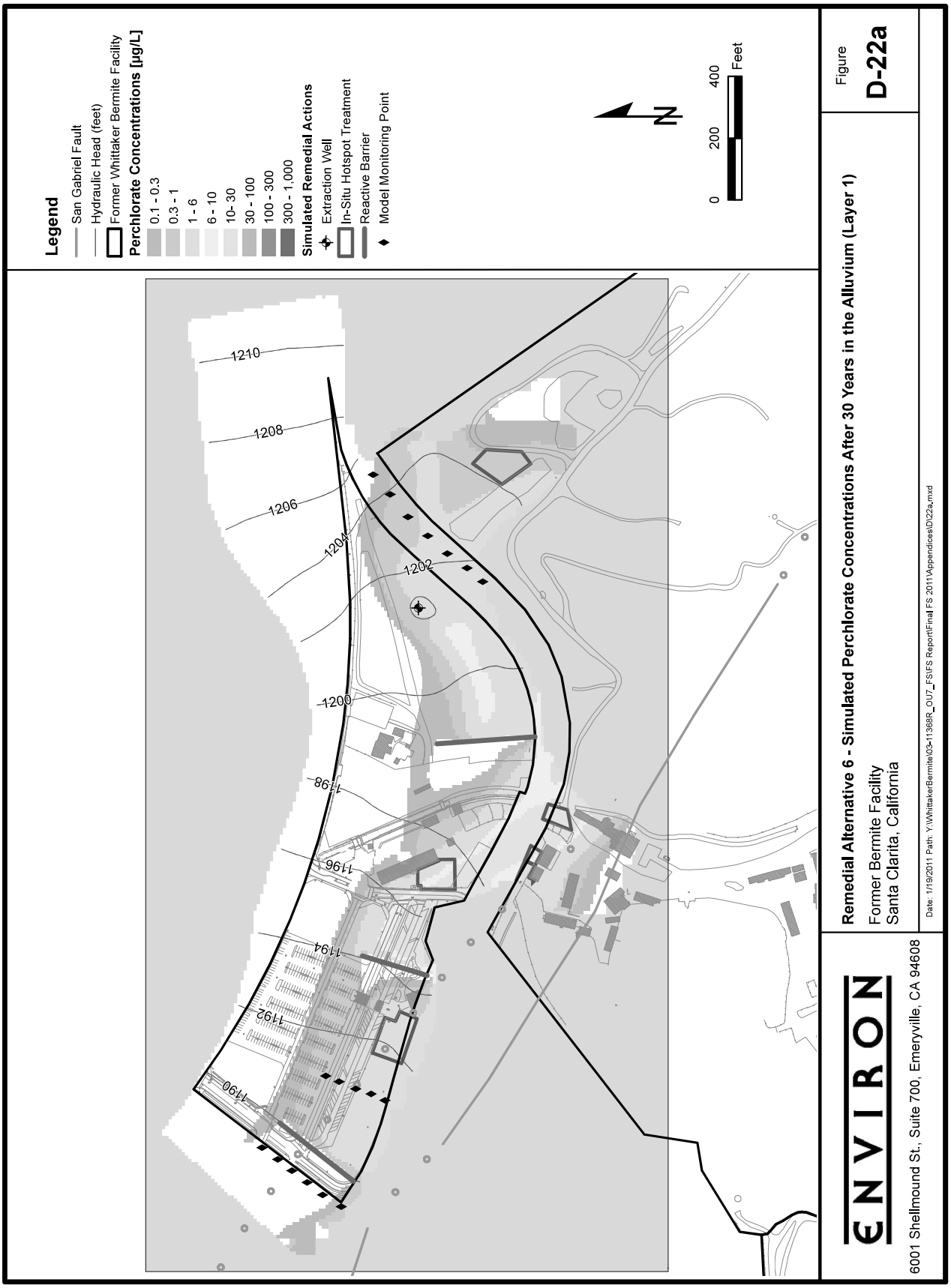
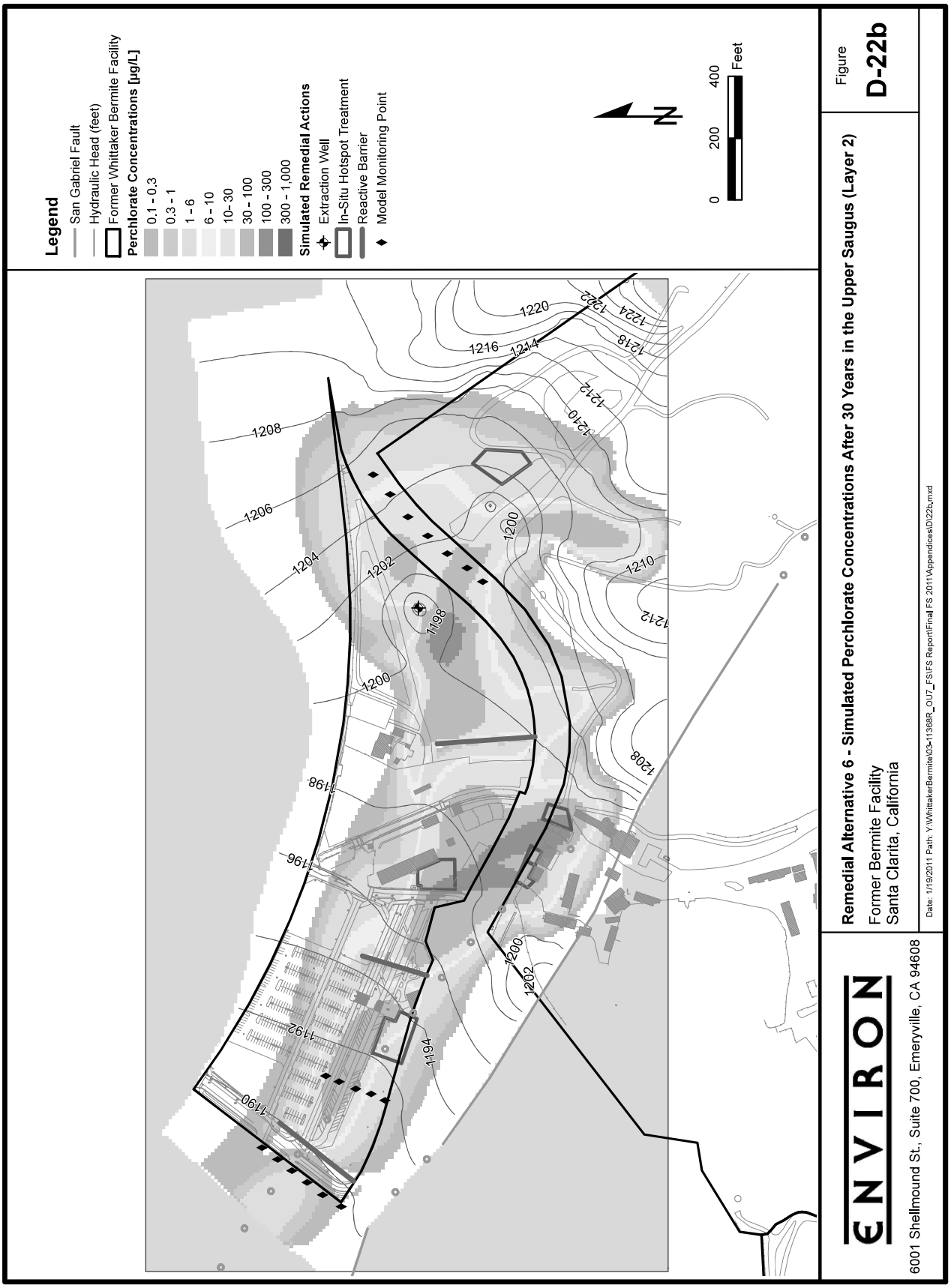
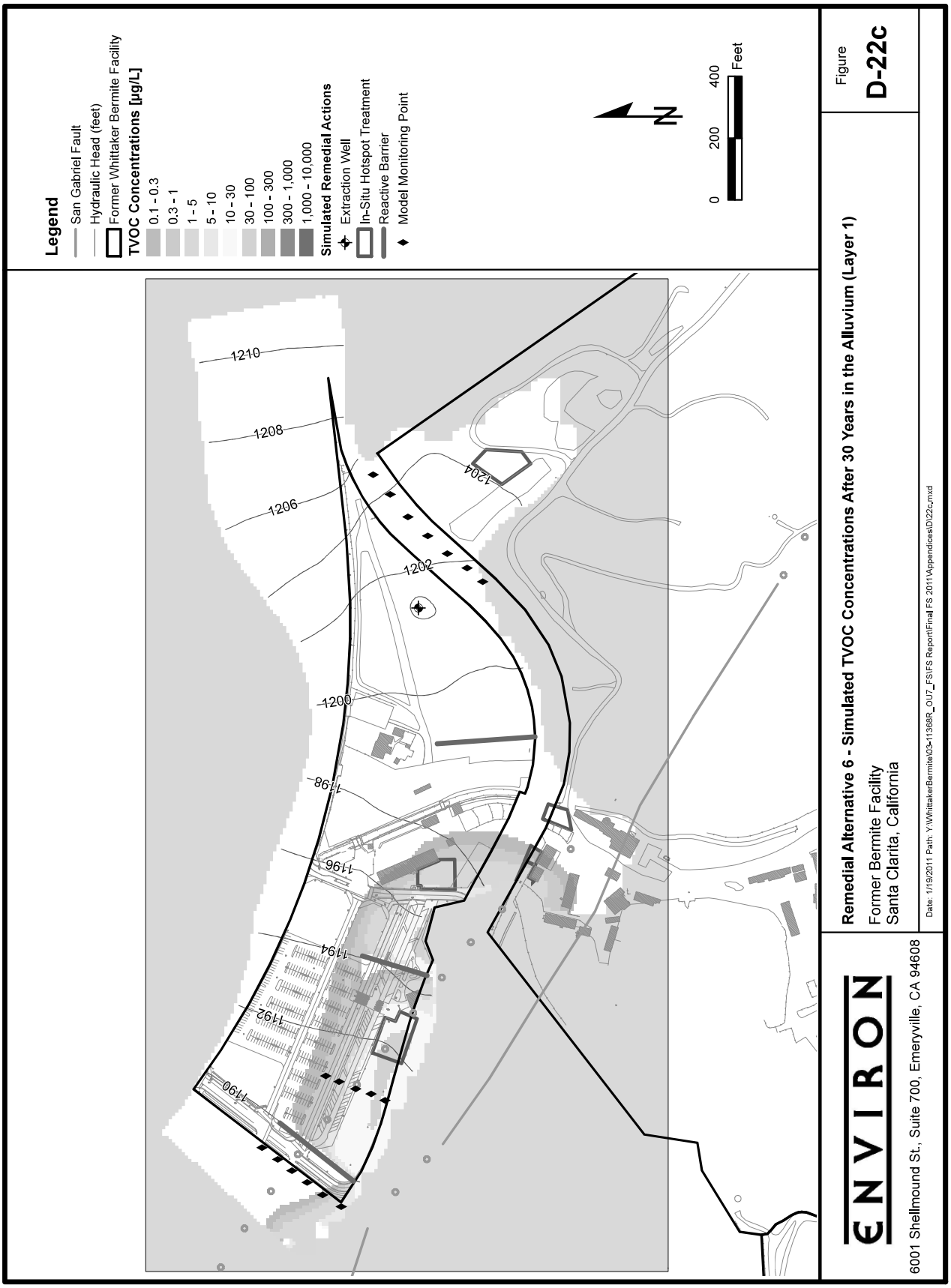
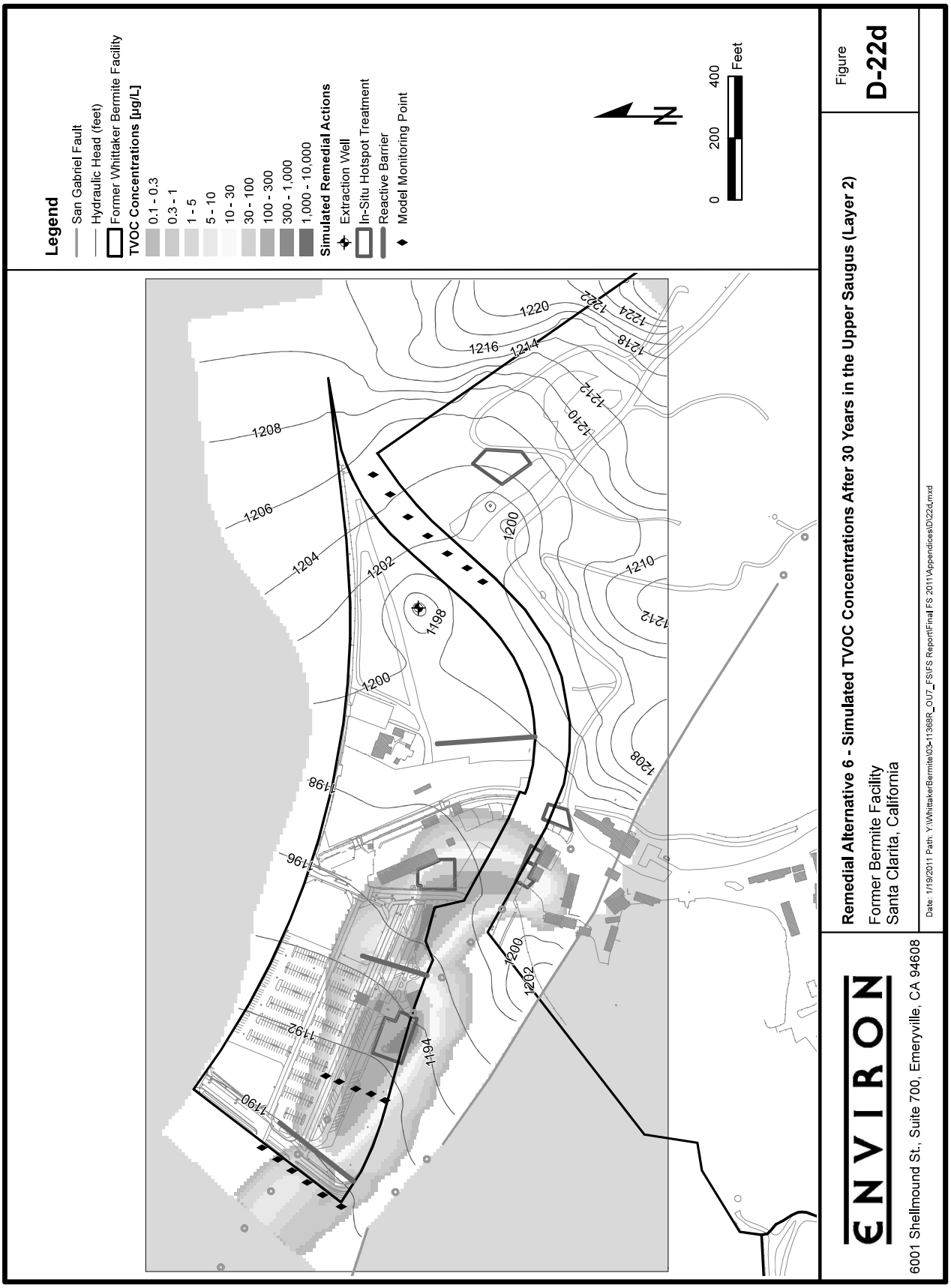

Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
0
200
400
Feet
N
1210
1208
1206
1204
1202
1200
1198
1196
1194
1192
1190
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 6 - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\D\22a.mxd
Figure
D-22a


Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
Perchlorate Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 6
6 - 10
10- 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
N
0
200
400
Feet
1190
1192
1194
1196
1198
1200
1202
1204
1206
1208
1210
1212
1214
1216
1218
1220
1222
1224
1242
1240
1208
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 6 - Simulated Perchlorate Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\D22b.mxd
Figure
D-22b


Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
N
0
200
400
Feet
1210
1208
1206
1204
1202
1200
1198
1196
1194
1192
1190
Figure
D-22c
Remedial Alternative 6 - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Alluvium (Layer 1)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\D\22c.mxd
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608


Legend
San Gabriel Fault
Hydraulic Head (feet)
Former Whittaker Bermite Facility
TVOC Concentrations [µg/L]
0.1 - 0.3
0.3 - 1
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 30
30 - 100
100 - 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 10,000
Simulated Remedial Actions
Extraction Well
In-Situ Hotspot Treatment
Reactive Barrier
Model Monitoring Point
0
200
400
Feet
N
1190
1192
1194
1196
1198
1200
1202
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1208
1210
1212
1214
1216
1218
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1222
1224
1242
1240
ENVIRON
6001 Shellmound St., Suite 700, Emeryville, CA 94608
Remedial Alternative 6 - Simulated TVOC Concentrations After 30 Years in the Upper Saugus (Layer 2)
Former Bermite Facility
Santa Clarita, California
Date: 1/19/2011 Path: Y:\WhittakerBermite\03-11368R_OU7_FS\FS Report\Final FS 2011\Appendices\D\224.mxd
Figure
D-22d

Letter No. G9 SCOPE, September 25, 2011

Response 1

Introduction

This response addresses the letter from Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment (SCOPE), dated September 25, 2011. Upon review of this letter, the commenter makes references to specific development projects within the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan area (i.e., the Landmark Village project and the Mission Village project) and the applicant for those projects, the Newhall Land and Farming Company. Consequently, it is unclear at times whether the comment is addressing the EIR prepared for Landmark Village project, the Mission Village project, or the One Valley One Vision plan. Further, it is not within the scope of this OVOV Program EIR to address specific issues related to a development project (e.g., Landmark Village project, Mission Village project, etc.). Notwithstanding this, the County has prepared a specific response to the issues raised in an effort to provide the public with as much information as is practical. It should also be understood that comments in this letter have already been provided to the County Board of Supervisors (Board) by this commenter. These issues, which are known to the Board, were considered by the Board during its October 4, 2011 public hearing regarding the Newhall's Landmark Village project and its October 25, 2011 public hearing regarding Newhall's Mission Village project. Because comments have raised issues in reference to the Mission Village and Landmark Village projects, information presented to the Board in the project EIRs prepared for those EIRs is pertinent to the OVOV Plan and its EIR.

Response 2

Response to Perchlorate Comments

In the letter, pages 1-4, SCOPE comments on ammonium perchlorate (perchlorate) and the spread of perchlorate to Valencia Water Company's Saugus Formation municipal supply Well 201. SCOPE questions the circumstances surrounding Valencia Water Company's detection of perchlorate at Well 201. It also states that the detection of perchlorate at Well 201 means that CLWA's "pump and treat" program is not working, and questions why perchlorate in Well 201 was not contained by that program. Further, SCOPE requests additional testing and new modeling and wants the Landmark Village project delayed until the testing and modeling are completed. Lastly, SCOPE cites a 2004 Court of Appeal decision and testimony from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) cited in that decision.

In response, perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California with a maximum contaminant level (mcl) of 6 parts per billion (ppb). The Valencia Water Company test in August 2010 was 5 ppb. Since that time, readings have varied from 5 to 12 ppb (see Valencia Water Company's letter, dated June 8, 2011, included in Final EIR, **Appendix F3.13**.)

Further, the Revised Final EIR contains a thorough update of the detection of perchlorate in the local groundwater basin, including the recent detection of perchlorate in Valencia Water Company's Well 201 (see **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**). The topical response summarizes the current status of the perchlorate cleanup in the groundwater basin.

In summary, a total of seven municipal drinking water wells, each located relatively near the site of the former Whittaker-Bermite munitions facility, have been taken out of service for varying periods of time since perchlorate was first detected in the groundwater in 1997. The seven closed wells include six originally impacted wells and the recent closure of Valencia Water Company Well 201.

Five of the six originally impacted wells have been either returned to service with perchlorate treatment facilities or replaced by new wells drawing from the non-impacted portion of the groundwater basin. The five wells collectively restore much of the temporarily lost well capacity. An additional two wells will be drilled to restore the operational flexibility that existed prior to the detection of perchlorate.

Specific to Well 201, Valencia Water Company plans to actively seek remediation and restore the impacted well capacity in the near term. With that said, however, Well 201 remains out of service since August 2010. Valencia Water Company's plan is to either replace the closed well with a new replacement well in a non-perchlorate impacted portion of the groundwater basin, or install wellhead treatment at the well site in order to treat the water to non-detect levels, which has been successfully accomplished by Valencia Water Company at another well site (Well Q2). Nonetheless, it is important to emphasize that Well 201 was taken out of service in August 2010, and has not been returned to municipal supply service since that time. Before either remediation option takes place, Valencia Water Company has committed to working with CLWA and the regulatory agencies (*e.g.*, Department of Public Health, or DPH) before implementation of either remediation option. This includes an ongoing effort by the Valencia Water Company and CLWA to update the existing groundwater modeling to assist in addressing questions from the regulatory agencies.[5]

The Well 201 capacity also is not included in the active groundwater sources listed in the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP),[6] and its capacity will not be "counted" in water supply calculations until it is remediated. The recently adopted 2010 UWMP also finds that there are sufficient water supplies to meet the Santa Clarita Valley's existing and planned water demand through 2050 -— without taking into account the capacity from the inactivated Well 201.

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5 Pers. Comm. Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water Company, September 30, 2011.

6 For a copy of the 2010 UWMP, please see **Appendix F3.13**.

In response to SCOPE's claims surrounding Valencia Water Company's detection of perchlorate in Well 201, the County provided responses based on the Revised Final EIR, **Section 3.13, Water Service**, and **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**.

In summary, in August 2010, perchlorate was detected at Well 201 at levels *below* the regulatory standard (i.e., level of 5 ppb was detected and the standard is 6 ppb). The Valencia Water Company, owner and operator of Well 201, immediately took the well out of service and notified the state DPH, of the detection. The DPH directed Valencia Water Company to perform *quarterly* testing at the inactive well to track perchlorate levels. The Valencia Water Company has voluntarily elected to perform *monthly* testing.

By April 2011, the Valencia Water Company had gathered sufficient data to conclude that: (1) the perchlorate levels at Well 201 were above the adopted maximum contaminant level (MCL) on a regular basis; and (2) remediation would be required. The Valencia Water Company notified CLWA, the other water purveyors, the County,[7] the City, and others that the well was impacted by perchlorate at levels over the regulatory standard. The Valencia Water Company also requested that Well 201's supply be excluded from the 2010 UWMP supply calculations until the well is fully remediated. The Valencia Water Company took this action to ensure that the 2010 UWMP would adequately address the impacted well.

Next, SCOPE states that the perchlorate detected at Well 201 means that CLWA's "pump and treat" program is not effective. Based on information presented in Revised Final EIR **Topical Response 1**, and 2010 UWMP Appendix I, the County does not concur with SCOPE's claim.

In summary, CLWA's "pump and treat" program has been endorsed by DPH, and has been successful in containing the spread of perchlorate in the basin. The detection of perchlorate in Well 201 is attributable to the length of time it took to get the "pump and treat" program up and running, not to the effectiveness of the program.

Before issuing a permit to a water utility for use of an impaired source as part of the utility's overall water supply permit, DPH requires that studies and engineering work be performed to demonstrate that pumping the well and treating the water will be protective of public health for users of the water. The DPH approved the return to service of the previously closed Saugus 1 and Saugus 2 wells, and specifically approved the Final Interim Remedial Action Plan for the containment and extraction of perchlorate in January 2006. Therefore, DPH determined that the local water agencies devised a treatment approach that adequately contains the perchlorate contamination and is protective of public health; otherwise, DPH would not have authorized and permitted the Saugus 1 and 2 "pump and treat" program.

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7 For a copy of the letter from Valencia Water Company to the County, please see **Appendix F3.13**.

The DPH endorsement of CLWA's "pump and treat" program is consistent with multiple technical reports referenced in the EIR and 2010 UWMP that have determined that the pumping rates at the restored Saugus wells are sufficient to prevent further migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation groundwater.

According to the 2010 UWMP, the primary reason for the recent detection of perchlorate in Well 201 is the length of time it took between the initial detection of perchlorate in the basin in 1997 and actual implementation of the "pump and treat" containment program in 2010. As reported in the 2010 UWMP, Appendix I, the combination of litigation, settlement, permitting, and construction constrained actual implementation of the containment program until 2010, *six years after* the impact of the containment program on perchlorate migration in groundwater was analyzed. That time, combined with the preceding seven years since perchlorate first impacted water supply wells, resulted in a greater risk of downgradient migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation, and is considered the primary reason for the recent detection of perchlorate in Well 201.

Responsive to SCOPE's call for additional testing, on August 4, 2011, the DPH sent letters to both Valencia Water Company and Newhall County Water District requesting that the local water agencies increase perchlorate monitoring from annually to quarterly at specified wells. The County has confirmed that both water agencies will conduct the perchlorate monitoring quarterly as requested by the DPH; therefore, adequate oversight from the appropriate regulatory agency, DPH, is in place.

As to SCOPE's modeling comments, it should be noted that Well 201 has been taken out of service, and is not a supply relied upon in either the OVOV EIR or the recently adopted 2010 UWMP. As such, Well 201 is not currently in operation or being pumped; and, therefore, it is not causing perchlorate to "spread" as claimed in SCOPE's letter, page 3, fourth paragraph. As to requests by DPH for modeling, the modeling would not be needed, unless and until Valencia Water Company were to place Well 201 back into service as a municipal supply source with wellhead treatment installed. Under such circumstances, Valencia Water Company would coordinate its efforts with CLWA and the regulatory agencies in the event additional modeling were needed in the future.[8]

Based on the information presented in the OVOV EIR Section 3.13, Water Service, and **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**, an adequate supply of existing and planned water exists to meet the needs of Santa Clarita Valley residents now and in the future, despite the loss in capacity due to the perchlorate-impacted wells.

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8 Pers. Comm. Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water Company, September 30, 2011.

In summary, two of the originally impacted Saugus wells, Saugus 1 and 2, were placed back in service in January 2011, restoring approximately 3,544 acre-feet (af) of water supply in a normal year. (2010 UWMP, Table 3-9.) The contaminated Stadium Well and VWC Well 157 have been replaced and the pumping capacity lost due to that contamination has been restored with two new replacement wells in non-impacted portions of the basin.

Based on this information, the conclusions reached in the Revised Final EIR that groundwater from existing and replacement wells is available to assist in meeting the current and projected water demands for the Santa Clarita Valley is reasonable and supported by the evidence.

In addition, SCOPE's reliance on the 2004 Court of Appeal decision is not applicable. First, neither the applicant nor the County is responsible for the ongoing efforts to remediate perchlorate in the groundwater basin. This clean-up effort remains with CLWA, the retail suppliers, and the regulatory agencies providing oversight.

Second, as evidenced in **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**, substantial progress has been made in responding to the detection of perchlorate, and substantial facilities needed for remediation/treatment are in place and actively monitored by CLWA, the local retail suppliers, and several regulatory agencies, which was not necessarily the case in the early 2000 era.

Third, there is a timeline for remediation (replacement or wellhead treatment) of Valencia Water Company's Well 201. The Valencia Water Company plans to actively seek remediation (replacement or wellhead treatment) under the Whittaker-Bermite perchlorate litigation settlement agreement and rapidly restore the impacted well capacity. Given Valencia Water Company's experience of: (1) bringing its Well Q2 back into production; (2) actions under the DPH 97-005 Policy Memo; (3) participating in bringing treatment facilities on line for the Saugus 1 and Saugus 2 wells; and (4) replacing capacity for its Well 157, Valencia Water Company has determined that it could either install wellhead treatment to bring the well back into service or replace the capacity with a new well within two years. As explained above, this time estimate is conservative because of Valencia Water Company's prior success in 2005 in restoring Well Q2 to municipal-supply service within an approximate six-month period. As explained, there also are now funds in place to remediate Well 201 upon the permitting and installation of wellhead treatment or replacement of Well 201's capacity with a new replacement well.

