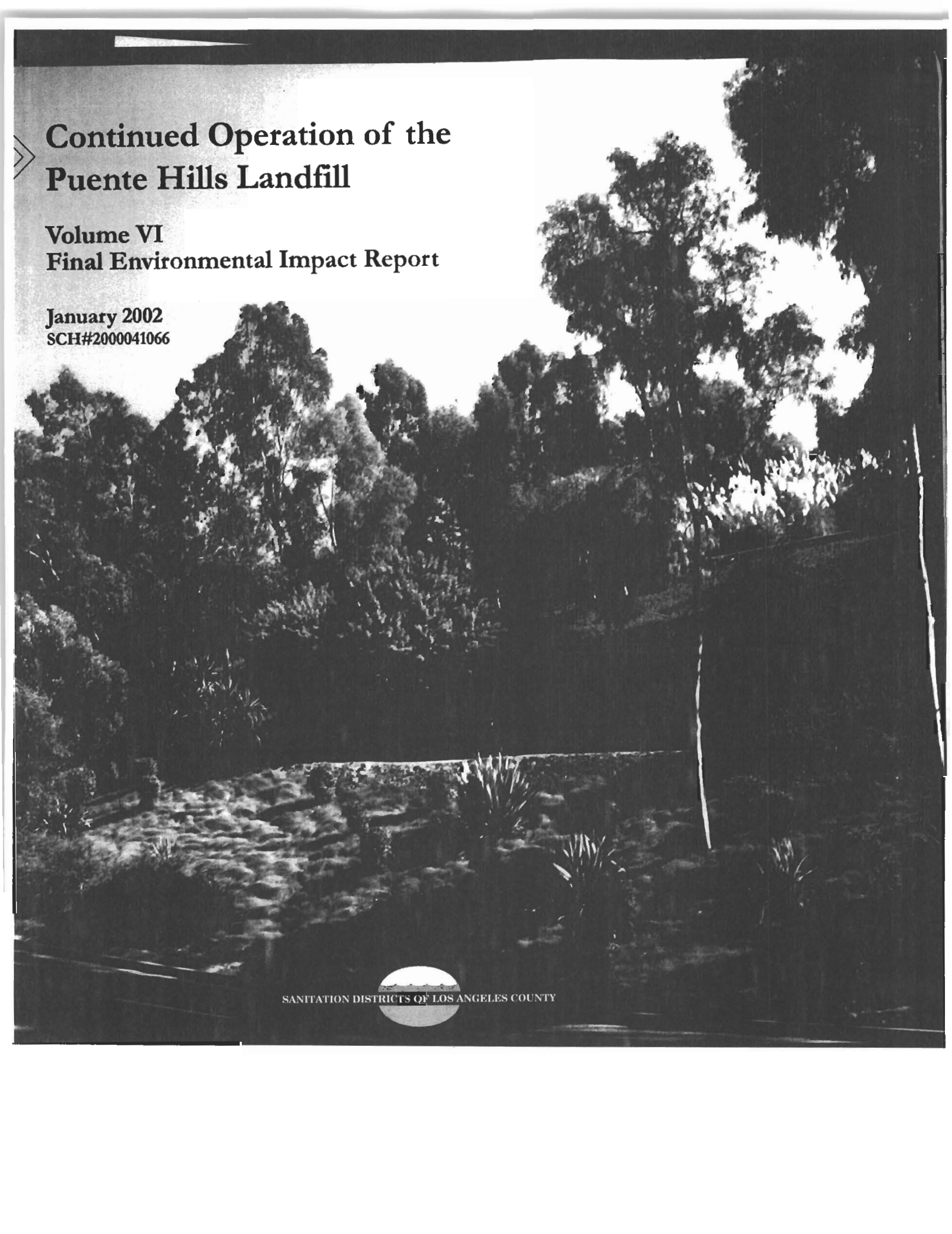


Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill

Volume VI
Final Environmental Impact Report

January 2002
SCH#2000041066



SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

**INDEX OF WRITTEN COMMENTS
RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO
PUBLIC HEARING
HELD JANUARY 9, 2002
ON CONTINUED OPERATION OF
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL**

RECEIVED FROM:

- 1. Robert Frame, resident Avocado Heights**
- 2. Priscilla Lohff, resident Avocado Heights**
- 3. Errol H. Segal, President, Active Recycling Co., Inc.**
- 4. Letter to David Dickerson, Troop 546 Leader, Whittier Boy Scouts of America**
- 5. David K. Todd, President Todd Engineers (hydrogeology and environmental engineering)**
- 6. Ralph Stenberg, resident Hacienda Heights**
- 7. Rudy Almeida, resident Hacienda Heights**
- 8. Steven A. Feld, resident Hacienda Heights (1st letter)**
- 9. Steven A. Feld, resident Hacienda Heights (2nd letter)**
- 10. John Ballas, City Engineer, City of Industry**
- 11. Michael D. Hughes, President, Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, Inc.**
- 12. M. Michael Mohajer, Assistant Deputy Director, Environmental Programs Division, County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works**
- 13. Daniel V. Hyde of Lewis, D'Amato, Brisbois & Bisgaard LLP**



**Robert Frame
14027 Lone Star St.
Avocado Heights, CA 91746**

Jan. 14, 2002

**Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998**

Re: Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

Dear Mr. Stahl,

After hearing some of the comments at the Public Meeting of the Sanitation Districts No. 2 Board of Directors last week, Jan. 9, 2002, I would like to share my thoughts with you regarding the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

I, as a member of the Workman Mill Association and a member of the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee, have an opportunity to see the prompt response and sincere effort to correct any complaints that come from the community. I believe that Ms. Grace Chan and Ms. Connie Christian as well as all the others there at the landfill are doing a commendable job. And considering the service that the Puente Hills Landfill provides so many people of Los Angeles County, it is the best solution to a huge problem, to continue the operation, as proposed, until the year 2013. That would provide a reasonable time period in which to establish a Waste by Rail System.

Yours truly,



Robert Frame

**14027 Lone Star St.
Avocado Heights, CA 91746**

**SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL OPEN HOUSE
January 9, 2002**

Name Priscilla Lohff
Address 508 S. 4th Avenue, Avocado Heights 91746
E-mail _____ Phone 626-333-9039
Affiliation WMA CAC

Written Comments/Questions

For 41 years I have been a resident of Avocado Heights and for the last several years, a member of the Landfill CAC. The Sanitation Department employees have done an admirable job of creating the best possible landfill and working to help solve any problems that arise.

For the 150 or so residents who find the Landfill an inconvenience, there are 150,000 plus who realize it is a necessity. Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill must be continued to 2013. However, several points raised by the speakers at this and prior meetings ought to be addressed. It should be a requirement to the granting of a extension that the MRF be completed as soon as possible. Also, that the rail right-of-way be obtained as well as any and all other necessities for the Waste-by-Rail system. It is imperative that there be no additional delays in this project when the law suits are finalized or alternate sites made available. Furthermore, alternative cover must be found. Regardless of the studies, 450 trucks of soil per day cannot be added onto our streets without excessive dust, fuel odors, traffic congestion and noise. The Native Habitat Fund money is very much appreciated and would be sorely missed if the Landfill closed in 2003. A \$2.00 or \$3.00 increase in fees now could provide a similar fund for area schools and communities that feel oppressed by the operation of the Landfill. Mr. Ezzets' learned opinions notwithstanding, an increase in fees will be necessary shortly, as we all know. Question: If Long Beach and Commerce successfully incinerate, couldn't Puente Hills incorporate some such project in conjunction with the MRF?



Active

RECYCLING CO., INC.
Buyers of Scrap Metal and Paper
2000 WEST SLAUSON AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90047
(323) 295-7774 • Fax: (323) 292-2114

January 11, 2002

Attn:

Grace Chan
Los Angeles County Sanitation District
PO Box 4998
Whittier CA 90607

Re: Permitting Puente Hills Landfill to continue its operation

To whom it may concern,

Active Recycling Company Inc. strongly supports Puente Hills Landfill and any future landfill operations it may engage in. As a recycler, Active Recycling's utmost concern is the environment. One of our missions is to divert as much recyclable waste from our landfills into reusable materials. However, not every item in the waste stream can in fact be diverted. As a result, there is a high demand for burying unusable materials. We see Puente Hills landfill as our most viable option for handling unrecyclable material.

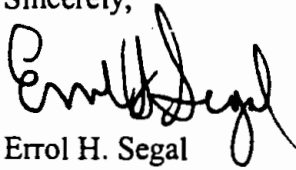
Puente Hills has informed us that their permit is to expire November 2003. We are also aware and firm supporters of its plans to divert trash away from urban and/or populated regions to landfill sites away from the cities by means of rail. In order for it to fund and organize such intricate and costly operations, it must raise capital. One way it can do this is by continuing its land filling in Puente Hills. There is approximately 10 more years of capacity available at this particular site.

In order for Active Recycling to continue its successful waste diversion program in the greater Southland area, it must continue hauling unusable materials to the adjacent Puente Hills landfill. Without Puente Hills, Active would have no other choice but to move its solid waste to landfills further outside of the Los Angeles County area. Trucking materials further distances obstruct the current business cycle and would further degrade the environment. This would be environmentally degrading and costly, as our fleet of trucks would expend far higher levels of fuel. Therefore, it is in our vested interest to support continued business with Puente Hills landfill.

As mentioned earlier, Active recycling is an advocator of environmental protection, not environmental degradation. We see Puente Hills as the most environmentally friendly landfill with regards to its professional expertise and current land filling practices. We would hate to see Puente Hills be shut down by opposition groups, only to be replaced by an additional landfill further outside of the county's borders. Rather, we strongly subscribe to its ten years of future land filling and more importantly its plans for future railway diversion programs that it is vesting in.

Puente Hills should be re-issued its permit to operate on the grounds of environmental and innovative business practices, which limit environmental degradation. Business with our company, is just one of many examples of Puente Hill's success in reducing unnecessary land filling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Errol H. Segal". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "E".

Errol H. Segal
President,
Active Recycling Co. Inc.



COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607-4998
Telephone: (562) 699-7411, FAX: (562) 699-5422
www.lacsd.org

JAMES F. STAHL
Chief Engineer and General Manager

January 17, 2002
File: 31R-109.10

Mr. David Dickerson
The Bank Building, Suite 201
13006 East Philadelphia Street
Whittier, CA 90601-4211

Dear Mr. Dickerson:

**Concerns Expressed at the January 9, 2002
Public Meeting on the Certification of the Final EIR for the
Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill**

This letter documents the outcome of the meeting we had with Bob Henderson, Chair, Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, on January 16, 2002 regarding the concerns you expressed in your role as a Troop Leader of the Boy Scouts of America at the recent public meeting on the certification of the Final EIR for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The concerns expressed by you during the meeting were focused on access to the Skyline Hiking and Riding Trail and mitigation of impacts to the trail by the project. The Sanitation Districts have always made an effort to provide the public and various organizations (including organizations such as your troop) with access to the trails that traverse through portions of the landfill property. Additionally the Sanitation Districts continuously monitor the condition, maintenance, and safety of the trails and roads authorized for use by the public. The intent of this letter is to summarize the resolution of your concerns regarding the proposed project. A summary of the noteworthy items discussed and commitments made by the Sanitation Districts at the meeting are as follows:

- The Sanitation Districts shall adhere to the commitments established in the Amended License Agreement (No. 26968) which allows the County Department of Parks and Recreation to construct and maintain the Skyline Hiking and Riding Trail on a portion of property at the Puente Hills landfill. The determination of other specific type(s) of final use at the landfill after closure would be the result of a future planning process conducted by the Department of Regional Planning, but uses would range from low intensity varieties such as passive open space and hiking trails to more high intensity uses such as soccer fields, or a golf course.
- The Sanitation Districts will construct earthen visual berms, landscape final slopes and install litter fences, as needed, to prevent aesthetic impacts to the Skyline Hiking and Riding Trail and the trail will be constructed consistent with the requirement of the County Department of Parks and Recreation.

Mr. Dickerson

-2-

January 17, 2002

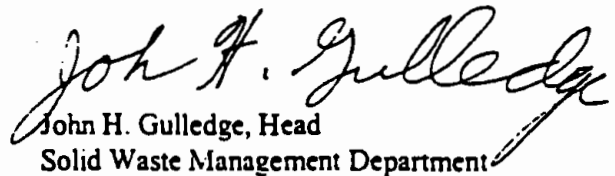
- During the construction activities resulting from the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts will minimize interruptions to the active users of the Skyline Hiking and Riding Trail, at all times.
- The Sanitation Districts will limit the non-emergency construction activities within the area of the Skyline Hiking and Riding Trail to Monday through Friday, to the degree feasible and work with community groups, including the Boy Scouts, to facilitate its use.
- At times when construction activities, or the operation of equipment, causes an unavoidable interruption to the existing alignment of the Skyline Hiking and Riding Trail the Sanitation Districts will ensure that a suitable alternative will be provided to allow passage.

Your signature below indicates that these commitments on the part of the Sanitation Districts resolve the concerns you expressed at the public meeting held on January 9, 2002.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 562/699-7411, ext. 2401.

Very truly yours,

James F. Stahl


John H. Gulledge, Head
Solid Waste Management Department

JHG:ew



David Dickerson

1-17-02
Date

TODD ENGINEERS

GROUNDWATER • WATER RESOURCES • HYDROGEOLOGY • ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

January 17, 2002

Mr. David Snyder
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90601

Re: Response to Public Comments Made at County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles Public Meeting regarding the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, Final Environmental Impact Report, January 9, 2002

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I have been asked by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County to respond to comments regarding groundwater issues made at the Sanitation Districts' Public Meeting held on January 9, 2002. A brief summary of my qualifications in the field of hydrology and my response to comments are presented below.

I am president of Todd Engineers, having founded the firm in 1978. The company specializes in the planning, development, management, and protection of groundwater. We provide consulting services to a wide range of clients including landfill operators such as the Sanitation Districts, industry, government agencies, and water agencies and purveyors. Prior to establishing Todd Engineers, I was a Professor at the University of California, Berkeley. I currently hold the position of Professor of Civil Engineering, Emeritus. At Berkeley, I taught all of the hydrology courses and was in charge of the graduate program in Water Resources Engineering. I have numerous publications in the water field and authored the widely used textbook, *Groundwater Hydrology*.

My comments address four groundwater quality issues raised at the public meeting on January 9th. The first issue was a general concern raised about impacts to groundwater quality due to the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill (PHL). From a hydrogeologic perspective, the PHL is a site naturally well suited to allow containment of landfill contaminants. The PHL is situated outside the Main San Gabriel Basin in bedrock uplands. The bedrock underlying the site has a low permeability and groundwater tends to leave the landfill site very slowly through relatively narrow alluvial canyons. These natural conditions when incorporated with the multiple manmade containment facilities installed, operated, and maintained by the Sanitation Districts, as well as a monitoring

network, provide a means to manage and control any potential releases from the landfill. The PHL has not impacted water supply wells in the main San Gabriel Basin or any subbasins and given the hydrogeologic setting of the landfill and containment facilities, it is my opinion that it will not impact water supplies in the future.

The second groundwater issue raised was a concern expressed about the long-term effectiveness of containment facilities at the PHL. Dr. G. Fred Lee was quoted as stating that all liner and collection systems will ultimately fail and release contaminants to groundwater. In response I would point out that the Sanitation Districts will be monitoring and managing the PHL and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) will be providing regulatory oversight long after the last wastes have been placed at the site. Redundancies in the containment system offer additional protection for groundwater. The landfill gas collection system removes contaminants from the landfill mass. The liquids collection and recovery system (LCRS) removes liquids from the bottom of the landfill. The LCRS is backed up by the synthetic liner system that is underlain by a clay liner. This combined liner system is backed up by the underdrain system. The underdrain system is backed up by the natural low permeability of the underlying bedrock. The low permeability bedrock is backed up by subsurface barriers. The subsurface barriers are backed up by extraction wells. And finally, a monitoring well network monitors the effectiveness of these multiple levels of containment. If landfill contaminants were to be detected in the monitoring wells, established landfill regulations would require remedial action. Additionally, natural attenuation will reduce contaminant concentrations over time as a result of various processes such as adsorption, biodegradation, and dilution. Based on the redundancies built into the containment systems along with natural conditions and processes, I do not believe that the PHL containment system will fail and impact water supplies.


A third issue raised at the meeting was a comment regarding Todd Engineers' response to the comments of Stetson Engineers with respect to water quality issues at the PHL. Stetson Engineers is a consulting firm providing technical assistance to the Upper San Gabriel Municipal Water District. The comment implied that Todd Engineers' opinions were not valid because we have been hired by the Sanitation Districts and thus have a conflict of interests. I can only respond by saying that Todd Engineers is an established firm specializing in all aspects of groundwater. In fact, the majority of our work is for water purveyors just like the Upper District. Because so much of our work involves management and protection of groundwater for water supply, we understand the importance of protecting water quality. Following receipt of Stetson's comments, several meetings were held to discuss Stetson's concerns. As a result of those meetings, an enhanced evaluation program was agreed upon to provide additional information on water quality conditions at the PHL. This process shows that while there may be differences in technical opinions, consensus is possible. It is my opinion that the additional data collected will support our original opinions regarding water quality conditions at the landfill.

Finally, a fourth comment was that the Sanitation Districts should not be allowed to self-monitor the PHL with respect to groundwater quality. While the Sanitation Districts

collect, analyze, and present water quality data; state and federal regulations determine the specifics of the water quality protection program. The procedures and methods used by the Sanitation Districts' analytical laboratory must comply with rigorous standards established by the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Health Services in order to qualify for state certification. The Sanitation Districts must comply with all applicable state and federal regulations for its monitoring program as contained in Title 40 CFR and Title 27 CCR. The State Water Resources Control Board had designated responsibility for oversight of landfill regulations to its Regional Water Quality Control Boards. The Los Angeles RWQCB is the lead agency that sets monitoring requirements, reviews the technical data, and oversees regulation of the PHL. Also all reports and data submitted to the RWQCB are available for review by the public as well as other public agencies. The monitoring program at PHL is highly regulated and open to public scrutiny.

In conclusion, based on my review of the EIR, the comments and responses, as well as my in depth review of historical data from the landfill, it is my professional opinion that the landfill is not impacting the beneficial use of groundwater supplies and, given the comprehensive protection system in place and the rigorous oversight of the landfill by regulatory agencies, continued operation of the landfill would not impact the beneficial use of groundwater supplies in the future. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions regarding this response.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David K. Todd". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

David K. Todd
President

Question

Why not limit the amount of trash deposited in the landfill daily?

Can it be limited to ~~the~~ ^{of the} 50% level that ~~it is~~ ^{is now} being buried?

A 50% reduction would cut down on:

- Air Pollution, dust, airborne
- Traffic on the 60 freeway
- less noise
- Less odor

Ralph Stenberg
 1215 Beed Kill
 H.H.
 626-333-2830

BY RUDY ALMEIDA

(626) 336-5085

924 BEECH HILL AVE

HACIENDA HTS, CALIF.

91745

JAN. 18 2002

HHIA

ADDITIONAL

COMMENTS

ON THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

THE FINAL EIR PERMIT IS FOR EXPANSION, NOT A CONTINUATION. THE REPORT DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ~~DISCUSS~~ DISCUSS THE FULL POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THIS EXPANSION AND THE MITIGATION OF OF THOSE EFFECTS.

THE SANITATION DISTRICT'S MITIGATED EFFECTS OF THIS LANDFILL AND EXPANSION OF THIS LANDFILL BY MAKING PAYMENTS TO 179 RESIDENTS WHILE OTHERS WHO ARE LIVING IN SIMILAR OR CLOSER PROXIMITY TO THE LANDFILL AND FEELING THE SAME EFFECTS OF THE LANDFILL RECEIVED NO SUCH COMPENSATION.

WASTE BY RAIL WAS A CONCEPT IN 1987 AND DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE MUCH MORE THAN A HOPE AND A DREAM TODAY.

I FOR ONE FEEL THAT THE SANITATION DISTRICT HAS FEW OPTIONS TO DISPOSE OF THE TRASH GENERATED OF 30000 TONS PER DAY. PUENTE HILLS TAKE IS LIMITED TO 12,000 TO 13,000 TONS DAILY. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE FINAL PERMITTING PROCESS BE BASED ON PLANS FOR WASTE BY RAIL.

January 17, 2002

Mr. James F. Stahl,
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier CA 90607-4998

**RE: Expansion of Landfill and Comments on EIR-
Late Night Operations**

Dear Mr. Stahl:

Over the years, there has been very little late night activities at the landfill. Mostly, welding and maintenance of vehicles and etc. This is expected and understandable.

However, recently, I, and others, have viewed movement of earth and the use of heavy trucks and tractors moving soil as late as 9:00 PM in the evening. That was the time we viewed it. I have no way of knowing how late they continued since we did not stay.

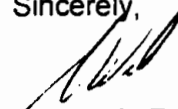
My concern is not with the activities now, because the noise and movement is still within the pit and the sound and dust is shielded by the walls of the current configuration. My concern is when the landfill starts to rise above the existing levels. The EIR should address these issues because of the noise and light factor that will affect the residents of Hacienda Heights, well into the evening. **What are the plans for late night operations and how can they be minimized, reduced, or eliminated, so as to not affect the quality of life of local landfill residents? I would like that addressed in the EIR.**

A second concern is the sound generated by the wind fans. Today, they are shielded by the configuration. Based upon the tremendous noise (sounds like a squadron of helicopters) that is generated, **What plans are being made to mitigate the noise, if not eliminate the noise, for residents as the landfill rises and gets exposed to the community of Hacienda Heights?** And a follow-up question, **What are the effects made by the existing and future noise levels, as a result of the wind machines, upon the nocturnal wildlife in the area?** The EIR should include some scientific study to evaluate the effect.

The questions I would like see addressed are:

1. **What are the plans for late night operations and how can they be minimized, reduced, or eliminated, so as to not affect the quality of life of local landfill residents?**
2. **What plans are being made to mitigate the noise, if not eliminate the noise, for residents as the landfill rises and gets exposed to the community of Hacienda Heights?**
3. **What are the effects made by the existing and future noise levels, as a result of the wind machines, upon the nocturnal wildlife in the area?**

Sincerely,



Steven A. Feld

1604 S. Lancewood St.
Hacienda Heights CA 91745
(626) 968-4656 Ext 202 (W)
968-2264 (h)

January 17, 2002

Mr. James F. Stahl,
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier CA 90607-4998

**RE: Expansion of Landfill and
Comments on EIR**

Dear Mr. Stahl:

As a long time resident of Hacienda Heights, and living in the proximity of the Landfill, I have had to become more educated than the average LA County resident when it comes to land filling and it's alternatives. As a result of this education, and with some authority and knowledge, I find this EIR most deficient in a number of areas. It is these alternatives that this letter will address.

I have visited both Eagle Mountain and Mesquite sites, at the invitations of the prior owners. In the case of Eagle Mountain, I was very instrumental in putting pressure on the regulatory agencies to permit the landfill as soon as possible for the benefit of California citizens, as well as the residents of Riverside County. I own a number of rental properties in that county and am also interested in the economic benefits that opening that landfill will bring.

This EIR glances over the Waste by Rail issue. During the last permitting process, your levelization plan was an interregnal part of the justification for moving forward. **What happened to the levelization plan?** You only make mention of it in this EIR. Is this because you have no plans to implement Waste by Rail until after the next 10 years? After all, you did nothing in this past 10 years, as you indicated you would. Even the transfer station is years behind.

This EIR must more seriously address your plans for Alternative disposal of trash. Why has the San District not taken a position in the EIR to begin Waste by Rail to already permitted sites outside of California? It only makes practical sense, even though there is a higher cost involved, to begin Waste by Rail and then when at least one of the desert properties are finally given the green light, operations will be able to commence in a more orderly and at a more rapid pace. Based upon how you have operated in the past, once you get the lawsuits resolved, it may take another 10 years and another landfill somewhere else in LA County before you will move on the issue. Why not demonstrate to your constituents, board, and cities involved within the LA County, that you are serious, and have the expertise to handle Waste by Rail. Until you do that, it will continue to only be a dream in the pages of an EIR book.

The EIR glances over the lawsuits on the respective landfills. It is my understanding that the lawsuits, even though, I agree, are difficult issues, are more economic in nature. If you have the money to purchase the sites, I cannot imagine that you are acting in the best interest of the County residents, to drag this investment out over another 10 years. Economic issues can be resolved very easily if there is some sense of urgency.

What urgency exists with your Sanitation District to get these permits and landfills operating? This should be addressed in the EIR. Even the President of the company that owned Eagle Mountain testified at the last hearing that negotiations were very close. The EIR dismisses the lawsuits as being never-ending and uncertain if the facilities may ever open. Based upon those comments, it could be construed a violation of the use of public funds. That is a very serious situation.

In conclusion, I am asking that the below items be answered in the EIR, with **specifics and detail**, and not just be dismissed with the past rhetoric that is included in other sections of the EIR. **"Alternatives" is what this whole expansion is about, not just filling a pit!**

- 1. What happened to the levelization plan?**
- 2. Why has the San District not taken a position in the EIR to begin Waste by Rail to already permitted sites outside of California?** (Please do not just dismiss this because of cost, it is a real question) **This issue should be discussed.**
- 3. What is the timetable in resolving the lawsuit issues and when might we reasonably expect their finality?**
- 4. What are the immediate and long-term plans for implementation of Waste by Rail after the first, and then the second, lawsuit, is resolved?** (Forget about the fact that there may be other suits, or delays, what are the plans if the permits are free and clear. That is the issue I am requesting being addressed.)

Thank you for the opportunity of allowing this comment period. I look forward to your careful review and answering of my above questions within the final EIR.

Sincerely,



Steven A. Feld

1604 S. Lancewood St.
Hacienda Heights CA 91745

(626) 968-4656 Ext 202 (W)
968-2264 (h)



CITY OF INDUSTRY

Incorporated June 18, 1957

January 18, 2002

Mr. James F. Stahl
Chief Engineer and General Manager
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
Solid Waste Management Department
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Subject: Comments and Questions on Final Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill (SCH No. 2000041066)

Dear Mr. Stahl:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments on the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

The City of Industry submitted a letter commenting on the Draft EIR, dated September 18, 2001. This letter is referenced as Comment Letter #74 and the District's responses are presented on pages 4.2-104 and 4.2-105. The District's responses did not answer our questions, nor address our concerns.

Our major concern with the EIR is its inaccurate, incomplete and changing description of the project and the resulting serious understatement of the project's impacts.

For your reference, our September 18, 2001 letter included the following comment, which is shown in italics:

We are concerned about potential traffic impacts in this western end of the City and have reviewed the EIR with a focus on the adequacy of the traffic analysis. Pages 1.0-1 and 3.0-1 of the 2001 Draft EIR list the following project objectives:

- *To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average of 12,000 tons per day;*
- *To fund implementation of a waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;*
- *To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and*
- *To continue to provide funding for open space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill. [emphasis added]*

The underlined objectives refer to a waste-by-rail component and waste-recycling component of the project. Although our letter of September 18, 2001 asked for an explanation justifying the omission of the MRF and IRF from the project description in the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill EIR, your response did not

Mr. James F. Stahl
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
January 18, 2002
Page 2 of 2

address the issue. Your response that the 1992/1994 EIRs were adequate and addressed all three components (landfill continuation, MRF and IRF) is not responsive to this question. The question does not concern the adequacy of the 1992/1994 EIRs, but the adequacy of this EIR. The issue remains: does the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill EIR improperly exclude two of its major components?

A public meeting on January 9, 2002, which included a presentation by District staff. The title of the third slide from the presentation was "Project Objectives for Repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill." Four objectives are listed on the slide, two of which are the following:

- To continue recycling and energy recovery programs
- To fund implementation of a waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal.

The above reiteration of these project objectives at the January meeting confirms that the District has not abandoned the MRF and IRF. Further, your Response #2 (page 4.2-104) states that the MRF was part of the project in 1992 and the IRF was added to the project in 1994. If the MRF and IRF were part of the project by 1994 and the project objectives presented in 2002 remain as listed above, how does the District justify: 1) changing the MRF to an separate, unrelated project addressed only as cumulative project and 2) changing the IRF as a speculative future project, excluded from the analysis?

These two components are clearly part of the project. As you are aware, the California Environmental Quality Act defines "project" to mean the "whole of the action" [CEQA Guidelines §15378(a)]. The District is not permitted to minimize the severity of "project" impacts by excluding some of its components from the analysis.

The extent to which the EIR under reports the project's impacts due to the inaccurate and incomplete project description in this EIR cannot be gauged at this time. For example, the Draft EIR found a significant impact at Pellissier Place and Peck Road but dismisses the District's responsibilities for this impact by stating that "...further analysis indicates that the impact would occur as a result of the projected ambient growth with or without the project" (see page 4.4-10, Draft EIR). This may be true only because the District has intentionally omitted components of the project.

As constructed, the DEIR makes it impossible for the City of Industry to determine the true impacts of the project, especially as it relates to the determination of District's fair share funding of needed roadway improvements.

We request that you give these concerns serious consideration and correct the deficiencies of the EIR prior to its certification.

Sincerely,



John Ballas
City Engineer



HACIENDA HEIGHTS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 5235 • HACIENDA HEIGHTS, CA 91745

January 17, 2002

Mr. James F. Stahl
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl:

After reviewing the Final Environmental Impact Report for the proposed expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill, issued, the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association is deeply concerned with its lack of responsiveness to the impacts our community has lived with for the decades that CSD has operated this landfill, particularly over the last twelve years when operations moved into the canyons next to our homes. While we commend CSD and its lawyers and consultants for writing a lot of words to justify these past problems, a more reasonable approach would seem to be putting rational minds together and figure out the best approach to satisfy everyone's needs.

It is especially disappointing, after participation with your staff in several special meetings requested by you to explore ways to resolve concerns of our residents, that no meaningful solutions to these problems were advanced in the Final EIR. Furthermore, it became apparent during these discussions that, once CSD realized it could not address these concerns through any other means than reducing the capacity of the expansion and expediting implementation of environmentally superior alternatives, these discussions were quickly terminated without reaching a conclusion. One wonders if they were intended as nothing more than a distraction. It does not speak well of an organization as politically powerful as CSD that there has been no significant effort to protect the property rights of a neighborhood that was fully built out long before CSD purchased this property, and more than 15 years before impacts of expansion into these canyons was evaluated. By that time, CSD had little option but to prepare environmental analyses that sacrificed objectivity to support a pre-conceived plan for this property. It is evident with the lack of attention to neighborhood problems that objectivity continues to be sacrificed to maintain this pre-conceived design.