Fourth, from a regional perspective, CLWA and the local retail suppliers have evaluated the perchlorate impact upon the groundwater basin, and continue to monitor perchlorate in the basin, with the assistance of the regulatory agencies (e.g., DPH, DTSC). For a detailed discussion of that regional effort, please see the recently adopted 2010 UWMP, Appendix I, which is found in **Appendix F3.13**.

Based on the information summarized above and found elsewhere in the OVOV EIR, there is no reason to defer or delay consideration of the Landmark Village project or the OVOV plan.

Response 3

Response to Chloride Comments

In the letter, pages 4-9, SCOPE claims that there is a failure to address compliance with the chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), referencing the interim treatment of wastewater from the first 6,000 units within Newhall Ranch at the existing Valencia Water Reclamation Plant (WRP). SCOPE asserts that such interim use was neither contemplated in the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, nor the certified EIR for that project. SCOPE also claims that the applicant "no longer intends" to build the Newhall Ranch WRP. Further, SCOPE claims that the 2002 Interconnection Agreement was not disclosed. SCOPE claims that the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (RWQCB) has issued administrative notices of violation to the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) for the Saugus and Valencia WRPs for not complying with the chloride TMDL.

In response, each of SCOPE's claims is addressed in the Revised Final EIR, **Section 3.12, Hydrology and Water Quality** and **Topical Response 4: Chloride**. In summary, there is no conflict between the Landmark Village project's interim use of the Valencia WRP and the approved Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. The Newhall Ranch environmental documentation (1999 and 2003) evaluated the environmental impacts related to development of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, including constructing the Newhall Ranch WRP at a project level, and implementing the new sewerage facilities to serve the Specific Plan at a programmatic level.

The project-level EIR for Landmark Village has been completed. The Landmark Village project-level EIR correctly disclosed that the environmental effects of constructing and operating the Newhall Ranch WRP at buildout were thoroughly evaluated in the prior 1999/2003 Newhall Ranch Specific Plan environmental documentation. The project-level EIR also identified options to treat wastewater generated by the Landmark Village project during an interim period until the first phase of the Newhall Ranch WRP is constructed. Specifically, the EIR identified an option to construct a pump station at the Landmark Village project site where wastewater would be pumped back to the existing Valencia WRP until construction of the Newhall Ranch WRP.

This option is consistent with the Interconnection Agreement that Newhall and Sanitation District Nos. 26 and 32 (later consolidated as Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District or SCVSD) entered into on January 9, 2002.[9] The Interconnection Agreement sets conditions under which the first 6,000 dwelling units within

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9 A copy of the 2002 Interconnection Agreement is in **Appendix F3.13**.

the Specific Plan area may temporarily discharge wastewater (up to 1.6 mgd) to SCVSD's Valencia WRP. Newhall remains obligated to fund and construct the Newhall Ranch WRP for ultimate buildout of the Specific Plan. However, practical, technical, and economic reasons support the phasing for wastewater treatment, in coordination with the SCVSD.

Also, SCVSD approved the 2002 Interconnection Agreement in duly noticed public meetings, and it has been referenced in subsequent official documents, including Los Angeles County and LAFCO resolutions supporting formation of the new Newhall Ranch Sanitation District (NRSD). Most recently, the County Board of Supervisors considered the January 18, 2011 Department of Public Works (DPW) staff report and resolution confirming formation of the Newhall Ranch Sanitation District, and adopted that resolution. In doing so, the Board of Supervisors found that formation of the NRSD was within the scope of the previously certified 1999/2003 Newhall Ranch EIR, as well as the Addendum certified by the Board on December 13, 2005. The Board specifically referenced the Interconnection Agreement as allowing wastewater for up to 6,000 dwelling units to be treated at the existing Valencia WRP as needed. In addition, an earlier December 1, 2005, staff report prepared by DPW to the Board concerning formation of the Newhall Ranch Sanitation District, pages 3-4, refers to the District entering into the Interconnection Agreement with Newhall to coordinate wastewater management facilities at Newhall Ranch and adjacent facilities. The 2005 staff report also specifically referred to the Agreement allowing up to 6,000 capacity units to be treated at existing District wastewater treatment facilities, as needed, and finding further that the District has sufficient capacity to accommodate the use of its facilities. (Both the January 18, 2011, and the December 1, 2005, DPW staff reports are incorporated by reference and available for public review and inspection upon request to the County's Department of Regional Planning.)

In addition, temporary use of the Valencia WRP to treat Landmark Village wastewater does not eliminate the requirement for Newhall or its designee to construct the Newhall Ranch WRP or to finance the new sewerage system within the Specific Plan area. Per the 2002 Interconnection Agreement with the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District, Newhall must construct the Newhall Ranch WRP and have it operational before construction of the 6,000th dwelling unit on Newhall Ranch. Temporary treatment of the Landmark Village wastewater at Valencia WRP is a practical engineering decision based on the need to build up an adequate steady flow of wastewater before starting up the Newhall Ranch WRP.

SCOPE's comments point out that on May 27, 2011, the Los Angeles RWQCB issued administrative notices of violation to SCVSD regarding the Valencia and Saugus WRPs. On June 27, 2011, the SCVSD responded to the RWQCB and recommended to its Board of Directors that staff prepare a Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR for facilities to comply with a final effluent chloride limit of 100 mg/L at the point of discharge and begin design of the facilities. On July 26, 2011, the SCVSD Board of Directors *approved*

the staff recommendation. The SCVSD estimates that it will complete the Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR by December 31, 2012.

As part of the Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR, SCVSD intends to address an alternative compliance approach that responds to changed chloride conditions as of 2011, which would fully protect all designated beneficial uses in the Santa Clara River watershed. The SCVSD believes that changed conditions will show that it is more environmentally and economically sound to implement an alternative compliance approach, rather than an advanced treatment approach, in meeting a 100 mg/L final effluent limit. As part of this effort, the SCVSD also intends to perform the modeling and scientific and technical studies necessary to demonstrate the adequacy of its alternative compliance approach and to request reopening of the chloride TMDL at a later time based on the modeling in those studies.

Contrary to SCOPE's arguments, the interim use of the Valencia WRP to treat the wastewater from the first 6,000 dwelling units in Newhall Ranch (including Landmark Village) will not increase chloride levels in the Santa Clara River, nor make it more difficult for the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District to comply with the adopted chloride TMDL. According to the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District, the cost and environmental effects of the Valencia WRP's temporary treatment of wastewater generated by the first 6,000 dwelling units constructed within the Specific Plan were addressed by the Districts in its detailed memorandum to the Board of Supervisors, dated March 8, 2011 (see **Appendix F3.13**). As provided in that memorandum, the Newhall Ranch wastewater would neither add to nor alleviate the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District's financial burden to comply with the chloride TMDL.

Also, as stated in the District's March 8, 2011 memorandum, the temporary use of the Valencia WRP for treatment of Newhall Ranch wastewater does not eliminate the Specific Plan requirement for Newhall to construct the Newhall Ranch WRP and to finance the new sewerage system within the Specific Plan. According to the memorandum, Newhall must construct the Newhall Ranch WRP per the Specific Plan, and must have it operating properly before the next phase after Landmark Village/Mission Village (up to 6,000 units).

In addition, the Landmark Village project has been shown to produce wastewater chloride concentrations *similar* to those in the existing SCVSD service area. In addition, the Landmark Village project will not use SWP water, but will be supplied with local groundwater from the Alluvial aquifer with an average chloride concentration of 82 mg/L (concentrations ranging from 74 to 96 mg/L have been measured in E Wells, *similar* to the chloride concentrations in Santa Clarita Valley water supplies from 2002 to 2010.

Thus, the interim discharge of wastewater from the Valencia WRP due to the Landmark Village project's wastewater would have a less than significant impact on chloride in the Santa Clara River, because:

(1) the discharge of wastewater from the Valencia WRP has been shown to be similar as between the Landmark Village project's wastewater and the wastewater from existing Santa Clarita Valley communities; (2) the use of the Valencia WRP for treatment of the Newhall Ranch wastewater (*i.e.*, first 6,000 units) would be temporary until construction of the Newhall Ranch WRP; and (3) the Valencia WRP has sufficient capacity to accommodate the interim wastewater discharge from the first 6,000 units from Newhall Ranch.

Lastly, to confirm full and complete compliance with the chloride TMDL, the project applicant (Newhall) has identified interim chloride reduction treatment at the Valencia WRP. This involves chloride treatment of the effluent amount originating from Newhall Ranch (up to 6,000 units) at the Valencia WRP during the operation period of the 2002 Interconnection Agreement. (For further information, please refer to the Landmark Village Final EIR (September 2011), New Topical Response 12: Revised Project Design.)

The result is that the Project effluent discharged to the Santa Clara River through the permitted Valencia WRP outfall would result in discharge equivalent to 100 mg/L chloride (or other applicable standard), which is the chloride effluent treatment standard under the Newhall Ranch WRP NPDES permit. This additional treatment process would remove chloride from the Newhall Ranch effluent at the Valencia WRP, so that the interim chloride reduction would be equivalent to that of the Newhall Ranch WRP under the Newhall Ranch WRP Permit (100 mg/L). For additional information regarding these chloride issues, including chloride levels in SWP water, please see **Topical Response 4: Chloride.**

Response 4

Response to Brine Comments

In the letter, pages 8 and 9, last paragraph, SCOPE refers to Newhall's planned use of well sites to dispose of brine (a byproduct of the reverse osmosis [RO] treatment process from the Newhall Ranch WRP and Newhall's chloride reduction treatment plan). SCOPE limits its comment to the fact that the brine disposal process is "an expensive proposition" that should not be "foisted" onto local taxpayers.

In response, the disposal of brine generated by the Newhall Ranch WRP RO treatment process and/or Newhall's chloride reduction plan is under the jurisdiction of agencies other than Los Angeles County. Notwithstanding, the following responsive information is provided.

In summary, Newhall has submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) the "USEPA Class I Injection Well Application," prepared by Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers, revised June 30, 2011. This permit application is incorporated by reference and available for public review and inspection upon request to the County's Department of Regional Planning.

As part of a separate permit process with USEPA, Newhall is proposing the disposal of brine concentrate by deep well injection. Injection will occur at depths ranging between 3,500 to 9,500 feet, well below the lowermost underground source of drinking water (USDW). An application has been submitted to secure a Class I non-hazardous injection well permit from USEPA's Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. The application analyzed the feasibility of injection by identifying the extent of the USDW, the injection and confining zones, and calculated the anticipated injection life. The revised application also demonstrated that the proposed injection will not impact the USDW.

Summary of Brine Disposal Process

Brine, a byproduct, would be injected into abandoned oil wells, which may include the unproductive eastern edge of the Del Valle oil field and the abandoned Castaic Junction oil field. The maximum estimated volume of brine to be injected is 0.5 million gallons per day (mgd) for approximately five months per year.

Groundwater used for municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes is obtained from the Quaternary Alluvium and the Pleistocene Saugus Formation. The Alluvium is a shallow aquifer present along drainages, such as the Santa Clara River and associated tributaries. The Saugus Formation lies below the Alluvium and is present at the very eastern edge of the Del Valle oil field and thickens to the east. The Alluvium and Saugus aquifers comprise the USDW in the project area. Water wells within the project area are located adjacent to the Santa Clara River and vary in depth from approximately 135 to 800 feet below ground surface. Most of the water wells were completed in the interval from approximately 50 to 240 feet below ground surface.

Beneath the Alluvium and Saugus Formation lies the Pico Formation. The Upper Pico is the confining zone and consists of low permeability clay, shale, and siltstone at depths ranging from 3,000 to 3,500 feet. The confining zone of the Upper Pico Formation provides an effective barrier to vertical migration of injected fluids into the upper Alluvium and Saugus Formation, and protects the USDW from injected fluids.

Injection Zone

The potential injection zones, the Pliocene Pico and the Miocene Modelo formations, have produced oil and gas and have proven injection potential associated with the oil field operation in the Del Valle, Castaic Junction, and surrounding oil fields. The potential injection zone depths range from 3,500 feet to 9,500 feet, well *below* the confining zone and USDW. The application described the geological evaluation that identified the injection zones and demonstrated that injection into these zones is both feasible and would not impact USDW. Newhall is solely responsible for the costs associated with both the permitting

process with USEPA and the operation of the brine disposal process. Those costs cannot, and will not, be passed on to the taxpayers.

In the letter, page 9, SCOPE claims that there is "no analysis" of whether there is sufficient sewer treatment capacity for the Valencia WRP to temporarily treat the wastewater for the first 6,000 units within Newhall Ranch until the Newhall Ranch WRP is constructed. This claim is not correct. According to the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District, there is sufficient sewer treatment capacity to temporarily treat the wastewater from the first 6,000 units within Newhall Ranch. This statement is supported by the information presented in the Revised Final EIR, the Landmark Village Final EIR New Topical Response 12: Revised Project Design; and **Topical Response 4: Chloride**. Further support is provided in the Districts' memorandum to the Board of Supervisors, dated March 8, 2011 (see **Appendix F3.13**).