We do not doubt the political power that 80 cities have to impose their will to the detriment of a pre-existing, unincorporated, minority community—we simply wonder why these political leaders believe this is an appropriate use of CSD's discretion. In exercising that discretion, what do these decision-makers know of the substance of suggestions HHLA has made over the last 20 years that would protect our community from impacts of this landfill. At the same time, we support development of alternatives that will extend the use of the environmentally acceptable tonnage that can still be placed at Puente Hills. Your agency will be enriched rather than diminished by an effort to reach out to accommodate legitimate concerns from the landfill's neighbors.

Mr. James F. Stahl
January 17, 2002
Page Two

While the Final EIR suggests that analyses show that the full tonnage of the proposed expansion is justified, in fact this statement is very self-serving, since the assumptions were specifically chosen to justify that conclusion. Similar analyses done in 1982 and 1992 were similarly tailored to exactly the same conclusion, even though the initial assumptions on which those analyses were based changed markedly over the intervening years. In fact, solid waste disposal in Los Angeles County has shown such remarkable ability to accommodate capacity fluctuations that one must wonder how these figures can be presented with any credibility at all. A far more environmentally sound approach would be to explore site-specific expansion configurations that could resolve the many impacts of this project, along with a combination of off-site alternatives, and use the combination of these considerations to develop the optimum expansion. As you are no doubt aware, we were using the meetings with your staff to do exactly that when the decision was made to terminate these discussions.

With respect to specific findings of the Final EIR, there are a number of issues about which we are concerned. We are disappointed that CSD has erroneously blamed HHIA for delaying the implementation of waste-by-rail and operation of material recovery facilities to reduce in-county landfilling. Given HHIA's commitment to this concept going back to the 1980's, it is preposterous to think that a community living next to the nation's largest operating landfill would oppose efforts to reduce its use. It was CSD's decision solely to link this facility specifically with the proposal to expand the landfill into the canyons next to Hacienda Heights. Timing for resolving lawsuit issues rested solely with CSD. Who would believe that HHIA could be so successful in stopping construction of a facility which, in concept, we support, while having almost no impact on the landfill expansion which has enormously impacted our community?

We believe the issue regarding property value loss can be answered by your Board without resort to clever analyses that contradict common sense. All your Board members need to do is ask themselves a simple question. Given the choice between buying two equally-priced equivalent homes—one next to a beautiful hillside open space, the other next to a landfill with frequent odors, blowing dust, construction noise, and other impacts—which one would they buy? What, short of a substantial price reduction, would induce them to buy the home next to the landfill? Although your hearings frequently feature mayors extolling the virtues of your landfill, none have ever offered to host a replacement facility. The property loss compensation procedure implemented in 1994 is so slanted in CSD's favor that even real estate professionals, let alone average homeowners, cannot successfully maneuver their way through its intricacies. We strongly support the assertion of Senator Romero that a fair compensation for all affected homeowners is warranted.

It is also clear that the concerns of the technical staff at the State Water Resources Control Board in 1996 have not been fully addressed. We well understand the proximity of the landfill to the adjacent aquifer, and the geologic conditions that link the landfill area to the recharge basin for the San Gabriel River. We believe the SWRCB technical issues and a detailed assessment of information that has come to light since then regarding the permeability and hydraulic flow paths in the formations underlying the unlined landfill should be resolved to assure the safety of nearby drinking water.

Mr. James F. Stahl
January 17, 2002
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We echo concerns raised by several reviewing agencies that the EIR analysis of traffic impacts are not comprehensive and that these impacts on congested freeways cannot be dismissed simply on the basis of the fact that incremental traffic increases do not substantially worsen a situation that already approaches gridlock. We object to dismissal of the significant number of odor reports and Notices of Violation for odors from AQMD. It is evident both from the discussions with staff and EIR analyses that CSD is still experimenting after all these years and really does not yet have a definitive plan for dealing with odors and preventing their incidence in the neighborhoods and at Orange Grove Middle School. Odor impacts were similarly denied in the 1992 EIR, and constitute one of the many areas where HHIA's input has ultimately proven to be correct despite those denials. No change in capacity was made to accommodate the increase in setback from Hacienda Heights committed in 1992 to reduce impacts, a setback that has subsequently been shown by operations to have been insufficient. The current intent to maintain the arbitrary capacity chosen in 1982 in spite of these footprint reductions creates an unacceptable visual impact on our community. Alternatives that could lessen that impact were ignored in the current EIR.

We reiterate our belief that the intent of CEQA is to maintain a forum for discussions and input that will fully resolve these impacts to the mutual benefit of all parties during the project review process. Discussions to that end should not be terminated simply because the project proponent may need to make a few concessions to its original desires in order to achieve an acceptable design. It is clear that adequate time exists to allow discussions of these impacts to continue to achieve an acceptable resolution, as the CEQA process intends. Furthermore, we believe recent criticism of the Integrated Waste Management Board in its failure to comply with environmental justice requirements of State and Federal law is exemplified by past practices in expansions of this landfill. We stand willing to continue the discussions you have already initiated, and request that you recommend to your Board that they defer certification of this Final EIR to allow them to reach an acceptable conclusion.

If you or your staff has any questions on the points we have raised, please contact me at (323) 582-7401.

Sincerely,



Michael D. Hughes,
President

CC Supv. Don Knabe



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
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JAMES A. NOYES, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
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ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: **A-0**

January 17, 2002

Ms. Grace R. Chan
Planning and Permitting Section Head
Solid Waste Management Department
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601-1400

Dear Ms. Chan:

**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
FOR THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY (CSD)
SCH NO. 2000041066**

We are in receipt of the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. We are unable to do a thorough review of the Final EIR's response to our September 24, 2001, comments on the Draft EIR by the January 18, 2002, deadline.

As discussed between Messrs. Jim Noyes and Jim Stahl at a recent meeting, we stand ready to meet with you as necessary to resolve any issues which may remain. Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (626) 458-3500.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. NOYES
Director of Public Works

M. Michael Mohajer
M. MICHAEL MOHAJER
Assistant Deputy Director
Environmental Programs Division

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January 23, 2002

James F. Stahl
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, California 90607-4998

Re: Final EIR for Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill,
Responses to Comments Received From City of Industry

Dear Mr. Stahl:

We have reviewed the City of Industry's letter of January 18, 2002. The city questions the adequacy of the Districts' responses to the city's September 18 comment letter on the above-referenced EIR. The city asserts that the Puente Hills MRF and a potential dedicated intermodal, both addressed in previous EIRs, should have been included in the project description for the continued operation of the landfill, and that the Districts' failure to do so had the effect of understating the project's traffic impacts.

The Districts' responses in the Final EIR for the project fully and adequately address the city's comments. CEQA requires good faith, reasoned responses to comments received on major environmental issues. When the agency's position is at variance with a comment, specific reasons must be given why the specific comments or suggestions were not accepted. (State CEQA Guidelines § 15088(b).) Responses are typically found to be adequate if the agency's reasoning is disclosed. Here, the Districts' reasons for rejecting the city's comments were fully set forth in the response and reflect good-faith reasoned analysis.

The Districts' responses advised the city that the Puente Hills MRF is a facility that has been previously approved by the Districts' Board of Directors, and therefore represents a cumulative project under CEQA. As a cumulative project, its traffic generation and distribution impacts, as described in the previous EIR for the MRF project, were included with those of other proposed projects, and used to identify any resulting cumulative impacts on local streets and intersections. Because the traffic impacts of the MRF were included in the cumulative impacts analysis, the EIR did not under report or minimize traffic impacts of the landfill or the Puente Hills MRF.

The Districts' response further advised the city that a potential dedicated intermodal is not being implemented at this time. The Districts' response stated that a waste-by-rail system originating at the Puente Hills Landfill utilizing the Puente Hills MRF does not require implementation of a dedicated intermodal, that existing intermodal facilities are adequate and available, as described in the EIR, and that it has become uncertain whether the previously-identified property location can be acquired by the Districts. The response specifically stated that the Districts would comply with CEQA and prepare any required analysis in the event a dedicated intermodal is proposed in the future.

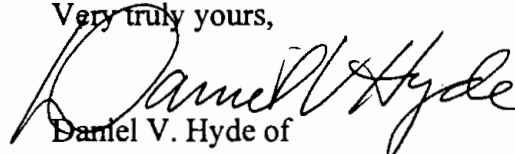
The Districts' responses to the city's comments were therefore supported by good and sufficient reasons and analysis, and comply with the specific requirements of the State CEQA Guidelines. It should be further noted that the city's legal theory--that the landfill, MRF, and intermodal are all one project for CEQA purposes--is not well supported in the applicable case law. In *Nat. Parks & Conserv. Assn. v. County of Riverside* (42 Cal.App.4th 1505, 1520), the court held that MRFs and other waste-by-rail facilities do not have to be included in the project description for a landfill, even though the landfill in that case was only permitted to receive waste that had been processed through MRFs.

A concern of the city seems to be that it would like to have the traffic from each of the cumulative projects, including the MRF, broken out separately so that the city can make accurate assessments for street improvements. The Districts, however, in preparing the subject EIR, are required to determine if the proposed project, together with other proposed projects, will have a significant cumulative effect on the environment. It is unnecessary for the purposes of complying with CEQA that the cumulative impacts analysis separately identify each project's individual contribution to the cumulative analysis, and there is no requirement to specifically set forth such detailed back-up information in an already lengthy environmental document. Such

James F. Stahl
January 23, 2002
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information, however, is the type of information that is publicly available and can be readily shared with the city through normal, interagency cooperation. The Districts may wish to consider assuring the city that the Districts' staff will work with the city to provide information relevant to the city's desire to make accurate street improvement assessments.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Daniel V. Hyde". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and firm name.

Daniel V. Hyde of
LEWIS, D'AMATO, BRISBOIS & BISGAARD LLP

DVH

cc: B. Richard Marsh

**CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
VOLUME VI: FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

State Clearinghouse Number 2000041066



Prepared by:

Solid Waste Management Department
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90601
(562) 699-7411

January 2002

Cover photo, Typical mature landscaped landfill surface along the entrance road at the Puente Hills Landfill. Groundcover in this area is primarily red fescue. Shrubs and trees present include bottlebrush, bushy yate, California pepper, cypress hybrid, various Eucalyptus species, Crape Myrtle, and a yucca commonly referred to as Our Lord's Candle.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Need For Final EIR

The Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, State Clearinghouse (SCH) Number 2000041066, has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts). The Draft EIR, which preceded this document, investigated direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts of the proposed project. The Final EIR responds to the comments received on the Draft EIR during the 90-day public review period and provides additional technical information.

On June 28, 2001, the Sanitation Districts mailed the Governors Office of Planning and Research a Notice of Completion (NOC) and 15 full copies of the Draft EIR. The NOC was posted on June 29, 2001, officially beginning the 90-day public review period for the Draft EIR, which concluded on September 27, 2001. The 90-day review period was double the minimum statutory review period. On June 29, 2001, residents within 1,500 feet of the landfill's boundary, state, regional, and local agencies were mailed a Notice of Availability (NOA). All residents/parties received a copy of the NOA in English, Spanish, and Chinese. The notice included a description of the project, public review dates, libraries where the documents could be viewed, dates and locations of the open house/public hearings, the Sanitation Districts' website address, and the Solid Waste Management Department's telephone number. In addition, the release of the Draft EIR was published in the San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Pasadena Star News, Whittier Daily News, Los Angeles Times, Daily Breeze, and the Long Beach Press Telegram.

Section 15088 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* states:

"The Lead Agency shall evaluate comments on environmental issues received from persons who review the draft EIR and shall prepare a written response. The lead agency shall respond to comments received during the noticed comment period and any extensions and may respond to late comments."

As such, the Sanitation Districts' Board of Directors will consider all public and agency comments received on the Draft EIR in its decision making process as presented herein. The comments responded to include those either written or orally expressed to the Sanitation Districts at the Public Hearings as outlined by CEQA.

1.2 Contents of Final EIR

Section 15132 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* requires the Final EIR consist of:

- The Draft EIR or a revision of the draft;
- Comments and recommendations received on the Draft EIR either verbatim or in summary;
- A list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR;

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- The responses of the Lead Agency to significant environmental points raised in the review and consultation process; and
- Any other information added by the Lead Agency.

The Final EIR, Volume VI, incorporates Volumes I-V of the Draft EIR. The contents of this volume are as follows:

- Section 1.0 Introduction
- Section 2.0 Written Comments Received, including late comments arranged in alphabetical order
- Section 3.0 Public Hearing/Oral Testimony, certified transcripts
- Section 4.0 Response to Comments, including responses to all written and oral comments
- Section 5.0 Topical Responses, responses to issues raised most frequently
- Section 6.0 Errors and Addenda

1.3 Summary of Written Comments

The official public review period for the Draft EIR began on June 29, 2001 and concluded on September 27, 2001. The Sanitation Districts provided 90 days for public review. The Sanitation Districts received 159 written comments from public agencies and interested parties. Of the 159 written comments, 13 were received after the official public review period. All the written comments, including the late comments, are addressed in Section 4.0 Response to Comments. A complete list of the commentors, the commentor's letter number, and page of the Sanitation Districts' responses appears twice, once in Section 2.1 and again in Section 4.1 Introduction and Index of Comments.

1.4 Summary of Public Hearings

The Sanitation Districts held four public hearings throughout Los Angeles County. Each of the public hearings began at 7:00 pm and concluded at 10:00 pm, or until each person who requested to speak had finished their testimony.

The first public hearing was held on September 13, 2001, in the City of Torrance. Three people, in addition to the Sanitation Districts' staff and consultants, attended the hearing.

The second public hearing was held on September 19, 2001, in the community of Hacienda Heights. There were 183 attendants that signed in as attendees for the hearing.

The third public hearing was held on September 20, 2001, in the City of Norwalk. There were nine registered attendees at this public hearing.

The fourth and final public hearing was held on September 27, 2001, in the community of Hacienda Heights. There were 139 registered attendees at this event.

1.5 Summary of Oral Testimony

At each of the public hearings, the audience had an opportunity to present oral testimony. Interested individuals were required to fill out request cards to inform the moderator of their desire to speak. The speakers were called in the order of requests with the exception of elected officials. Elected officials were given the opportunity to speak before the general public. Senator Gloria Romero was the only elected official to speak at the public hearings. Her oral testimony was given at the Public Hearing on September 19, 2001. During the first public hearing on September 13, 2001, only one speaker provided oral testimony. Twenty-five people provided oral testimony at the September 19, 2001, public hearing. During the third public hearing held on September 20, 2001, there were no requests to speak. At the final public hearing on September 27, 2001, 36 people provided oral testimony.

As stated above, a transcript of each Public Hearing is provided in Section 3.0 Public Hearing/Oral Testimony. The transcripts are provided to document the events of the evening and collect all oral testimony. Responses to oral testimony are given the same considerations and the responses contain the same level of detail as written comments.

1.6 Summary of Public/Agency Participation

The Sanitation Districts provided numerous forums to learn more about the Puente Hills Landfill. These included open houses, public hearings, tours, and outreach programs. Each of these events was open to the public. The Sanitation Districts scheduled tours and presentations at the request of any interested party. Group sizes for the tours and presentations varied in size from a single individual to over 200 people.



2.0 WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

2.1 Introduction and Index of Comments

The official public review period for the Draft EIR began on June 29, 2001 and concluded on September 27, 2001. The Sanitation Districts provided 90 days for public review, double the required minimum for statutory review.

The Sanitation Districts provided comments received on the Draft EIR in Section 2.0 Written Comments Received. Written comments are arranged in alphabetical order in two sections. The first section, Section 2.2, contains comments received during the public review period and the second, Section 2.3, contains comments received after September 27, 2001 (last day of the 90-day public review period). Each letter and comment is assigned a number to systematically address each concern. The letter number is located on the upper right hand corner on the first page of each document. The letter number corresponds to the order within the alphabetical list mentioned above. Therefore, a particular letter can be located within the section based upon its alphabetical location or the letter number (index is provided below).

To identify a comment, comments within the letter are bracketed and numbered. The comment number begins at one (1) for each letter and increases until all the comments within the letter have been assigned a number. The letter number and comment number can be used to locate the Sanitation Districts' response to a specific letter and comment. An index of the letters and the page of the Sanitation Districts' response is provided below.

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Mrs. Nancy Abbott

14402 Crystal Lantern Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Sept. 22, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Section 4-11 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

The field workers on the east side of the Dump are not provided
with toilet facilities, even though they are on site all day.

Since you do not provide them with toilet facilities they use
the bushes next to our homes and Orange Grove School. Why don't

you provide these hard working men with the proper facilities?

Another instance of contamination, along with dust and odors, next
to our homes and schools.

} 1
}
} 2

Section 4.9 NOISE AND VIBRATION

Regarding the vibrations of the eastern flaring station and the
shaking of our homes. It was interesting to read in the Draft EIR

that your concerns for our complaints was answered by men in

trucks sitting in front of our homes watching them vibrate.

Now there is a solution! How will you prevent our homes from
shaking when you start us the new flaring equipment, as we will
not tolerate this again.

} 3

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name Nancy Abbott

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name MANUEL ACOSTA
Address 15329 DRY BROOK DR.
HAUENOWA HTS. CA 91745
E-mail _____ Phone (626) 855-0203
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ I AM CONCERNED THAT THE LANDFILL BE
EXPANDED AND EXTENDED FOR AN ADDITIONAL 10 YRS } 1
I AM OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION.

City of Alhambra

Office of the City Manager



Gateway
to the
San Gabriel Valley

111
South First Street
Alhambra
California
91801

(626)
570-5010

FAX
281-2248

September 25, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer & General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601-1400

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the
Puente Hills Landfill (SCH No. 200041066)

Dear Mr. Stahl:

The City of Alhambra appreciates the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill (SCH No. 200041066) (the "Continue Operations DEIR"). Our staff review found the Continued Operations DEIR to be most comprehensive and balanced. The City is particularly impressed with the care to be taken to preserve native habitat while providing essential disposal capacity.

On the basis of our review, we recommend approval and certification of the Continued Operations DEIR, and the grant of all required permits for the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. } 1

Should you or your staff have any questions, please do not hesitate to call Assistant to the City Manager Mary Chavez, (626) 570-5011, or Special Counsel Rufus Young, (213) 236-2821.

Sincerely,

Julio J. Fuentes
City Manager

Cc: Mary Chavez, Asst. to the City Manager
Rufus Young, BWS

From: FFalvarad@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, September 27, 2001 11:48 PM
To: PuenteHillsLandfillEIR@lacsds.org
Subject: COMMENTS RE LANDFILL



ATT00001.html

I oppose an extension to the landfill permit for the following reasons and I demand a response to this message/comments as required by law.

1) The sanitation district has not acted in a responsible manner in addressing the problems caused by the current use of the landfill.

} 1

2) Why is there no system for accountability of the damages done to the environment in the area of Hacienda Heights?

} 2

3) Fines are not imposed. Why not?

} 3

4) If fines have been imposed state when and the reason for the fines.

} 4

5) There are a number of schools located near the landfill? What is being done to protect the children attending this schools?

} 5

6) What about the impact on property values?

} 6

7) Who will pay for loss of property values?

} 7

8) Will the sanitation district accept responsibility for future damage to the environment? If not who will?

} 8

9) What is being done to curtail the increase in truck traffic if allowed to expand?

} 9

Answer back by e-mail or by mail as follows:

F. Alvarado
1262 Riderwood Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Ana Maria Alvarez
15522 Three Palms St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745-2755

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

More seepage into our water basin, more toxic fumes, more bad smell, and schools are close to the dump!

Multiple horizontal lines for writing a response.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Ana Maria Alvarez
Signature

Print Name ANA MARIA ALVAREZ

September 20, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation District
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607

Dear Mr. Stahl: Subject: Puente Hills Landfill

We wish to go on record as being against the expansion of the Puente Hills landfill. We have enclosed a list of our concerns regarding this expansion.

We feel the Board of Supervisors should hold you accountable for not showing the leadership in the waste management field by not using proven methods of reducing landfill use and for not progressing fast enough in shipping trash to desert facilities. }

1

We feel that 5 years is more than adequate in closing Puente Hills Landfill and replacing the use of this site with other means. }

2

What do you have to say about this? We are tired of broken promises and need some positive action. }

3

Very truly yours,

Alton and Helen Amdahl
14607 Mountain Spring St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

14607 Mountain Spring St.

Sept. 20, 2001

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- 1. Odor and dust emissions } 1
- 2. Impact on health from toxic, carcinogenic gases } 2
- 3. It ignores ground water problems } 3
- 4. Ignores that property values are very much affected } 4
- 5. Traffic will be horrendous with the addition of 450 more trucks } 5
- 6. Destruction of wild life. } 6
- 7. Pollutants will leak out of the unlined landfill into ground water } 7
- 8. We do not want a sewer line built into Hacienda Heights } 8
- 9. A mountain of trash 60 stories high is just unthinkable in Hacienda Heights } 9

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely *Alton Amdahl*
Helen Amdahl

Signature
Alton Amdahl

Print Name Helen Amdahl

Thomas M. Avey
15515 LA MOINE ST.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

We are supposed to be living in a democracy. Why is it then that the people most impacted by this situation have little or no voice? I am sure that the reason you are proposing an expansion is based on money and will make your cushy job easier. If money is the factor, how about taxing the residents of Hacienda Heights less than all the other communities that use the dump site. You don't seem to mind "dumping" on us. Either take your garbage somewhere else, or give us a big tax break.

I challenge you to list one positive item that dump site has brought to Hacienda Heights' residents. I would like to see your response.

We have lived here since 1956 & we have had to smell your garbage most of those years. It is time for a change. Maybe we need to change the Chief Engineer & General Manager.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Thomas M. Avey
Signature

Print Name THOMAS M. AVEY

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Leticia Armas
Address 1512 Ameluxen Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA
E-mail _____ Phone (626) 330-9575
Affiliation █

Written Comments/Questions

I have been a resident of Hacienda Heights for the past three years. My home is located west of Seventh Street. As you are aware, I am directly impacted by landfill activities. I am constantly plagued by dust emissions, foul odors, truck noises, etc. } 1
All of these concerns are of equal value to me, but by far my concern is for the quality of life that I will have, my family will have and my community will have. I am very concerned about the continued operation and expansion of this landfill. I am concerned about all the pollutants ~~that~~ that ~~are~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~air~~ in the air we breathe, the quality of water we drink, ~~etc.~~ etc. It is ~~for~~ for these reasons that I am strongly opposed to the expansion of the landfill. } 2 } 3

1360 57th Ave

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

The Sanitation District Board consisting of the Mayors of 80+ Cities (Cities that don't have dumps) and the Board of Supervisors (of which 3 do not have dumps in their districts) will vote to approve or disapprove or amend down ward the expansion of this landfill over looking Hacienda Heights.

A terrible conflict of interest on the part of the District Board.

These Mayors and Supervisors care less about this community, but only to get the trash out of their City.

Shame on them and shame on the Sanitation District for not solving this problem years ago.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely,


Signature

Print Name Stanley E. Barlow

August 18, 2001

Mr. James F;. Stahl
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation District
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Subject: Puente Hills Landfill.

Dear Mr. Stahl,

I wish to go on record as being against any future expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill. I have lived in Hacienda Heights for over 40 years, and have seen the environmental damage to our hills. I guess, you and the 80 plus cities, Board of Supervisors, and the 8 million people, care less about the dust, odors, traffic etc. that have plagued us the last 20 years.

} 1

The Board of Supervisors should hold you accountable for not showing the leadership in the waste management field by not using proven methods of reducing landfill use and for not progressing fast enough in shipping trash to desert facilities.

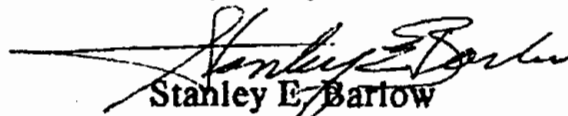
} 2

I would feel that 5 years is more than adequate in closing Puente Hills Landfill and replacing the use of this site with other means.

} 3

If the Sanitation District Board approves your present plans, "Shame on Them".

Very Truly Yours,



Stanley E. Bartow
Los Angeles County Fire Department
Chief Deputy Fire Chief (Retired)
1360 S. 7th. Ave. Hacienda Heights
CA 91745 - - (626) 333-0977

seb/cc/file

14510 Orange Grove
 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts
 Post Office Box 4998
 Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

My concern is dirt - the dirt I try to clean off my kitchen cabinets and stove, the tile floors, the ceiling fan and the other fans, the black pitting of the vinyl chairs in my yard.

I know that if the dirt is in and on the above, then it is in and on my family and my body.

I notice SanDist employees monitoring the wind direction on Orange Grove as they sit in parked truck in the street. This is NOT picking up the prevailing winds from the "working" area of trash filling!! Those winds blow over the school grounds where children and teachers live over 6 hours a day. Check that area - not the side of the street.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Sara Shawa Barnes
 Signature

Print Name Sara Shawa Barnes

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I personally did a 360° in my car at Cross roads Parkway (off ramp of see the black goo trail going into the dump.) The trash truck was leaking black goo & I was behind him in the rain. No one checks the trucks for goo leaks & the ramp becomes VERY dangerous for drivers. All we need is more!!!

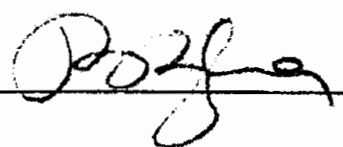
STOP NOW

I want the gas & fuel at Crossroads cleaned up

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

cc, S. Calderon
Solis

Sincerely

Signature 

Print Name



Ms. Pat Bayha
1510 Drumhill Dr
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mrs. M. Beckmann
16276 E. Binney St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Every item on the H.H.I.A. list is true. You all should be ashamed of yourselves. I've lived in one house for exactly 40 years, which means I was here before the dump when the Rose Hills area was just that - the Rose Hills area! Now all the power in the world couldn't hide the odor.

I see the whole stinking mess as a failure of leadership in our County because 30 years should be the life of any dump. In the San Gabriel Valley & its hills take the hit on trash for the whole area because everyone else screamed NIMBY. Too bad you couldn't put it in the San Gabriel Mountains - the U.S. Government wouldn't let you & it was probably a thought.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Mrs. Marjorie Beckmann
Signature

Print Name

Mrs. Marjorie J. Beckmann
PO Box 90991
City Industry CA 91715-0991



HACIENDA HEIGHTS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

IMPORTANT DUMP MEETINGS!

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2001

**SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON URBAN LANDFILLS
9:00 AM-NOON
EL MONTE CITY HALL
11333 VALLEY BOULEVARD
EL MONTE**

Support Senator Gloria Romero's effort
to reduce landfill impacts

**PUENTE HILLS DUMP EXPANSION
PUBLIC HEARING
7:00-10:00 PM
LOS ALTOS HIGH SCHOOL
15325 E. LOS ROBLES AVE.
HACIENDA HEIGHTS**

Tell the Sanitation Districts what you think
about their planned third expansion

IN THE PAST 10 YEARS, THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL HAS:

- DESTROYED 3 SCENIC CANYONS ABOVE HACIENDA HEIGHTS
 - RESULTED IN MORE THAN 400 ODOR COMPLAINTS
 - SPREAD LAYERS OF DUST ON NEARBY HOMES
- SHAKEN HOMES WITH AN IMPROPERLY DESIGNED FLARE STATION
 - FILLED 2 HOMES WITH MUD FROM THE LANDFILL
 - LEAKED LANDFILL CONTAMINANTS INTO GROUND WATER
- IGNORED COMPLAINTS FROM HACIENDA HEIGHTS RESIDENTS

NOW THEY WANT TO EXPAND AGAIN!

**ATTEND THESE HEARING TO LET THE SANITATION DISTRICTS
KNOW YOU CARE ABOUT HACIENDA HEIGHTS!**

If unable to attend the expansion hearing, or if you want to submit written comments, review the landfill expansion summary on the reverse, use the envelope provided and mail comments to:

Mr. James Stahl , Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998

Whittier, CA 90607-4998

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT NANCY ABBOTT AT (626) 968-5754 OR E-MAIL jjann99@aol.com

DUMP EXPANSION FACTS

In their new Environmental impact Report, Sanitation Districts are planning to:

- Build a mountain of trash tall as a 60-story building next to Hacienda Heights
- Build a dump ½-mile wide 30-stories above the ridges next to our homes
 - Add 450 more trucks to rush hour traffic to import all cover materials
 - Add 3,000 more vehicle trips per day for a recycling plant
 - Build a sewer line out into Hacienda Heights
 - Continue destruction of our native hillsides
 - Continue dumping trash in Hacienda Heights from all over the County
 - Keep property values depressed next to the dump for 12 more years
 - Continue to leak pollutants out of the unlined landfill into ground water

THE EIR DOES NOTHING TO ADDRESS EXISTING PROBLEMS!

- It says odor and dust emissions from landfill activities are less than significant
- It proposes a signal at the landfill entrance to stop other traffic so the trash trucks can exit
- It ignores health impacts from toxic, carcinogenic gases escaping into our neighborhoods
- It ignores ground water problems disclosed during HHIA's challenges to the 1992 EIR.
- It continue to deny property value impacts, despite losses taken on homes sold west of Seventh Avenue over the last 10 years.
- It ignores the fact that enough regional capacity exists to make expansion unnecessary.
 - Alternatives that do not meet their objectives to expand Puente Hills are dismissed.
- True recycling is prevented by operation of bogus "recycling" programs at the landfill

LAST DAY TO SUBMIT COMMENTS IS SEPTEMBER 27, 2001

SANITATION DISTRICTS **MUST ADDRESS ALL COMMENTS SUBMITTED**

PLEASE JOIN HHIA IN PROTESTING THIS DESTRUCTIVE EXPANSION

September 17, 2001
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

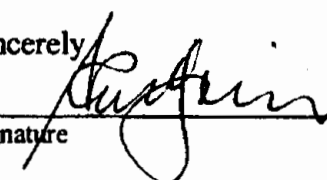
- 1. It reduces the quality of life in Hacienda Heights } 1
- 2. It increases as a health hazard } 2
- 3. It reduces the value of our properties } 3
- 4. It has effect particularly on older people and young children (we are retirees) } 4
- 5. It creates an image of Hacienda Heights as a place where you can dump garbage } 5

Thank you

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature



Print Name

Mr. & Mrs. Kurt Beier
1871 Silver Lantern Drive
Hacienda Hts., CA 91745-3339

15523 Regalado St
15137 Walnutbrook
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I have lived in Hacienda Heights for almost 40 years
My children, my husband, my self went to
Los Altos High. My grandchildren now go
to Los Altos Elementary. I have seen what happens
& what promises are made - None of which
are done! We need this to stop no more
expansion. No one drinks the water in fear
of what could happen. My daughter & two of
her friends grew up drinking water & developed
tumors on their ovaries - 3 kids in the same
area & the same blocks. I developed thyroid
problems yet there is no history in my family
Why don't you make here & check out the
smell. We don't need a mountain of trash
we have enough! We don't need more
traffing & noise. I use to ride a horse
all over those hills & now they are destroyed.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

We have all suffered & more important our environment
suffers & our children have lost our hills, the
reason my parents move
me here in 1960!

Sincerely

Patricia & Richard Blair
& Family

Signature

Print Name

PATRICIA BLAIR
RICHARD BLAIR, ROBIN
RICHARD S. BLAIR BLAIR

1040: Anita Brunt

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Dust, dirt, noise that comes
me - Works very often
plants dying I have to dust them 2 to 3
times a week

Can't open windows for air because of the
smell - garbage & it's awful.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Anita Brunt
Signature

Print Name Anita Brunt

Ms Harriette Brude
14908 Astor Manor Dr
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

1 } First its the dust, dirt the crans flying over
+ dropping in yard, lawn of plants, direction
fruit trees & fruit - must wash patio &
fruit trees too, then turn a walk

plus patio (under and outside) -
I am partially disabled but trying to keep
me. I've lived here since 1969 - & was not
tired of "them" at that time. The Hill
is the most beautiful - also used to walk
there - when I could - Not now -

2 } I've had some Asthma attacks from all the
dust plus insects in my house from all
the dirt - I love it here - I just don't
like expand - It long be quiet!! -

3 } Over property lines of area & no one west
business & "them" & brush all the smell
from garbage at time & it really smell

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Harriette Brude
Signature

Print Name HARRIETTE BRUDE



Department of Toxic Substances Control



Winston H. Hickox
Agency Secretary
California Environmental
Protection Agency

Edwin F. Lowry, Director
1011 N. Grandview Avenue
Glendale, California 91201

Gray Davis
Governor

July 19, 2001

Ms. Grace R. Chan
Planning and Permitting Section Head
Solid Waste Management Department
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE CONTINUED
OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL, SCH No. 2000041066

Dear Ms. Chan:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received the Draft
Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the above mentioned Project.

Based on the review of the document, the DTSC comments are as follows:

- 1) The Draft EIR needs to identify and determine whether current or historic uses at the Project site have resulted in any release of hazardous wastes/substances at the Project area. } 1
- 2) The Draft EIR needs to identify any known or potentially contaminated site within the proposed Project area. For all identified sites, the Draft EIR needs to evaluate whether conditions at the site pose a threat to human health or the environment. } 2
- 3) The Draft EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may require remediation, and which government agency will provide appropriate regulatory oversight. } 3

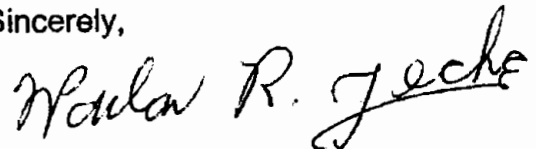
DTSC provides guidance for Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) preparation and cleanup oversight through the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). Also, in the near future, DTSC will be administering the \$85 million Urban Cleanup Loan Program (UCLP), which will provide low-interest loans to investigate and cleanup hazardous materials at properties where redevelopment is likely to have a beneficial impact to a community. The program is composed of two main components: low interest loans of up to \$100,000 to conduct preliminary endangerment assessments of

Ms. Chan
July 19, 2001
page 2

underutilized properties; and loans of up to \$2.5 million for the cleanup or removal of hazardous materials also at underutilized urban properties. These loans are available to developers, businesses, schools, and local governments.

For additional information on the VCP or UCLP please visit DTSC's web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov. If you would like to meet and discuss this matter further please contact Arman Moheban, Project Manager, at (818) 551-2834 or me at (818) 551-2877.

Sincerely,



Harlan R. Jeche
Unit Chief
Southern California Cleanup Operations - Glendale Office

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Mr. Guenther W. Moskat, Chief
Planning and Environmental Analysis Section
CEQA Tracking Center
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806



Gray Davis
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse



Steve Nissen
DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

DATE: July 10, 2001

TO: Grace Chan
District No. 2 of Sanitation Districts of LA County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

RE: Continued Operation of Puente Hills Landfill
SCH#: 2000041066

This is to acknowledge that the State Clearinghouse has received your environmental document for state review. The review period assigned by the State Clearinghouse is:

Review Start Date: June 29, 2001
Review End Date: September 27, 2001

We have distributed your document to the following agencies and departments:

- Air Resources Board, Major Industrial Projects
- California Highway Patrol
- Caltrans, District 7
- Department of Conservation
- Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
- Department of Health Services
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Department of Water Resources
- Integrated Waste Management Board
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4
- Resources Agency
- State Lands Commission
- State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality

The State Clearinghouse will provide a closing letter with any state agency comments to your attention on the date following the close of the review period.

Thank you for your participation in the State Clearinghouse review process.



California Integrated Waste Management Board



Michael Paparian, Board Member

1001 I Street, P.O. Box 4025 • Sacramento California 95812-4025 • (916) 341-6035
www.ciwmb.ca.gov

Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

Gray Davi.
Governor

July 23, 2001

Mr. John H. Gulledge, Head
Solid Waste Management Department
County Sanitation Districts of
Los Angeles County
P. O. Box 4998
Whitter, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Gulledge:

Thank you for your letter of July 20, 2001 regarding the draft environmental impact report for the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

Public Resource Code §40412 requires that board members must disclose all communication with them outside of a board meeting about matters that may come before the Board. In compliance with the law, your letter will be made a part of the Board's official records. }

I appreciate you taking the time to express your views on issues of importance to the Board.

Sincerely,

Michael Paparian
Member

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every California needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our Web-site at www.ciwmb.ca.gov



California Integrated Waste Management Board

Linda Moulton-Patterson, Chair

1001 I Street • P.O. Box 4025 • Sacramento, California 95812-4025 • (916) 341-6000

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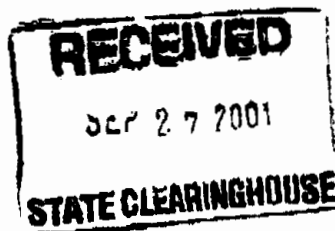


Gray Davis
Governor

Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

September 27, 2001

Mr. Charles Boehmke
Ms. Grace Chan
Solid Waste Management Department
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601



Subject: SCH No. 2000041066: Notice of Completion (NOC) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill (PHLF) in Los Angeles County. This proposed project will require changes in design and operation at the PHLF, and revision of the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP No. 19-AA-0053).

California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) Environmental Review Section (ERS) staff received this DEIR On July 2, 2001. The DEIR was prepared and circulated by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (SDLAC) for proposed changes in design and operation, and revision of the SWFP at the PHLF.

ERS staff, have reviewed the DEIR cited above, and offer the following project description and assessment of the proposed DEIR based on our understanding of the project described in the DEIR, and supporting documents. If the CIWMB project description varies substantially from the project as understood by the Lead Agency, ERS staff request that the Lead Agency notify ERS staff of any significant differences prior to completion of the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) and local approval of the project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The SDLAC, acting as Lead Agency, has prepared and circulated this DEIR to prospective Responsible Agencies in order to help identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts and concerns that could occur with the approval of the proposed project and to provide evidence of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed project will require revision of the SWFP cited above, and may require other state and/or local approvals.

The PHLF is located at 2800 Workman Mill Road in Whittier, California, in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, and is owned and operated by the SDLAC (also Lead Agency).

ERS Staff Comment Letter for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill 2000 DEIR Page 2

The PHLF is generally bounded to the north and northwest by commercial/industrial development and the 60 Freeway, to the east by the unincorporated Los Angeles County community of Hacienda Heights, to the south and west by Rio Hondo Community College and Rose Hills Memorial Park. The nearest residence is located more than 2000 feet to the east of the waste footprint in the Hacienda Heights community.

Existing Facility

According to the existing SWFP, dated January 4, 1995 the facility is currently permitted for:

Hours and days of operation:	Landfill and Ancillary Operations	6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
	Receipt of Refuse	6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
	Receipt of Clean Soil	9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
	Equipment Maintenance	5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
	Construction of Flaring Stations and Mitigation Berms	9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Maximum daily tonnage permitted for receipt: 13,200 tons per day (tpd) solid waste

Types of Materials: Non-hazardous refuse and sludge

Number of incoming waste vehicles permitted per day: not specified

Maximum height of landfill: 1,025 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) in Main Canyon and 850 feet above MSL (see SWFP Condition C-6) in Eastern Canyons

Total Permitted Landfill Area: 1,365 acres

Permitted disposal footprint area: 433 acres

Estimated closure date: 2003

Design capacity: 69 million cubic yards (MCY) as of November 1, 1993

Note: The DEIR (Page 1.0-9) indicates that the PHLF has approximately 622 acres of previous solid waste fill area.

Proposed Changes

According to information provided in Section 1 (Executive Summary), Section 2 (Introduction), and Section 3 (Project Description) of the current DEIR, the proposed project will require revision of the SWFP in order to implement changes in design and operation at the facility that will include:

- **Continued operation of the PHLF at the existing disposal rates for approximately 10 years beyond the estimated closure date (and expiration of the land use permit) of 2003 in the existing SWFP, to the year 2013 or until the proposed capacity of 69 MCY is reached (whichever occurs first).** According to the DEIR (Page 1.0-1), the proposed landfill design would provide approximately 10 more years of capacity above the existing permitted fill and upon completion, will exhaust all remaining capacity at the site, at which time the site will close.
- **Lateral waste footprint expansion of 12-acres** outside the currently permitted fill area (DEIR, Page 1.0-10 and 3.0-6) on the north-facing slope of the Nike Site area (DEIR, Pages 1.0-17).
- **Decrease in currently permitted waste footprint** from the existing 410-acres to 330-acres (SWFP indicates current waste footprint of 433-acres).
- **Change in maximum permitted landfill elevation (vertical expansion)** from existing maximum of 1025 feet above MSL (as specified in existing SWFP Condition C-6) to a proposed 1148 feet above MSL in the Main Canyon area. This will result in an increase of 200 to 300 feet over existing permitted elevations in the Main Canyon (DEIR, Page 3.0-6). Maximum elevation in Eastern Canyon fill areas would increase from the currently permitted 850 feet above MSL to a maximum of 1075 feet above MSL (DEIR, Page 3.0-6).
- **Provide additional disposal capacity of 38 million tons of waste and cover or 68.8 MCY volume at a density factor of 0.55 tons of waste and cover per cubic yard (see DEIR Pages 1.0-10 and 3.0-6).** This proposed increase in capacity is based on the projected volume of space between the currently permitted fill design and the topographic limit of the proposed fill design (DEIR, Page 1.0-10). } 1
- **Closure of the Workman Mill Road PHLF entrance to landfill customer vehicles.** Upon project implementation, all landfill solid waste hauling vehicles including MRF customers will enter the PHLF at the Crossroads Parkway South entrance. The Workman Mill Road entrance will be used only for visitor access, access to the Recycle Center and employee traffic. } 2
- **Change in hours for accepting clean fill dirt** from the currently permitted schedule of 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. to a proposed 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (DEIR, Page 3.0-6).
- **Projected need for importation of 25 MCY of cover soil** (DEIR, Pages 1.0-12).
- **Increase of an additional 450 trucks per day entering the PHLF for cover soil import** to a projected maximum of 700 soil trucks per day.
- **Lining of landfill slopes in the 12-acre expansion area.**
- **Installation of landfill gas control systems.**

ERS Staff Comment Letter for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill 2000 DEIR Page 4

- **Installation of surface water drainage improvements.**
- **Installation of landfill liquids collection and recovery systems.**
- **Construction of a sewer and storage tank for Canyon 4 liquids management operations, including connection to an existing sewer in the residential area of Hacienda Heights to the east of the landfill.**
- **Maintaining the existing operations setback limits of 1750 feet and solid waste fill setback limits of 2000 feet in the eastern portion of the PHLF established by Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No.92-250(4).**
- **Miscellaneous infrastructure improvements related to the dewatering of gas wells in Canyon 9 and Main Canyon areas.**
- **Retrofit of the existing 24 landfill gas flares adjacent to the Puente Hills Energy-Recovery-from-Gas facility.**
- **Continued operation of the landfill is also expected to help provide funding for a planned transition to a waste-by-rail system to remote desert landfills.**
- **The project will also require extension of the existing environmental control features, including groundwater protection systems, drainage structures, and gas control systems.**

DEIR Findings and Mitigations

The Lead Agency has identified potential environmental impacts requiring mitigation and provided mitigation measures in the following Checklist areas:

- Section 4.1 Aesthetics/Visual Resources
- Section 4.2 Biological Resources
- Section 4.3 Cultural Resources
- Section 4.4 Traffic
- Section 4.5 Air Quality
- Section 4.6 Geology and Hydrogeology
- Section 4.7 Water Quality
- Section 4.8 Surface Water Drainage
- Section 4.9 Noise and Vibration
- Section 4.11 Public Health and Safety

According to the DEIR, implementation of the proposed mitigation measures will reduce all potential impacts to a level of less than significant with the exception of certain potential impacts under Section 4.1 Aesthetics/Visual Resources. Certain Aesthetics/Visual Resources impacts will remain significant after mitigation and will require preparation of a Statement of Overriding Considerations (SOC) by the Lead Agency.

Alternatives in the DEIR

Alternatives considered and rejected in the DEIR are:

- No Project Alternative
- Expansion of Existing Landfills
- New In-County Landfills
- New Out-of-County Landfills
- Reduced Daily Tonnage
- Modified Fill Plan
- Alternative Waste Management Techniques

Relationship to Existing EIRs

The current DEIR indicates that some potential impacts for the proposed project were also addressed in the 1982 EIR (SCH No. 1978080909) for a 30-year fill design with a total capacity of 106 million tons. The 1992 EIR (SCH No. 1991121070) and 1994 Supplemental EIR for this facility described a 20-year fill design with total landfill capacity of 75 million tons, even though only a 10-year land use permit was issued in each case (1983 and 1993). The current DEIR, the previous EIRs and Supplements identified unmitigatable significant impacts in the areas of Aesthetics/Visual Resources, Biological Resources, Transportation/Circulation, and Air Quality. The current DEIR does not indicate whether or not those previously identified unmitigatable significant impacts are expected to continue with implementation of the proposed project. } 3

The current DEIR evaluates the remaining 10 years of the project proposed in the 1992 EIR, but states that it is a "stand alone analysis" document that does not rely on previous EIRs to determine potential impacts or level of significance (DEIR Page 2.0-11).

CIWMB ROLE AS A RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The CIWMB will be a Responsible Agency for the environmental review of this proposed project, and for concurrence on the required SWFP revision. The CIWMB operates in cooperation with local government to assure protection of the public health, safety and the environment from the potentially detrimental effects of improper solid waste management. The CIWMB concurs in the issuance, revision or modification of a SWFP with Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to assure that a solid waste facility operates in a manner consistent with all applicable laws and regulations.

CIWMB CEQA REVIEW

ERS staff's review and comments on DEIR are intended to assist the Lead Agency in developing an DEIR that will be as complete and adequate as possible for use by the Lead Agency and all Responsible Agencies. ERS staff comments are intended to help decision-makers 1) identify potential impacts from proposed projects; 2) determine whether any such impacts are significant; and 3) ascertain whether significant impacts can be mitigated to a level of insignificance in compliance with the CEQA statutes and guidelines

ERS Staff Comment Letter for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill 2000 DEIR Page 6

When evaluating the adequacy of a DEIR for purposes of SWFP concurrence, ERS staff must compare the project as described and evaluated in the DEIR with the design and operation of the facility as specified in the proposed SWFP. In order for ERS staff to evaluate whether or not the DEIR is adequate for use in the CIWMB permitting process, the proposed project must be described in sufficient detail for ERS staff to understand and evaluate the proposed project, the potential environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and findings.

In the review of an DEIR for CIWMB concurrence purposes, the first question ERS staff must ask is: does the CEQA document clearly describe all phases of the project and assess the potential primary and secondary impacts to the environment and/or public health and safety that could occur if the project is implemented? The second question asked when the proposed SWFP is received is: does the CEQA project description, evaluation, and mitigations in the DEIR support the requested specifications, revisions, limitations, and/or conditions of the proposed SWFP? For instance, does the DEIR describe and assess the potential traffic, noise, dust, vector and other health and safety impacts that can be associated with a significant increase in permitted throughput tonnage, or other facility expansion requested in a SWFP? When this type of information is included and addressed in the DEIR, the SWFP concurrence process is greatly facilitated.

After comparison of the CEQA document with the proposed SWFP, ERS staff will make a recommendation to the CIWMB regarding the adequacy of the CEQA document for CIWMB SWFP concurrence purposes. The CIWMB makes the final determination of the adequacy of the CEQA document and SWFP concurrence as required in CEQA Guidelines, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (14 CCR) Section 15025.

CIWMB STAFF COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

As a Responsible Agency for SWFP concurrence, ERS staff will conduct an environmental analysis for this project, using the DEIR developed by the Lead Agency, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines, 14CCR Section 15096. To assist in our review of the DEIR for SWFP concurrence purposes, ERS staff request that the following comments and questions be considered and addressed in the FEIR.

Project Description

Pages 1.0-1, 2.0-1, and 3.0-1 of the DEIR indicate that the main objective and feature of the proposed project is the continued operation of the PHLF as originally described and evaluated in the 1982 EIR. The body of the DEIR, however, seems to indicate that a critical part of the currently proposed project will involve a lateral and vertical expansion of the landfill footprint in order to provide additional waste capacity that was not described and/or evaluated in the 1982 or 1992 EIRs (see **Landfill Capacity/Acreage Issues** below).

The FEIR should clearly indicate that this proposed project involves an important waste footprint expansion (vertical and lateral) and proposed increase in landfill capacity beyond that described and evaluated in the 1982 and 1992 EIRs.

Proposed Landfill Closure by 2013

Pages 1.0-3, 2.0-7, and 3.0-1 indicate that the DEIR evaluates continued operation of the landfill until 2013. The projected traffic impacts in the Traffic Section (Pages 4.4-9, 4.4-10, and 4.4-14) evaluate for impacts through the year 2013. The analysis for cumulative impacts (Page 4.4-14) appear to be based on the assumption that the PHLF will close in 2013 and landfill traffic is expected to end. The Project Description (Page 3.0-6) states "If the proposed project is permitted for the full expansion capacity of 38 million tons, there would be no further requests to repermit this facility for disposal operations."

In reviewing these sections of the DEIR, ERS staff can reach two different conclusions for the final closure of PHLF. One conclusion is that the PHLF will close in 2013. The other conclusion is that the PHLF will not close until it reaches 38 million tons of capacity and the life of the landfill could be extended beyond the year 2013. If for some reason PHLF accepts less than the 72,000 tons/week of waste, the 38 million tons of landfill capacity would be filled at a slower rate than currently projected and the life of the landfill would be extended beyond the year 2013.

If the Lead Agency is aware of the potential for or plans to extend the operation of the PHLF beyond the year 2013, this must be clearly stated in the FEIR. In addition, the FEIR should cite the DEIR sections where the extended operation (beyond 2013) is described and impacts evaluated. If this DEIR does not contain a description and evaluation of the operation of PHLF beyond the year 2013, the FEIR should indicate that a separate CEQA evaluation will be done.

Landfill Capacity/Acreage Issues

ERS staff is having difficulty in understanding the proposed project's effects on total landfill waste capacity and acreage. The 1982 EIR proposed a total space capacity of 106 million tons, 56 million tons in the western area and 50 million tons in the eastern area, with a waste footprint area of 700-acres and a proposed site life of 29 to 50 years. The 1982 CUP No.2235- (1) limited the project to the western portion of the site (56 million tons) and limited the site life to ten years.

The 1992 EIR evaluated for an additional 20 years of capacity (1993 to 2013) and the proposed lateral expansion into the eastern canyon areas with a proposed landfill capacity of 75 million tons and proposed waste footprint of 660-acres (existing 530-acres plus 130-acre expansion). The CUP No.92-250(4) and the subsequent January 4, 1995, SWFP limited the total design capacity to 69 MCY, waste footprint acreage to 433-acres, and the estimated site life to 2003.

The current DEIR describes a 12-acre lateral footprint expansion, a 200 to 300 foot vertical expansion, a footprint reduction of 80-acres (to 350-acres), and an additional site capacity of 68.8 MCY (or 38 million tons at 0.55 tons per CY compacted waste and cover density factor) above the currently permitted waste capacity.

The DEIR projects a 68.8 MCY capacity for waste and cover. The DEIR also indicates that 25 MCY of cover soils will be imported for the life of the project. This would calculate to a 2.75:1 waste-to-cover volume ratio. This would apparently leave only 43.8 MCY (68.8 MCY minus 25 MCY) space for waste disposal.

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ERS Staff Comment Letter for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill 2000 DEIR Page 8

The DEIR does not give a separate density factor for compacted waste, however, using the 0.55 tons/CY density factor for waste and cover indicated in the DEIR, the above waste-to cover ratio it is apparent that waste capacity would only be 24.09 million tons (43.8 MCY X 0.55 tons/CY) for the proposed expansion. Based on these assumptions, if the facility accepts the proposed 3.74 million tons of waste per year (72,000 tons/week), waste capacity could be filled in less than the projected 10 years (approximately 6.44 years or less). This eventuality would fail to meet the basic project objectives of providing ten years and 38 million tons of waste disposal capacity for Los Angeles County. If any of our assumptions or calculations are incorrect, please provide the appropriate assumptions and calculations to demonstrate the projected 10 years of landfill capacity for PHLF.

For ERS staff to understand and evaluate the project scope, relative to capacity and acreage and to make a recommendation to the CIWMB for the SWFP concurrence process, **the FEIR for this project should clearly describe:**

- Total landfill waste footprint acreage for the site
- Total landfill airspace capacity currently filled
- Total landfill waste volume and tonnage currently in place
- Landfill waste footprint acreage affected by this project
- Proposed project waste-to-cover ratios
- Proposed density of compacted waste (lbs/CY)
- Proposed density of compacted cover soil (lbs/CY)
- Total proposed project waste capacity (CY and tons) not including cover, liner, or berm requirements
- Relationship between this project, waste capacity, and acreage described in 1982 and 1992 EIRs

Overburden Pressure

The analysis in the FEIR should include consideration of potential impacts related to overburden pressures when raising the landfill elevation over in-place waste. Will the field capacity of the existing waste be decreased to the point where leachate generation is significantly increased, especially in unlined portions of the landfill? Are in-place structures such as waste cells, leachate and gas collection and leachate and gas monitoring systems designed to withstand the extra pressure? Failure of these systems could lead to potential significant impacts (i.e., water quality, public health and safety, and landfill operations).

Proposed Excavation

Page 1.0-10 of the DEIR indicates that excavation of the 12-acre expansion area would be limited to the upper north facing slopes below the Nike Site. This section also mentions "Other areas to be excavated..." for placement of liner systems or for slope stabilization. The FEIR should clearly describe all areas of the site intended for excavation for these purposes, and clearly describe the location, acreage, depth and volume of proposed excavation as well as the intended use or disposal of excavated material.

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Excavation of Buried Waste

The FEIR should state whether or not the installation of roads, liners, or landfill gas and leachate recovery and monitoring systems involve the penetration of existing waste cells. If so, the FEIR should consider potential impacts from that activity and at a minimum, describe project features or mitigations intended to protect workers and the public from potential impacts involving the release of landfill gases and/or other potential hazards related to the excavation of buried waste.

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Changes in Maximum Elevation

Page 1.0-10 indicates that the maximum elevation will be increased by 200 to 300 feet to a maximum elevation of 1148 above MSL in some areas of the Main Canyon. The FEIR should graphically show where these proposed 200 to 300 foot increases will take place and discuss final landfill slopes in those areas.

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Traffic Issues

One of the basic purposes of CEQA is to "Inform governmental decision makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities" [See CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR Section 15002(a)(1)]. ERS staff is having difficulty understanding the analysis and findings presented in the traffic section (Section 4.4 TRAFFIC) of the DEIR, and are concerned that the public may have the same difficulty.

In the Traffic Section (Table 4.4-5), the Lead Agency indicates that the existing traffic levels at the PHLF averages approximately 2773 vehicles per day (5546 trips/day divided by 2) with the great majority of vehicles arriving and departing between the operating hours of 6:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. The proposed increase of 450 vehicles per day is a 16.2% increase in landfill related traffic. In the FEIR, explain if the 5546 trips per day figure is the basis for consideration of traffic impacts for a "worst-case scenario". If not, please indicate the maximum number of vehicles per day that was used for the traffic analysis.

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The Thresholds of Significance in the traffic study indicate that the analysis for impact significance is based on volume/capacity (V/C) ratios and/or lowering of Level of Service (LOS) for intersections and lowering of LOS for freeways. However, all the charts intended for comparison in the DEIR are based on Intersection Capacity Utilization (ICU) numbers and how the ICU numbers affect the LOS. Using two different comparative analyses makes it extremely difficult for Responsible Agencies and/or the public to understand the environmental analysis and findings in the Traffic Section.

In order to relate the traffic analysis to the threshold criteria in the DEIR, the FEIR should clarify the traffic analysis and findings and indicate how the project traffic will affect the V/C rates at the various intersections. This should be accomplished by providing an explanation of vehicle capacity for the cited intersections and how the projected traffic increases affect the capacity of each intersection.

ERS Staff Comment Letter for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill 2000 DEIR Page 10

The analysis for freeway impacts (DEIR, Page 4.4-11) indicates that the project will increase the traffic on the 60 Freeway by 181 vehicles during the morning peak period in the eastbound direction. ERS staff could find no other information in the traffic section to indicate how this information was derived. There appears to be no supporting information to indicate the project related traffic numbers or circulation on the freeways.

Since the DEIR traffic findings for the freeways are based on the number of vehicles during peak periods and traffic directions, the DEIR finding indicates a lack of significant impacts related to project traffic on the freeways (Page 4.4-11) should be supported in the FEIR with information showing the number of project related trips (and how they were derived), by hour, and by direction of freeway traffic. If this information is already available in the DEIR or Appendix C, please list the section(s) and page number(s) in the FEIR.

In the Traffic Section of the DEIR, traffic projections are based on a projected annual growth rate of one percent (DEIR, Page 4.4-9). This rate and the numbers derived from the rate are crucial to the project traffic analysis and the related cumulative analysis. Please indicate, in the FEIR, the source of this projected growth rate estimate. Please explain if this growth estimate factor for traffic is consistent with the growth estimate factor used for the determination of waste capacity needs for the area.

Tables 4.4-7, 4.4-8, 4.4-9, and 4.4-11 in the DEIR are traffic comparison tables for various area intersections with and without project traffic impacts and a table with cumulative impacts. The environmental findings in the traffic section are based at least partially on information in these tables. All of these tables have a notation explaining that the analyses for the Workman Mill Road-Peck Road intersection are based on an assumption that this intersection will be signalized "...in the near future." ERS staff are of the opinion that an environmental finding should not be based on an assumption.

If there is no clear finding in the DEIR that traffic impacts at this particular intersection are less than significant without signalization, in the opinion of ERS staff, the FEIR should require, as a mitigation measure, that the intersection be signalized prior to project implementation.

Cover Soil Stockpile Issues

Pages 1.0-12 and 3.0-11 of the DEIR indicate that 25 MCY (2.5 MCY/year) of cover soil will be needed for the proposed project over the estimated site life (to 2013). Assuming that cover soil is delivered 312 days per year, 2.5 MCY per year of cover soils would amount to an average of 8000 CY/day of cover soils. Pages 3.0-12 and 3.0-13 of the DEIR state that six months to one-years supply (or more) of cover material will be stockpiled on the PHLF site. This will require the stockpiling of 1.25 MCY to 2.5 MCY (or more) of cover material on site for extended periods of time. Title 27 CCR Section 21600 requires that the operator of the landfill supply a plot plan with the size and location of soil stockpiles in the Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI) when stockpiles will be on site for extended periods of time.

11

12

For this project evaluation, the FEIR should indicate the proposed location (or locations), and size (including maximum height) of the cover stockpile (or stockpiles) and indicate proposed methods for dust and erosion controls (i.e., synthetic soil binders, hydromulching, etc.) proposed to minimize dust impacts from the stockpiles. The FEIR should also indicate if the stockpiles were made part of the consideration of aesthetic impacts in the DEIR and if so, should cite section and page numbers.

12

Slope Stability

Please note that the seismic slope stability analysis for the PHLF should be submitted as part of the Joint Technical Document when the applicant applies for the revised SWFP.

13

California Regional Water Quality Control Board –Los Angeles Region Comment Letter

The CIWMB's Closure Branch staff have evaluated the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Los Angeles Region's (RWQCBLA) comment letter to Mr. Dave Snyder of the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County dated September 14, 2001 and concur with the issues identified and the comments provided by the RWQCBLA.

14

MITIGATION REPORTING OR MONITORING PROGRAM (MRMP)

The DEIR proposes numerous mitigation measures in Table 1.0-2 of the DEIR but does not identify agencies responsible for monitoring or enforcement of those mitigation measures, therefore, the Lead Agency should submit a MRMP at the time of local adoption of the FEIR, as required by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21081.6. This MRMP should identify the environmental impacts associated with the proposed project, identify mitigation measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level, identify agencies responsible for ensuring the implementation of the proposed mitigations, and specify a monitoring/tracking mechanism. The MRMP is also required to be made a condition of project approval. Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 also requires that "A public agency shall provide the measures to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures." ERS staff suggests that the FEIR establish enforcement procedures and penalties, as well as develop conflict resolution provisions.

15

The FEIR should also specify that agencies designated for monitoring and enforcement responsibilities for proposed mitigation measures in the MRMP have reviewed the MRMP and agreed that they accept the responsibility and have the authority and means to accomplish the designated enforcement responsibilities.

SUMMARY

ERS staff appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on this DEIR. ERS staff hopes that this comment letter will be useful to the Lead Agency in carrying out their responsibilities in the CEQA process.

ERS Staff Comment Letter for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill 2000 DEIR Page 12

ERS staff request of a written response to this ERS staff comment letter (or a copy of the FEIR) at least 10 days prior to certification of the FEIR in accordance with CEQA Statutes, PRC Section 21092.5(a).

ERS staff requests copies of any subsequent environmental documents including the FEIR, copies of public notices, MRMPs, Notices of Determination and any Statement of Overriding Considerations required for this project. If the FEIR is to be certified during a public hearing, ERS staff request prior notice of this hearing. If the document is to be certified without a public hearing, ERS staff request prior notification of the proposed date of the certification and project approval by the decision-making body.

16

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 362-5645.