Response 5

The comment only expresses the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed project. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA–THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY
RAMIREZ CANYON PARK
5750 RAMIREZ CANYON ROAD
MALIBU, CALIFORNIA 90265
PHONE (310) 589-3200
FAX (310) 589-3207
WWW.SMMC.CA.GOV

September 26, 2011

Regional Planning Commission
c/o Mr. Mitch Glaser
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

One Valley One Vision
Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update

Dear Commissioners:

The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (Conservancy) respects the time and energy invested in the One Valley One Vision planning process, by both the public and County staff. The joint process with the City of Santa Clarita was an innovative and ultimately productive approach to addressing the shared issues between the two jurisdictions. Many of the goals and policies in both the City's and County's respective plans are vast improvements over the current plan and will result in greater protections for the Conservancy's areas of concern. There are certain policies which the Conservancy strongly supports. 1

Unfortunately, we cannot support the final product without stronger land use protections and modifications to the circulation element in the Angeles Linkage in the eastern part of the planning area. Our issues are well documented in the record and understood by County staff. 2

Like California State Parks and the Department of Fish and Game, the Conservancy finds that Alternative 2 is the environmentally superior alternative, which includes the stronger land use controls lacking in the proposed plan. It is our understanding that this alternative includes the same goals and policies as the plan, but with different land use designations in sensitive areas. As such, the Conservancy believes that this alternative accomplishes the smart growth objectives of One Valley One Vision better than the proposed plan because it directions more growth away from sensitive resources in outlying areas and into the already urbanized areas that can accommodate it. Therefore, the Conservancy urges you to recommend that the Board of Supervisors adopt Alternative 2 in lieu of the proposed plan. 3

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. If you have any questions, you can reach me at (310) 589-3200, ext. 128. 4

Sincerely,

PAUL EDELMAN
Deputy Director
Natural Resources and Planning

Letter No. G10 Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, September 26, 2011

Response 1

The commenter states that the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (Conservancy) respects the time and effort invested in the One Valley One Vision planning process by both the public and by County staff. The commenter states that the joint process with the City of Santa Clarita was an innovatively and ultimately productive approach to addressing shared issues. The commenter states that many of the goals and policies represent an improvement over the currently adopted Area Plan and that there are certain policies that the Conservancy strongly supports.

The comment is directed to the proposed Area Plan, not the EIR, and raises issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 2

The commenter states that the Conservancy cannot support the proposed Area Plan without stronger land use protections and modifications to the circulation element in the Angeles Linkage in the eastern part of the planning area. The commenter states that the Conservancy's issues are well documented in the record and understood by County staff.

The comment is directed to the proposed Area Plan, not the EIR, and raises issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 3

The commenter states that the Conservancy finds that Alternative 2 is the environmentally superior alternative, which includes the stronger land use controls lacking in the proposed Area Plan. The commenter states that it believes that Alternative 2 accomplishes the smart growth objectives of the One Valley One Vision planning process better than the proposed Area Plan because it directs more growth away from sensitive resources in outlying areas and into the already urbanized areas that can accommodate it. The commenter recommends adoption of Alternative 2 in lieu of the proposed Area Plan.

The comment expresses the opinions of the commenter. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Response 4

The comment is noted. No further response is required given that the comment does not address or question the content of the EIR.

Letter No. G11

Friends of the Santa Clara River
660 Randy Drive Newbury Park, CA 91320 805-498-4323
www.fscr.org

9-26-11

Mitch Glaser, Planner
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
300 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: One Valley One Vision General Plan Update and EIR,
Wednesday September 28th Agenda Item

Please Copy to All Commissioners

Dear Mr. Glaser:

Friends of the Santa Clara River submit the following comments on the subject Agenda Item.

As the County is undoubtedly aware, several new developments have come to light in the last few months that will affect water supply and water quality for the proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan update. 1

This Plan proposes to allow development and a population projection of nearly double the currently residents in the Santa Clarita Valley. It is therefore imperative that the County ensures that both existing and future residents have a clean and safe drinking water supply and that the water quality of the Santa Clara River is protected.

Chlorides

A news article in the Newhall Signal dated June 8th 2011, stated that the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued Notices of Violation for the Saugus and Valencia Treatment plants for failure to address the Chloride TMDL. The OVOV Plan should disclose these Notices and discuss how the County plans to comply with the Clean Water Act while doubling the current population and increasing effluent flow to the Santa Clara River. 2

Statements by Castaic Lake Water Agency and the Sanitation Districts that water from the Kern area serves to reduce the chloride concentration in State Water Project (SWP) water are not accurate for the following reasons:

1. no study exists to verify this hypothesis
2. CLWA water wheeled from banking projects in the Kern area through the aqueduct is only a small percentage of the total state water delivered through the east and west branch of the aqueduct. Thus, this water could not possibly reduce chloride levels in SWP water in any appreciable amount.

Spread of Ammonium Perchlorate Pollution to Well V201 3

Health Concerns

Ammonium perchlorate interferes with iodine uptake by the thyroid gland, thus producing hypothyroidism. This condition especially affects sensitive populations including fetuses, infants, small children and those with impaired immune systems. It can cause retardation in infants and children.

Ammonium perchlorate has now also been identified in as many as 285 different foodstuffs[1] from crops and cows that have absorbed it through a contaminated water supply. Thus, according to the Environmental Working Group, "every day, the average two-year-old will be exposed to more than half of the EPA's safe dose of perchlorate from food alone," [2]a dose that is much higher than that allowed in California drinking water.

3

A study providing the basis for setting the ammonium perchlorate MCL at 2ppb in Massachusetts concluded that: "Current data indicate that perchlorate exposures attributable to drinking water in individuals at sensitive life stages should be minimized....Widespread exposure to perchlorate and other thyroid toxicants in drinking water and foods suggest that more comprehensive policies to reduce over all exposures and enhance iodine nutrition are needed."[3]

While State officials recently urged an even lower Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for ammonium perchlorate and the Environmental Working Group urges a 0 tolerance level for children, the public in this Valley was not even alerted to the closure of yet another drinking water well due to perchlorate pollution.

New Information

On June 9th, 2011, the Newhall Signal ran a news story regarding the spread of the pollution plume to Valencia Saugus water well 201. (Press release attached).

Interestingly, the press release noted that this well has been closed since August 2010. However, the OVOV Plan did not disclose or discuss this information. Failure to disclose such important information in the DEIR and to the public constitutes a serious deficiency in the CEQA document and in the planning process. Since this well has been closed for almost a year, during which time many hearings on the OVOV plan were held, there seems to have been a deliberate effort to miss-inform the public and the decision-makers. We strongly protest the Water Agencies' lack of transparency on this matter.

4

As the County undoubtedly knows, this is an extremely serious situation since it means that the pollution plume has moved beyond the "pump and treat" capture wells and is moving at a much faster rate of travel than previously estimated would occur. If pumping from this well continues, such pumping would likely draw the pollution plume further in a westerly direction, thus spreading the contamination into an even greater portion of the Saugus aquifer and possibly making that ground water source unusable. A Signal article written in August 2011, described similar concerns expressed by the California Dept. of Health Services. They have requested additionally modeling of the contamination plume.

This now likely possibility has major implications for water supply in the Santa Clarita Valley. As noted in the 2011 Urban Water Management approved in June and on file with the County

[1] Murray, C.W., Egan, S.K., Kim, H., Beru, N., and Bolger, P.M. (2008). US Food and Drug Administration's Total Diet Study: Dietary Intake of Perchlorate and Iodine. JESEE 18:571-580.

[2] "Perchlorate in Food and Beverages", Environmental Working Group, 2008 http://www.ewg.org/reports/FDA-Finds-Rocket-Fuel-%28Perchlorate%29-in-Food-and-Beverages

[3] "Basis for Massachusetts Reference dose and Drinking Water Standard for Perchlorate", Zewdie, Smith, Hutchinson, West", Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

(hereby incorporated by reference), the Saugus Aquifer is a major source of water supply and the only local backup source in the event of a severe drought. We therefore believe it is imperative that the County delay approval of the OVOV Plan in its current form. We also believe the Plan must now be re-written to address the following areas of concern:

The water supply from well 201 should be permanently removed as available in the Plan until new modeling that indicates continued pumping would not spread the plume is provided. Pump and Treat scenarios are not acceptable if they will merely spread the plume and pollute more wells.

1. Well Q2 should be re-tested on a monthly basis to make sure that pollution is not occurring there again.
2. All wells in the plume area should be tested for TCE and PCE.
3. All results for contamination by ammonium perchlorate and TCE, PCE should be idisclosed in the EIR so that decision makers can be aware of the full extent of the problem.
4. The Plan should be re-evaluated for the adequacy of the water supply.
5. The Plan should require automatic re-evaluation if/when further well closures occur.

4

In 2004 the Appellate Court[4] found for the Sierra Club and the Friends of the Santa Clara River and set aside CLWA's 2000 Urban Water Management Plan for failure to provide a timeline indicating when treatment facilities for water polluted by ammonium perchlorate would be available. In light of this precedent setting legal decision involving the Agencies' failure to adequately disclose the ammonium perchlorate pollution problem, we encourage the Agencies to act in good faith, withdraw the current plan and address these serious issues.

Conclusion

Friends ask that the County delay the approval of the OVOV Plan and the certification of the EIR until this new information is evaluated and addressed.

Sincerely,

Ron Bottorff, Chairman

Attachments:

1. RWQCB Notices of Violation for SCV treatment plants dated 5-27-11
2. Press release regarding closure of well 201
3. Signal News Article – "Perchlorate Spread worries State"

[4] *Friends of the Santa Clara River v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (2004) 123 Cal.App.4th

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 9, 2011

PERCHLORATE DETECTED DURING ROUTINE TESTING
Well Removed from Service Pending Treatment Covered By Whittaker Bermite Settlement Agreement

Valencia Water Company has notified the Whittaker Bermite property owners that it will seek remediation funds to clean up a closed well near Santa Clarita City Hall following routine water quality testing that detected low levels of perchlorate. The remediation funds are being sought under a 2007 settlement agreement among Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Newhall County Water District, Santa Clarita Water Division and Valencia Water Company and Whittaker Corporation and others to address clean-up of impacted wells from the former munitions site.

In August 2010, Valencia Water Company detected perchlorate in Well 201 near City Hall. Although the perchlorate levels were within safe drinking water standards, the company immediately took the well out of service and notified the State Department of Public Health. Valencia Water Company continued to monitor the inactive well on a monthly basis. The most recent sample confirmed that perchlorate is still present and that wellhead treatment is needed as outlined by the settlement agreement with Whittaker Bermite.

"Our diligence in conducting extensive testing enabled us to quickly shut down the well and continue to provide safe water to our customers," said Keith Abercrombie, General Manager for Valencia Water Company. "The removal of this well from service will not have any near-term or long-term impacts on the quality or cost of water to our customers. To the extent it is even necessary, we will shift production to other wells elsewhere in the groundwater basin."

CLWA General Manager Dan Masnada said, "The closing of this well will not impact the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers' ability to adequately provide water to our customers and will not have a negative impact on the Valley's water supply. CLWA and the water retailers continue to ensure that all drinking water quality standards are met and long-term solutions are put in place to address the presence of perchlorate in small portions of the Valley's groundwater aquifers.

"In addition, a pending update of the 2010 Santa Clarita Valley Urban Water Management Plan will examine the presence of perchlorate in Well 201," Masnada said.

Valencia Water Company works cooperatively with and as a member of the Santa Clarita Valley Family of Water Suppliers to provide customers a mix of groundwater pumped from area wells and imported state water. In April 2007, the local water suppliers and the Whittaker Bermite

-more-

property owners negotiated a settlement, which establishes funding to address the clean-up of perchlorate from the former munitions site.

Last year, a $13 million treatment facility near Bouquet Canyon Road and the Santa Clara River came on line to treat perchlorate in groundwater emanating from the Whittaker Bermite property. That treatment facility is part of a larger program that includes the restoration of two perchlorate-impacted wells to extract contaminated groundwater and control the migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation aquifer. The cost of that "pump and treat" system is also covered under the settlement agreement that protects the public from paying for the remediation costs.

As part of the settlement, several wells were identified as potentially threatened by perchlorate, including Well 201. Thus, while the now-operational pump and treatment program is intended to control migration of perchlorate, the possibility of further contamination in the direction of groundwater flow was recognized before its installation, and provisions were incorporated in the program to treat any additional wells impacted by perchlorate. Initial operation of the pump and treatment remediation is functioning as planned, and is still applicable for both of its objectives – to control contaminant migration near the source and to extract perchlorate from the aquifer system. In short, the detection of perchlorate at Well 201 does not reflect any change in the anticipated long-term effectiveness of the containment and treatment remedy.

Prior impacted wells included Q2, a Valencia Water Company well that underwent successful wellhead treatment in 2005 utilizing the same treatment technology contemplated for Well 201, and today has no perchlorate detection. Since 1997, seven wells in the Santa Clarita Valley, including this most recent one, have been impacted by perchlorate. Three of those wells have been successfully treated and returned to service, two have been replaced, one is planned to be replaced and this most recent well will have treatment installed.

Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California with a maximum contaminant level (mcl) of 6 parts per billion (ppb). The Valencia Water Company test in August 2010 was 5 ppb. During the last several months, readings have varied from 5 to 12 ppb in the most recent test.

Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made ion used to form a variety of salts. Perchlorate is primarily used today as an oxidizer in solid rocket fuel and other propellants and to a lesser extent, in fireworks, explosives and air-bag inflators. It is highly soluble in water and has been detected in ground and surface water in 26 states. It has also been detected in water supplies in close proximity to sites where solid rocket fuel was manufactured or used, such as the Whittaker Bermite site.

Valencia Water Company is a water provider to 113,000 residential, commercial, industrial and business customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch and portions of Saugus and Castaic.

Contact: Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water, (661) 295-6501
Dan Masnada, General Manager, CLWA, (661) 297-1600 Ext. 239

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for Environmental Protection

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

May 27, 2011

Mr. Stephen R. Maguin
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90607-4998

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7010 3090 0002 1022 3824

Dear Mr. Maguin:

***NOTICE OF VIOLATION* - SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, SAUGUS WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (ORDER NO. R4-2009-0075 NPDES NO. CA0054313, CI 2960)**

Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (hereinafter Discharger or SCVSD, formerly referred to as Los Angeles County Sanitation District), discharges wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2009-0075 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054313 (Order), which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board).

The Order authorizes the Discharger to discharge up to 6.5 MGD of tertiary-treated wastewater from the Saugus Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter Facility). The Order sets forth waste discharge requirements, including effluent limits, and a monitoring and reporting program (MRP CI-2960) that apply to the discharges of pollutants from the Facility. This wastewater contains chlorides and other pollutants that can degrade water quality and impact beneficial uses of water, and that are defined as wastes under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal.Wat. Code § 13000 et seq.). The treated wastewater is discharged to the Santa Clara River, a navigable water of the United States.