Sincerely,

Sue O'Leary for

**William L. Ishmael, Integrated Waste Management Specialist
Environmental Review Section,
Permitting and Inspection Branch
Permitting and Enforcement Division
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

cc: Arturo Aguirre, Director
County of Los Angeles
Department of Health Services
313 N Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Scott Morgan
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812

Sue O'Leary, Supervisor
Permitting and Inspection Branch
Permitting and Enforcement Division
CIWMB

Suzanne Hambleton, Supervisor
Permitting and Inspection Branch, Region 3
Permitting and Enforcement Division
CIWMB

ERS Staff Comment Letter for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill 2000 DEIR Page 13

Bill Marciniak, Integrated Waste Management Specialist
Permitting and Inspection Branch, Region 3
Permitting and Enforcement Division
CIWMB

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

315 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax



July 6, 2001

Solid Waste Management Department
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

RE: SCH# 2000041066 - Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill Draft Environmental Impact Report

Dear To Whom it May Concern:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the above mentioned Draft Environmental Impact Report. The Commission recommends the following be incorporated:

- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
 - A list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation regarding:
 - The project site.
 - The ongoing archeological monitoring program, including evaluation of archaeological resources inadvertently discovered during project activities.
 - Curation of archaeological resources inadvertently discovered during project activities.
- ✓ Provisions for discovery of Native American human remains
 - Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5 (e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery and should be included in all environmental documents.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

CC: State Clearinghouse



California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region



Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

Over 50 Years Serving Coastal Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
Recipient of the 2001 *Environmental Leadership Award* from Keep California Beautiful

Gray Davis
Governor

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone (213) 576-6600 FAX (213) 576-6640 - Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4>

September 14, 2001

Mr. Dave Snyder
Solid Waste Management Department
County Sanitation Districts of
Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Snyder:

REVIEW OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL (FILE NO. 57-220)

Reference is made to your submittal of the "Draft Environmental Impact Report for Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill" (Report) submitted on July 3, 2001. Regional Board staff has completed our review of the Report.

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC) characterize the proposed project as being, in effect, a vertical expansion of existing landfilling operations at the site. The proposed expansion is in areas that predominantly have previously received municipal solid waste or have been graded to develop requisite containment systems for disposal of municipal solid waste. With regard to surface and groundwater quality impacts from the proposed project, the CSDLAC presents a comprehensive summary of environmental control systems design and construction, and ongoing monitoring and reporting programs for the site that will be implemented during the proposed project.

Regional Board staff find that the CSDLAC have presented a thorough treatment of the potential for surface and groundwater quality impacts from the proposed project. Although we concur with the design and monitoring approaches described by the CSDLAC in the Report, final approval for proposed design or monitoring methods can only be made based on specific design elements or monitoring programs as they are developed during the expansion project. As such, we have only the following few substantive comments on the general design and construction or monitoring and reporting programs for the proposed project:

Comment 1:

Under the section titled "Disposal Operations" (page 1.0-11 of the Report), the second paragraph states that "As part of the proposed project, the landfill would continue to accept only non-hazardous solid wastes and inert wastes, Non-hazardous solid waste include dewatered sewage sludge" Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (27 CCR) section 20220 (c) } 1

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[Dewatered Sludge] indicates that "Dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge may be discharged at a Class III landfill under the following conditions, unless DTSC determines that the waste must be managed as hazardous waste:

- (1) the landfill is equipped with a leachate collection and removal system (LCRS);
- (2) the sludge contains at least 20 percent solids (by weight) if primary sludge, or at least 15 percent solids if secondary sludge, mixtures of primary and secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge; and
- (3) a minimum solids-to-liquid ratio of 5:1 by weight shall be maintained to ensure that the codisposal will not exceed the initial moisture-holding capacity of the nonhazardous solid waste. The actual ratio required by the RWQCB shall be based on site-specific conditions."

During the proposed continued disposal operations, the CSDLAC will place waste over the unlined Main Canyon portion of the site. This area is not equipped with a LCRS, thus dewatered sewage sludge shall only be disposed of in the Canyon 9 and Eastern Canyons portions of the landfill.

Comment 2:

27 CCR section 20340 (d) [Leachate Removal and Collection Systems(LCRS); clogging] indicates that "LCRSs shall be designed and operated to function without clogging through the scheduled closure of the Unit and during the post-closure maintenance period. The systems shall be tested at least annually to demonstrate proper operation. The results of the tests shall be compared with earlier tests made under comparable conditions." Because the LCRS for the Eastern Canyons expansion area has already been constructed, the CSDLAC shall certify that the LCRS can accommodate leachate production from the existing and proposed continuing disposal operations in the Eastern Canyons area. Also, the CSDLAC will perform an annual demonstration for proper operation of the LCRS as described in 27 CCR section 20340 (d).

Comment 3:

The CSDLAC indicate on page 1.0-12 (Cover Operations; paragraph 3) of the Report that projected soil needs to complete the proposed project are approximately 25,000,000 cubic yards. This equates to 2,500,000 cubic yards that would need to be imported on a yearly basis during the proposed project from unspecified sources. 27 CCR section 21600 [Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI)] requires that the CSDLAC "Provide a plot plan identifying cover material quantities required from on-site sources, excavation sequence of the site, alternative daily cover if applicable and stockpile locations if stockpiled for a significant amount of time. Identify or describe off-site sources or types of cover materials needed for a five-year duration if not included on plot plan." Responsibility for section 21600 regulations lies with the California Integrated Waste Board. However, Regional Board staff emphasizes that any potential shortage in import soils or alternative daily cover materials during the proposed continuing disposal

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operations shall not be grounds for altered construction operations that imperil surface or groundwater quality.

} 3

Comment 4:

27 CCR section 21090 (b)(1)(a)[Grading Requirements, Prevent Ponding, Erosion, and Run-On] states that "The final drainage plan shall be included as part of the approved final closure plan for the Unit. In spite of differential settlement, the final cover of closed landfills (including waste piles and surface impoundments closed as landfills) shall be designed, graded, and maintained to prevent ponding and to prevent soil erosion due to high run-off velocities. Except as provided in &(b)(1)(B), all portions of the final cover shall have a slope of at least three percent." The CSDLAC propose a final fill plan (Exhibit 1.0-6 of the Report) with a top deck "designed to slope a minimum of 2-3% to facilitate drainage" (page 3.0-21; Surface Water Drainage System, paragraph 3 of the Report). Regional Board staff are concerned that grades of 2-3% are not sufficient to promote adequate drainage given the extreme thickness of proposed refuse fill at the Puente Hills Landfill and the high potential for landfill settlement. A refuse settlement analysis shall be completed by the CSDLAC as part of the Final Closure Plan for the site that supports the design of final fill slopes.

} 4

Comment 5:

Regional Board staff are concerned with the design and effectiveness of intermediate cover to limit infiltration into refuse at the site. This issue has not previously been raised by this Regional Board with the CSDLAC but is timely given the potential for closure of the site if the CSDLAC are not successful in gaining regulatory approval for the proposed project.

Throughout the document the CSDLAC make reference to "final" slopes that will result from typical landfilling operations. For example, on page 3.6-26 (Visual Access Control Measures) of the Report the CSDLAC discuss the use of earthen berms to minimize potential visual and noise impacts. The Report indicates that these "10-20 foot high berms become part of the final front face of the landfill" and "The final front face berms are landscaped as soon as practical after completion". 27 CCR section 20164 defines **Final Cover** at a municipal waste landfill as "cover material that represents the permanently exposed final surface of a fill" and **Intermediate Cover** as "cover material placed on all fill surfaces where additional cells are not to be constructed for 180 days or more to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, scavenging, and drainage. Intermediate cover does not include final cover as defined in this section." By these definitions references made by the CSDLAC to final cover in the Report are more accurately represented by intermediate cover as defined in 27 CCR. Although Item No. 5 of mitigation measure 4.7-8 (Table 1.0-2 of the Report) indicates that existing operation and control systems that would be continued as part of the proposed project by the CSDLAC includes "the installation and maintenance of a low permeability, engineered final cover to control infiltration", no such final cover exists at the Puente Hills Landfill. The only existing final cover at the Puente Hills Landfill occurs in the lower Main Canyon and Canyon 9 areas and consists of intermediate cover (as described above) that was approved by this Regional Board as an alternative equivalent to a

} 5

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low permeability engineered prescriptive final cover per section 2581 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulation (now section 21090(a) of 27 CCR). The CSDLAC is also currently undergoing a similar evaluation, for consideration by this Regional Board as an approved alternative final cover, of completed intermediate cover in the portion of the Main Canyon and Canyon 9 areas that have not previously been approved as final cover.

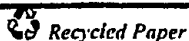
Because of the scale of operations at the Puente Hills Landfill, the period of time between the completion of the majority of intermediate cover in an area and its evaluation as an equivalent final cover can exceed 10 years. Because of the CSCLAC practice of installing landscaping as soon as practical after completion of the intermediate cover, including irrigated vegetative cover systems, there is the potential for significant infiltration through the intermediate cover into refuse during this interim period. Accordingly, 27 CCR does not contain any design requirements for intermediate cover because of the presumption that a final cover will be constructed over the intermediate cover in a timely fashion. This lack of design procedures at Puente Hills Landfill to evaluate potential infiltration is evidenced by the vegetative cover slopes in the Main Canyon area that are developed to resemble a "forest" with the primary plant mix consisting of ornamental, non-native plants that require significant irrigation, while the vegetative cover slopes in the Eastern Canyons Expansion area are planted with a mix of native plants that are designed to satisfy the aesthetic constraints of the homeowners in adjacent Hacienda Heights or to develop oak woodland or coastal sage scrub habitat that will provide suitable forage and cover for native wildlife. Evidence for potential impacts to groundwater quality include the need for the CSCLAC to redesign gas extraction wells at the landfill because they are flooded with water that "*could come from various sources including rain water or irrigation water*" and the existing Corrective Action Program in the Main Canyon area of the site where landfill impacts to groundwater quality require on-going mitigation.

As part of the development of the Puente Hills Landfill during the proposed expansion project, this Regional Board will require the development of design, construction, and construction quality assurance programs (CQA) for intermediate cover installation, as described above. In areas of existing intermediate cover, the CSDLAC shall evaluate the ability of the existing intermediate cover system to impede flux of surface water into refuse. The proposed evaluation program shall include the following methodologies:

1. Characterization of the interim/final cover materials;
2. Modeling of surface water flow (saturated or unsaturated) through the cover materials based on natural precipitation and the proposed irrigation schedule at the site;
3. An evaluation of the ability of the proposed vegetative cover to limit surface water infiltration through evapotranspiration;

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Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

- 4. An assessment of instrumentation and monitoring methods available to directly measure surface water flux through the cover system. The instrumentation and monitoring methods shall be fully capable of directly measuring flux through the cover as well as monitoring of soil moisture trends at discrete intervals through the cover and shall be automated, to the degree possible, to assure a continuous and complete record of surface water infiltration at the site. The assessment shall include a strategy for monitoring in areas with differing side-slope gradients, and vegetation palettes, as well as the potential impact from an applied irrigation. The instrumentation and monitoring shall be capable of monitoring over a time period from the initial planting of the vegetative cover to the development of a mature vegetative cover, i.e. the monitoring shall span a period of time until the vegetative cover is fully established and fully capable of limiting surface water infiltration through evapotranspiration.

} 5

In lieu of the expanded design, construction, and construction CQA elements for the future intermediate cover, the CSDLAC can complete an evaluation program within 180 days of construction that includes the study methodologies described above.

Should you have any questions, please contact Enrique Casas at (213) 576-6724.

Rodney H. Nelson

Rodney H. Nelson
 Senior Engineering Geologist
 Landfills Unit

cc: Joe Mello, State Water Resources Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

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Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.



Ms. Effie M. Camp
1942 Kellerton DR
Hacienda Hgts CA 91745-3820

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Cal Teck could take care of the problem.
If you would let them. They can do anything.

Please don't make a Mt of trash for our
background.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name

Kari Canter
16142 Villa Flores
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Now, that we have heard about
the possibility of germ warfare
from our enemies we ought
to address it here in HAC Agts
The dump (Puente Hills Landfill) &
The Truckee en route to it
are filling our air w/ junk
(pesticides, etc). Move the
landfill away from people
especially our children.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Kari Canter
Signature

Print Name Kari Canter

Emma Cappuccio
14403 Autumn Moon Drive
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- 1. Please explain why the county needed 30 years to arrange another method of trash elimination. } 1
- 2. I am in direct path of the foul odor as well as the dust and movement of the earth is concerned. Is there a solution? } 2
- 3. I understand that the danger of a fire is very prevalent because of the methadone gas produced. True? } 3
- 4. Why are 86 counties using the La Puente dumpsite? Shouldn't this be arranged in another way? } 4
- 5. Mr, Stahl, will you be present at the meeting on Thursday, September 27, 2001? } 5

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Emma Cappuccio
Signature

Print Name EMMA CAPPuccio

Louis A Cappuccio
14403 Autumn Moon Drive
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

September 25, 2001

James F. Stahl
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, California 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl:

After attending the La Puente Landfill EIR hearing on September 19, orchestrated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District, Bob Avila and his staff. Disclosing the current environmental findings surrounding the present and future impact upon the adjacent communities or inhabitants within the affected proximity to the La Puente landfill. While not addressing any of the past years concerns the E.I.R. report disclosure gave erroneous reasons in support of the landfill all revolving around the needed use of a disposal site. Regardless any negative affects.

} 1

The Sanitation speakers who addressed the environmental Impact report of the La Puente Landfill project were not in a position to answer questions in open forum as they cowered in the face of opposition from local residents. The hearing was one that told positions of what will be regardless the nature of opposing sentiment felt by the community. Even as some of the residents made positions in contest to any renewed landfill extension based on opposing known facts disclosed through independent sources which have been in question for several years by the affected residents pertaining to engineering problems, Leach line problems, Heath problems. The Los Angeles Unified Sanitation committee did not address any of these said positions brought up by local residents.

} 2

} 3

When I attended the hearing, it was make known to me that it was a hearing for public review were the residents could expose their personal positions and concerns regarding this landfill. The residents and State Senator Gloria Romero appealed to the said committee about legitimate hazardous concerns involving the landfill. Moreover, as of yet the public has still not received any reply by the landfill representatives yet the public address closes on the 27th of September. How convenient for the Los Angeles County representatives who were able to sweep this issue under the rug while the timetable of county review ticks away in favor of continued perpetuating public manipulation.

} 4

Closing down the voices of the unincorporated public, in lieu of its counter partner Government Bureaucratic authoritative abuse the legal loophole. Yep, that is the current description of democracy in California does not tell them what they do not need to know, just get it done. Sixty days of public review for another ten years of use why not keep it quite. Not too much exposure or we will lose it and have to will have to work harder. The truth behind this project is its design was to be a ten to twenty year or more project. the so called extensions which their have been many are just dog and pony shows. To give the impression that elected officials would act on behave of the all the public good, not just some. Rather a place to dump trash.

} 5

The facts are the la Puente landfill in the past has been driven by economic gains yes economic gain there's quite a bit of money in trash especially now that it is transcending into an more increasing income generating plant. By implementing, a new recycling division for this new extension will increase the hours of operation and revenue. The major concern in generating more bio hazardous arsenic and methane gas contamination. Along with the other pending noncompliance is already in

} 6

September 25, 2001

Page 2

question by the community. As the communities propagate, and cities become more dense, the increasing need for more efficient trash disposal is needed with less environmental impact. So, why exceed an already hazardous situation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Louis A. Cappuccio". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Louis Cappuccio

cc: Gloria Molina, Supervisor, First District
Gloria Romero, Senator
Michael D. Antonovich, Supervisor, Fifth District
Don Knabe, Supervisor, Fourth District
Zev Yaroslavsky, Supervisor, Third District
Yvonne Brathwait Burke, Supervisor, Second District

Angie Cardenas
2685 Amelgado Dr
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- ① What happened to the trash by rail proposed by your district many years ago } 1
- 2. What about leaked contaminants into ground water - where are assurances - outside agency investigation } 2
- 3. What about the ruination of 3 scenic canyons above H.H. } 3
- 4. What about all the odor complaints + loss of property values around vicinity } 4
- 5. What about the sewer line out into H.H } 5
- 6. Additional vehicle trips per day for recycling plant. } 6

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Angie Cardenas
Signature

Print Name Angie Cardenas

Armando Y. Castro
14505 Cabrinda dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

My concerns are that the liner isn't intact and this refuse is leaking into our soil and water supply. The dust and odors have become unbearable to live with. The dust we now have has multiplied incredibly. My mother is handicapped, paralyzed in a wheelchair, and breathes through a trachea in her throat. The last couple of years has caused infection, repeatedly from bacteria brought by dust. Maintaining her health has been a difficult task for me, due to the changes in our area. It is impossible to bring her outside without jeopardizing her health. The longevity of a healthy life for her seems dim to changes brought by this expanding dump.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name

Armando Y. Castro
Marylouise Castro

Claudia & Javier Caudillo
74525 Springwater st
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

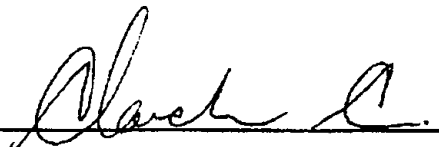
We do not need written response to
~~these~~^{our} concern we just want
the puente hills landfill out of
Hacienda Heights

} 1

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature



Print Name

Claudia Caudillo

September 21, 2001

P.O. Box 5762
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl,
General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

As the District is planning to expand the landfill for the third time. I have a few concerns as follows.

1. Is there any data about other regional capacity? } 1
2. What is ground water problem as disclosed in HHIA vs. 1992 EIR? } 2
3. Is there any other study of other alternatives? Particularly in medium and long term, from different perspectives. } 3
4. How many of total District employees live nearby the dump? } 4

Could you provide a written response to these concerns with factual data please. Would you agree living in Hacienda Height with dump has special considerations. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Bill Chen 9/22
Bill Chen



Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts
 Post Office Box 4998
 Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

It is enough for our community for 30 years before, we wash our cars for every two weeks but now, we have to wash our car in three or four days, the dust cover all the doors and windows, no fresh air at all, it is bothering every minutes.

We know, this landfill is benefiting for all the city of Los Angeles County, but we are the only city suffering the pain, the pain is much more than the benefits, everybody has equal right to enjoy the life quality, not pull all the dust, dirty air to few thousands people living this area. It is not fair!

I repeat, we, my whole family say "no" to extend any one years, one day!

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely,

Signature

Desun Chen

Print Name



Desun Chen
 1140 Folkstone Ave.
 Hacienda Hgts, CA 91745

14441 LANGMILL DR.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

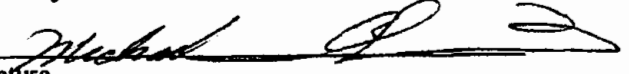
Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

You ignores health impacts from toxic, carcinogenic gases escaping into } 1
 our neighborhoods. You also ignores ground water problems disclosed during } 2
 HHA's challenges to the 1992 CAR. You also ignore the fact that } 3
 enough regional capacity existed to make expansion unnecessary } 4
 to do nothing to address the existing problems. Now you want to
 make so more problems for our neighborhoods. We will not tolerate it.
 Stop the dump expansion plan now.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name Michael Chi

16551 ECHO HILL WAY
/_____
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

NEITHER NEAR MY NEIGHBORHOOD

NOR NEAR YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD....

} 1

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely



Signature

Print Name

PETE CHINN

Sept. 21, 2001

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I am particularly concerned about the impact the dump has on traffic on the Pomona Freeway. The freeway seems to be impacted even during non-rush hours and the dump truck traffic is a major factor.


It's time we pursued other ways of disposing of the trash - such as transporting by rail to the desert.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Ronald Chong
Signature

Print Name Ronald Chong

 Ronald A. Chong
17063 Wedgeworth Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
Public Health**

MARK FINUCANE
Director of Health Services

JONATHAN E. FIELDING, M.D., M.P.H.
Director of Public Health and Health Officer

Environmental Health

Bureau of Environmental Protection

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

2525 Corporate Place, Suite 150
Monterey Park, California 91754
TEL (323) 881-4151 • FAX (323) 269-4327

www.lapublichealth.org/eh



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Third District

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Fourth District

Michael D. Antonovich
Fifth District

September 26, 2001

Mr. Dave Snyder
Solid Waste Management Program
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Rd.
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Report, Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill

Dear Mr. Snyder:

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services Solid Waste Management Program has reviewed the subject document. The EIR adequately addresses all CEQA issues that fall within our department's jurisdictional responsibilities. We have no specific comments at this time. Please provide us with a copy of the final EIR when it becomes available. } 1

Very truly yours,

Don Stockenberg
EHS III



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
Public Health**

FRED LEAF
Acting Director of Health Services

JONATHAN E. FIELDING, M.D., M.P.H.
Director of Public Health and Health Officer

Environmental Health
ARTURO AGUIRRE, Director

Bureau of Environmental Protection

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Third District

Don Knabe
Fourth District

Michael D. Antonovich
Fifth District

September 27, 2001

Ms. Grace R. Chan, Planning and Permitting Section Head
Solid Waste Management Department
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Ms. Chan:

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL, SWFP No. 19-AA-0053**

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Solid Waste Management Program (Local Enforcement Agency) has completed a review of the subject document. The DEIR satisfactorily addresses the concerns of this agency.

We do have a comment about the CEQA process that may or may not be the concern of the County Sanitation Districts, acting as the Lead Agency for CEQA:

Table 1.0-2, Summary of Potential Significant Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Determination of Significance. This Table does not indicate the designated agencies for monitoring and/or reporting for each mitigation measure. Pursuant to PRC 21081.6, a public agency making the findings required by paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 21081 shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program when the FEIR is adopted. We realize that the Sanitation District No. 2 is not the public agency that will adopt the FEIR, however, it would have been helpful to know which mitigation measures the LEA would be required to monitor and/or report. Then we would have been able to comment as to

1

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT REVIEW NOTICE

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

Current Date: 7/2/01

Name/Title GRACE CHAN, PLANNING & PERMITTING SECTION Head (562) 699-7411
Organization LAPD SANITATION DISTRICTS/SOLID WASTE MGMT. DEPT.
Address 1955 WHEKMAN MILL ROAD/P.O. BOX 4998 *
City Whittier State CA Zip 90601-1400/90607-4998*

We received the following environmental document on 7/2/01

Document Title: DRAFT - CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL (VOL. I)
SP# 2000041066 - Whittier
REF: FIR # 1183/2001

We are either unable to respond at this time or our response will be delayed due to one or more of the following reasons:

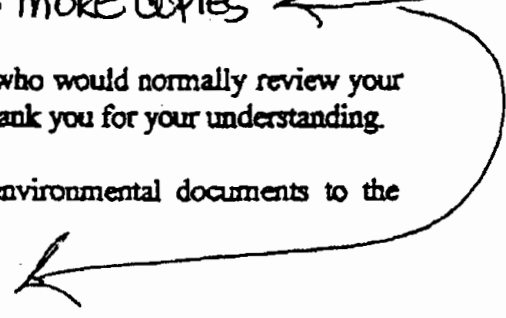
The above document was not received in time to develop a response by the requested date of _____ We will respond as soon as we can.

We did not receive the required number of copies. Three Divisions within the Fire Department concurrently review and draft responses to environmental documents. Three copies of environmental documents are needed to ensure a timely response (they must be received at the same time, please send them together). Please send two more copies

Our response has been delayed by a major emergency. The staff who would normally review your document are or have been assigned to major emergencies. Thank you for your understanding.

The document was improperly addressed. Please send future environmental documents to the address shown below:

County of Los Angeles Fire Department
Forestry Division, Rm. 123
5823 Rickenbacher Road
Commerce, CA 90040



The County is the lead agency for this project. An EIR deposit fee of \$1,000 must be deposited with our Financial Management Division prior to the release of our response.

Should you have any questions regarding this memo, please call us at (323) 890-4330.



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90063-3294

(323) 890-4330

P. MICHAEL FREEMAN
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

August 16, 2001

Grace Chan, Section Head
Planning and Permits Section
LACO Sanitation Districts/Solid Waste Mgmt. Dept.
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601-1400

Dear Ms. Chan:

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, "DRAFT" – CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL, AVOCADO HEIGHTS, VOLUME I, STATE CLEARING HOUSE #2000041066, "CITY OF WHITTIER" – (EIR #1183/2001)

The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill has been reviewed by the Planning, Land Development, and Forestry Divisions of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comments:

PLANNING SECTION:

The description of existing conditions under the Fire and Emergency Medical Services heading, Page 4.12-2, contains inaccuracies. The reference to Fire Station 43 is a typographical error; the station located at 140 South Second Avenue is Fire Station 87. Fire Station 87 has four firefighters on duty every day. The staffing is not approximate and does not vary. The correct location, equipment, and staffing of fire stations in the vicinity of the project are provided in our August 28, 2000, letter (enclosed). Also, Fire Station 87 is missing from the map in Exhibit 4.12-1, although it is mentioned in the text. } 1

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT –GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

The projected use of the proposed development may necessitate multiple ingress/egress access for the circulation of traffic, and emergency response issues. The Department may condition future development to provide additional means of access. The development of this project must comply with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows and hydrants. } 2

This property is located within the area described by the Forester and Fire Warden as a Fire Zone 4, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). All applicable fire code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire hydrants, fire flows, brush clearance and fuel modification plans, must be met.

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| AGOURA HILLS | BRADBURY | CUDAHY | HAWTHORNE | LA MIRADA | MALIBU | POMONA | SIGNAL HILL |
| ARTESIA | CALABASAS | DIAMOND BAR | HIDDEN HILLS | LA PUENTE | MAYWOOD | RANCHO PALOS VERDES | SOUTH EL MONTE |
| AZUSA | CARSON | DUARTE | HUNTINGTON PARK | LAKEWOOD | NORWALK | ROLLING HILLS | SOUTH GATE |
| BALDWIN PARK | CERRITOS | EL MONTE | INDUSTRY | LANCASTER | PALMDALE | ROLLING HILLS ESTATES | TEMPLE CITY |
| BELL | CLAREMONT | GARDENA | INGLEWOOD | LAWNDALE | PALOS VERDES ESTATES | ROSEMEAD | WALNUT |
| BELL GARDENS | COMMERCE | GLENDORA | IRWINDALE | LOMITA | PARAMOUNT | SAN DIMAS | WEST HOLLYWOOD |

Specific fire and life safety requirements for the construction phase will be addressed at the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and building, fire safety plan check. There may be additional fire and life safety requirements during this time.

Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department apparatus by way of access roadways, with an all weather surface of not less than the prescribed width, unobstructed, clear-to-sky. The roadway shall be extended to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building. Provide all weather access to all areas of operation during inclement weather. } 3

When a bridge is required, to be used as part of a fire access road, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized standards and designed for a live load sufficient to carry a minimum of 75,000 pounds. } 4

The maximum allowable grade shall not exceed 15% except where the topography makes it impractical to keep within such grade, and then an absolute maximum of 20% will be allowed for up to 150 feet in distance. The average maximum allowed grade, including topography difficulties, shall be no more than 17%. Grade breaks shall not exceed 10% in 10 feet. } 5

COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL OCCUPANCIES:

Development may require fire flows up to 5,000 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure for up to a five-hour duration. Final fire flows will be based on the size of the buildings, their relationship to other structures, property lines, and types of construction used. Fire hydrant spacing shall be 300 feet and shall meet the following requirements:

1. No portion of a building shall exceed 400 feet via vehicular access from a properly spaced public fire hydrant.
2. Additional hydrants will be required if hydrant spacing exceeds specified distances.
3. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided at the end of a cul-de-sac.
4. Provide adequate water for firefighting purposes to all operational areas, at all times. The water system shall have appropriate fittings for Fire Department connection.
5. Fire hydrant locations for open areas during continued use period shall be determined with the CUP application.
6. Fire hydrant locations for open areas for closure and post closure activities will be determined at the appropriate time.

} 6

Turning radii shall not be less than 42 feet. This measurement shall be determined at the centerline of the road. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided for all driveways exceeding 150 feet in length and at the end of all cul-de-sacs. All on-site driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet, clear-to-sky. The on-site driveway is to be within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of any building. Driveway width for commercial or industrial developments shall be increased when any of the following conditions will exist:

1. Provide 28 feet in width, when a building has three or more stories, or is more than 35 feet in height, above access level. Also, for using fire truck ladders, the centerline of the access roadway shall be located parallel to, and within 30 feet of the exterior wall on one (unobstructed) side of the proposed structure.
2. Provide 34 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on one side of the access roadway/driveway. Preference is that such parking is not adjacent to the structure.
3. Provide 42 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on each side of the access roadway/driveway.
4. "Fire Lanes" are any ingress/egress, roadway/driveway with paving less than 34 feet in width, and will be clear-to-sky. All "Fire Lanes" will be depicted on the final map.
5. For streets or driveways with parking restrictions: The entrance to the street/driveway and intermittent spacing distances of 150 feet shall be posted with Fire Department approved signs stating "NO PARKING - FIRE LANE" in three inch high letters. Driveway labeling is necessary to ensure access for Fire Department use.

LIMITED ACCESS DEVICES (GATES ETC.):

1. Any single gate used for ingress and egress shall be a minimum of 26 feet in width, clear-to-sky.
2. Any gate used for a single direction of travel, used in conjunction with another gate, used for travel in the opposite direction, (split gates) shall have a minimum width of 20 feet each, clear-to-sky.
3. Gates and/or control devices shall be positioned a minimum of 50 feet from a public right-of-way, and shall be provided with a turnaround having a minimum of 32 feet of turning radius. If an intercom system is used, the 50 feet shall be measured from the right-of-way to the intercom control device.
4. All limited access devices shall be of a type approved by the Fire Department.
5. Gate plans shall be submitted to the Fire Department, prior to installation. These plans shall show all locations, widths and details of the proposed gates.

Grace Chan, Section Head
August 16, 2001
Page 4

TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES:

All proposals for traffic calming measures (speed humps/bumps, traffic circles, roundabouts, etc.) shall be submitted to the Fire Department for review, prior to implementation. } 9

Should any questions arise regarding design and construction, and/or water and access, please contact Inspector Mike McHargue at (323) 890-4243 (E-mail: mmchargu@lacofd.org).

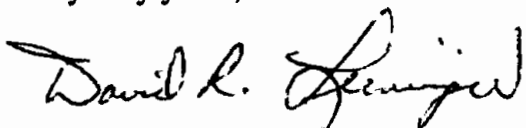
FORESTRY DIVISION – OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or Fire Zone 4, archeological and cultural resources and the County Oak Tree Ordinance.

A fuel management/modification and fire hazard reduction plan should be developed and implemented prior to construction. } 10

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,



DAVID R. LEININGER, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION BUREAU

DRL:lc

Enclosure

CHARLES & ATHENA CORN
3438 AVOCADO HILL WAY
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

30 yrs is enough to penalize all the people located near this dump. Certainly there are more suitable locations that would not impact the locality as this dump does. Common sense is a necessary ingredient when planning facilities of this type.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Charles Corn

Signature

Print Name

CHARLES CORN

William E. Cummings
14514 LANGHILL DRIVE
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

WE AS A COMMUNITY DO NOT WANT OR NEED THIS, I
DO NOT WANT THIS, AND I AM SURE IF YOU LIVED HERE, YOU
WOULD NOT WANT THIS.

PLEASE RECONSIDER YOUR OPTIONS BEFORE MORE
DAMAGE IS DONE.

THANK YOU —

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

William E. Cummings
Signature

Print Name William E. Cummings

CAROLE J DAVIS
15924 DEL PRADO DRIVE
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

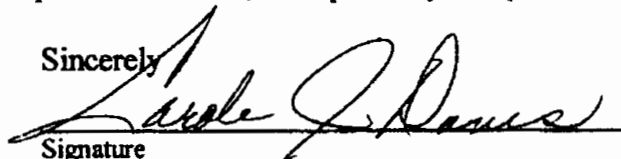
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- 1. DESTROYED 3 SCENIC CANYONS ABOVE HACIENDA HTS } 1
- 2. THERE HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 400 ODOR COMPLAINTS } 2
- 3. WILL SPREAD LAYERS OF DUST ON NEARBY HOMES } 3
- 4. WILL LEAK CONTAMINANTS INTO GROUND WATER } 4
- 5. WILL ADD MORE TRUCKS ON OUR FREEWAYS } 5
- 6. POSSIBLE HEALTH IMPACTS FROM TOXIC GASES } 6

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name CAROLE J. DAVIS

Molicee Davis
14444 Orange Grove Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

we have had this landfill in our
hills for all these years and it needs
to be stopped, not expanded! The } 1
trash should be taken by train to the
desert so it isn't right here contaminating
our water, affecting our property value
negatively, ruining our hills, causing } 2
more and more traffic problems, poss-
ibly causing illnesses, and much, much
more. We should not have to have
all the surrounding cities bringing
their garbage to our back yard any
longer! Please don't continue and } 3
build us a 100 or 70 story high moun-
tain of garbage right here by us! It } 4
isn't fair to us and our community and
it is very unhealthy for us. Thank you.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Molicee Davis
Signature

Print Name Molicee Davis

Maria de Jesus Reynoso II
2516 Glenstone Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

1. We are worried about our proximate water tables that run close & about the 605 Hwy. We can't risk ~~their~~ being polluted.

2. We are worried about Palm Ave. School & Los Robles Academy & Orange Grove Middle School. I work in City of Commerce where contaminants from factories are rampant. But the City makes them respond way better than the responses we get from this Sanitation District. It will always be inexcusable to expose children/students to unnecessary/preventable dangers.
You really need to "think again".

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Maria de Jesus Reynoso II
Signature

Print Name Maria de Jesus Reynoso II

Mr & Mrs Richard Dikeman
1109 Finegrove Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

How can you possibly be thinking of expanding the Puente Hills Dump? You've ignored existing problems, i.e., ground water problems, odors and dust emissions from landfill activities, property values impacts, traffic problems, but most importantly, health impacts from toxic, carcinogenic gases escaping into our neighbors.

To close our eyes to this third expansion is to sign our own death warrants.

We love and care about the City. We would like to see our children and grand children grow up in a safe environment.

There are enough wars in this Country where people will die, let's not make Hacienda Heights a "War Zone".

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Richard J. Dikeman
Signature
Print Name Richard J. Dikeman

JAMES H. EMERY ^(VBL) ENTERTAINMENT ^(F.M.)
15491 LOS ANGELES DR
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- ① LEAKING GROUND WATER CONTAMINANTS FROM LANDFILL } 1
- ② DECREASED PROPERTY VALUES } 2
- ③ HEAVY TRAFFIC CAUSED BY TRUCKS TO AND FROM DUMPSITE } 3
- ④ DUST + DIRT CAUSED BY DUMP } 4
- ⑤ PERIODIC ODORS AT THIS DISTANCE - IT MUST BE AWFUL CLOSE TO THE DUMP. } 5
- ⑥ DESTRUCTION OF NATURAL SCENIC BEAUTY OF HILLS } 6

STOP THE EXPANSION!

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name

JAMES H. EMERY

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

VERY STRONG ODOR. } 1

TOO MANY INSECTS & SMALL ANIMALS (CATS AND OTHERS) } 2

GETTING THE VALUE OF MY PROPERTY LOWER & LOWER. } 3

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely



Signature

Print Name

JACOBO V. ESPINOSA

14444 FRANKTON AVE

HACIENDA HTS CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation District
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

September 26, 2001

Mr. Stahl,

We have lived near the Puente Hill on Los Robles Ave. since 1961, a total of 41 years. In the last 25 to 30 years, we wish we had never heard of the Puente Hills Landfill. During these years The Hacienda Heights Improvement Association has tried to negotiate with The County Sanitation District about the Landfill problems, but apparently the leaders have blinders on and a strong mind-set.

Because Hacienda Heights is NOT a city, but an unincorporated area in The County of Los Angeles, it appears no one want to hear from us. Cities that are located far from the dump have no problems with the location of the Landfill in regards of having a dump in their own backyards. They would have NO stink; we're sorry aromas, especially when the natural sea breezes come from the South and West, the excessive trash trucks traffic, the NOISE and DIRT from the landfill for those who live next to the Dump. Furthermore, Those cities continue to give The County Sanitation District approval of their operation, while Hacienda Heights continues with the above plight. If any one of those other cities were to be located within a mile or two, their reaction would be quite different.

} 1
} 2

If, the so-called "State of the Art" Engineering on this dump fails, the whole San Gabriel Valley Water Table would be jeopardized and would be contaminated. This contamination could not be reversed.

} 3

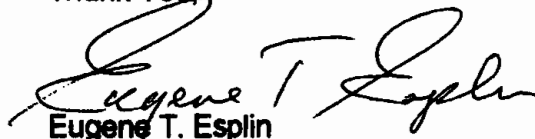
I DO NOT think The County Sanitation District has had open mind in regards to Hacienda Heights PROBLEMS. What they have had is a mind-set to continue their original plans to keep expanding their DUMP regardless of the public disapproval.

} 4

Remember, alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill MUST be considered, before we regret some of The County Sanitation Engineering decisions.

} 5

Thank You


Eugene T. Esplin



Mary Esplin
15021 Los Robles Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Cc: State Senator Gloria Romero

George & Sheila Fedderke
14425 Los Robles
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

We live at 14425 Los Robles Ave in Hacienda Heights, Ca. We purchased our home in 12-99 at this time we were told that the landfill would be closing in 2003.

Now they want a 10 year extension plus longer operating hours. We feel this would have a high impact on our lives as it would continue to bring large amounts of dust and odors to our home as recently as 9-7-01 and 9-13-01 we had to complain about the odors coming from the landfill so this shows that they do not have this under control. We also feel this will have a great affect on our property value. In addition they would continue changing the natural beauty of the hills in our neighborhood.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

George & Sheila Fedderke
Signature

Print Name George AND Sheila Fedderke

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Frank V Ferrini
Address 1639 S. 9th Ave
E-mail FERRINI@HOME.COM Phone 626-3699621
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

I would like to know why I can hear the earth moves from my backyard early in the mornings? During the summer I need to close my windows so the noise does not wake my up. What can you do to keep the noise down so not to disturb me?

September 27, 2001

Solid Waste Management Department
Sanitation District of Los Angeles County
PO Box 4996
Whittier, CA 90607

Dear Management Team:

I wish to submit concerns that my family has regarding the expansion of Puente Hills Landfill. It is our opinion that the Sanitation District's stated goal that having the first train in place prior to the time there is a shortfall is **seriously flawed and indicates the lack of concern for the people of Hacienda Heights**. It is clear that when the San Gabriel Assn. of Cities gave the Sanitation District sole leadership responsibility, the community of Hacienda Heights' fate was to continue to be the recipient of all the refuse that the cities are **not**, and have not been willing to accept. **The goal of the District should be to start a partial shipment of waste and continue on a schedule that will leave only a portion of those materials which must be land filled left in the Puente Hills operation. The landfill must close in 2013, with no exceptions, and hopefully be functioning in a reduced capacity away from the residential areas in its final years of operations. This community has no faith that there is real attempt to implement waste by rail. There is a great deal of emphasis in filling Puente Hills to capacity when the decision could be made to close it when an appropriate method has been utilized.**

If this type of gradual transition impacts upon the financial aspects of the landfill operation, then tipping fees should be increased to meet the need instead of subsidizing the rates to remain a magnet for all communities as far away as Santa Monica.

Cities are quite willing to see an **unincorporated area** be the dumping grounds for their trash at **subsidized, low** prices so they can continue to keep trash rates low. The proof of that is the resistance of the city of Walnut regarding siting a MURF even **near** Walnut when Industry tried to do so. Also, note that few cities have stepped forward to site transfer stations. There is little concern for the residents who have been forced to live with landfill related issues for many, many years. Hacienda Heights needs relief from the burden of providing land filling capacity. **It is time to start moving it out!**

Clearly, the District and also the County government has failed in their leadership abilities to get waste by rail up and running in time to prevent this expansion because they had **no motivation** to do so. It is well known that in 1992 the groundwork was laid for the proposed expansion - despite the fact that the coal train to Utah gave opportunities to take refuse back on what would be empty trains. The reason given is that it was an environmental issue but that train is going to pollute ..empty **or** full of trash! Senator Romero said that her office was advised that 3000 tons per day of Los Angeles County was possible at El Sobrante Landfill. Additionally, Orange County has offered to accept trash to improve their budgets due to serious financial concerns. It should be known **to the public** that there are remote landfills **not involved** in litigation which would

be available to start a partial shipment of waste by rail. The EIR uses only those remote sites in litigation as reasons for the lack of progress and it is being used to justify this expansion. Even a **partial** waste by rail solution has not been actively pursued, and will not be, unless there is no other place to put the trash. The District could provide leadership. It is often noted that the Puente Hills Landfill is a model for the nation and it could also be a leader in more progressive ways to deal with trash. Burying it near residential areas with aquifers serving millions (and with confirmed leakage) of people is risky.

} 6
} 7

Although CEQA states that **cost** must not be considered a factor, the prime reason given for need to expand is that it will level the cost by spreading it out over the 10 years and keep trash rates down. It does not appear the community of Hacienda Heights and their residents' concerns matter, and it is clear that Hacienda Heights does not want to continue to subsidize the cities while their quality of life deteriorates by the week, month and year. In my family's opinion, the cost of waste by rail is being reported much higher than what will actually shake out to be the true cost.

} 8
} 9

Going back to the comments about failed county leadership perhaps it would be well to give an example. In the late 80's, I sent Pete Schabarum a tape of a MURF operating in Germany. The Supervisor's office gives a couple of weeks for the departments to respond, in this case Public Works. A response was never received for the expenditure of time and money though we thought it was an example of a better way to reduce the waste stream. It has proven to be an excellent way of reducing the volume needing to go to landfills. This is an example of agencies sitting on a good idea until finally a private industry develops one (Athens). It is my understanding that Athens Disposal did not get much cooperation in terms of funding from the cities. Now, in the 2000's, except for the addition of a new piece of equipment to sort out stones, etc., this tape (still available as proof of accuracy) is nearly an exact replica for the current MURF now operated on Valley by Athens Disposal. It could probably be found in the bowels of public works. It was a tape done by Dr. Connett on material recovery facilities.

} 10

Because of this and other reasons, my family believes that the county, too, has failed to provide leadership in considering new and better ways to deal with the waste stream. It has been **too little, too late**. There is enough blame to go around in this situation. Had the county **urged** implementation of this high tech approach, **at that time**, in cooperation with the Sanitation District, the waste disposal might have been very different for Hacienda Heights and the county. Hacienda Heights has borne the burden too long. It is time to give HH relief. This could be done by implementing a waste by rail program by depositing a smaller number of tons, each year, on a downward scale, shortly after this CUP expires, until the bulk of the waste stream is being diverted to remote areas. This landfill should be turned back into open space or parkland as soon as possible. That land was listed as "open space" in the County general plan until the landfill expansion was proposed and then the Regional Planning said it was "inadvertently" called open space.

} 11
} 12

There does not appear to be room for any negotiation in this process. If the Sanitation District

had come forward with a reduction of the MURF assisted waste stream on a yearly basis and promised to examine the needs **at the five year mark**, it may have resulted in a condition that the community could live with instead of tremendous outcry of distress now heard at public meetings. In short, the community of Hacienda Heights sees no honest effort to consider their problems associated with the proximity to the landfill. Simply put, they no longer have faith in the fairness of the process. This is far beyond the “not in my backyard” mentality.

Regarding the EIR, please respond to the following comments:

Does the District support the position that all materials should be put through a material recovery facility before it is accepted in the Landfill?

} 13

Is it possible to configure the expanded portion to more closely resemble hills with some topographical variation instead of the solid wall of trash as seen along the Pomona Freeway (Operating Industries)? We note that the only issue in the entire EIR that has not been deemed “insignificant impacts” is the **visual** appearance of the mountain of garbage. Granted it is hard to mitigate a 60 story building height. A less offensive configuration to allow some level of natural terrain should be a prime consideration.

} 14

REF: 4-7-19 stated that the petition by the Hacienda Heights residents to the State Board was “**without technical merit.**” Although it is later explained in terms of what was **required** of the District, this statement is **misleading**. If the petition had, in fact, no technical merit why did the Regional Board start a series of corrective actions? Residents paid their own way to testify before the State Board. Upper District representatives and those from HHIA presented information and requested that the State Board take charge of the water problems or remand it back to the Regional Board for better enforcement. **The State Board ruled on some issues and sent it back to the Regional Board.** The result was “ the revised EMP which called for complete characterization of the nature and extent of the landfill effect on groundwater downgradient of the main canyon area.” A CAP (**corrective action program**) was required. It appears to us that it has been necessary for this community to insist the Regional Board function in the way it was set up to do. **Barriers one, three, four and five continue to allow landfill waters to impact the water of the San Gabriel Basin. What additional measures, such as at tracer studies , are planned to assure the problems are found and corrected?** What scientific reason can you give for placing additional weight of garbage over the old portion of the landfill which is clearly leaking? **The old main canyon landfill has been, and will continue to be, problematic. What assurances can the community be given that this is a situation which can be controlled?** Most sites such a BKK and Stringfellow are now getting the contamination problems of years of miscalculation. How does the District intend to pay for clean up if their continued operation of this landfill causes water problems down the road? Unfortunately, the answer is often that the public must pay and that is why it is time to listen to water concerns.

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Would the author of the statement the communities’ petition was “without technical merit” please reply and explain how that could be true when the State Board agreed to the

} 19

extent that it forced Regional Board to demand a series of corrective actions?

} 19

RE: Exhibit 4.7-13 graph of vinyl Chloride
(shows 4 when MCL =0.5 ugl_

Vinyl Chloride is clearly created by man made activities. During Feb. and May of 1999 it hit 4 when the mcl is 0.5 and it also has shown 3. (MO4A well) Has there been offsite readings that indicate findings above the maximum contaminant level? RMW6 also continues to show high readings. There appears to be only slight improvement. It appears the same wells are outside legal limits on a fairly regular basis. What further remedies are planned?

} 20

Why did the colored maps use only the **higher** contamination levels so that the map of the landfill show **no** contamination of VOC's when there is evidence that the water tests are showing it? Is this map misleading? Since **VOC's have been found, the landfill should not be appearing as never having the problem. Even small amounts can be a serious problem if left unchecked.**

} 21

Ref: R4.7 Why are total dissolved solids readings so high? Although Regional Board has approved a different method, background water issues still do not appear to be resolved . Why was a better record of background water (to be used to for comparison) not done when the landfill operations first began? Has the State Board agreed with the Regional Board's approval on this issue?

} 22

REF 4.7-14 " composite lining of side slopes"

Please explain in detail what this statement means and what factors were used to decide to require composite liners over **12 acres** i.e. side slope areas. Is that all that is planned and is this **adequate** given the nature of the problems the old portion of the landfill is showing in terms of barrier failures? Although it would increase costs and complicate the dirt truck issue, (in order to keep water away from the leaking lower portion) has it ever been considered that a 7 foot dirt cap should be put over that portion of the unlined landfill? While it is important to keep the refuse as far away from the residents on the east side, it is equally important to protect the waters of the State of California in both the San Jose Creek and the San Gabriel River. Except for keeping contamination from going horizontally, it is hard to understand what value a liner will be when the bottom of the landfill is where the real problem is. But something is better than nothing even though it is well documented that liners leak.

} 23

REF: 4.6-2 Geology and Hydrology

EIR states that "California Code of Regulations (CCR) provides that Class III waste management facilities cannot be located on a site that contains active faults." Given the Northridge Quake and the fact it was a previously unknown fault, is this not assuming a god like attitude in predicting Puente Landfill safety?" Creating ten more years of methane, and the piping structure needed for that operation leaves some residents worried. Methane distribution may experience disruption if the magnitude of the quake is similar to recent ones. Description of procedures (standard procedures) leaves the residents vulnerable. With several known faults going through landfill property, which the District says it is designed to safely withstand, why has the proximity of

} 24

the known faults, and the possibility of other unknown faults not been more of an issue when the previous CUP was approved and also when this one will be authorized. Uncharted, **previously unknown faults** are being revealed with each passing year. Was any **new information** revealed when earthquake experts from Cal Tech did blasting tests(from the ocean to the desert) going through San Dist property? If the current eastern flaring station is now only running at 50% capacity because of problems, how can the community feel safe with even more being generated? **If the District intends to use a different method of capturing the methane on the new expansion why is this design not made public and included in this EIR to assure the community?**

24

REF 4-6-14 Sub surface barriers

Bencor Corp of America (1980) installed subsurface barrier #1 . The current EIR and the past one states “ the barrier was designed and installed into bedrock to cut off alluvial pathways that could serve as a potential conduit for migration from the landfill.” **Have any later tests revealed that the barrier is not keyed into bedrock?** It is our belief that later tests show that the eastern end of Barrier #1 (500 feet) is NOT keyed into bedrock and does not function as expected . Have those studies also caused the District to call the formations under the landfill “less permeable than the river sediments”. Is it not true that high permeabilities were discovered and therefore a concern to the water issue? It appears the landfill was sited on a geological formation that was not fully understood and that the expansion tests (Environ, etc.) have confirmed the porosity of the underlying structure.

25

Barrier three was installed in at least five feet of unweathered bedrock according to the EIR. Does this statement hold up given the most recent tests?

26

Does the District consider the leakage from this landfill leachate? Has any offsite tests revealed leachate? Why is the term “characteristic of an aquifer” used? Or, characteristic of leachate?

27

Vector control remains an issue. Palm School, Los Robles Academy and Orange Grove have problems, as well as the shopping centers, with foraging sea gulls which come inland to the landfill. Are the wires still the best available technology to prevent them from landing and how can you protect the areas where they do land? Sea gulls, and rats are vectors and capable of spreading disease. The Orange Grove kids in gym are especially impacted by the problem of dropping on their athletic areas. What mitigation should be required for that?

28

REF 4.4-8 Transportation

The prediction of an elevated dedicated truck lanes on the Pomona Freeway appears to be used in an **overly optimistic** way. Seven years to implementation is almost certainly **not going to happen.** With 4.3 BILLION dollars required and the current economic crisis in the country, (And, federal funding guidelines which will prevent transportation dollars going to certain properties such a school districts), it is **highly unlikely that it will alleviate or serve to**

29

Page six EIR

relieve the impacts of the trucks on the Pomona. The impact of the dirt hauling trucks is going to be a serious problem. Earlier hours will not mitigate the freeway congestion. The fact there are going to be three MURFS (San Dist, Athens, and Industry) will cause this area to be a **magnet for trucks** coming from all areas of the county. When possible, incoming recycle waste should be put

through a MURF, **to reduce the volume to be shipped by rail,** but it will cause problems in terms of traffic generated in a specific, localized area. There is no way to divert backed up traffic. congestion so it will impact all drivers from **all surrounding communities as well.** To say that because it is predicted to already be functioning at an unacceptable level, therefore, the landfill truck requirements make **no significant impact** is ludicrous. My family, who uses that freeway at that particular point, strongly disagrees!

} 30

Is the Sanitation District willing to consider that the San Jose Creek might be a possible solution to elevate the truck lanes with a nearby ramp to serve the facility? That idea was rejected by the city of Walnut and Diamond Bar and COG, but it is our understanding that both Cal Trans and SCAG are still willing to look at that alternative to solve the problem of going through a heavily congested portion of residential and school property east of Crossroads. Will the District be likely to support this after more facts are known?

} 31

Has the Sanitation District ever **paid a fine** to the AQMD for violations regarding **odor** problems experienced by the residents? If not, why not? If no fines were paid, what requirements were completed to compensate for the violations? Is it true there have been numerous (possibly in excess of 25) NOV's recorded by the AQMD (after being confirmed by site confirmation by AQMD investigators) and a public nuisance suit was filed against the District?

} 32

REF 1.0-17 "Due to specific design details the energy project is not part the proposed project." Could that statement be explained? What is planned? Why is it not part of this project if it deals with anything generated as the result of this landfill operation?

} 33

The methane generation and its impact upon the community in terms of earthquakes, flaring stations failure, and the problem of dealing with ten years of methane (plus the long range issues it continues to cause after landfill closure) should be completely researched and described in this **EIR before the expansion is approved.** The Eastern Flare station has been nothing less than a disaster and it has been stated that the District will use one that "they know will work." But, how can the community judge the safety of this landfill given the shaking of their windows and property in dealing with mal- functioning equipment? Is there a plan in place that is going to work? It should be made public before this expansion is approved!

} 34

Since AQMD has been requiring buses to use clean burning fuel, is it realistic that the trash trucks will be in that category in the life of landfill?

} 35

CONCLUSIONS: The staff of Puente Hills Landfill is known to be competent and it is a landfill that is a cut above many others in the nation. It has inherited problems, possibly unknown to them, at the time of the last expansion. This knowledge should make them more aware of the powder keg that is brewing in terms of water quality and all the necessary corrections that will be needed by causing more hydraulic head on a pre-existing problem. This is water data confirmed by water experts (by examination of water data) who expressed concern regarding Barrier One and Three serving the old, main canyon. It is clear that corrective actions must continue to take place to be a responsible agency in terms of water protection for the waters of the State of California. That is also true of all barriers with the exception of Barrier two.

Although the management of the dollar a ton surcharge is being managed in a frugal, efficient manner the JPA should not be used as a reason to expand the existing landfill without consideration for the people of Hacienda Heights. The funds should, ideally, be spent closer to the residents than has been possible to do in the past. The residents, themselves, should cooperate in getting some of the money which the CUP says should be spent in the "vicinity of the landfill." Environmentalists should not be willing to do environmental damage for the sake of future funding for the JPA. If approved, every effort should be made to consider the people experiencing the most side effects of the landfill.

The CUP set aside waste planning study money and Regional Planning received a yearly stipend to use on waste planning. This money should be used for an independent review of this landfill. } 36

A schedule should be set up to slowly decrease the amount put into the landfill and implementation of a partial waste by rail system should begin after the current CUP expires. The reliance on Puente Hills should be started now.. } 37

Waste should be kept away from the residents whenever possible and if green waste cover is causing the odors new cover materials should be used. } 38

No additional cover soil should come from the areas now protected outside the already disturbed areas. } 39

Contour should be kept visually pleasing since this will eventually become a park or open space that should look natural. } 40

Puente Hills should close within 3 to 4 years after the waste by rail is up and running. } 41

More public information regarding the cost of the waste by rail should be out in the public without the inflated prices which are now being quoted and documentation of that data should be available. } 42

Page eight EIR

And finally, that the **four** recommendations of the Stetson Engineers be carefully considered and implemented as soon as possible. Please refer to Memo to the Board of Directors Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Job 1046-14) from Stetson Engineers

Having said that, may we add that no entity really gains much by continued lawsuits but the EIR process gives little choice when so many "insignificant impacts" which can be mitigated according to law and are often ineffective. A better solution would be to use the input of the community and truly effect the "good neighbor policy" that is often expressed by District employees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mr. + Mrs. Ronald Fish". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Fish
1820 Deerhaven Dr. Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
Hacienda Heights, CA

E. GARCIA
P.O. BOX # 5062
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- _____ } 1
CONTAMINATION OF GROUND WATER
- _____ } 2
DUST & ODDOR IN NEARBY AREA
- _____ } 3
SCENIC CANYONS DESTROYED
- _____ } 4
LOSS OF MURPHY LAKES
- _____ } 5
EXCESSIVE TRUCK TRAFFIC

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature



Print Name

ENRIQUE GARCIA

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts
 Post Office Box 4998
 Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

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You do not live near the dump therefore you do not see, hear or smell the dump; your property values have not been adversely affected by the dump and last but not least your children do not attend schools near the dump.

If you did live near the dump you would have much more credibility as an advocate for dumping garbage in our backyards.

Please try to do what's right not what's easy

Larry Gervase

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name

LARRY GERVAISE

September 26, 2001
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

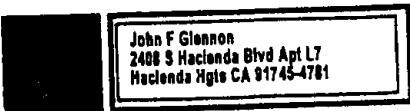
For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- #1 As the landfill is expanded it will cause an unpleasant odor to permeate nearby neighborhoods (i.e. cause an unpleasant stink) Remember the Monterey Park dump? It smelled up the Pomona freeway for miles before and after passing it. We do not want the same thing to happen in Hacienda Heights. } 1
- #2 Expansion will increase debris which will spill over to neighboring homes - Decreasing their value. } 2
- #3 It will drive out native wild life in the Puente Hills. } 3
- #4 Promises were made in previous years that the landfill would not be expanded. Are ~~these~~ ^{those} promises to be broken? If so how can we ever trust the county's word again? } 4

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

John F. Glennon
Signature



Print Name John F. GLENNON

Erika Goldbach
1434 Finegrove Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

There are several reasons why the expansion of the dump concerns me, my family, as well as my neighbors. I live just two blocks off of 7th Avenue. There is a lot of dust that is created from the constant tiering of the hill with heavy equipment. }

1

The beauty of our local hills is being destroyed. Not only does this bother me, but also the shame and embarrassment it creates is another problem. On several occasions friends have visited and asked what's happening to the hill. Imagine our embarrassment to have to confess that a dump is growing so close to where we live, essentially in our backyard. }

2

The smell from the dump has also gotten worse, especially on hot days. How would you like to go outside and smell a strong odor coming from the dump? Well, that happened to me on September 26th, and that wasn't the first time. If I go outside and the wind is blowing in from the hill, the trash smell is very evident. Wouldn't you like to enjoy a nice summer evening in the backyard smelling that same odor? I highly doubt it. }

3

As a parent, I'm concerned what types of effects the dump will have on my child and the schools in the area. Our children shouldn't have to grow up and go to school so near a dump, basically in their schoolyard. Los Robles Academy and Palm Elementary are just a few blocks away, while Orange Grove Middle School is located at the base of the hill. The students attending the school will undoubtedly have to deal with the stench that will be coming from the dump. The odors will surely disrupt the learning process and the children's education. Would you want your child attending Orange Grove Middle School, Los Robles Academy or Palm Elementary? Probably not! We don't have any choice. We have to send our children to these schools. }

4

As if these reasons aren't enough, the prices of houses in the area will definitely fall too. Who would want to live with a dump as their backyard? I ask once again, would you? I'm sure I know the answer to that question. }

5

As I've already said, I live just a few blocks from Orange Grove Middle School. I do not want to even think of having to put up with the sight and smell of the dump after your expansion has been completed. We have a view of a partially layered hill. Don't destroy it even more.

} 6

This situation has been going on for years. I can remember being a student at Los Robles Elementary School and hearing about the dump moving in. You've done enough here. There are many other areas that you can build a dump and not affect the lives of so many people. Please consider the residents of Hacienda Heights and realize it's time to move your ideas for the dump to another location. Don't be a huge company without a heart.

} 7

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely,

Erika Goldbach
Erika Goldbach

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Ricardo Gonzalez

Name Connie Romero

Address 14443 Autumn Moon Dr
Hac. Heights, CA 91745

E-mail _____ Phone 626 961-4329

Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

I am very opposed to this expansion of the landfill. As a tax paying citizen I have the right to voice my opinion. However, I can only hope you will listen and consider the enormous error you will create in completing this project. Aside from destroying the beautiful canyons you are endangering school childrens health. Daily they breathe the dust and odors. ~~_____~~ Furthermore, the traffic will increase and create problems for everyone, not just the Hac. Heights residents. I beg you to reconsider and shut down.

} 1
} 2
} 3

Please!!!
~~~~~  
~~~~~

9-17-01

CHARLES R. GRAY
1736 S. CHARLEMONT AVE
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745-3633

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I LIVED IN HH FOR 45 YEARS AND HAVE
NO OBJECTION TO YOUR PLANS

I HAVE VISITED THE OPERATION & HAVE COMPLETE
FAITH IN A SAFE OPERATION.

~~Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.~~

Sincerely

CR Gray
Signature

Print Name CHARLES R. GRAY

G Ms. Florence J. Gray
2513 Las Lomas Dr
Hacienda Hgts, CA 91745-5133

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

HARMFUL HEALTH EFFECTS } 1

LOWER PROPERTY VALUES } 2

Multiple horizontal lines for writing.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Florence J. Gray
Signature

Print Name FLORENCE J. GRAY

David Gutierrez
14431 Wedgeworth Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

SAFETY FOR HAN OUR CHILDREN WHICH IS OUR FUTURE AND HAVE BETTER AIR ON OUR COMMUNITY AND GIVE THE CITY OF HACIENDA HEIGHTS BETTER AREA TO LIVE WITHOUT POLLUTION AND TRASS SMEL. } 1

MY CONCERNS ARE IS THEY EXPAND MORE I WILL LIVE ON THEIR GROUNDS MY HOUSE IS THE LAST HOUSE ON THE STREET NEXT TO THE HILL I KNOW THE NECESSARY OF LANDS FILL BUT I THINK THIS IS ON MIDDLE OF HAN TOWN WE WILL LIKE TO SEE BETTER FUTURE FOR ALL MAY FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS SO TO } 2

TANK YOU FOR TAKE THIS LETTER IN CONSIDERATION

I WANT YOU TO KERN I OPURT TO THE PETITION

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name David Gutierrez

15868 Portland Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I am concerned about landfill
contaminants leaking into the ground
water table, also why do complaints from
Hacienda Heights residents ~~are~~ ignored.
I am also concerned about the wildlife
that is in the canyons.

Thank you for viewing
my concerns!

Roy P. Gutierrez

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Roy P. Gutierrez
Signature

Print Name Roy P. Gutierrez



HACIENDA HEIGHTS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.
 POST OFFICE BOX 5235 • HACIENDA HEIGHTS, CA 91745

September 17, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl
 Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts
 Post Office Box 4998
 Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

The Hacienda Heights Improvement Association has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed third expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill adjacent to homes and schools in Hacienda Heights, and would offer a number of comments in that regard. Before doing so, however, we believe an objective look at the problems experienced in the neighborhoods of our community over the last ten years has certainly shown that this large landfill cannot co-exist with its residential neighbors, many of whom have lived in these homes before the County Sanitation Districts (CSD) ever conceived the idea of placing a landfill there. Although we do not quarrel with CSD's reputation for sound operation of such facilities, the fact that these many impacts have occurred in spite of that reputation conclusively proves that such a large, regional facility is not compatible with the property rights of residents, many of whom bought their homes next to a cattle ranch with no expectation that it would become the nation's largest operating landfill.