MRP CI-2960 requires that the Discharger submit self-monitoring reports, discharge monitoring reports, and an annual summary report to this Regional Board in compliance with all Standard Provisions related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

Provision VI.C.8, on page 40 of the Order reads: "The discharger shall comply with the applicable TMDL-related tasks[1], and future revisions thereto, in Attachment K of this Order."

[1] The Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL was approved by the Regional Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the U.S. EPA, and became effective on April 6, 2010. The USCR Chloride TMDL Implementation Plan, including Task 17(a), was accommodated into Order No. R4-2009-0075 and NPDES Permit No. CA0054313 on June 4, 2009 and became effective on July 24, 2009.

Attachment K lists the TMDL tasks. Page K-3 lists Task 17(a).

You are hereby notified that the Discharger is out of compliance with requirements established in the Order and has violated California Water Code section 13383 for failure to complete Task 17(a) in Attachment K as follows:

- Failure to complete a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Discharger submitted a copy of a Notice of Exemption from the requirement to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration to the Regional Board on May 2, 2011. The Notice of Exemption does not meet the requirements of Task 17(a) in Attachment K because it does not constitute a programmatic EIR and it addresses actions to meet the conditional wasteload allocations (WLAs) not actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride.

- Failure to submit an adequate Wastewater Facilities Plan for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Santa Clarita Valley Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan) submitted by the SCVSD on May 2, 2011 is inadequate because it is not a plan for actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride of 100 mg/L. If the Facilities Plan was intended to comply with the conditional WLAs in the TMDL, it is inadequate because it does not provide the facilities necessary to allow application of conditional WLAs.

You are required to comply immediately with the following tasks:

1. Ensure that Task 17(a) in Attachment K is completed and the Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride are submitted to the Regional Board.

2. Ensure full implementation of all requirements contained in MRP CI-2960.

3. Submit a written response (1) confirming you have corrected these violations with a brief description of how you have corrected them, or (2) identifying when you will have completed correcting these violations and a brief description of how you will correct them. Submit your written response by June 27, 2011 to:

   Jenny Newman
   Chief, TMDL Unit 3
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Los Angles Region
   320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013- 2343

Pursuant to CWC § 13385, you are subject to administrative civil liability of up to $10,000 for each day in which the violation occurs plus $10 multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons. These civil liabilities may be assessed by the Regional Board for failure to comply, beginning with the date that the violations first occurred, and without further warning.

The matter may be referred to the Attorney General for further enforcement. In such case, the Attorney General may seek up to $25,000 per day and $25 per gallon. The Regional Board reserves its right to take any further enforcement action authorized by law.

In SCVSD's semi-annual status reports submitted on November 4, 2010, and May 2, 2011, SCVSD requested to use the reconsideration clause under Task 16 of the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation plan to revise the TMDL to incorporate the Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP). The intent of the reconsideration clause under Task 16 is to consider extending the implementation schedule to implement control measures necessary to meet final conditional WLAs, not to revise the conditional WLAs to accommodate the ACP, as requested by SCVSD. Therefore, Regional Board staff is hereby declining to recommend to the Board a reconsideration under Task 16.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jenny Newman at (213) 576-6691 or at jnewman@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

cc: Julie Macedo, Office of Enforcement, State Water Resources Control Board
Frances McChesney, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

Recycled Paper

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

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Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for Environmental Protection

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

May 27, 2011

Mr. Stephen R. Maguin
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90607-4998

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7010 3090 0002 1022 3817

Dear Mr. Maguin:

***NOTICE OF VIOLATION* - SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, VALENCIA WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (ORDER NO. R4-2009-0074 NPDES NO. CA0054216, CI 4993)**

Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (hereinafter Discharger or SCVSD, formerly referred to as Los Angeles County Sanitation District), discharges wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2009-0074 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054216 (Order), which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board).

The Order authorizes the Discharger to discharge up to 21.6 MGD of tertiary-treated wastewater from the Valencia Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter Facility). The Order sets forth waste discharge requirements, including effluent limits, and a monitoring and reporting program (MRP CI-4993) that apply to the discharges of pollutants from the Facility. This wastewater contains chlorides and other pollutants that can degrade water quality and impact beneficial uses of water, and that are defined as wastes under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal.Wat. Code § 13000 et seq.). The treated wastewater is discharged to the Santa Clara River, a navigable water of the United States.

MRP CI-4993 requires that the Discharger submit self-monitoring reports, discharge monitoring reports, and an annual summary report to this Regional Board in compliance with all Standard Provisions related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

Provision VI.C.8, on page 41 of the Order reads: "The discharger shall comply with the applicable TMDL-related tasks[1], and future revisions thereto, in Attachment K of this Order."

[1] The Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL was approved by the Regional Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the U.S. EPA, and became effective on April 6, 2010. The USCR Chloride TMDL Implementation Plan, including Task 17(a), was accommodated into Order No. R4-2009-0074 and NPDES Permit No. CA0054216 on June 4, 2009 and became effective on July 24, 2009.

Attachment K lists the TMDL tasks. Page K-3 lists Task 17(a).

You are hereby notified that the Discharger is out of compliance with requirements established in the Order and has violated California Water Code section 13383 for failure to complete Task 17(a) in Attachment K as follows:

- Failure to complete a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Discharger submitted a copy of a Notice of Exemption from the requirement to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration to the Regional Board on May 2, 2011. The Notice of Exemption does not meet the requirements of Task 17(a) in Attachment K because it does not constitute a programmatic EIR and it addresses actions to meet the conditional wasteload allocations (WLAs) not actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride.

- Failure to submit an adequate Wastewater Facilities Plan for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride. The Santa Clarita Valley Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan) submitted by the SCVSD on May 2, 2011 is inadequate because it is not a plan for actions to meet the final effluent limits for chloride of 100 mg/L. If the Facilities Plan was intended to comply with the conditional WLAs in the TMDL, it is inadequate because it does not provide the facilities necessary to allow application of conditional WLAs.

You are required to comply immediately with the following tasks:

1. Ensure that Task 17(a) in Attachment K is completed and the Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for facilities to comply with final permit effluent limits for chloride are submitted to the Regional Board.

2. Ensure full implementation of all requirements contained in MRP CI-4993.

3. Submit a written response (1) confirming you have corrected these violations with a brief description of how you have corrected them, or (2) identifying when you will have completed correcting these violations and a brief description of how you will correct them. Submit your written response by June 27, 2011 to:

   Jenny Newman
   Chief, TMDL Unit 3
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Los Angles Region
   320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013- 2343

Pursuant to CWC § 13385, you are subject to administrative civil liability of up to $10,000 for each day in which the violation occurs plus $10 multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons. These civil liabilities may be assessed by the Regional Board for failure to comply, beginning with the date that the violations first occurred, and without further warning.

The matter may be referred to the Attorney General for further enforcement. In such case, the Attorney General may seek up to $25,000 per day and $25 per gallon. The Regional Board reserves its right to take any further enforcement action authorized by law.

In SCVSD's semi-annual status reports submitted on November 4, 2010, and May 2, 2011, SCVSD requested to use the reconsideration clause under Task 16 of the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL implementation plan to revise the TMDL to incorporate the Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP). The intent of the reconsideration clause under Task 16 is to consider extending the implementation schedule to implement control measures necessary to meet final conditional WLAs, not to revise the conditional WLAs to accommodate the ACP, as requested by SCVSD. Therefore, Regional Board staff is hereby declining to recommend to the Board a reconsideration under Task 16.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jenny Newman at (213) 576-6691 or at jnewman@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

cc: Julie Macedo, Office of Enforcement, State Water Resources Control Board
Frances McChesney, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

Recycled Paper

Print This Article

Pollutant spread worries state

Official said treatment of SCV groundwater needs to be re-evaluated due to spread of perchlorate

By Natalie Everett
Signal Assistant City Editor
neverett@the-signal.com
661-259-1234 x538
August 12, 2011

A state health official said the treatment of Santa Clarita Valley groundwater to remove a contaminant should be revisited, and possibly expanded, in light of the spread of the substance.

Since perchlorate was detected at a Valencia well, local water agencies have been asked to step up the previously yearly testing at 12 local wells to quarterly testing as agencies re-evaluate the spread of the munitions-manufacturing byproduct in groundwater, said Jeff O'Keefe, an engineer with the state Public Health Department.

"We need to re-evaluate the containment of the (perchlorate) plume," O'Keefe told about 20 members of the Whittaker-Bermite Citizens Advisory Group on Wednesday. "There needs to be careful, thoughtful analysis of (the Valencia well). ... It can't be 'Let's slap another treatment plant on it.'"

The August 2010 discovery of 5.7 parts per billion of perchlorate in water sampled from the well at McBean Parkway and Valencia Boulevard was surprising, O'Keefe said. Six parts per billion is the level that the state considers safe.

Since August 2010, that well has been closed, and is no longer contributing to the valley's water supply.

Officials with Valencia Water Company, the retailer that operates the well, are conducting monthly testing. Those tests show levels have almost tripled in the well to 13 parts per billion in June, O'Keefe said.

"It seemed to move fast in the last six months," O'Keefe said.

2007 agreement

Perchlorate, a salt found to hamper human thyroid function, is believed to be spreading from the Whittaker-Bermite site, located near the junction of Bouquet Canyon Road and Valencia Boulevard/Soledad Canyon Road.

Munitions were manufactured at the site for decades. Perchlorate is a byproduct of rocket fuel and one of several contaminants on the nearly 1,000-acre property.

Its discovery in the well in Valencia raises new questions about efforts to rid the Santa Clarita Valley's groundwater of the salt.

Those questions include whether the pump-and-treat system should be expanded beyond two Saugus wells, dubbed Saugus 1 and 2, that re-opened after more than a decade in 2010 equipped with perchlorate-treatment facilities.

Valencia Water Company and Castaic Lake Water Agency both said in June, when the perchlorate finding was made public, that the spread of perchlorate was expected to happen eventually.

Officials with both agencies pointed to a 2007 settlement agreement between local water agencies, including Valencia Water, and Whittaker Corp., which is the company paying to rid groundwater and the Whittaker-Bermite site of perchlorate and other pollutants.

Location a mystery

Dan Masnada, general manager of the Castaic Lake Water Agency, said the settlement agreement laid out 11 wells to which the perchlorate plume may eventually travel in groundwater, and the Valencia well was one of them. Whittaker Corp. agreed to pay to remove the salt if contamination occurs.

There was no real way of knowing how far past the Saugus wells the perchlorate plume had spread in 1997, when perchlorate was first detected there, he said. Saugus 1 and 2 are located in the Santa Clara River bed much closer to Whittaker-Bermite than the Valencia well.

Masnada said detected perchlorate also shut down a well near Magic Mountain Parkway and Valencia Boulevard near the Valencia well.

Since testing is only done where there's a well, "We don't know if the plume had just passed that well, or whether it was right next to the Valencia well," said Masnada, whose agency sells wholesale water to local water retailers.

Most water used in Santa Clarita Valley homes is a 50-50 mix of well water and State Water Project water.

'Not in the drinking water'

O'Keefe said Wednesday night, during the citizens' group quarterly meeting, that the perchlorate discovery "really was a surprise to everyone."

"Those legal documents served a different purpose," he said of the Whittaker settlement. "From my perspective, the Saugus wells were the impacted wells. That was the project, that's what we believed were impacted. ... We didn't anticipate the plume spreading. We thought Saugus 1 and 2 would provide containment."

Masnada said the Saugus treatment plant might have been the sole groundwater remedy — if it had opened 10 years previously.

"But that's not the case, and we have to deal with the cards we've been dealt," Masnada said.

O'Keefe commended Valencia Water for its swift action in shutting down the well.

"Everybody is safe," O'Keefe said. Water from the well "is not in the drinking water."

Some members of the public, including Citizens Advisory Group members, said Valencia Water should have notified the public as soon as perchlorate was detected. The Valencia well is part of a water supply that serves between 4,000 and 5,000 people.

http://www.the-signal.com/section/36/article/49405/

Letter No. G11 Friends of the Santa Clara River, September 26, 2011

Introduction

This response addresses the letter from the Friends of the Santa Clara River (Friends), dated September 26, 2011. Please note that this letter included a number of attachments, all of which are presented with this response. It should also be noted that the content of this letter has also been presented in the letter from the Sierra Club dated September 22, 2011. See also responses to the Sierra Club letter.

Response 1

General Comment

This comment is introductory in nature and does not require a response. Responses to substantive issues raised in this letter are provided below.

Response 2

Response to Chloride Comments

Comments point out that on May 27, 2011, the Los Angeles RWQCB issued administrative notices of violation to SCVSD regarding the Valencia and Saugus WRPs. On June 27, 2011, the SCVSD responded to the RWQCB and recommended to its Board of Directors that staff prepare a Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR for facilities to comply with a final effluent chloride limit of 100 mg/L at the point of discharge and begin design of the facilities. On July 26, 2011, the SCVSD Board of Directors *approved* the staff recommendation. The SCVSD estimates that it will complete the Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR by December 31, 2012.

As part of the Wastewater Facilities Plan and EIR, SCVSD intends to address an alternative compliance approach that responds to changed chloride conditions as of 2011, which would fully protect all designated beneficial uses in the Santa Clara River watershed. The SCVSD believes that changed conditions will show that it is more environmentally and economically sound to implement an alternative compliance approach, rather than an advanced treatment approach, in meeting a 100 mg/L final effluent limit. As part of this effort, the SCVSD also intends to perform the modeling and scientific and technical studies necessary to demonstrate the adequacy of its alternative compliance approach and to request reopening of the chloride TMDL at a later time based on the modeling in those studies.