We believe it is inconceivable that the EIR does not list odors as a significant, unavoidable impact of the expansion, given the history in that regard over the past 5 years. Four major odor events have occurred since August 22, although only one resulted in a Notice of Violation being issued by AQMD, since the AQMD inspector was unable to respond promptly to the other three. Frequently occurring odors are simply not acceptable neighborhood events. Worse, while past odor incidents have been limited to the mouth of the one major canyon in which landfilling was originally performed above the canyon bottom, as the landfill has grown, these odors are becoming far more widespread. Trash piled 700 feet above neighboring homes on a half-mile wide front is not an acceptable proposal. Odors are now being reported as far away as Old Canyon Drive, more than a half-mile from the location of trash deposition.

We are deeply concerned with the health risks posed by air-borne landfill gas and particulate matter, both well documented hazardous materials. All neighbors living near the landfill report significant increases in dust since the landfill expanded into Hacienda Heights, along with the many related projects not even addressed in the expansion EIR issued in 1992. Observation from the ridges around the landfill have demonstrated clouds of dust rising from the areas where trash trucks are unloading. With prevailing winds from the west, this dust and fine particulate matter cannot help but be conveyed into Hacienda Heights.

1

2

We are concerned about many other problems that have occurred in our neighborhoods since 1992, when two homes were flooded with mud that came from the landfill property. No Civil Engineer assessing the condition of the Canyon 4 debris basin the next day or the amount of vegetation scoured out of the stream bed in that canyon would find CSD's explanation of that event to be credible. Our residents have since smelled the odor of trash in this same stream and the new debris basin, and understand that CSD, while denying that trash comes out of the landfill when it rains, continues to post workers at this channel to try to catch as much debris as they can, or at least quickly dispose of the trash that remains when the waters subside.

} 3
} 4

We were disappointed with the unnecessary loss of Canyons 5 and 6 in recent years, but have been equally concerned with the decline of native bird populations, caused in part by destruction of nest sites, but also likely effects of nest predation by ravens drawn to the landfill. This effect has never been covered in expansion EIR's. The EIR does not adequately address the large number of California gulls who visit the landfill each winter.

} 5

We are very concerned about truck traffic coming from the landfill in during the morning commute. These vehicles crowd the entrance to the westbound Pomona Freeway at Crossroads Parkway, with the added complication that many of these vehicles must cross two lanes in a heavily congested area to travel west on the Pomona Freeway. To this already difficult situation will be added 450 more trucks hauling cover soil and 3,000 vehicles per day travelling to the Materials Recovery Facility. We believe, if the landfill is allowed to expand, administrative steps should be taken to minimize traffic prior to 9:30 A.M. The compression of traffic in the morning hours caused by early landfill closures, often before 11:00 A.M. in the morning, is not adequately addressed in the EIR. It is not adequate to dismiss this problem based on the fact that the freeway is already overloaded. This fact should be cause to explore all means of traffic reduction rather than increases.

} 6

We are concerned about what seems to be an unprecedented situation where CSD must now import all cover materials from unidentified sources to cover 13,200 tons of trash every day. It is clear that many of the odor problems our residents have experienced are the result of use of inadequate cover materials, and we are deeply concerned that these problems will either worsen or CSD will explore emergency relief to excavate more soil from undisturbed ridges on site.

} 7

As always, we are concerned about the EIR's and CSD's failure to explore viable alternatives through combinations of in-county and out-of-county disposal, coupled with incentives to promote reduction and recycling, as well as construction of Material Recovery Facilities and technological solutions that could substantially reduce the need for disposal at Puente Hills. CSD may, as it frequently states, have some of the best solid waste disposal personnel in the United States. We request that you allow these personnel to work with us to seek solutions that can lessen and eliminate the impacts the Puente Hills Landfill has had on our community.

} 8

CSD must surely be aware that HHIA has long advocated development of MRF's and alternatives to landfills. It is a matter of record that HHIA has not even opposed the MRF at Puente Hills, although it makes little economic sense to locate this facility right next door to the landfill, when so many jurisdictions must already pay a great deal to use transfer stations and truck hauling across the County to reach Puente Hills. It was disturbing to hear our position mischaracterized by comments made at a hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Urban Landfills on August 24 and again in a recent letter to Senator Romero, Chair of that committee. In fact, we are deeply disappointed to find that, after selling the last landfill expansion on the fact that it would result in construction of a MRF and implementation of remote disposal, that, eight years later, the only real evidence we have seen of that fact is statements from CSD staff.

9

HHIA has suggested, and may be able to live with, a significantly smaller landfill expansion, with most trash deposited farther away from our homes. The acceptability of such a plan would depend on careful correlation of odor reports and distance of operations from the community. However, given the reputed expertise of CSD landfill design staff, it was remarkable to see this suggestion displayed in the DEIR in an unbuildable configuration, and then described as not technically feasible based on a configuration selected solely by CSD. Such distortions of the intent of suggestions from our community over the past ten years have seriously hampered communications that could lead to true resolution of these problems rather than empty rhetoric.

10

We are also concerned that CSD's reported program for recycling at the landfill is in fact an impediment to achieving true recycling that prevents materials from entering the landfill in the first place. It is ironic that the County must rely so greatly on heavy materials deposited in the Puente Hills Landfill, and other landfills around the County, to meet its landfill diversion goals required under AB 939.

11

Perhaps the greatest concern our community has about the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is the fact that leachate leakage from the unlined landfill, which still contains most of the trash deposited, has never been adequately addressed. We have learned that landfill surface barriers have leaked, that formations underlying the unlined landfill can now be classified as having the characteristics of aquifers, that hydraulic gradients run toward the San Gabriel River, that leachate generated within this part of the landfill has never been noted in the shallow leachate extraction wells near the barriers, that some monitoring wells in the vicinity of the river aquifer show contaminants similar to those generated in landfills. What we don't have is a comprehensive investigation of those deep formations that either finds and disposes of these contaminants, or conclusively proves that the adjacent river aquifer is safe from this unlined disposal site.

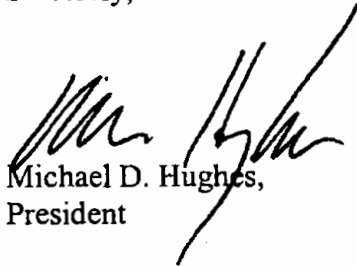
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Mr. James F. Stahl
September 17, 2001
Page Four

In summary, we believe the EIR is deficient and that a final EIR should not be issued until these concerns are suitably addressed. We now have the opportunity to seriously discuss all of the problems addressed above, as well as many others noted by our residents, and work out solutions that will allow a more rapid transition away from this site. CSD has placed 90 million tons of trash in and around Hacienda Heights since 1970, with minimal clear progress on other alternatives that would allow the County to transition to more progressive solid waste technologies. Lack of real progress on the MRF/waste-by-rail network seems to support HHIA's contention that CSD will not seek other disposal methods as long as availability of such alternatives may result in failure to gain approval for CSD's full desired capacity at Puente Hills. Events since the 1994 expansion have shown that the full expansion desired by CSD for Puente Hills cannot be accomplished without undue burden on its neighbors. We request the opportunity to assist in an orderly transition away from this site over the next several years in an atmosphere of cooperative problem-solving rather than the confrontation that has marked relations between CSD and Hacienda Heights since the first expansion plans were announced in 1981.

I welcome discussion from you or your staff on any of the issues raised in this letter. Please contact me at (323) 582-7401.

Sincerely,



Michael D. Hughes,
President

CC: Supv. Don Knabe
Supv. Gloria Molina
Supv. Yvonne Burke
Supv. Zev Yaroslavsky
Supv. Mike Antonovich
Congresswoman Hilda Solis
Congresswoman Grace Napolitano
Senator Gloria Romero
Senator Martha Escutia
Assemblymember Ed Chavez

September 23, 2001

Mr. James Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
 P.O. Box 4998
 Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl:

To use the word "landfill" in connection with your EIR is a misnomer as the capacity of the landfill has been reached. What you are now proposing is to "dump" 60 stories of trash on top of the landfill.

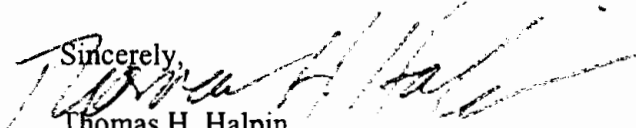
This action is unconscionable. It not only will despoil the views of the residents, but also those drivers from other areas along with visitors from other countries. Is that the image we want our city and county to portray? This is an adverse environmental impact that cannot be justified on the basis that it is a low cost solution.

Please provide responses to the aforementioned along with the following questions:

- 1) the specific mechanism that is allegedly in place to compensate homeowners for property devaluations, including a time line for response from the Sanitation District. Based on recent testimony I heard, the procedure is a bureaucratic morass. } 1
- 2) an explanation as to how the Sanitation Department can legally and ethically justify compensating some residents for the deleterious effects from the landfill and not others. } 2
- 3) why is the District accepting "dump fees" at 50% of the market rate. If you would charge market prices you would be well on your way to alternative solutions such as "waste by rail". } 3
- 4) why would you even consider adding more traffic congestion to an already overly congested freeway interchange; it seems ludicrous to argue that this impact is "insignificant". } 4

What you have proposed is not an the optimum solution from the standpoint of environmental impact, it is only the low cost solution, which is not sufficient justification for despoiling our quality of life, our natural habitat and depressing our property values. As I stated at the outset, the capacity of the landfill has been reached and the closure process should be phased in immediately. I am certain that if I piled trash in my backyard until it reached above my roof line, I would be sanctioned by the County Government and the Sanitation District.

Sincerely,


 Thomas H. Halpin

14529 Eadbrook Dr.
 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

JOSEPH D. HAZARD
15935 DEL PRADO DR.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

It seems apparent that the problems of the past will, in all ~~likelihood~~ likelihood, expand along with any further expansion of the landfill. These problems include:

The destruction of 3 scenic canyons above Hacienda Heights. } 1

Odor complaints - more than 400. } 2

The spreading of layers of dust on nearby homes. } 3
Shaking of homes with an improperly designed flare station. } 4

The filling of mud in two homes, the mud coming from the landfill. } 5

The shaking of landfill contaminants into ground water. } 6

The ignoring of complaints from Hacienda Heights residents. } 7

Why must residents of Hacienda Heights be held hostage to expansion?

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Joseph D. Hazard
Signature

Print Name JOSEPH D. HAZARD

RICHARDS & CHRISTINE HEW 67
1131 OLD CANYON DR

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

1 } MY CONCERNS ARE THAT BETWEEN THIS LANDFILL AND A LOCAL BATTERY COMPANY EMITTING LEAD FUMES INTO THE AIR HAVE CAUSE OUR HOME VALUE TO GO DOWN.

2 } THIS IS IN ADDITION TO THE ~~POOR~~ ODORS WE WILL ~~SMELL~~ SMELL AT CERTAIN TIMES OF THE DAY. THIS IS NOT WHY I MOVED HERE 10 YEARS AGO.

3 } ABOUT 6 MONTHS AGO I SAW A DEER ABOUT 5 FT TALL AT THE BASE OF THE 60 FREEWAY ABOUT 1/4 MILE WEST OF THE SEVENTH AVE OFF RAMP AT ABOUT 6PM, JUST LOOKING AT THE FREEWAY TRAFFIC WHICH WAS BUMPER TO BUMPER. THE DEER ARE BEING DRIVEN OUT OF THE HILLS BECAUSE OF EXPANSION OF DUMP AND THE DEVELOPING OF THE ROSE HILLS AREA.

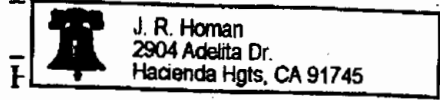
4 } THE DUMP IS HIGH ENOUGH AND A TRASH PILE IS NOT WHAT ~~THE~~ THE COMMUNITY NEEDS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY. OUR KIDS DO NOT WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL WHILE ODORS FROM THE LANDFILL PERMEATE THE AIR. PUT THE LANDFILL SOME WHERE ELSE BECAUSE ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name RICHARDS HEW



Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998


Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

SOMETHING SEEMS TO BE SAYING "FOLLOW
THE MONEY TRAIL" WITH ALL THE NEW
DESIRE TO ENLARGE THE DUMP. IS
THERE NO END TO THE RAPE OF WHAT
HAS BEEN A MOST PLEASANT HOME
AREA, AND IT ISNT SEEMINGLY FAIR
FOR HAC. HTS TO PROVIDE ALL THE SPACE
FOR DUMP ENLARGMENT. HOW ABOUT
THE HILLS NORTH OF WHITTIER? SEEMS
THERE ARE SOME GOOD SPOTS NORTH EAST
OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND THERE ARE
ACCESS ROADS ALREADY IN PLACE.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name J. R. HOMAN

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Shirley A. Lovebrud

Address 14442 Autumn Moon Dr

Encinitas Hgts, CA 91745

E-mail _____ Phone 626-330-7014

Affiliation Retired Secretary Rockwell

Missile Dept.

Written Comments/Questions

1
at the end of my block is
the DUMP! I wish that you
lived here so that you could
hear & see what goes on daily

2
I see a wall going up that will
be as high as a skyscraper
1/2 the size of the Empire State Bldg

3
tractors rise up on the ridge of
the dump & make beeping noises
goes back & forth & they have even
pushed raft garage up to the
top of the ridge. I object
stop the dump - we've had it
too long already. It's time to
send the garage some place else
We've done our part! Close the
dump!

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SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Shirley Hovelsrud
Address 14442 - AUTUMN Moon Dr
Hacienda Hgts, Ca 91745
E-mail _____ Phone 626-330-7014
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

Additional thoughts in protest of
to continued operation of the dump!

- 1) Odors
- 2) Noise of tractors
- 3) DUST
- 4) Big birds attracted to area
are noisy & chase away
all the little birds!
Big ones peck on our roof
tops & cause damage.

See previous page!

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

To Whom It May Concern :

I would like to voice my concern about the expansion of the land-fill. It is so close to homes and schools. It is time to close this land fill and find other Alternative sites. I'm against expansion.

Thank you.

Antony Huang

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature Antony Huang

Print Name Antony Huang

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Joseph Y. Harvey
Address 1575 S. Dunsweil Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
E-mail _____ Phone 626-968-0462
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

My opinion is NO extension/ }

[Signature]

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Janet Huber
Address 1444 Old Canyon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, Ca
E-mail _____ Phone (626) 369-5057
Affiliation resident (home) near the landfill

Written Comments/Questions

I am concerned about any expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill. It is already the largest urban landfill in the USA.

Myself & my family have a constant problem with food & garbage eating moths since moving to Hacienda Heights one year ago. We also have a huge amount of dust in our yard, more than we have ever had in other areas we've lived.

We are also concerned about more and more trucks (trash trucks) operating from 6am - 5pm 6 days a week. Already these are peak traffic hours ("rush hours") How will we be able to get around & get from work and will we be safe with open air trucks around?

What kind of unknown effects will this amount of garbage have on our children as they grow and play outside? Do we have to wait until we are sick to stop the development in a highly populated urban area?

September 21, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl
 Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts
 P.O. Box 4998
 Whittier, California 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl:

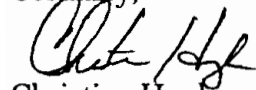
In the EIR draft, the sanitation district speaks proudly of planting 4,000 oak trees more than any mitigation requirement. I would hope that your sincerity and your sense of pride indicates that we should expect the planting of oak trees to continue, with or without a mitigation mandate. }

The EIR draft also repeatedly speaks with great pride of the financing done by the landfill for the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Authority. The one dollar per ton should be on *all* waste for which a tipping fee is required. This does not apply to just trash, but also green waste, ash, asphalt, etc. }

I hope you will do the right thing by giving a dollar to the local Native Habitat.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Cordially,



Christina Hughes
 3252 El Sebo Avenue
 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

3046 Rio Claro Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

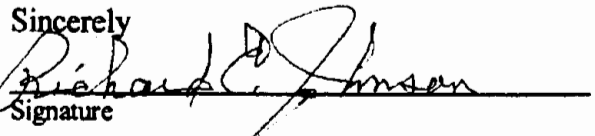
Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

What I do not understand is how you continue to get by with not doing what you agree to do, such as:

1. Damaging the Aquifer by not lining the dump to keep out pollutants,
2. Allow smelly toxic gasses into the air right next to our nice community.
3. If you were a private corporation you would have inspectors and attorneys all over you.
4. I just wish you would stop and go away - using other available sites and stop damaging the environment and our community.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name Richard E Johnson

Slow up or stop expansion
of Cuente Hills Dump. (Nacinda Hts)

Since 1982, 1992, and now another
10 years extension, more unkept
promises by the County Sanitation
District. } 1

The dump affects the health
and well being of all of us in
Nacinda Hts. and adjacent Com-
munities. } 2

We have been residents of
Nacinda Hts since 1965 and are
in need of your consideration in
this important matter.

Respectfully Submitted,
B & J
Walter James

ORVAL H. KAISER
2830 FRAGANCIA AVE
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

WHAT JUSTIFICATION IS THERE TO CONCENTRATE EXCESSIVE DUMPING
IN THIS RESIDENTIAL AREA? } 1

WHY DOES THE SANITATION DISTRICT (MR J. STAHL) ALLOW THE
SPREAD OF PUTRID ODOR AND DUST IN RESIDENTIAL AND
SCHOOL AREAS? } 2

WHY DOES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NOT RESPOND - IN WRITING
TO COMPLAINTS FROM THOSE AFFECTED BY (1) TRASH BEING SPREAD
ON HIGHWAYS AND CITY STREETS? (2) GASES IN OUR HOME AREAS? } 3

WHY NOT REQUIRE YOUR STAFF TO LIVE IN THE PROXIMITY
OF THE SO CALLED "LANDFILL" } 4

WHY ALLOW TRASH TRUCKS TO ADVERSELY AFFECT RUSH HOUR
TRAFFIC? } 5

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Orval H. Kaiser
Signature

Print Name ORVAL H. KAISER.

NAN HO KIM
14731 Mountain Spring St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

It is an outrageous idea to expand ~~which~~ something which should be abolished. The dump has been affecting our lives not in a good way. The trench of the dump greets our neighborhood instead of fresh morning breeze. Also, rats had been part of problems. When the dump is to expand and these problems become bigger than now, where would little children run around? It wouldn't be too safe to play along the dump. Please have some curtesy to our neighbor and do not expand the ~~rat~~ monster again!

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Nan Ho Kim
Signature

Print Name NAN HO KIM

Young B. Kim
14731 Mountain Spring St.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

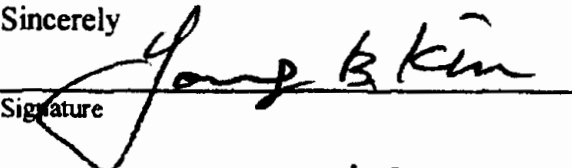
For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

The dump has already expanded so much that it has affect our daily lives. First of all, when we take a hike up the hills, we see an eyesore to all of us. The dump has disturbed all our lives. Rats run rampant in our houses and the stench of the dump is always a bother in the mornings. You cannot expand anymore, for we all had enough of the inconveniences. Please for the sake of all of our neighborhood, do not expand.

} 1
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Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name Young B. Kim

NANCY KUO

2211 S. HACIENDA BLVD., #100
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

1 <1> What's the health impacts from toxic, carcinogenic gases escaping into the H.H. neighborhoods?

2 <2> What's you plan to take care of the ground water problems caused by the dump?

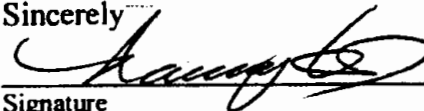
3 <3> Have you considered alternatives other than expanding the current one? If so, why were they not working?

4 <4> Do you ~~want~~ ^{plan} to expand the dump after another 10 years?

5 <5> How many of you ~~live~~ live in the H.H. neighborhoods?

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name NANCY KUO

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name TIFFONIE LAM
Address 1538 Latchford Avenue
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
E-mail _____ Phone _____
Affiliation _____

FOR THE RECORD, I OPPOSE to the expansion of the landfill. You have not kept your promise before, why should we trust you now? } 1

Written Comments/Questions

① In the last expansion in 1994, a waste by rail was proposed. Has the Sanitary District of Los Angeles County done anything to make sure that the waste by rail takes place? How can we be sure that this will be the last expansion and that the waste by rail will happen in the next 10 year when you FAILED to do so as your proposal in the 1994 expansion? } 2

② Why do the residents of Hacienda Heights be the one to suffer and paid for the savings of \$1.4 billion of other cities/areas in the L.A. County? } 3

③ How does the expansion of the landfill encourage people ^{in other cities} to recycle? Why do residents of other cities be willing to recycle & put less trash out when the landfill does not affected them such as the ~~smaller~~ bad odor, no additional cost to them, deal with the increase of dust in their homes, higher chance of water contamination etc.? ~~Why can't we increase the price to residents that have higher amount of trash so that would encourage them to recycle & reduce trash they put out. Expansion would only encourage people to put more trash out rather than considering recycle, especially when it doesn't cost them anything.~~ } 4

④ How can you consider to expand the landfill that is currently sitting above a school? How much more do these children have to suffer from the bad odor, increase in dust, possibly water ~~contaminates~~ contamination & ~~harm~~ their health. } 5

⑤ Did you consider the traffic impact to the residents who has to } 2

YICHIA LEE
15442 NEWTON ST.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

① The traffic of Fwy 60 - $\frac{1}{2}$ of LA county }
travels dump to our community. AND make our } 1
Fwy 60 very congested.

② Our property value was depressed because } 2
of the dump.

③

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature



Print Name

YICHIA LEE

Frank Lew
14405 Langhill Drive
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F, Stahl, Chief engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607

Dear Mr. Stahl,

In the 34 years that I live here, the County Sanitation District has operated the Puente Hills Landfill near our home and our schools. As this landfill expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, especially the last 10 years. Now the District wants to expand again! We have had enough.

Each time the Sanitation District proposes an expansion of the Landfill, you said that this will be the last (at least that was implied) and other alternatives will be looked into and here again you want another expansion. Why not one of the alternatives?

Do you really think, as a responsible engineer, a County employee we hired and pay with our taxes, that this proposal is for the good of all the Los Angeles County resident? And that a Landfill is compatible to a residential environment?

Each time the LA Times publish the latest property values of our great County, Zip Code 91745 is at or near the bottom of the list with the least increases at a time of an upturn economy. Yet Hacienda Heights have all the pluses of desirable features of a residential setting. Then why is the property value not increase with trend of the rest of Southern California? IT IS THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL!!!!

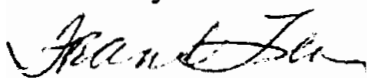
We lived here in Hacienda Heights over 30 years and I have retired to what we hope is nice place to enjoy my retirement. So what happen, I can't even stay in bed and sleep a little later. The noise of the landfill equipment rattle and shake the area, making that awful beeping noisy as they move backward reverse.

Then when I want to enjoy the outdoors and work in my garden, We are confronted with the garbage smell. What will become of our nice westerly breeze when you put that mound up so many more story high? That is what I get after working nearly 35 years, serving our State in the Transportation field?

In conclusion I want you, Mr. Stahl, to know that WE, my wife and I, OPPOSE this proposed expansion.

Please provide me with a written response.

Sincerely



9-26-01

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VITO M. LUZZI
15461 LA BELLE STREET
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

* AS A RESIDENT OF H.H. SINCE 1972, I AM EXTREMELY CONCERNED THAT THE PEOPLE MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT THE DUMP EXPANSION CONSIDER THE RAMIFICATIONS THAT WILL AFFECT HACIENDA HEIGHTS AND ITS RESIDENTS.

1

* THE ATTACHED MEMO FROM THE HHIA IS OF INTEREST TO ME. HAS EACH AND EVERY TOPIC BEEN ADDRESSED AND RESOLVED TO THE FULL EXPECTATIONS OF THE HHIA AND THE RESIDENTS OF HH? IF SO, WHERE IS THIS RESPONSE? HOW CAN I GET A COPY OF THE ANSWERS?

2

* ARE THE RESIDENTS OF HH HELPLESS WITH REGARDS TO A SITUATION SUCH AS THIS BORDERING OUR COMMUNITY? THIS COULD BE DEVASTATING TO US AND OUR FAMILIES. THIS MAY CAUSE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE COMMUNITY OF HH.

3

* ISN'T IT ENOUGH THAT WE ALREADY HAVE A SMELLY, UNSIGHTLY AND APPARENTLY GROWING PROBLEM HERE. WHY SHOULD THE RESIDENTS OF HH BEAR THE BURDEN OF EVERYONE'S WASTE?

4

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name Vito M. Luzzi
626 - 893 - 5958

AFFIDAVIT OF CYNTHIA LOPEZ, DR.P.H.

State of California
County of Los Angeles

I, Cynthia Lopez, Dr.P.H., being first duly sworn upon my oath depose and state as follows:

1. I am an environmental epidemiologist with a Doctorate in Public Health from the Harvard School of Public Health awarded in June of 1997. I currently serve as an Assistant Professor at the University of New Mexico, School of Medicine and I have a Visiting Scientist appointment with the Harvard School of Public Health. (See attached curriculum vitae.)
2. I have thirteen years of experience in environmental epidemiology, analyzing the health effects of human exposures to air and water contaminants. In particular, I supervised one of the few environmental epidemiologic investigations examining adverse health consequences associated with residential proximity to a large municipal landfill located in the Southwestern U.S.. I am an expert in analyzing these adverse health consequences among sensitive sub-populations, such as minority groups and children. (See attached curriculum vitae.)
3. I reviewed the limited information available on the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' web site and in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). I am particularly concerned with the following:

(A) The DEIR mis-leads readers. For example, the DEIR implies that municipal wastes do not contain hazardous products, when the literature indicates that municipal wastes typically contain hazardous products, including but not limited to: cleaning agents, household pesticides, batteries, solvents, and spray paints. Specific toxins that are likely to be found in the Puente Hills Landfill (PHL) soils, leachate and the surrounding airshed include, but are not limited to: xylene, toluene, benzene, lead, carbamates, organophosphates, and chlorinated compounds. Insufficient environmental monitoring data are available to determine if these compounds are present, if so at what level(s), and the public health risk associated with potential exposures to these compounds.

} 1

In addition, most municipal wastes are known to include other compounds that may adversely affect human health, including but not limited to endotoxins, bacteria (e.g., fecal coliform bacteria) and viruses.

} 2

(B) The DEIR does not take into account recent health studies, including but not limited to: results that indicate excess cancer risk from residing near landfill sites, such as cancers of the liver, kidney, pancreas,

} 3

and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas;¹ and results that indicate excess risks of congenital anomalies, such as neural tube defects, cardiovascular defects, and gastroschisis, and low birth weight in populations living near landfill sites.²

} 3

(C) Particulate matter (PM) is known to have adverse effects on respiratory health, as it irritates mucous membranes, and is of particular danger to the respiratory health of sensitive sub-populations such as children, the elderly, asthmatics and the immuno-compromised. The DEIR does not adequately address the likely public health impacts that will result from exposure to PM (as well as endotoxin, viruses and bacteria). The proposed mitigation measure of "continuous" watering as a form of dust control, is in my experience, physically impossible and is rarely performed on a "continuous" (i.e., without interruption) basis by landfills.

} 4

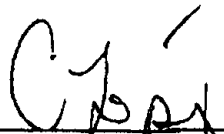
(D) The DEIR does not adequately define what DEIR authors consider "less than significant impact."³

} 5

4. From a public health perspective, municipal landfill activity in the Puente Hills area is ill-advised due to the proximity of residential areas, and of sensitive sub-populations, to the active face of the landfill.

} 6

5. In conclusion, I would strongly urge the state not to permit this facility, due to the inadequate DEIR and the likely adverse public health consequences.


Cynthia Lopez, Dr.P.H.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this day of 27th of September 2001, by, _____, Affiant.


NOTARY PUBLIC



OFFICIAL SEAL
MARLO J. FILIP
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF NEW MEXICO
Notary Public Filed with Secretary of State
My Commission Expires 8-19-2004

¹ Goldberg, M.S. et.al. 1999. Arch Environ Health (Archives of environmental health.) Jul-Aug; 54(4):291-296. This is one of several published studies available on Medline.

² Elliot P. et.al. 2001. BMJ (British Medical Journal (Clinical research ed.)) Aug 18; 323(7309): 363-8. This is one of several published studies available on Medline

³ In fact, tables included in the executive summary often state "less than significant impact after mitigation" [emphasis mine] even when there is no mitigation measure listed, indicating errors in the DEIR.

CYNTHIA LOPEZ 1351 South Seventh Avenue, Hacienda Heights, California, 91745
telephone/facsimile: (505) 272-4738 email: cynlopez@unm.edu

EDUCATION

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Doctor of Public Health, June 1997

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO
Master of Pacific International Affairs, December 1989

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES
Master of Public Health, September 1988

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY
Bachelor of Arts, Psychology, December 1985

EXPERIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Assistant Professor, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Develop Health Policy and Management classes for graduate students. Advise graduate students and participate on student thesis committees. Conduct environmental epidemiology and health policy research, with a focus on U.S.-Mexico border and Native American populations. (9/97 – present)

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, Visiting Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.
Participate on a research project examining the eco-social determinants of health with an initial focus on Midwestern and Southwestern U.S. populations as compared to international populations. Gather data on social, environmental, and health indicators and analyze using regression, spatial, and other statistical techniques. (9/97 – present)

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL CENTER, Research Consultant, Boston, Massachusetts.
Consult on the Global Health Equity Initiative funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. Evaluate cases studies examining the impact on health equity of a variety of policy interventions. Cases are from the United States, Mexico, Russia, the United Kingdom and Africa. Cases vary from examining the impact of health policies post-apartheid on mortality in South Africa to the impact of public transportation policies on road traffic accidents in Kenya. Prepare summary articles and project presentations. (3/98-7/99)

RIVER WATCH NETWORK, Health Assessment Director & Southwest Liaison, Montpelier, Vermont
Developed field environmental epidemiologic research projects incorporating volunteer water quality data in exposure assessments. Worked with volunteers in El Paso/Juarez to assess health consequences of exposure to coliform bacteria among Rio Grande floodplain residents. Assessed relationship of neurologic impairment with mercury exposure from fish consumption among anglers of the Missisquoi River on the Vermont-Quebec border. Coordinated community-based river monitoring programs in Texas, New Mexico, and California. (12/94-present)

UNION FOR CONCERNED SCIENTISTS, Consultant, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Served as scientific advisor on U.S.-Mexico border environmental health project. Investigated community complaints of border contamination. Sampled and analyzed border soil and water in Tijuana and Juarez, Mexico, Sunland Park, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas. Interpreted and presented results to the National Religious Partnership for the Environment and local community groups. (10/93-6/94)

HARVARD CENTER FOR RISK ANALYSIS, Research Assistant, Boston, Massachusetts
Surveyed experts in the fields of medicine, consumer safety, and occupational and environmental health, on interventions designed to save or prolong life and published with cost-benefit estimates. (1/93-8/94)

EXPERIENCE

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, Department of Epidemiology, Teaching Assistant, Boston, Massachusetts. Assisted in material preparation, recruited guest lecturers, and corrected exams for epidemiology course. (9/93-1/94)

CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENT INC., Conference Organizer, Waltham, Massachusetts
Developed conferences and continuing education seminars for health care executives on health care information technologies, including electronic patient records and bedside systems. Planned health care seminars for CNN World Economic Development Conference. (1/92-1/93)

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS, Manager, Information Systems & Research, Oakland, California.
Managed and analyzed chemical residue data from supermarket based food testing program. Assisted growers in reducing their pesticide use. Analyzed material usage in product lifecycle for glass, paper, and plastics manufacturers. Researched domestic and foreign regulatory actions affecting "green" labeling and pesticide use. Counseled clients during public health emergencies. Supervised programmers, researchers, and data entry personnel. Managed computer networks. (5/89-1/92)

INTERAMERICAN HOLDINGS, Research Director, San Diego, California
Researched Mexican sourcing of inputs and waste disposal practices in the California-Baja California Norte maquiladora industry. Interviewed and surveyed corporate purchasing agents on sourcing practices. (4/88-11/90)

PESTICIDE & PREGNANCY PROJECT, University of California at Los Angeles, Principal Investigator, Los Angeles, California. Supervised project ascertaining effects of organophosphate exposure upon reproductive outcomes and infant mortality. Designed and administered survey to 200+ female farmworkers. Supervised follow-up project to identify export and other incentives influencing grower pesticide use. (9/86-8/88)

HONORS & AWARDS Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies Fellow, University of California at San Diego 1995-96
Switzer Environmental Leadership Grant, 1995-96 and 1996-97
Harvard Kennedy-Sinclair Travelling Fellowship, 1994-95
Switzer Environmental Fellow, 1993-94
National Hispanic Scholarship Recipient, 1992-93
American Business Women's Association Fellow, 1992-94
San Diego Foundation Fellow, 1987-88 and 1988-89
University of California Tuition Traineeship, 1987-88

President, UCSD School of International Relations & Pacific Studies, Alumni Association, 1989-92

PROJECT RESEARCH GRANTS Kansas Health Foundation 1997-98
Commission for Environmental Cooperation, 1996-97
Switzer Environmental Leadership Grant, 1995-96 and 1996-97
EPA Environmental Justice Grant, 1995-96 and 1996-97
Program on Mexico, 1988-89
UCLA Southern Occupational Health Center, 1987-89
UCLA Chicano Research Center and UC Mexus, 1987-88

SKILLS Advanced Spanish, Intermediate French, Expert with IBM & Macintosh
Experienced with STATA and Systat, Familiar with SAS

VOLUNTEER WORK/SERVICE

THE ASOCIACION DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE DE SUNLAND PARK, Scientific Advisor, Sunland Park, New Mexico. Advised on community-based environmental epidemiologic project. Supervised development of study design, survey administration, data analysis, and report preparation. Testified before the New Mexico Environment Department. Project partially supported by the U.S. EPA Environmental Justice Program and the New Mexico Border Health Office. (3/96-3/97)

THE CONCERNED CITIZENS OF ABIQU, Expert Witness, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Provided testimony on the health hazards of particulates upon children and the elderly. (10/97)

PUBLICATIONS

Amick B., Lavis J. and Lopez C. 1999. "Approaches to Understanding the Causes of Inequalities in Health," *Challenging Inequities in Health*. Oxford University Press. November.

Levins R. and Lopez C.M. 1999. "Toward an Ecosocial View of Health," *International Journal of Health Services*. v. 29, n.2:261-293. April.

Lopez C.M. and Dates G. 1998. "The Efforts of Community Volunteers in Assessing Watershed Ecosystem Health," *Ecosystem Health*, eds. D. Rapport, R. Costanza, P. Epstein, C. Gaudet and R. Levins. Blackwell Science, Inc. March.

Lopez C.M. and Reich M.R. 1997. "Agenda Denial and Water Access in Texas Colonias," *The Politics of Agenda Denial*, eds. R.W. Cobb and M.H. Ross. University of Kansas Press. November.

Lopez C. 1997. "Incorporating Human Health Indicators in Volunteer Water Monitoring Programs," *The National Environmental Monitors Conference, Proceedings*, ed. E. Ely. Sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. April.

Lopez C. 1996. "Volunteers Include Human Health in Monitoring Programs." *The Volunteer Monitor*. A Publication of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, ed. E. Ely. Fall.

Lopez C. 1996. "La Contaminacion de la Cuenca del Rio Bravo." *La Jornada Ecologica*. v.4, n.48:4. July 18. Mexico D.F.

Lopez C. and Byrne J. 1996. "Using Volunteer Water Quality Data in Assessing Human Health Effects of El Paso/Juarez Valley Colonia Residents," *Watershed '96 Conference Proceedings*.

Lopez C. 1995. "The Birth of the Rio Bravo River Watchers," *Texas Watch, Newsletter of Volunteer Environmental Monitoring Programs in Texas*. August/September. Special 25th Issue.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Lopez C. 1998. "NAFTA and the Environment," "Water at the Well: Water as a Feminist Issue," and "Environmental Policy-Making," Conference on World Affairs. April.

Lopez C. 1998. Keynote Panel Presentation. Annual Meeting on the Border Environment. March.

Lopez C. 1997. "Public Health and Environmental Justice in Sunland Park, New Mexico," Association of Borderlands Scholars hosted by the Western Social Science Association, 39th Annual Conference, Albuquerque, NM. April.

Lopez C. 1996. "Incorporating Human Health Indicators in Volunteer Water Monitoring Programs." The National Volunteer Water Monitoring Conference. Sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. July.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Lopez C.M. 1996. "El Paso County Colonia Water Access on the Political Agenda." Association of Borderlands Scholars hosted by the Western Social Science Association, 38th Annual Conference, Reno, NV. April.

Brown C. and Lopez C.M. 1996. "Characterizing Water Contamination in the Tijuana River Watershed." Association of Borderlands Scholars hosted by the Western Social Science Association, 38th Annual Conference, Reno, NV. April.

Lopez C.M. 1996. "Water Contamination in the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo & Related Health Effects Among Colonia Residents." Association of Borderlands Scholars hosted by the Western Social Science Association, 38th Annual Conference, Reno, NV. April.

Lopez, C.M. 1995. "Conflict Along the Mexican-American Border: Who Has Access to Clean Water, Who Suffers Adverse Health Consequences?" Research Seminar Series, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California at San Diego. November.

Lopez C.M. 1994. "Presentation and Interpretation of Results from Border Soil and Water Analyses." Border Justice Hearings, Sunland Park NM. May.

Lopez C.M. 1989. "Pesticide Use in Mexico and Agricultural Exports to the United States." Latin American Studies Association Annual Meeting, Miami FL.

Lopez C.M. 1988. "Exploring the Effects of Pesticides Upon Health and Reproduction in Northern Baja California." American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, Chicago IL. October.

SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

Lopez C.M. 1997. "Political Science Approaches to Analyzing Power Relationships," The University of Arizona Mexican American Studies and Research Center. March.

Lopez C.M. 1997. "Health and Water Access in El Paso/Juarez Colonias," The University of Arizona Mexican American Studies and Research Center. March.

Lopez C.M. 1997. "The Experiences of Women Living in U.S.-Mexico Border Colonias," The Women's Center at the University of New Orleans. Spring Lecture Series. January.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Attendance at the International Dyslexia Association, Southwest Branch, 12th, 13th, & 14th, Annual Conferences. February 1996, 1997 & 1998.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIPS

American Public Health Association; Association of Borderlands Scholars; International Dyslexia Association; New Mexico Public Health Association; Society for Occupational and Environmental Health; Southwest Network for Environmental and Economic Justice; Switzer Environmental Network; and, Union for Concerned Scientists.

Sept. 26, 01

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

~~NOTHING HAS CHANGED!~~

~~The Board of Supervisors has told the Sanitation Districts twice to implement their promises to find alternatives to the smelly, dusty and noisy operation of the Dump. Not only have they not done anything about it, they have found ways to increase their daily tonnage. Now they want to expand & add 450 more trucks a day making 700 trucks a day & not insisting that the trucks use clean fuel.~~

~~I will not address all of the problems with the proposed expansion, as you also know them. You are too busy to read them & I am too busy to write.~~

~~Now is the time to stop thinking about the expansion & put an end to the Puente Hills Landfill.~~

~~Thanks to all of the area Mayors "not in my back yard!" Send the trash to Puente Landfill & let the Hacienda Heights residents put up with the Dump, & all of the trash, lower property value and health and air quality.~~

~~Don't be so concerned about the low cost of \$13. a ton compared to \$55. a ton.~~

~~The Material Recovery Facility they committed to build in their last FIR, along with the waste-by-rail is still on the drawing board~~

~~Waste-by-rail to EAGLE MTN. is the only answer!~~

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Nelly J. Loustalot
Signature

2408 So. Hacienda Blvd. #M-7, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Print Name NELLY LOUSTALOT
Ph. 626-330-2183

Robert D. Lutjens
3114 Leticia Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

• TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

• GROUND WATER POLLUTION.

• AIR POLLUTION.

• WHEN TO HELL ARE YOU GOING TO PLAN AHEAD
AND QUIT EXTENDING THIS DUMP?

• REVIEW YOUR RECORDS TO SEE HOW MANY
TIMES YOU HAVE LIED TO US.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Robert D. Lutjens
Signature

Print Name ROBERT D. LUTJENS

September 24, 2001

Ms. Grace Chan
County Sanitation Districts of
Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601-1400

**SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the
Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill**

Dear Ms. Chan:

Thank you for providing a copy of the document entitled "Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill," dated June 29, 2001, to the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Watermaster). In a letter dated May 8, 2000, Watermaster previously responded to the Notice of Preparation of the DEIR. In that letter Watermaster requested the DEIR address 1) proposed programs for monitoring and reporting of groundwater levels and quality and 2) measures for mitigating contaminant migration from the landfill. Our comments to the DEIR follow.

1. The DEIR notes that the Main Canyon – Corrective Action Program (CAP) resulted in construction of additional landfill gas collection wells and an additional groundwater extraction well in the vicinity of Barrier 1. The DEIR Appendix E, Figure 11 shows Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentrations in Barrier 1 monitoring wells, which are located on the Main Basin side of the barrier, generally range from about 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/l) to about 2,000 mg/l although M04A was as high as 3,000 mg/l. Offsite Well EMP2 is downgradient of Barrier 1. DEIR Appendix E, Figure 171 indicates the TDS concentration in Well EMP2 has risen from about 500 mg/l in 1997 to about 750 mg/l in 2000. The trend of increasing TDS concentrations in off-site Well EMP2 indicates landfill waters continue to migrate offsite and that the Barrier 1 CAP may require additional facilities to limit leakage through the barrier.

Similarly, Barrier 3 monitoring wells on the Main Basin side of the barrier indicate TDS ranges from about 2,000 mg/l to 3,000 mg/l, as shown on DEIR Appendix E, Figure 73. Offsite monitoring Well EMP1, located downgradient of Barrier 3, had TDS concentrations that increased during 2000 from about 1,200 mg/l to about 1,800 mg/l, as shown on Appendix E, Figure 171.

The DEIR should address the water quality trends in Barrier 1 and 3 offsite monitoring wells and describe additional corrective measures that will be implemented.

Ms. Grace Chan
September 24, 2001
Page 2

2. Section 4.6 identifies 17 extraction wells in the Main Canyon, 6 extraction wells in Canyon 9, 3 extraction wells by Barrier 4, and 2 extraction wells by Barrier 5, for a total of 28 wells. Watermaster records indicate production from only 17 wells.

Please verify that all extraction wells and all production are reported to Watermaster.

3. Section 3 discusses sewer lines from the PERG facility. Recently a fire at the landfill melted the exposed PVC pipe resulting in a spill.

The DEIR should address steps taken to prevent such an accidental sewage spill in the future.

4. Page 4.6-2. The California Department of Water Resources have not been involved in Main Basin management since 1973 when Judgment was entered.

5. Exhibit 4.7-1. The exhibit appears to show ground elevation, not groundwater contours, as indicated.

Watermaster appreciates the opportunity to respond to the DEIR. Please feel free to contact this office should you wish to meet to discuss our concerns.

Sincerely,

MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERMASTER



Carol Williams
Executive Officer

cc: Stetson Engineers Inc.
Dennis Dickerson, Regional Water Quality Control Board
State Water Resources Control Board

September 24, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, Ca 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now you want to expand again! We have had enough!!

Our family has lived in Hacienda Heights since 1962. We have first hand knowledge on how the environment has changed due to the landfill and its expansion. My husband and my concerns are explained below.

The quality of the air has deteriorated. You say it is not harmful. Can you guarantee that? Asbestos was widely used before it was found to be harmful. Now we hear that even a small amount of arsenic in our water is dangerous! Our neighbors and we live here everyday, breath the air everyday! We must keep our windows closed because of the grit and dust that comes in. This covers windowsills, furniture, computers, books and everything else in the room. Have you ever picked up a book in your home and found gritty dust on it? Books are part of our life. We have hundreds of books in our home. They are not a small investment. } 1

Another concern we have about expansion is the traffic on the Pomona freeway. There is a constant flow of trucks. } 2

The trash that flies off the trucks lines the freeway. I have had papers fly off the trash truck onto my windshield. Aren't they supposed to have a cover? Could the debris on the freeway be the reason I hear so many traffic alerts on the radio – usually an accident at Crossroads? } 3

I believe the County Sanitation District has done a fairly good job in keeping the area clean and trying to keep the dust down. But there is too much trash. As other landfills close, or propose closing, there is talk of Puente Hills Landfill taking in their trash. This is a residential area. There are many homes and schools here. This is not a safe place for an expanded landfill. It affects the quality of our life and the value of our homes! } 4

Please provide us with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely,



Mr. And Mrs. Edward Martinez
1210 Ameluxen Avenue
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

P.S. There is also concern about the odor. } 5

Sept - 17, 2001
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- BAD ODOR } 1
- DUST } 2
- DIMINISHED REAL ESTATE VALUES } 3

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name YURITA MASWAN

Helen I McElhatten 91
10155 Ameluxen Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I have 3 growing children
who attend the schools in
the neighborhood, one of which
has asthma, I feel his condition
is aggravated by the Dump, so
I do not want this expansion.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Helen I McElhatten
Signature

Print Name

Helen I McElhatten

John A. McMILLIN
1235 Beech Hill Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

We have been neighbors of the County Sanitation District for 31 years, we have endured their debt, odors and our property degradation. } 1

So many of our other neighbors already have their homes on the selling block, they are giving up, not able to get the equal value of other homes of equal construction in our area. } 2

The time has come for relief for the home owners of Hacienda Hts. We have shared this Landfill (Dump) long enough. We have done our time. We are still pouring money & labor into our homes and its about time we should be able to see the fruits of this labor.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

John A. McMILLIN
Signature

Print Name JOHN A. McMILLIN

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Patricia Meza
Address 14416 Crystal Lantern Dr
H.H. CA 91745
E-mail _____ Phone (626) 369-7000
Affiliation Resident

Written Comments/Questions

It is unfortunate that as an American
I feel my voice is not being heard. } 1
you do not care about our Kids, babies,
mothers, brothers etc... health. our house } 2
is our biggest financial asset and is being
destroyed by you.

I know that if we were a rich celebrity
that resided in H.H. we would not } 3
be facing this sad and unfortunate
fight against you.

Please close the dump now.

September 17, 2001

14407 Autumn Moon Drive
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

A mountain of trash as tall as a 60 story building and a dump 1/2 } 1
mile wide, 30 stories above the ridges next to our homes; the } 2
continual leaking of pollutants from the supposedly lined landfill } 3
into ground water; Odor and dust emissions are not insignificant. } 3
Anyone living in this area can tell you that; True recycling is } 4
prevented by operation of haphazard programs at the landfill; } 5
Any alternatives that do not meet the plan to expand the dump are } 5
dismissed; It is alarming that polluted ground water, toxic } 6
carcinogenic gases and particulates in the air we breathe are not } 6
important enough to require you to close this dump; Our families are
being put at risk; Thirty years is a long time to live with these
problems and our younger generation deserves more consideration!

WE RIGHTFULLY EXPECT MORE CONSIDERATION FROM LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Joseph Miller - Ruth M. Miller
Signature

Print Name JOSEPH MILLER - RUTH MILLER

Harvey Moriyama
1604 Ameluren Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- ① How come your Dept is not more creative at solving the refuse problem? Your Dept only proposes dump expansion which is CHEAP & EASY! Where is the innovative ideas put into action. } 1
- ② Contaminant Leakage from "Liners" that WILL NOT last forever. Impact on occurrence of cancer in our area. } 2
- ③ Increased ODOR } 3
- ④ Increased dust - our homes and our cars seem to get high amount of dust - most likely from your operations } 4
- ⑤ Increased TRAFFIC @ Cross Roads Pkwy & 60 FWY } 5
- ⑥ DEPRESSED & STAGNANT Property Values near the dump. } 6
- ⑦ How many other dumps are this close to a residential neighborhood? } 7
- ⑧ Your publications and EIR are so deceptive. You always show a nice picture of the green foliage of the Cross Roads Pkwy Side or entrance. You never show the ugly area EAST of the dump off of 7th Ave South! } 8

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Harvey Moriyama
Signature

Print Name HARVEY MORIYAMA

Dear Don Knabe,

August 2, 2001

I am writing to you because I am concerned about the planned extension and expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill. Henceforth, I will be referring to it as the "dump". As you might know, this dump has been operating for more than 30 years. This extension/expansion would allow it to operate until 2013. Expansion would consist of a 600 ft high "wall of trash" which will significantly alter the landscape.

} 1

Our home is a stone's throw away from this dump (Ameluxen and Crystal Lantern). You should see how close this dump is to a residential community. When we purchased our home in 1994, we were not too concerned about the dump since it was supposed to close soon. After all, in '94 it had already been running for 20 years. Well, unfortunately, the Sanitation District was awarded their extension for use until 2004. We are now we are in 2001 and here they are again asking for yet another extension for use until 2013. We as a community are getting sick and tired of this! Will you consider helping us to get this dump closed?

} 2

Even back in 1994, the Sanitation District did not consider/offer alternative plans for LA County's refuse problems. Now we are in 2001 and the Sanitation District has still not offered viable solutions to our trash problems. It amazes me how the Sanitation District lacks creative and innovative solutions to this problem. They just take the LAZY approach and continue to fill up our neighboring canyons.

} 3

I am really concerned about the well being of my family and me. I would like to introduce you to my family. My wife KariLynn and I have 3 boys and 1 girl. They are Michael (7), Kenny (5), David (4), and Krissa (2). I love my wife and kids very much and would hate for them to be exposed to dangerous and hazardous chemicals being omitted from the dump.



} 4

My concerns are as follows;

- 1) toxic emissions from the gases produced by the dump,
- 2) nitrogen oxide emissions from heavy equipment,
- 3) windblown dust from exposed soil and earth moving,
- 4) increased cancer risks associated with being so close to the dump,
- 5) long-term, structural integrity of the synthetic liners underneath the dump – especially after being exposed to tremendous forces, temperatures, possible degradation due to chemical interaction, etc.
- 6) increase in odor and stench in the neighborhood,
- 7) negative impact on surrounding property values, and
- 8) traffic increase along Crossroads Pkwy due to the increased number of dump trucks - they propose expanding the operating hours (has anyone done a study of this increased traffic with the traffic from the new Frye's Electronics Store?)

} 5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

The expansion of this dump will effect the air and water quality of this area. If toxins leach out of the dump and hit our water tables, it will effect an even larger area of LA County. Again, I urge you to please consider assisting us in closing this dump?

} 13

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Harvey Moriyama
1604 Ameluxen Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA. 91745
Home 626-330-1824
Work 626-812-2963
hkmmoriyama@hotmail.com

Werner A. Mueller
16083 Mesa Robles Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

More trucks, more garbage, more smells. } 1

What will this expansion do to groundwater? To the air quality? To wildlife? To the quality of life of Hacienda Heights residents? } 2

My countertops, cabinets, drawers need to be washed daily to keep a greasy, sooty residue from building up. Furniture, carpets, drapes all evidence the fact of poor air quality. And I'm not just talking smog. Walking on the vinyl flooring barefoot, or in stocking feet, requires a foot bath every 15 to 20 minutes. It's embarrassing to have my grandchildren over, to send them home again w/ hands, knees, legs, feet and arms pitch black from crawling, walking or just playing on the floor. I go to their homes in other cities, and the same does NOT occur. } 3

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Werner A. Mueller

Print Name

Werner A. Mueller

PATRICIA W. MULLENBACH
15685 Senadale Street
Hacienda Heights
CA 91745-3437

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I cannot attend the meeting but I wish to voice my objections. All of the reasons listed on the enclosed flyer are valid and should be considered.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Patricia W. Mullenbach
Signature

Print Name PATRICIA W. MULLENBACH

DUMP EXPANSION FACTS

In their new Environmental impact Report, Sanitation Districts are planning to:

- Build a mountain of trash tall as a 60-story building next to Hacienda Heights
- Build a dump ½-mile wide 30-stories above the ridges next to our homes
- Add 450 more trucks to rush hour traffic to import all cover materials
 - Add 3,000 more vehicle trips per day for a recycling plant
 - Build a sewer line out into Hacienda Heights
 - Continue destruction of our native hillsides
- Continue dumping trash in Hacienda Heights from all over the County
- Keep property values depressed next to the dump for 12 more years
- Continue to leak pollutants out of the unlined landfill into ground water

THE EIR DOES NOTHING TO ADDRESS EXISTING PROBLEMS!

- It says odor and dust emissions from landfill activities are less than significant
- It proposes a signal at the landfill entrance to stop other traffic so the trash trucks can exit
- It ignores health impacts from toxic, carcinogenic gases escaping into our neighborhoods
- It ignores ground water problems disclosed during HHIA's challenges to the 1992 EIR.
- It continue to deny property value impacts, despite losses taken on homes sold west of Seventh Avenue over the last 10 years.
- It ignores the fact that enough regional capacity exists to make expansion unnecessary.
 - Alternatives that do not meet their objectives to expand Puente Hills are dismissed.
 - True recycling is prevented by operation of bogus "recycling" programs at the landfill

LAST DAY TO SUBMIT COMMENTS IS SEPTEMBER 27, 2001

SANITATION DISTRICTS MUST ADDRESS ALL COMMENTS SUBMITTED

PLEASE JOIN HHIA IN PROTESTING THIS DESTRUCTIVE EXPANSION

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Russ Mason
Address 1445 9th Ave
Hacienda Heights, Ca 91745
E-mail _____ Phone 626-3360865
Affiliation Hacienda Heights resident 35 years.

Written Comments/Questions

Since there have been alot of
views expressed concerning the conditions
at Orange Grove Middle School I believe
that it would be in your best interests
and the residents of Hacienda Heights that
one of the members of your Board spend
a couple hours at Orange Grove Middle
School and observe the conditions there
while school is open and talk to the
students and the staff at that school and
see for yourself what the conditions are
at that school.

14432 DENLEY ST.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- 1) THE FOUR HUNDRED PLUS TRUCKS ADDED TO THE ALREADY CONGESTED 60 FREEWAY. } 1
- 2) TRASH ODORS GENERATED BY THE DUMP. } 2
- 3) I UNDERSTAND THEY ARE PLANNING A 70 STORY TRASH PILE, I HOPE THEY ARE KIDDING. } 3
- 4) I HAVE BEEN A RESIDENT FOR "32" YEARS AND NOW THAT I AM READY TO RETIRE AND SELL, I AM FACED WITH FALLEN PROPERTY VALUES. WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THIS? } 4
- 5) IT APPEARS FROM MY PERSPECTIVE THAT OVER THE LAST 30 YEARS THE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT HAS BEEN LESS THAN TRUTH FULL. ALL TALK NO HELP FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS. } 5

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Charles D. Nye
Signature

Print Name CHARLES D. NYE

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Jan Odean
Address 14421 Crystal Larkspur
Hacienda Heights, Ca 91745
E-mail _____ Phone 626-961-1220
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

Who will repair my roof }
when the crows finish chewing up } 1
the wood shake. }
My pool needs extra care }
to clean up the dirt. } 2
The smaller birds do }
not visit my yard anymore. } 3
The noise has shook my }
house, cracks are appearing. } 4
I used to live in Montebello }
Park - Montebello area - I left the }
dump smell there - now I have } 5
it in my own back yard.

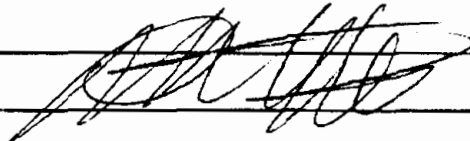
SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Lorraine Olivares
Address 1836 Blazing Star Dr
Wacucenda Heights, CA 91745
E-mail _____ Phone (626) 968-3085
Affiliation Homeowner - Resident 25 years

Written Comments/Questions

I am in opposition to keeping the
Landfill open for another 10 years.
Air quality is Affected, traffic will
increase dramatically. I am opposed
to be living next door to a trash
can for another 10 years.

Thank you



DENNIS O'NEILL
15637 LA SUBIDA DR.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

1) EXPANDED HOURS OF OPERATION. } 1

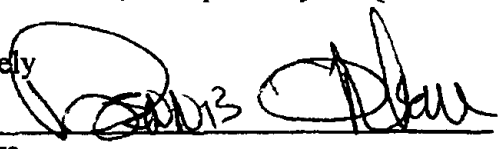
2) CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW RETAINING WALL TO ALLOW THE LEVEL OF THE EXPANSION TO INCREASE. } 2

3) WHY IS THIS EXPANSION NEEDED IN LIGHT OF RECYCLING AND THE SANITATION DISTRICT'S 1982 PLAN STATED THAT ONLY A TEN YEAR EXTENSION WAS NEEDED? } 3

4) CONTINUED ODOR AND GROUND WATER CONTAMINANT ISSUES. } 4

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely



Signature

Print Name

DENNIS O'NEILL

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Nicolas Payan
Address 14416 Crystal Lantern Dr
Hacienda Hts Ca 91745
E-mail _____ Phone (626) 369-7228
Affiliation Resident

Written Comments/Questions

Can you tell us what ^{the} projected legal ~~log~~ liabilities will be for the Sanitation District of LA with the dump permit expansions. } 1

Has any reserve been set for the surrounding residents to address their health problems. } 2

Vernette Ann Pemberton 105
14616 E. Luyon St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I have been a resident of Hacienda Heights for 35 plus years and what is now the "Dump" was Pellissier Dairy, so I didn't build next to a "Dump" — the "Dump" moved in on me.
Close it as soon as possible.
Enough is enough.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Vernette Ann Pemberton
Signature

Print Name VERNETTE ANN PEMBERTON

Alex Perez
145214 Lindmill
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

The odor from garbage, the dust that's created for all the homes around the landfill. Possible leaked landfill contaminants into ground water.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Alex Perez
Signature

Print Name Alex Perez

From: BPrice@tecg.com
Sent: Tuesday, September 25, 2001 11:53 AM
To: PuenteHillsLandfillEIR@lacsds.org
Subject: Puente Hills EIR

I had a couple questions concerning the Puente Hills EIR:

- 1. How was the "Projected Disposal/Transformation Capacity Need in 2003" of 37,050 tpd calculated? } 1
- 2. How were the assumptions in Tables 6.0-2 and 6.0-4 determined? } 2

Thank you for your time.

Brennan Price

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name John ProhonoFF
Address 1601 RIDLEY AV
HAK HSTS
E-mail _____ Phone 626 333-9789
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

MY BRIEF COMMENT ARE ABOUT A YEAR +
A HALF AGO I MOVED MY FAMILY TO THIS AREA
KNOWING THE LANDFILL WAS THERE. NOT ONCE
HAVE I EVER NOTICED ODORS COMING FROM THE
LANDFILLS OR JUST THEY TALKED ABOUT AT
~~THE~~ THIS MEETING. THE PROPOSED TRUCKS THAT ARE
TALKED ABOUT I HAVE NEVER SEEN OTHER
THAN OUR OWN RESIDENTIAL TRUCKS IN MY
NEIGHBORHOOD. I THINK THEY ARE DOING
A FINE JOB & I'M NOT OPPOSED TO THE
EXPANSIONS.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

As a realtor, I'm concerned with property values. Most buyers do NOT wish to look at any property West of 7th.

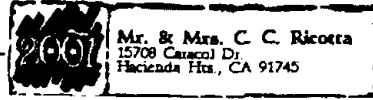
As a home owner, I'm concerned with the health hazards coming from soil & water. Also the odor on some days is terrible. Pretty soon Hacienda will be one large dump & all property owners will be gone!

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

J. Resnick
Signature

Print Name J. RESNICK



Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

As a home owner in this area for the past 28 years I feel we have been lied too repeatedly.

I also ~~feel~~ feel helpless that one agency can have so much power - that the people who live in this neighborhood have no control or say as to what happens around us.

Don't you understand we are the people. Government is the people.


Return the power to us.

You know all the reasons why the dump ^{should} ~~not~~ not be expanded.

Why do you think it should??

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely


Signature

Print Name Mary Ricotta

15845 Del Prado Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Sept. 23, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

As a forty-year resident of Hacienda Heights, I am very much affected by the decision to close or to further expand the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition to sharing the serious health and quality-of-life concerns which were brought up in the meetings in El Monte City Hall and Los Altos High School on September 19, I have the concern that expanding the dump would be a temporary fix to the refuse disposal problem² that would be a permanent destruction of our community.

The consequent lowering of property values³ would decrease county tax revenue permanently, too, while the disposal problem would still have to be faced and the new technology used that is not destructive (over)

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

See back
of page

Print Name _____

2

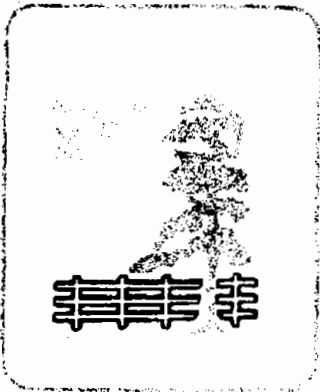
to communities and the environment

I would also like to know why
property owners were not notified
by the County Sanitation Districts of
this intent nor of the public
meetings.