The comment also disputes the position of the Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) and the Sanitation Districts that water from the Kern area serves to reduce the chloride concentration in State Water Project (SWP) water. Chloride levels in the Upper Santa Clara River have improved significantly since 2009, in part as a result of court-imposed pumping restriction on State Water Project (SWP) operations, coupled with implementation of groundwater banking and pump back operations along the SWP aqueduct. Peak

SWP chloride concentrations at Castaic Lake during drought conditions have been reduced from historical values exceeding 100 mg/L to a current range of 80 – 85 mg/L.

SCVSD has achieved a significant reduction of effluent chloride levels through the water softener renewal program. As a result of this program and the improved SWP water quality, effluent chloride levels have dropped approximately 70 mg/L since 2003. Further actions by the SCVSD, including a water softener ban enforcement program which has been initiated and the commitment to upgrade the Valencia and Saugus WRPs to ultraviolet disinfection, will further lower effluent chloride levels by 10 mg/L to 15 mg/L.

Further responses to these topics can be found in **Topical Response 4: Chloride**, which is included in this document.

Response 3

Response to Comments Regarding Health Concerns Related to Perchlorate

In the letter, the Friends provides information regard the health effects from perchlorate. The comment also indicates that the public in the Santa Clarita Valley was not alerted to the closure of a drinking water well due to perchlorate pollution.

The Revised Final EIR contains a thorough update of the detection of perchlorate in the local groundwater basin, including the recent detection of perchlorate in Valencia Water Company's Well 201 (see **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**). The topical response summarizes the current status of the perchlorate cleanup in the groundwater basin.

Response 4

Response to Comments Regarding "New Information" Associated with Perchlorate Discovered in Well 201

This comment claims that the recent discovery of perchlorate in Well 201 is not disclosed or addressed in the OVOV EIR. This is incorrect as this topic is specifically described in Revised Final EIR **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**. In summary, a total of seven municipal drinking water wells, each located relatively near the site of the former Whittaker-Bermite munitions facility, have been taken out of service for varying periods of time since perchlorate was first detected in the groundwater in 1997. The seven closed wells include six originally impacted wells and the recent closure of Valencia Water Company Well 201.

Five of the six originally impacted wells have been either returned to service with perchlorate treatment facilities or replaced by new wells drawing from the non-impacted portion of the groundwater basin. The

five wells collectively restore much of the temporarily lost well capacity. An additional two wells will be drilled to restore the operational flexibility that existed prior to the detection of perchlorate.

Specific to Well 201, Valencia Water Company plans to actively seek remediation and restore the impacted well capacity in the near term. With that said, however, Well 201 remains out of service since August 2010. Valencia Water Company's plan is to either replace the closed well with a new replacement well in a non-perchlorate impacted portion of the groundwater basin, or install wellhead treatment at the well site in order to treat the water to non-detect levels, which has been successfully accomplished by Valencia Water Company at another well site (Well Q2). Nonetheless, it is important to emphasize that Well 201 was taken out of service in August 2010, and has not been returned to municipal supply service since that time. Before either remediation option takes place, Valencia Water Company has committed to working with CLWA and the regulatory agencies (*e.g.*, Department of Public Health, or DPH) before implementation of either remediation option. This includes an ongoing effort by the Valencia Water Company and CLWA to update the existing groundwater modeling to assist in addressing questions from the regulatory agencies.[10]

The Well 201 capacity also is not included in the active groundwater sources listed in the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP),[11] and its capacity will not be "counted" in water supply calculations until it is remediated. The recently adopted 2010 UWMP also finds that there are sufficient water supplies to meet the Santa Clarita Valley's existing and planned water demand through 2050 — without taking into account the capacity from the inactivated Well 201.

In response to Friends claims surrounding Valencia Water Company's detection of perchlorate in Well 201, the County provided responses based on the OVOV Draft EIR, **Section 3.13, Water Service**, and Final EIR **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**.

In summary, in August 2010, perchlorate was detected at Well 201 at levels *below* the regulatory standard (i.e., level of 5 ppb was detected and the standard is 6 ppb). The Valencia Water Company, owner and operator of Well 201, immediately took the well out of service and notified the state DPH, of the detection. The DPH directed Valencia Water Company to perform *quarterly* testing at the inactive well to track perchlorate levels. The Valencia Water Company has voluntarily elected to perform *monthly* testing.

By April 2011, the Valencia Water Company had gathered sufficient data to conclude that: (1) the perchlorate levels at Well 201 were above the adopted maximum contaminant level (MCL) on a regular basis; and (2) remediation would be required. The Valencia Water Company notified CLWA, the other

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10 Pers. Comm. Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water Company, September 30, 2011.

11 For a copy of the 2010 UWMP, please see **Appendix F3.13**.

water purveyors, the County,[12] the City, and others that the well was impacted by perchlorate at levels over the regulatory standard. The Valencia Water Company also requested that Well 201's supply be excluded from the 2010 UWMP supply calculations until the well is fully remediated. The Valencia Water Company took this action to ensure that the 2010 UWMP would adequately address the impacted well.

In summary, CLWA's "pump and treat" program has been endorsed by DPH, and has been successful in containing the spread of perchlorate in the basin. The detection of perchlorate in Well 201 is attributable to the length of time it took to get the "pump and treat" program up and running, not to the effectiveness of the program.

Before issuing a permit to a water utility for use of an impaired source as part of the utility's overall water supply permit, DPH requires that studies and engineering work be performed to demonstrate that pumping the well and treating the water will be protective of public health for users of the water. The DPH approved the return to service of the previously closed Saugus 1 and Saugus 2 wells, and specifically approved the Final Interim Remedial Action Plan for the containment and extraction of perchlorate in January 2006. Therefore, DPH determined that the local water agencies devised a treatment approach that adequately contains the perchlorate contamination and is protective of public health; otherwise, DPH would not have authorized and permitted the Saugus 1 and 2 "pump and treat" program.

The DPH endorsement of CLWA's "pump and treat" program is consistent with multiple technical reports referenced in the EIR and 2010 UWMP that have determined that the pumping rates at the restored Saugus wells are sufficient to prevent further migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation groundwater.

According to the 2010 UWMP, the primary reason for the recent detection of perchlorate in Well 201 is the length of time it took between the initial detection of perchlorate in the basin in 1997 and actual implementation of the "pump and treat" containment program in 2010. As reported in the 2010 UWMP, Appendix I, the combination of litigation, settlement, permitting, and construction constrained actual implementation of the containment program until 2010, *six years after* the impact of the containment program on perchlorate migration in groundwater was analyzed. That time, combined with the preceding seven years since perchlorate first impacted water supply wells, resulted in a greater risk of downgradient migration of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation, and is considered the primary reason for the recent detection of perchlorate in Well 201.

Responsive to the Friends' call for additional testing, on August 4, 2011, the DPH sent letters to both Valencia Water Company and Newhall County Water District requesting that the local water agencies

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12 For a copy of the letter from Valencia Water Company to the County, please see **Appendix F3.13**.

increase perchlorate monitoring from annually to quarterly at specified wells. The County has confirmed that both water agencies will conduct the perchlorate monitoring quarterly as requested by the DPH; therefore, adequate oversight from the appropriate regulatory agency, DPH, is in place.

As to the Friends' modeling comments, it should be noted that Well 201 has been taken out of service, and is not a supply relied upon in the recently adopted 2010 UWMP. As such, Well 201 is not currently in operation or being pumped; and, therefore, it is not causing perchlorate to "spread" as claimed. As to requests by DPH for modeling, the modeling would not be needed, unless and until Valencia Water Company were to place Well 201 back into service as a municipal supply source with wellhead treatment installed. Under such circumstances, Valencia Water Company would coordinate its efforts with CLWA and the regulatory agencies in the event additional modeling were needed in the future.[13]

Based on the information presented in the Revised Final EIR, **Section 3.13, Water Service**, and **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**, an adequate supply of existing and planned water exists to meet the needs of Santa Clarita Valley residents now and in the future, despite the loss in capacity due to the perchlorate-impacted wells.

In summary, two of the originally impacted Saugus wells, Saugus 1 and 2, were placed back in service in January 2011, restoring approximately 3,544 acre-feet (af) of water supply in a normal year. (2010 UWMP, Table 3-9.) The contaminated Stadium Well and VWC Well 157 have been replaced and the pumping capacity lost due to that contamination has been restored with two new replacement wells in non-impacted portions of the basin.

Friends suggest that Santa Clarita Valley water agencies conduct water quality testing in the perchlorate plume area for trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE), in addition to perchlorate. The Draft OVOV EIR incorporates by reference *The Santa Clarita Valley Water Report*, for 2008 through 2010 (see pages 3.13-8 and 3.13-9). All water quality testing conducted in the Santa Clarita Valley, including they various types of contaminants tested for, meets the requirements of United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the California Department of Public Health (DPH) and California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). The Santa Clarita Valley water purveyors already test for both PCE and TCE.

As indicated in The Santa Clarita Valley 2010 Water Report,

> "In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by

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13 Pers. Comm. Keith Abercrombie, General Manager, Valencia Water Company, September 30, 2011.

> public water systems. USEPA, DPH and the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) set goals and legal standards for the quality of drinking water. These standards are intended to protect consumers from contaminants in drinking water. Most of the standards are based on the concentration of contaminants, but a few are based on a Treatment Technique (TT) to remove the contaminant. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk."

As also indicated in The Santa Clarita Valley 2010 Water Report,

> "Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Organic compounds also include pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Water is tested for two types of organic compounds: volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and non-volatile synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). These organic compounds are synthetic chemicals produced from industrial and agricultural uses. Castaic Lake is checked annually for VOCs and SOCs. Local wells are tested at least annually for VOCs and periodically for SOCs. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was found in trace levels (below the MCL in groundwater in the SCV. Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."

It is important to understand that the contaminants listed in the Santa Clarita Valley Water Quality Report (see table entitled "The Results of Thousands of Tests on Your Water") include only those that were detected during a test. If a contaminant is not listed, that contaminant was not detected. This was the case for TCE in the 2010 Report, which was not detected.[14]

The Draft EIR also presents additional information regarding the quality of water in the Santa Clarita Valley (see Draft EIR pages 3.13-54 through 3.13-66). The commenter is referred to the Draft EIR and the Santa Clarita Valley Water Quality Reports for additional information. Because no specific reasons why TEC should be tested for, no further response can be provided. Again, all water quality testing conducted in the Santa Clarita Valley, including they various types of contaminants tested for, meets the requirements of USEPA, DPH and CalEPA.

Based on this information, the conclusions reached in the Revised Final EIR that groundwater from existing and replacement wells is available to assist in meeting the current and projected water demands for the Santa Clarita Valley is reasonable and supported by the evidence.

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14 James Saenz, Valencia Water Company, personal communication, December 2011.

In addition, the Friends' reliance on the 2004 Court of Appeal decision is not applicable. First, the County is not responsible for the ongoing efforts to remediate perchlorate in the groundwater basin. This cleanup effort remains with CLWA, the retail suppliers, and the regulatory agencies providing oversight.

Second, as evidenced in **Topical Response 1: Perchlorate Update**, substantial progress has been made in responding to the detection of perchlorate, and substantial facilities needed for remediation/treatment are in place and actively monitored by CLWA, the local retail suppliers, and several regulatory agencies, which was not necessarily the case in the early 2000 era.

Third, there is a timeline for remediation (replacement or wellhead treatment) of Valencia Water Company's Well 201. The Valencia Water Company plans to actively seek remediation (replacement or wellhead treatment) under the Whittaker-Bermite perchlorate litigation settlement agreement and rapidly restore the impacted well capacity. Given Valencia Water Company's experience of: (1) bringing its Well Q2 back into production; (2) actions under the DPH 97-005 Policy Memo; (3) participating in bringing treatment facilities on line for the Saugus 1 and Saugus 2 wells; and (4) replacing capacity for its Well 157, Valencia Water Company has determined that it could either install wellhead treatment to bring the well back into service or replace the capacity with a new well within two years. As explained above, this time estimate is conservative because of Valencia Water Company's prior success in 2005 in restoring Well Q2 to municipal-supply service within an approximate six-month period. As explained, there also are now funds in place to remediate Well 201 upon the permitting and installation of wellhead treatment or replacement of Well 201's capacity with a new replacement well.

Fourth, from a regional perspective, CLWA and the local retail suppliers have evaluated the perchlorate impact upon the groundwater basin, and continue to monitor perchlorate in the basin, with the assistance of the regulatory agencies (e.g., DPH, DTSC). For a detailed discussion of that regional effort, please see the recently adopted 2010 UWMP, Appendix I, which is found in Revised Final EIR **Appendix F3.13**. Based on the information presented in the OVOV Draft EIR and Final EIR, there is no reason to defer or delay consideration of the OVOV Plan.

Glaser, Mitch

From: Sadiq Ghias [sadiq@gpmusa.net]
Sent: Thursday, September 15, 2011 3:51 PM
To: Glaser, Mitch
Subject: Re: Notice Regarding Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Department of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Plan Amendment and Zone Changes
APNs: 3209-010-034 (old # 3209-010-030), 3209-010-033 (old # 3209-010-026) and 3209-010-031

Dear Mr. Glaser:

Please help. When purchasing the property located at 7601 Soledad Canyon Road, Acton, Ca 93510, I was aware that it had A-2, C-3 and R-R zoning. I was also aware that it had an existing CUP for use as a campground. I was also aware that, due to the zoning, I could expand the existing use. For this, I paid a premium beyond just the value of the existing campground and the adjacent land.

My long term vision for this property included the possibility of additional uses which would improve the current use as a campground. Toward that end, I have already converted the campground from a stand-alone use to a franchise of the KOA system which has greatly improved the overall site. In the future, I see other uses which would serve both the campground and the area at large. For example, I may wish to incorporate an artists studio, bicycle shop, antique shop, etc. 1

These and other similar uses would be allowed under the existing zoning of C-3, but I don't see them as permitted use under the proposed zoning change. **Therefore, the existing zoning for my parcels should remain "as is" so that I can use them as I expected when I purchased the property.** Please note, any change in the permitted use would deprive me of my expectations and would mean that I paid extra money for something I cannot use.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sadiq Ghias
CalWest Realestate Investments, LP.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

From: "Glaser, Mitch" <mglaser@planning.lacounty.gov>
To: "Glaser, Mitch" <mglaser@planning.lacounty.gov>
Sent: Thu, September 8, 2011 12:10:17 PM
Subject: Notice Regarding Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update

Good Afternoon:

Please see the attached notice regarding the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update project, a component of "One Valley One Vision," a joint planning effort with the City of Santa Clarita. You are receiving this notice because you have previously submitted oral or written testimony on this project or you have expressed and interest in this project.

Thanks,
Mitch

Letter No. G12 Sadiq Ghias, September 15, 2011

Response 1

Please see response to **Letter No. D74**.

Letter No. G13

Jay Rodgers Inc.

September 21, 2011

Mr. Mitch Glaser
Supervising Regional Planner
Community Studies, North Section
LA County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 West temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan
APN # 2839-005-027, 021
Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 54372

Dear Mr. Glaser,

This letter is written in response to our understanding of the zone change proposed for our above mentioned property under the new OVOV General Plan. I now understand that you are proposing the down-zoning of our property from its current U-3 and Hillside Management designation to "RL5" , Rural Land -5. This change would effectively reduce the allowable density of these properties from the existing 55-60 units allowable under current zoning to 2 units under the proposed density. We feel strongly that this unreasonable reduction should be changed and the existing zoning should be left in place for several reasons including:

- Properties in the immediate area have already been developed at much higher densities than those proposed by your new plan.
- Density proposed by the City of Santa Clarita's OVOV General Plan Update immediately South of the properties are significantly greater than that proposed by your plan. 1
- These properties are located along Sand Canyon Road, a secondary highway planned with infrastructure to support this project.
- We have been processing VTTM 54372, an active tentative map for 5 years with the Department of Regional Planning at considerable expense, and believe it unreasonable to try to assert this significant down-zoning of our project at this time.
- This is a significant taking of our property's value and its rights.

We request that these properties be zoned "H5-Residential 5" in what we understand to be your new designation most similar to the existing zone designation. Additionally, the

28100 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350
661.296.0288

"H5" Residential zone will be consistent and compatible with the surrounding urban community as well as allowing the same approximate units to be developed as the current general plan allows. 1

Please give our request serious consideration and make these changes prior to gaining Commission or Board approval.

Sincerely,

Matt Craig
Project Manager
Jay Rodgers, Inc

Letter No. G13 Jay Rogers, Inc., September 21, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G14

Glaser, Mitch

From: Diana Larios [diana.larios@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 11:59 AM
To: Glaser, Mitch
Cc: ovov
Subject: In Favor of IEC Committee's Recommendation to Remove Sloan Cyn Rd (north of Hillcrest Pkwy) from Master Plan of Highways - OVOV

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Planning Commission Members,

I am in favor of IEC Committee's Recommendation to Remove Sloan Canyon Rd (between Hillcrest Pkwy and Mandolin Canyon) from the OVOV Master Plan of Highways.

I have lived on Sloan Canyon Road for over 17 years and have been very active with the creation of Castaic's CSD. Sloan Canyon Road (north of Hillcrest Pkwy to Quail Valley Rd.) has been identified by the Castaic Community, by way of our Community Standards District (CSD) and several previous letters from our Town Council, as a rural road. Having it designated as a "Local street" is in compliance with our CSD and the wishes of the Castaic Community as a whole. As you are probably aware, this portion of Sloan Canyon Road is currently unpaved and adjacent to large rural, ranch properties; which is completely inconsistent with the designation "Limited Secondary Highway". Removing this designation will be a great benefit to our community. 1

Unfortunately, there are developer's, that don't live on this portion of Sloan Canyon Road, that would like to see this road remain on the map so that they can exploit our canyon and profit from its development. I encourage the planning commission to look at the history of Castaic and the creation of its CSD just a few years ago, to be reassured that the residents of Castaic would like Sloan Canyon to be removed from the highway map.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Kind Regards,
Diana Larios
30758 Sloan Canyon Road
Castaic, CA 91384

1

Letter No. G14 Diana Larios, September 26, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

TESORO
del Valle

September 26, 2011

By E-mail
rruiz@planning.lacounty.gov

Pat Modugno, Chair
Esther L. Valadez, Vice Chair
David W. Louie, Commissioner
Harold V. Helsley, Commissioner
Curt Pedersen, Commissioner
Regional Planning Commission, Los Angeles County
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Proposed OVOV - Land Use Designation – Tesoro del Valle Project - VTT Map # 51644

Dear Chairman Modugno and Commissioners:

I am writing you on behalf of the 1,077 homeowners and approximately 3,700 residents of the Tesoro Del Valle Master Homeowners Association to oppose the proposed RL5 and RL10 Rural Land use designations for the as yet undeveloped Tesoro Planning Areas B & C.

I am a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tesoro Del Valle Master Homeowners Association. I am chairman of the Security Committee and a member of the Land Use Committee. I have served my community in one official capacity or another since early 2007. I attended the majority of the Board Meetings for the two years prior to that. I am also an original homeowner.

I specifically purchased my suburban-style home here in 2003 for the family life-style, the close knit neighborhood life-style, the wonderful non-rural community amenities which include our private park, pools, spas, tennis courts, clubhouse, other recreation facilities, and our landscaped and manicured common areas and slopes. The controlled environment provided for us by our CC&R's and the governing documents was also extremely appealing. I am not unique. I believe that virtually all the owners in our community bought for similar reasons. 1

I believe the Commission may have started down the path towards a rural land use designation at the December 2010 meeting without having heard several important points. Accordingly, I would like to highlight several provisions of our CC&R's and governing documents and give a little history for you to keep in mind as you make your decision.

We are one master planned community that includes Planning Areas A, B and C. Who says so? There are four determinative sources.

- The County Planning Department has recognized it as such since 1999.
- Our CC&R's specifically call for all of Tesoro, the developed section and Planning Areas B & C, to be one master planned community.
- An official state document, the Final Subdivision Report, also issued in 2003, states that all of "…Tesoro Del Valle is a master planned community…" which "…is subject to the Master Declaration" (aka the CC&R's).
- And the County's own actions speak volumes. All of Areas B, C as well as the already completed portion are within one Landscape and Lighting District (LLAD) zone. The CC&R's state that each owner acknowledges that the entire development is within LLAD #4 Zone 76 and each unit shall be subject to assessments therefore. This zone was established by the County. Why would the County create a zone covering all of Tesoro if it did not expect all of the planning Areas to be part of the same cohesive community?

Giving Areas B & C a vastly different land use than that in the already built Area A will make governing the community unnecessarily complex and difficult. Our one community deserves one land use or, at a minimum, similar, consistent and compatible land use designations.

1

On another point, please do not be fooled by the red herring that the "equestrian nature" of Areas B & C should be preserved, and therefore should have a rural land use. The facts don't bear this out.

The Final Subdivision Report recognizes the existence of a horse community in San Francisquito Canyon. This community is completely outside Areas B & C. With the appropriate mitigations that have been requested by the Planning Department, this community is not negatively impacted by a suburban development in Areas B & C.

The Report further states that horses are not allowed overnight anywhere in Tesoro. The Report said that there was going to be a trail through Tesoro that horses would be allowed on – the Cliffie Stone Multi-Use Trail with connector trails allowing access from San Francisquito Canyon – and that horses are never allowed in any other part of Tesoro.

Our CC&R's and the County's actions are equally explicit. The clear intent is that horse riding shall only be allowed on the trail created by the recorded easement entered into between the County and the master developers.

Another section of the CC&R's prohibits horses from being anywhere within the boundaries of Tesoro Del Valle. A third section states that "…no livestock shall be brought within the Project…" except on the County maintained trail.

We also have a rule consistent with our CC&R's which has been on the books since August 2003 that says "No… undomesticated or farm animals, livestock, horses, or poultry shall be brought within the Association or kept in any Unit".

I have witnessed this non-equestrian nature with my own eyes. As chairman of the Association's Security Committee I have been on numerous patrols over the past 4+ years of Areas B & C. Yet I have never seen anyone riding a horse there.

It is a virtual impossibility to modify the CC&R's such as splitting off Areas B & C into a separate HOA or to allow horses or livestock there. The law requires that such changes be approved by two-thirds of the voters in the HOA. We have never even had a two-thirds turnout for any of our elections let alone have two-thirds come together on any single issue.

Further, the CC&R's, per state law, are a contract that is legally binding on all our property owners and the HOA. Each original owner and subsequent owner bought their home subject to the terms and conditions of the CC&R's and in reliance on the information approved by the state in the Final Subdivision Report. 1

Please do not irrevocably change what Tesoro owners are legally entitled to and negatively impact the desirability of living there.

Please balance the equities. Vastly different land uses designations will divide and harm our community.

Sincerely,

Richard Galway

Richard Galway
For the Tesoro Del Valle Master Homeowner's Association
Board Member
Security Committee Chairman
Land Use Committee Member
Homeowner

cc: Richard J. Bruckner, Planning Director
Mitch Glaser, Supervising Regional Planner, mglaser@planning.lacounty.gov
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich

Letter No. G15 Richard Galway, September 26, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G16

TESORO
del Valle
DISCOVER THE TREASURE

September 26, 2011

By E-mail
rruiz@planning.lacounty.gov

Pat Modugno, Chair
Esther L. Valadez, Vice Chair
David W. Louie, Commissioner
Harold V. Helsley, Commissioner
Curt Pedersen, Commissioner
Regional Planning Commission, Los Angeles County
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Proposed OVOV - Land Use Designation – Tesoro del Valle Project - VTT Map # 51644

Dear Chairman Modugno and Commissioners:

I am the President of the Tesoro del Valle Master Homeowners Association which governs the Tesoro del Valle Master Planned Community. In addition, to my officer position on the Board I serve as Chairman of the Landscape Committee and a member of the Land Use Committee. The Tesoro HOA is a very professional and sophisticated organization structured with seven working committees (Security, Architecture, Finance, Clubhouse, Enforcement, Landscape, and Land Use) to manage a challenging controlled master planned community environment of mix uses of residential housing (single family, townhouse, detached condos, and estate), commercial shopping center, elementary school, historic district, recreational amenities, and Copper Hill Drive parkway and median. The first of four planning phases of Tesoro has been completed with 1077 homes and approximately 3,700 residents on approximately 400 acres and the remaining acres are ready for development with the existing major infrastructure and urban services. 1

The Tesoro HOA was formed in May 2003 with governing documents of CC&R's, By Laws, and Design Guidelines to manage the Tesoro Master Planned Community. The Tesoro HOA has also worked closely with the County in monitoring three Landscape and Lighting Act Assessment Districts to provide funding to maintain open space, Tesoro Adobe Park, and Copper Hill Dr. Median.

The homeowners are proud of their community and have supported a substantial investment of money and time in maintaining and continuing to improve their master planned community. The HOA Board is dedicated to provide a high quality and well managed planned community as envisioned and expected by our homeowners when they purchased.

The HOA Board and Land Use Committee have been reviewing the OVOV General Plan update and other pending applications in the Santa Clarita Valley. We are in support of the County Planning Staff's recommendation for H2-Residential designation as an appropriate land use for OVOV and the remaining Tesoro undeveloped land. Recently, we were informed of a proposed change from H2-Residential to RL5 and RL10 Rural Land Use, since we are perceived to be an anomaly, with the residential land use surrounded by rural land use and lifestyle to the East and West.

I would like to address the misconception:

1) Our homeowners do not consider the Tesoro Master Planned Community to be a rural community, but a seamless extension of the Valencia Master Planned Communities of West Creek, West Hills, and North Park. They chose to live in a master planned community, governed by a HOA, CC&R's, Design Guidelines, and to pay monthly dues to manage and maintain the community. If they had wanted to live in a rural community with limited access and a lack of heavy infrastructure and urban services, they would have elected to do so; and
2) We understand why the County Planning Staff recommended RL-5 and RL-10 Rural Land Use for the property owners to the East and West of us, due to their desire and request to preserve their rural life style, which the County did accommodate with the approved San Francisquito and Castaic CSD, but we are not in the San Francisquito CSD and are exempt from the Castaic CSD. The perceived anomaly is due to the existing approved Tesoro Master Planned Community and Vesting Tentative Tract Map # 51644. Therefore, the Tesoro HOA respectfully requests the Commission to accommodate our desire to preserve our master planned community life style with the H2-Residential designation, as recommended by Planning Staff, instead of RL5 and RL10 Rural designations for the remaining undeveloped Tesoro property.

1

We applaud the Commission in instructing the County Planning Staff to respect the comments and recommendations of community organizations, who are more informed about their properties. The Tesoro HOA has been diligently involved in the present and future planning of its master planned community and is supportive of the Residential H2-Residential designation, that staff has recommended, as the appropriate OVOV Land Use. Our homeowners are the primary property owners directly impacted by having a residential land use designation. So please respect the Tesoro HOA Board's request, representing approximate 3,700 residents, in its determination that the H2-Residential designation is what is best for our community.

Sincerely,

Rick Ryan
Board President
Landscape Committee Chairman
Land Use Committee Member
For the Tesoro del Valle Master Homeowner's Association
Homeowner

Cc Richard Bruckner, Planning Director
Mitch Glaser, Supervising Regional Planner, mglaser@planning.lacounty.gov
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich

Letter No. G16 Rick Ryan, September 26, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G17

TESORO
del Valle
DISCOVER THE TREASURE

September 26, 2011

By E-mail
rruiz@planning.lacounty.gov

Pat Modugno, Chair
Esther L. Valadez, Vice Chair
David W. Louie, Commissioner
Harold V. Helsley, Commissioner
Curt Pedersen, Commissioner
Regional Planning Commission, Los Angeles County
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Proposed OVOV - Land Use Designation – Tesoro del Valle Project - VTT Map # 51644

Dear Chairman Modugno and Commissioners:

I am chairman of the Tesoro del Valle Master Homeowner Association Finance Committee and homeowner. I wish to express our support for County Planning Staff's Dec. 2010 recommendation of H-2 Residential Land Use for the pending OVOV General Plan Update on behalf of the Committee and financial health of the Tesoro HOA, that has financial obligations, which depend on the successful completion of the Tesoro Master Planned Community. Proposing a RL5 and RL10 Rural Land Use designation could jeopardize the ultimate build-out of the project. An incomplete project would cause a financial hardship for the Tesoro HOA by reducing the projected revenue, used to determine the monthly homeowner dues, which was approved by the California Department of Real Estate. 1

In addition to the financial impact on the Tesoro HOA, caused by an incomplete project, the Los Angeles County Landscape and Lighting Act Assessment District for the Tesoro Adobe Park, the Tesoro Commercial Shopping Center, and the Saugus School District could experience an economic hardship.

Again, on behalf of the Finance Committee, representing approximate 3,700 residents of the Tesoro del Valle Community, we request the H2-Residential designation and oppose the RL5 and RL10 Rural Land Use designation being proposed, which are not reflective of our community with the existing infrastructure and urban services suitable for future residential land use.

Thank you for your time and we look forward to your response. If you require any additional information, please let us know immediately. Thank you. 1

Sincerely,

Rick Friedman
Finance Committee Chairman
For the Tesoro del Valle Master Homeowner Association

cc: Richard J. Bruckner, Planning Director
Mitch Glaser, Supervising Regional Planner, mglaser@planning.lacounty.gov
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich

Letter No. G17 Rick Friedman, September 26, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

September 27, 2011

By E-mail
rruiz@planning.lacounty.gov

Pat Modugno, Chair
Esther L. Valadez, Vice Chair
David W. Louie, Commissioner
Harold V. Helsley, Commissioner
Curt Pedersen, Commissioner
Regional Planning Commission, Los Angeles County
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Proposed OVOV - Land Use Designation – Tesoro del Valle Project - VTT Map # 51644

Dear Chairman Modugno and Commissioners:

My name is Andrew Daymude, I am a Los Angeles County resident of Tesoro del Valle community for the last 7 years. I am a Regent of the California Architecture Foundation, a licensed landscape architect and a professional land use planner who has served on the Design Review Board (DRB) of the Tesoro del Valle community since its inception and served a two year term as a Tesoro Land Use Committee member. As part of the Land Use Committee, our charter was to review and analyze land use physical and policy changes in the Santa Clarita Valley that may have an effect on Tesoro. To that end, it is my opinion the residential land use designation H2 is consistent with the OVOV Policy and Vision, for the remaining undeveloped land, where infrastructure and urban services are in place to serve and to continue the residential master-planned community life style that exists today at Tesoro and the adjacent Valencia master-planned communities of North Park, West Creek, and West Hills.

Furthermore, as a Tesoro del Valle community homeowner and former Land Use Committee member, I have been specifically involved in reviewing the future planning of the Tesoro del Valle master-planned community and other related planning issues such as the County's OVOV General Plan Update. The Land Use Committee after reviewing the proposed H2 Residential land use designation for the future Planning Areas B and C are in support of the residential land use as the completion of the Tesoro del Valle master-planned community life style, existing Planning Area A first-phased development of 1,077 homes and approximately 3,700 residents. 1

As a long-range planner, visioning and planning for the full build-out of the master plan is important to the community as a whole. Therefore, residential land use is appropriate for Areas B and C, as undeveloped areas of the approved Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 51644, since the Tesoro property has the backbone infrastructure completed to date with sewer, water, storm drains, dry utilities, water storage tanks, on-site access to the six lane Major Highway Copper Hill Drive and four lane bridge. In addition, on-site urban services are available such as the

Tesoro del Valle Elementary School, Tesoro Shopping Center, Tesoro Adobe Regional Park, and Tesoro Swim and Racquet Club Park.

For the future planning of residential land use, the Tesoro del Valle remaining land is appropriate as a continuation of the existing build-out of the multi-phased master planned community and adjacent Valencia master-planned communities of West Creek, West Hills, and North Park, and with existing urban services of Rio Norte Junior and Valencia High Schools, Copper Hill Fire Station, Copper Hill Drive transit services., and the Valencia and Lockheed Industrial Centers. The Tesoro property with the existing backbone infrastructure, commercial shopping center, adjacent industrial business center, and major highway access does not appear to meet the OVOV definition for RL5 and RL10 Rural Land Use with limited access and lack of heavy infrastructure and urban services. In the past, Los Angeles County has recognized the Tesoro property with similar topography as West Creek and is suitable for land use with improved access, which occurred with the construction of Copper Hill Drive. 1

In addition, we have heard of some concerns that residential land use would have an impact on the San Francisquito Canyon community life style, which is simply a misperception, since Los Angeles County has minimized that risk with the approval of the San Francisquito Canyon Community Standards District. These were further reduced by limiting portions of the areas B and C to one story structures and below the ridgeline to eliminate and visual impact to our neighbors in the San Francisquito Canyon area.

In conclusion, as a professional land planner in southern California, it is my opinion the residential land use designation H2 is consistent with the OVOV Policy and Vision, for Tesoro's remaining undeveloped land, where infrastructure and urban services are in place to serve and to continue the residential master planned community life style that exists today at Tesoro and adjacent Valencia master planned communities of North Park, West Creek, and West Hills.

Respectfully,

E. Andrew Daymude
Tesoro del Valle Master homeowner
Former Tesoro ARC & Land Use Committee Member

cc: Richard J. Bruckner, Planning Director
Mitch Glaser, Supervising Regional Planner, mglaser@planning.lacounty.gov
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich

Letter No. G18 E. Andrew Daymude, September 27, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G19

Castaic Area Town Council

September 27, 2011

County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Attn: Mitch Glaser
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: One Valley One Vision – Charlie Canyon RL2 Designation

Dear Planning Commission,

It is imperative the Planning Commission to reconsider our last request to designate Charlie Canyon as RL-2.

The only chance our community has of getting a secondary cross valley road to Tesoro/ Copperhill (for snow closures, fires and other emergency situations) is a RL-2 density that will help pay for the cost of the road. Regional Planning's proposed RL-10 designation in Charlie Canyon will stifle any chance for growth and would adversely affect our community. 1

Please contact me directly with any questions at (661) 205-9245.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Wardle
President
Castaic Area Town Council

Cc: Rosalind Wayman

Castaic Area Town Council P.O. Box 325 Castaic, CA 91310-0325 (661) 295-1156

Letter No. G19 Castaic Area Town Council, September 27, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.

Letter No. G20

Montalvo VENTURES

3600 Birch Street, Suite 220 | Newport Beach, CA 92660
p: 949.863.9099 | f: 949.863.9010| www.montalvoventures.com

September 27, 2011

By E-mail
rruiz@planning.lacounty.gov

Pat Modugno, Chair
Esther L. Valadez, Vice Chair
David W. Louie, Commissioner
Harold V. Helsley, Commissioner
Curt Pedersen, Commissioner
Regional Planning Commission, Los Angeles County
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: *Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update (One Valley One Vision)*
Agenda Item No. 6; Project No. R2007-01226-(5)

Dear Commissioners:

We represent the family that has owned the balance of the undeveloped phases of the Tesoro del Valle master-planned community since 1950. The Tesoro del Valle planned community is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County, within the Santa Clarita Valley, approximately two miles north of the City of Santa Clarita. We submit this letter on the family's behalf in response to the Regional Planning Commission's upcoming public hearing concerning the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update (One Valley One Vision [OVOV]), which is scheduled for September 28, 2011.

At the December 8, 2010 Planning Commission hearing on the OVOV Update, a discussion took place regarding staff's recommendation for the H2-Residential designation for Tesoro's remaining phases within the planned community. After presentation of a PowerPoint slide characterizing the proposed H2-Residential designation as an anomaly, the Commission instructed staff to change the designation of Tesoro's undeveloped phases from H2-Residential to the RL5 and RL10 Rural Land designations. 1

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Commission with the reasons why staff was correct in originally designating Tesoro's remaining phases as H2-Residential. We also respectfully request that the Commission implement staff's original designation, so that Tesoro's remaining

phases are designated as H2-Residential in the OVOV Update. With that said, the letter includes important background concerning the Tesoro del Valle planned community.

Background of the Tesoro del Valle Master-Planned Community

Existing Development

In 1999, the County Board of Supervisors approved the entire Tesoro del Valle master-planned community for development in four phases (Planning Areas A-D). Phase A is fully constructed, with 1,077 homes and approximately 3,700 residents. Phases B and C are situated generally to the north of Phase A, on about 1260 acres, all of which is part of the approved Tesoro del Valle planned community.

Approved Project Area

As stated, in 1999, the Board of Supervisors approved a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permits, a Vesting Tentative Tract Map (VTTM No. 51644), and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for development of the entire Tesoro del Valle planned community. At that time, the Board made the policy decision to approve a mixed-use planned community, consisting of urban, commercial, non-urban, open space, hillside management, and significant ecological area (SEA) designations. Thereafter, federal and state resource agencies issued federal and state permits authorizing development of the entire Tesoro project site.

1

As approved, the Tesoro planned community is a phased development that was planned to transition from higher density in Phase A to lower density in Phases B and C as development moved northerly toward the Angeles National Forest. (Phase D, an area next to the San Francisquito Creek SEA, located to the east, has no infrastructure, nor is development feasible in that area due to SEA restrictions.)

Infrastructure

The major backbone infrastructure required to serve the Tesoro planned community was installed with completion of the first phase (Phase A) of the existing community. This infrastructure includes water, sewer, storm drain, and dry utilities. The infrastructure has been stubbed to the currently undeveloped portions of Phases B and C. The infrastructure also has been sized to accommodate the future development of Phases B and C.

Public Services and Urban Capacity

The following public services are either on site or in close proximity to the Tesoro planned community: Tesoro del Valle Elementary School (designed for 930 students), Rio Norte Jr. High School, Valencia High School, Tesoro Shopping Center, Fire Station, Transit Service on Copper Hill Drive, Tesoro Adobe Regional Park and parking lot, the Valencia and Lockheed Industrial Parks, and Newhall Ranch Road Commercial Village.

Circulation/Access

The Tesoro project (Phase A) was part of a partnership with the County in dedicating land and contributing substantial funds toward building the existing six-lane major highway, Copper Hill Drive (three lanes in each direction), along the southerly boundary of the Tesoro project site, which provides two major connections to the existing planned community. A four-lane bridge was constructed concurrently with Copper Hill Drive, with another two lanes to be built by the Tesoro project as a condition of the final development of the remaining currently undeveloped phases (Phases B and C). There also is a future third access road, connecting to the adjacent West Hills project area, again to be constructed by the Tesoro project. In addition, in close proximity to the Tesoro planned community is McBean Parkway, an existing four-lane secondary highway.

Environmental

In 1999, the Board of Supervisors certified the Tesoro project EIR, which assessed the environmental effects of the entire Tesoro del Valle planned community. Future project development also is regulated by the Board-approved mitigation monitoring report. Project conditions already are in place to preserve the highest quality environmental resource identified in the 1999 EIR, which is SEA 19 (designed to protect the migratory path of the unarmored threespine stickleback from the Angeles National Forest to the Santa Clara River). Most of SEA 19 is now protected by County-approved projects, including Tesoro, Burnam/SunCal, and the Valencia master-planned communities.

1

VTTM No. 51644

The entire Tesoro planned community is subject to the approved and current "vesting" tract map (VTTM No. 51644) and associated project approvals.

OVOV Update Designations and Policies

Currently, the Commission is considering updating the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan, a component of the Los Angeles County General Plan. Because Tesoro's remaining phases (Phases B and C) are part of the previously approved Tesoro del Valle planned community, and because those remaining phases were approved as a transition from the higher density in the southerly portion of the community (Phase A), your staff recommended that the remaining phases be designated H2-Residential. The H2-Residential designation "provides for residential neighborhoods at densities that require urban services." (Final Draft Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan, Chap. 2, p. 52.) This designation is intended for residential neighborhoods that "provide a transition between higher density urban development and rural communities throughout the planning area," and the designation "is appropriate in such urban/rural interface areas." (*Id.*)

Reasons for the H2 Designation

As explained above, Tesoro's remaining phases (Phases B and C) are part of the existing Tesoro neighborhoods within the planned community. These remaining phases were intended to

transition from the higher density located in the southerly portion of the community. The remaining phases are part of an urban/rural interface within the existing community. Existing infrastructure, public services, and circulation/access already are in place to serve the remaining phases of the Tesoro planned community. Your staff recognized these unique land use considerations and appropriately designated the balance of the Tesoro community as H2-Residential. We ask that you support your staff's original designation for the reasons provided.

1

There is one other important reason for supporting your staff's original H2 designation for the remaining phases of the Tesoro community. The proposed, changed designations (RL5 and RL10) are not appropriate for the Tesoro community. Those two designations focus primarily on undeveloped hilly or mountain land areas with limited access. Tesoro's remaining phases (Phases B and C) have areas where the terrain is neither hilly nor mountainous; and as stated, Phases B and C have excellent access to the infrastructure, public services, and circulation/ access necessary to serve those areas.

For all the above reasons, we respectfully request your consideration in returning to the previous, staff-recommended H2-Residential designation for Tesoro's remaining phases (Phases B and C). Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

John E. Evans and Timothy C. Collins
Owner's Representatives

cc: Richard J. Bruckner, Planning Director
Mitch Glaser, Supervising Regional Planner
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy to Supervisor Antonovich

Letter No. G20 John E. Evans and Timothy C. Collins, September 27, 2011

Response 1

The comment raises issues related to the proposed Area Plan that do not appear to any physical effect on the environment, as well as economic, social, or political issues that do not appear to relate to any physical effect on the environment. The comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the decision makers prior to a final decision on the proposed Area Plan. However, because the comment does not raise an environmental issue, no further response is required.