Yours truly,
Jaqueline Ridgeway
JAQUELINE RIDGEWAY

THE CITY OF
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES

4045 PALOS VERDES DRIVE NORTH • ROLLING HILLS ESTATES, CA 90274
TELEPHONE---(310) 377-1577 FAX (310) 377-4468



- STEVEN ZUCKERMAN
Mayor
- SUSAN SEAMANS
Mayor Pro Tem
- JOHN C. ADDLEMAN
Council Member
- JUDY MITCHELL
Council Member
- BARBARA RAUCH
Council Member
- DOUGLAS R. PRICHARD
City Manager

September 12, 2001

James F. Stahl
 Chief Engineer and General Manager
 Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
 P.O. Box 4998
 Whittier, California 90607

RE: REPERMITTING OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Dear Mr. Stahl:

On behalf of the City of Rolling Hills Estates, I am writing to you to express support for continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill for its remaining capacity through the year 2013. As a representative of local government, I am responsible for providing adequate, safe and cost-effective waste management for my community. Continued operation of Puente Hills Landfill is critical to our city to keep disposal costs low county-wide and to provide substantial waste diversion such as the green waste recycling program to help the city meet the mandates of AB 939. Continuing operations at the landfill will preserve this valuable public service and also provide a transition to a waste-by-rail system to meet long-term waste management needs.

1

Sincerely,

Steve Zuckerman
Mayor

SZ:hn

HOWARD C. SCHNEIDER
2504 JOAN DRIVE
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

THE EXPANSION CAN'T GO ON FOREVER.

ARE THERE ANY PLANS TO START SHIPPING THE TRASH OUT OF THE VALLEY

(ESTIMATED)
IF SO GIVE DATES OF WHEN THIS WILL START HAPPENING

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature



Print Name

HOWARD C. SCHNEIDER

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Too Much Trash!

} 1

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name

Tucker Schork
Tucker Schork

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

We have lived in Hacienda Hts for 34 years and have seen the changes and results from the dump. The health impact due to gases and under water problems are your problem. Please take this issue as if you were living here. Could you raise your family in this environment? We are seniors and live on a set income, it is very hard for us to buy bottled water and keep our windows closed due to health problems, which we feel are from the dump. Please do not ignore our complains we love Hac. Hts. and want to keep it healthy. Thank you

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Ruth and Mike Serrato
Signature

Print Name Ruth Mike SERRATO

Larry & Alice Severance
14511 Eadbrook Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Our family moved to Hacienda Heights 33 1/2 yrs. ago from Valinda to get away from a dump where Industry Hills Sheraton Hotel sits atop. We had just remodeled our home, but the health of our children was more important than our nice home. We were so happy in our new Hachto home with the beautiful hills surrounding us with all sort of wildlife. Many mornings we could see a group of deer grazing. It was wonderful! But it only lasted a few years. All of a sudden, after the farmer who owned the property passed away, the beautiful hills became a huge dump. We knew the farmer had a small private dump way back in the hills, never dreaming it would become the largest dump in the U.S. We were devastated. What could we do, we had put all our money in our new home, had our two little girls to care for, we couldn't just pick up and move. So we fought the dump, to no avail. We were told that in 10 yrs. there would be plans for alternative sites for dumping and this dump would close and become a park.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

cont. # 2

Sincerely

Larry & Alice Severance
Signature

Print Name Larry & Alice Severance

2. Lies! Lies! Lies!

Here it is 2001, our hills are destroyed, they look awful, it stinks, and you want another 10 yrs.!? No Way }
No more beautiful trees, wildlife, streams, it's all gone, and }
we're still trying to close the dump. }

Our girls & other children that grew up here suffer horrible allergies & skin irritations. I've also battled skin disorders }
the past 10 yrs. that have me in the doctors constantly, and }
here seems to be no cure for it. }

Many folks in the neighborhood have suffered and died }
of cancer, and many women have had mastectomys. }

So many have moved away to get away from the dump, but }
for many it was too late, they've passed away in their new }
residences. It is so sad. }

Then there's us, our girls are away now, and we're near }
retirement age, our home is paid, and ^{want} to stay in it }
because we love our home. Plus, we can't afford to move. }

I recently received from a Car Wash Co. a personal car care }
prescription based on the environment where I live. The chart }
was alarming. Environmental impact on my car finish }
was in the 'Serious' zone. ACID RAIN-serious, OZONE-fair. }
Not a good report. }

How can you people sleep at night with a peaceful }
heart knowing so many people are suffering from }
your dump? }

You are slowly killing us. For MONEY, you risk }
our lives. God be with your souls..... }

Lease Close This DEATH TIME BOMB }
you've put in our Back yards. }

1147 Beech Hill Av

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused ~~more~~ ~~problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years.~~ Now, you want to expand again! ~~We~~ ~~have had enough!~~ My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

None. I have lived on Beech Hill Av for most of those 30 years. So far I have had No problems with the fill. No odor, No papers flying about - nothing. Your good neighbors.

There would be no problems if some of the residents in H. H. would accept what we have, a good place to store our trash. Some say, "not in my back yard" Well where then. Its our trash.

I wouldn't know we had a land fill here if it weren't for these notices.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

D. L. Sharrett

Signature

Print Name D. L. Sharrett

P.S. I'm sending this direct to
because they will never show someone on your side.

FAXED
9.27.01

September 27, 2001

Ms. Grace Chan
Planning and Permit Section Head
Solid Waste Management Department
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

**Draft Environmental Impact Report
For the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill
(SCH No. 2000041066)**

This is to provide comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, State Clearinghouse Number 2000041066. Members of the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association (HHIA) have asked me to review the visual aspects of this project so I'll focus my comments on that subject.

From a visual standpoint, the impacts of this landfill expansion could not be worse. The EIR proposes a mass of trash more than 700 feet high [1] above the homes in Hacienda Heights, a height equivalent to a 70-story building - a 70-story building that will be more than a ½ mile wide.

} 1

I find it ironic that the County has strict zoning codes that disallow any residential building to be constructed over 2-3 stories in height in order to reduce impacts to surrounding properties; however, the Sanitation Districts can be so bold to propose to construct a pile of trash over 70 stories above the roofs of our community. Obviously different standards are being used for the dump.

} 2

At least the EIR had no choice except to confess that the visual impacts of this 70-story high pile of trash will create a "significant" impact on our community. However, at the same time, the EIR fails to offer and sufficiently analyze any realistic alternatives to the fill plan to reduce any of these visual impacts. The few alternatives that were included were simply dismissed by the Sanitation Districts by stating that they did not meet the goals of the project. I would like to know why it isn't a goal of the project to protect the health and welfare of the communities that surround the landfill?

} 3
} 4

Footnote [1] 1148 ft. (elev. of proposed landfill) minus 465 ft. (elev. at the west end of Los Robles) equals 683 ft. divided by 10 ft. equals 68.3 stones.

The EIR even goes so far to say that the visual impacts are unavoidable. The visual impacts of expanding the landfill are not unavoidable. In fact, there are many options to decrease these impacts. The failure to adequately assess reasonable alternatives to the fill plan just again demonstrates the extreme arrogance of the Sanitation Districts in regard to developing this project. We can easily think of several options that should and need to be considered as part of the EIR. How about:

- 1) decreasing the height of the landfill; that would certainly decrease the visual impacts; or how about; } 5
- 2) increasing the set back of the landfill from the homes in our community; this would decrease the magnitude of the dump by providing a major visual relief between the existing and proposed slopes as compared to having one straight shear face that rises from the base to the top of the landfill and; } 6
- 3) better yet, how about just not expanding this landfill in our community at all. } 7

I believe the EIR falls way short in meeting the intent of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by not offering reasonable alternatives with appropriate analysis. CEQA is clear that the project applicant needs to identify appropriate alternatives; especially if an alternative can reduce impacts that are determined to be significant. Instead the Sanitation Districts seem to have decided that this 700-foot high trash pile is a "fait accompli." } 8

As part of this EIR public meeting, I'm hereby requesting, that the Sanitation Districts investigate the options mentioned above, and provide sufficient analysis showing how these alternatives have the potential to reduce the visual and other impacts in our community. } 9

The mass of trash proposed for this project is outrageous!!! This is evident in the illustrations contained in the EIR, such as exhibit 4.1-10 and 4.1-5 from Edgeridge Drive. Looking at these illustrations, you'll notice that the trash pile is twice the height of the what we call the LA hill as well as the adjacent foothills. I find it difficult to imagine looking up and seeing a dump that is twice the height of our local hills. Something needs to be done and you need to look very hard at other options before you destroy our community. } 10

Perhaps the Board of Supervisors should restrict the term of the permit to no more than five years and direct the Sanitation Districts to implement a waste-by-rail system within that time frame. That would significantly reduce the height of the landfill face and at the same time get us on track with the ultimate solution to manage waste in the County. The solution that we should have had a long time ago. } 11

We have been talking with the Sanitation Districts about waste-by-rail for over 25 years now. I attended EIR meetings in 1983 and again in 1993, where the community demanded that waste-by-rail be implemented. And after all this time, the Sanitation Districts have very little to nothing to show for it. } 12

Ms. Grace Chan
Puente Hills Landfill
Page 3

Since this proposed 10-year permit is said to be the last; I'm sorry to say that the Sanitation Districts are backing themselves into a corner. Waste-by-rail has to be implemented. There's no way around it. So isn't obvious to all of us that the sooner you do it the better off we'll all be. And after all these years, I'm convinced that the Board of Supervisors will have to direct the Sanitation Districts to implement waste-by-rail because the Sanitation Districts have demonstrated that they are incapable of voluntarily doing it themselves.

We now need to focus our efforts on closing the Puente Hills Landfill as soon as possible and implementing a long-term solution, because we don't want to have this trash monument in our backyards anymore.

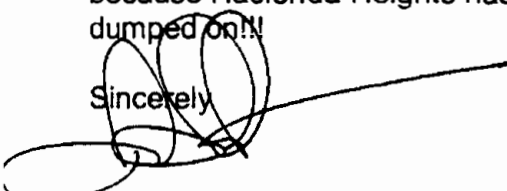
} 13

Another issue we have been talking about with the Sanitation Districts since the last permitting process is to develop the landfill slopes in a manner similar to the natural topography of the existing hills. HHIA and CAC representatives have repeatedly requested this of the Sanitation Districts and we have repeatedly been ignored. The Sanitation Districts have denied us by suggesting that it would result in some minor loss of capacity. We agree that there may be some loss of capacity; however, we continue to believe that it will be well worth it. Having landfill slopes that blend in with the existing topography of the hills is far superior than having an obvious man-made mountain of trash monument over our community for all of time.

} 14

Hacienda Heights is blessed with our open native hillsides, it is the most significant feature of our community and it sets us apart from other communities in the County. This is clearly stated in our community General Plan that has been approved by the County Board of Supervisors.

The Sanitation Districts need to do what it takes to preserve this unique feature of our community and we demand that the Sanitation Districts do what it takes to protect this community's interests. The Sanitation Districts need to take the trash someplace else because Hacienda Heights has put up with it far too long and we're tired of getting dumped on!!!

Sincerely,

John Shubin



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • <http://www.aqmd.gov>

119

FAXED: SEPTEMBER 28, 2001

September 28, 2001

Ms. Grace R. Chan
Planning and Permitting Section
Solid waste Management Department
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
P. O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

**Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Continued Operation of the
Puente Hills Landfill**

Dear Ms. Chan:

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The AQMD also appreciates the one-day extension by the lead agency for providing comments on the proposed project. The additional time was necessary to allow management sufficient time to review the project and the air quality analysis. The following comments are meant as guidance for the Lead Agency and should be incorporated in the Final Environmental Impact Report.

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21092.5, please provide the AQMD with written responses to all comments contained herein prior to the certification of the Final Environmental Impact Report. The AQMD would be happy to work with the Lead Agency to address these issues and any other questions that may arise. Please contact Charles Blankson, Ph.D., Transportation Specialist – CEQA Section, at (909) 396-3304 if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steve Smith".

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor, CEQA Section
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

Attachment

SS:CB

LAC010706-01
Control Number

Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill

1. **SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook:** Several references are made in the DEIR to the SCAQMD Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook of 1993. Please note that this title is a working title for the revision to the Handbook that is currently in progress, but has not yet been approved by the AQMD's Governing Board. The correct reference for the 1993 Handbook is CEQA Air Quality Handbook. Please correct these references in the Final EIR. } 1

2. **"NOCALM" Model Option:** Table 4.2-1 on page 4-2 of Appendix D, Air Quality Technical Report identifies the dispersion model options used to model air quality impacts from the proposed project. Although the text states that all regulatory default options were used in the modeling with the exception of the calm processing option, the text does not explicitly mention "NOCALM" as one of the model options. The "NOCALM" model option should be included in ISCST pursuant to SCAQMD's recommended modeling protocol. } 2

3. **Modeling 24 new flares:** On page 4.3, Section 4.3 of Appendix D, Air Quality Technical Report, it is stated that the proposed project includes replacing the existing 24 smaller 1,000-scfm flares with 24 larger 1,600-scfm flares. It is also stated that the 24 modified flares were modeled using a single flare located in the center of the flare station. The proposed 24 flares should be modeled simultaneously as 24 single sources. } 3

4. **Estimated Project Combustion Impacts:** Table 4.3-2 on page 4-5 of the Appendix D, Air Quality Technical Report, shows estimated project combustion impacts. Please identify the monitoring station from which the background concentration data were obtained. } 4

5. **Model Input and Output Data:** The lead agency did not provide the model input and output files for the air quality impact analysis and the health risk assessment. Therefore, the results relating to air quality impacts cannot be verified. } 5

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS

Main Office

818 West Seventh Street
12th Floor
Los Angeles, California
90017-3435

t (213) 236-1800
f (213) 236-1825

www.scag.ca.gov

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Orange County: Charles Smith, Orange County • Ron Bates, Los Alamitos • Ralph Bauer, Huntington Beach • Art Brown, Buena Park • Lou Bone, Tustin • Elizabeth Cowan, Costa Mesa • Cathryn DeYoung, Laguna Niguel • Richard Dixon, Lake Forest • Alta Duke, La Palma • Shirley McCracken, Anaheim • Bev Perry, Brea • Tod Rudgey, Newport Beach

Riverside County: Bob Buster, Riverside County • Ron Lovridge, Riverside • Greg Pettis, Cathedral City • Ron Roberts, Temecula • Jan Rudman, Corona • Charles White, Moreno Valley

San Bernardino County: Jon Mikels, San Bernardino County • Bill Alexander, Rancho Cucamonga • David Ehlman, Fontana • Lee Ann Garcia, Grand Terrace • Bob Hamer, Victorville • Gwenn Norton-Perry, Chino Hills • Judith Valles, San Bernardino

Ventura County: Judy Mikels, Ventura County • Glen Becerra, Simi Valley • Donna De Paola, San Buenaventura • Tom Young, Port Hueneeme

Riverside County Transportation Commission: Robin Lowe, Hemet

Ventura County Transportation Commission: Bill Davis, Simi Valley

September 27, 2001

Ms. Grace R. Chan
Planning and Permitting Section
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whitter, CA 90601-1400

RE: **Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill – SCAG No. 1 20010376**

Dear Ms. Chan:

Thank you for submitting the **Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill** to SCAG for review and comment. As areawide clearinghouse for regionally significant projects, SCAG reviews the consistency of local plans, projects, and programs with regional plans. This activity is based on SCAG's responsibilities as a regional planning organization pursuant to state and federal laws and regulations. Guidance provided by these reviews is intended to assist local agencies and project sponsors to take actions that contribute to the attainment of regional goals and policies.

It is recognized that the proposed Project considers the continued disposal of non-hazardous municipal solid waste at the existing Puente Hills Landfill; continued funding of the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority; and the recovery of such materials as green waste, asphalt, dirt, tires, and metal appliances through ongoing landfill waste diversion programs. The Project site is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County, southeast of the intersection of the Pomona (SR-60) and San Gabriel (I-605) Freeways

SCAG staff has evaluated the Draft EIR for the for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill for consistency with the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide and Regional Transportation Plan. The Draft EIR includes a discussion on the proposed Projects' consistency with SCAG policies and applicable regional plans, which were outlined in our April 13, 2000 letter on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for this Draft EIR.

The Draft EIR cited SCAG policies and addressed the manner in which the proposed Project is consistent with applicable core policies and supportive of applicable ancillary policies. This approach to discussing consistency or support of SCAG policies is commendable and we appreciate your efforts. Based on the information provided in the Draft EIR, we have no further comments. A description of the proposed Project was published in the July 15, 2001 Intergovernmental Review Clearinghouse Report for public review and comment.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 236-1867. Thank you.

Sincerely,


JEFFREY M. SMITH, AICP
Senior Planner
Intergovernmental Review

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Donna S Stummetz
Address 15425 Rojas
Hacienda Hts CA 91041
E-mail _____ Phone (623)333-0475
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

- ① Work w/ A&M/D so that they do not need 6
verified complaints because they say they
cannot fight your attorneys w/ any less
- ② Ways to reduce dust emissions, use HEPA
updated test for levels.
- ③ Revamp property equalization program
that lands & go instigated. It is not
fair to homeowners.
- ④ Require all trucks to have safe emissions
- ⑤ Dumps to be moved further away
from residences. Odes & dust are becoming
more hazardous, the higher it gets.
- ⑥ Instigate study for cancer, in humans
& pets, for cases in Hacienda Hts. Do not
say it has nothing to do w/ the dump.
- ⑦ Traffic needs to be re-evaluated, it will
have significant impacts on freeway homes
- ⑧ Perform studies at Orange Grove Jr High, kids
& faculty are exposed to these effects 5 days
a week from approx 7:30 - 3:30

Ralph Stenberg
1215 Beech Hill Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

122

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- years from now, children and adults will feel the effects of toxic chemical dumping that took place during the earlier years of landfill operation. 1
 - under ground water supplies along with earthquake threats are a concern for the future generations. 2
 - Our community has had this landfill ^{for} too long now and need its closure next year. We were promised that other measures for future dumping would be in place by the time the present 10 year program ended. 3
 - Where are the millions of dollars going that the landfill takes in yearly? Who is profiting from this? Private owners, the board of supervisors? the county? How about an honest accounting of this! (that was certainly a job) 4
- Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Ralph H. Stenberg
Signature

Print Name RALPH H. STENBERG

Angel & Amelia Suliveres
1109 Folkstone Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

123

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I have a pool and have to have it cleaned twice as much because of the landfill. } 1

What do you propose to do about the increase in rodents due to the landfill. } 2

I have to small children that have had an increase in allergy ~~was~~ than normal. } 3

What about the property value of my home? } 4

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Print Name

Amelia Suliveres

PEGGY TAULLI

124

1305 GEMBROOK AVE.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

1. CANCER CAUSING AGENTS BEING LEACHED INTO THE WATER SYSTEMS. } 1

2. DECLINE OF PROPERTY VALUES. } 2

LET ME BE BLUNT - MY HUSBAND OF 36 YRS. WHO DID NOT SMOKE OR DRINK DIED OF A RARE FORM OF CANCER AT THE AGE OF 59. AFTER TALKING TO CLINICIANS AT CITY OF HOPE MY GUT FEELING IS SOMETHING IS IN THE WATER. I WONT GO INTO THE NIGHTMARE MY CHILDREN AND I HAVE LIVED THROUGH AND ARE STILL TRYING TO COPE WITH. GRANTED THE DUMP MAY NOT HOLD TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY, HOWEVER I FIRMLY BELIEVE IT SHARES SOME OF IT, WITHIN A 5 MILE RADIUS I PERSONALLY KNOW OF OTHER FORMS OF CANCER AND THE SAME TYPE OF CANCER MY HUSBAND DIED OF. WHAT DO WE HAVE IN COMMON? THE DUMP AND THE WATER!

SO HERE I AM 60 YRS OLD, TRYING TO HOLD ONTO AND MAINTAINING MY PROPERTY, ALL THE WHILE THE DUMP KEEPS MOVING CLOSER BRINGING DOWN THE VALUE OF MY HOME OF 32 YRS., BUT WHO CARES? IT'S NOT IN YOUR BACKYARD. } 4

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

Peggy J. Taulli

Print Name

PEGGY J. TAULLI

County Sanitation Districts
of Los Angeles County

Solid Waste Management Department
Record of PHLF DEIR Calls Received

Date: 8/14/01 Time: 10:05 am

Person Who Took Call: Ajay Malik

Name of Caller: Earl Thomas

Address: 1467 Palm Ave. Hacienda Heights, CA 91745-1443

Is the Caller an Area Resident Agency _____ Other _____

Comments: Concerned about traffic impacts of the additional
450 dirt trucks. Wanted to know if the proposed signal at
LF entrance would affect SR 60 on/off ramp. Also
Wanted a copy of CalTrans comments on the Draft EIR.

Follow-Up: Agreed to send a copy of CalTrans comments to
him soon.

9-25-2001
Subj: Draft EIR for the
Puente Hills Landfill

Grace Chan
Solid Waste Management

Dear Ms. Chan,

These are my comments on the subject document.

1. General

- A See attached letter to Supv. Knabe, dated 9-22-2001.
- B. Cover the new methods of waste disposals, that would reduce capacity, from this country and around the world. Explain why each process is accepted or rejected. } 1
- C. According to the Integrated Management Act of 1989, all cities were to reduce their disposal To 50% by the year 2000. Since this Act was not complied with by the local agencies, show the impact Of this failure on the capacity of the dump. Show this impact on an exhibit like Exhibit 1.03. This lack of compliance has taken up valuable capacity. Someone should have to pay because this means that the more Expensive Waste-by-Rail has to be initiated sooner rather than later. } 2

Cover yhe impacts of not having the MRF operational by the year 2000.

2. Pg. 1.0-10 1.9.3 Landfill Design

- A. What is the permitted daily rate of disposal? Information is being circulated indicating that It is 13,000 tons/day. } 4
- B. Where is Eastern Canyon? It is not shown on Exhibit 1.0-5 or 1.0-6. } 5

3. Exhibit 1.0-6

- A. Was the Eastern Flaring Station included in the 1993 Final EIR? Was it approved by the States Dept. of Toxic Substance Control? If not, who approved the construction? Please provide the answers In a separate paragraph where you cover methane collection. } 6
- B. Show the set-back line. Does this cause any changes in the grading plan? Also, show grading plan for a 5 yr Permit. In the document cover and show the impacts and benefits of this alternative. The community has a right to compare this proposal to the 10 yr Permit. } 7

4. Pg.3.0-11 Cover Resource

- A. The only source of material covered is at the site of the MRF. Include a table listing the quantity of material and when excavation is to begin and end. Under crments , state if the material is available before the on-site material runs out. NO DIRT, NO COVER,CLOSE DUMP } 8
- B. For other off-site sources of material,list the location. Status of the material agreements. Quantities and dates when excavation begins and ends. The city of Irwindale is in need od dirt to fill the Gravel pits, so you need to show that there is sufficient cover material for a 10yr period. } 9
- C. An analysis of freeway traffic,with emphasis on trucks,needs to be made to assure the safety Of the traveling public. The MTA is studying the truck problem on Rte 60, so how can you dismiss Waste disposal trucks not impacting the freeway operation. Heavy loaded trucks hauling material from Off-site locations will be using the EB Rte 60 and the SB Rte 605. These trucks have to weave across one lane of fast moving vehicles to reach the off ramp to the Dump. If the operation adds 450 more trucks for Hauling dirt and how many more going to the MRF,does anyone see a problem here? LETS BE REAL. Management, obtain the accident reports from the CHP and have the consultants analyze the number of Incidents involving trash trucks over the past 10 yrs. } 10

Subj: Draft EIR for the
Puente Hills Landfill

5. Traffic

A. Determine the storage of vehicles at the off ramp if 203 trucks have to weave across 680 vehicles On Crossroad Parkway. Does this impact the freeway operation or safety?
Make the same analysis if a signal is installed at the entrance to the landfill.

} 11

6. PHLNHPA

See attached letter to Supv. Knabe.

7. Pg. 6.0-16 6.3.1 Landfills that could Serve LA Co.

Expand this section to cover all the landfill sites presented in the hearings for the extension in 1993 A table showing the status then to now, with comments, would help clarify what has happened over the past 10 yrs. Also, if Waste-by-Rail is delayed over environmental issues, this will help in determining which site is best to condemn.

} 12

The Scholl Canyon Landfill is not covered in this section

} 13

For the Riverside Co. Landfill, show the comparison of costs in the use of this site to that of the Puente Hills Landfill and to Waste-by-Rail. If this site was used, what impact would it have on the short Fall shown on Exhibit 1.0-3 & 1.0-4?

} 14

8. Pg.6.0-24 6.4 Potential New in-Co. Landfills Alt.

What happened to the Brown Canyon and the Toyon Canyon sites?

} 15

Carl Thomas

14647 Palm Ave
Hac. Hgts., CA
91745-1943

9-22-2001

Subj: Draft EIR for the
Puentes Hills Landfill

Supervisor Don Knabe
500 W Temple
Los Angeles, CA

Dear Sir,

As a resident of the community of Hacienda Heights since 1961, I urge you and your colleagues to initiate and support action noted below.

Historically, the DUMP started before we were aware of it. We have lived with it in our back yards. For years. Since 1993, the County and the Sanitation District has had over ten years to acquire other Sites for disposal of trash or begin Waste-by-Rail. Court action is presently delaying Waste-by-Rail. It could be in trouble from other communities because of stinking cars or explosions from methane gas. In the future, the Board may have to condemn property for a landfill for the publics health and welfare.

} 1

Based on the above, we ask that you consider and act on the following:

1. Limit the permit to five years from 2003 to 2008.
2. Start Waste-by-Rail in five years or sooner.
3. Establish a Special Fund to acquire other landfill sites and/or start up hauling by rail.
Consider the raising the disposal fee by one or two dollars as source of revenue.
4. Terminate the agreement with the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority NOW. From the Executive Summary, the current Permit has collected approx. \$ 34 million for this group. Wouldn't Parks & Recs like that size of funds.
So take that fee and place it in the Special Fund to be used for the publics major Problem of waste disposal.
5. Transfer the Native Habitat area over to a County Parks & Recs with the funds that are in That account. Under a 5 year Permit, the amount of money collected is estimated To be about \$19 million (one half the \$38 million for the proposed 10 year permit)

} 2
} 3
} 4
} 5

} 6

Under the 5 yr Permit, the top of the landfill would be lower when shutting the operation down. The public would benefit from a larger area for a Regional Park. Perhaps, some areas might be suitable For commercial development, such as firms that recycle plastic to make toys. They would be located In the proximity of their source of material.

Don, the community of Hacienda Heights needs your skills and wisdom to convince the other Board Members of this alternative, A 5 YEAR PERMIT.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely
Earl L. Thomas
14647 Palm Ave
Hac. Hts. CA 91745 1943

1115 Pinegrove Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I want the landfill to be removed. It has already resulted in } 1
more than 400 odor! It spread layers on dust on our homes and } 2
leaked landfill contaminants into ground water!!!! How would you } 3
like to live at a place like this!? How can you drink the }
water? breathe the air?! You have ignored our complaints } 4
and want to expand the dump?! This is forcing us to
move from our home!? this is not right, how would you
like to forced to move from your home because if someone
else ruining your living environment? Think about
that!!!

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Alice Ting
Sincerely
Signature

Print Name Alice Ting, Carol Ting, Martin Ting



DEE HARDISON
MAYOR

CITY OF
TORRANCE

September 17, 2001

James F. Stahl
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of
Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl:

We have received and reviewed the draft of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on the continued operation of the Puente Hills landfill. The EIR seems well prepared and it addresses the ongoing needs of waste disposal capacity and related management issues.

We have no comment on the EIR at this time. We regret our staff was unable to attend the hearing on the EIR held at our own Cultural Arts Center on September 13, 2001. However, we would like to take this opportunity to commend the Sanitation Districts for their proactive approach towards continuing issues relating to disposal capacity and recycling in the Los Angeles area. As the City of Torrance has no disposal facilities in its jurisdiction, the City and many of our private haulers are dependent on the County for solid waste disposal options.

If you need additional information, please contact our Sanitation Services Administrator, Robert H. Brewer, at (310) 781-6900.

Sincerely,

DEE HARDISON

The Torres Family
14474 Frankton Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

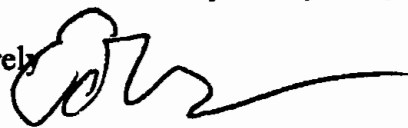
Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- ① What is being done to close the existing dump, and look for alternate sites. } 1
 - ② I've noticed a sanitation employee parked on Palm Avenue ^{near Greerbrook} almost all hours of the day. Why is he there? } 2
 - ③ I wash my vehicles on a weekly basis, only to have dust on the very next day, sometimes on the same day. How is that possible? } 3
 - ④ When I come home from work you can see the dust in the air, what is being done? } 4
 - ⑤ Every mornings + late @ nite, the dump odor is very strong, we have been living with this, what is being done? } 4
- Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.
to remedy this problem?

Sincerely,



Signature

Print Name Edward A. Torres
Resident.

: Copy/ File/ Dump
cc: Hacienda Hts, (HHA)

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name LEE TRAN
Address 1538 LATCHFORD AVE.
HACIENDA HEIGHTS, CA 91745
E-mail _____ Phone 626-333-7886
Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

^{PROCESS}
Better recycling is a better way than to
enlarge the landfill. I don't believe enlarging
the landfill is the solution. ~~REFER~~ PEOPLE
IN CHARGE OF THE SANITATION DISTRICT DOES NOT
LIVE AROUND THE LANDFILL, THEY DON'T HAVE TO BREATHE
THE OBNOXIOUS ODOR IT GIVES. SO, WHY SHOULD YOU
ALL CARE? } 1

I KEEP HEARING HOW MUCH WE CAN SAVE w/ THE
EXPANSION, BUT @ WHAT COST TO OUR CHILDREN
& OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS? ISN'T PROMOTING/ENFORCING
RECYCLING PLASTICS/GLASS/PAPER/GREEN WASTE A
BETTER WAY TO CLEAN UP OUR ENVIRONMENT? OR
INCREASE PROFIT IS A BETTER WAY IN THE LONG RUN? } 3
4

FOR THE RECORD, I OPPOSE TO THE EXPANSION OF THE
LANDFILL. YOU HAVE BROKEN YOUR PROMISES BEFORE.
HOW CAN THE RESIDENCE TRUST YOU NOW? & HOW CAN
WE BE SURE YOU WILL KEEP YOUR PROPOSALS NOW?

September 26, 2001

Sieu Truong
1556 Latchford Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

RE: NO ON THE DUMP

Dear Mr. Stahl:

My name is Sieu Truong a resident of Hacienda Heights. I am writing to you today to ask you to reconsider or reevaluate on Puente Hills Dump Expansion proposal.

I have just moved here about three and a half years ago and have falling in love with this community. The people is special, the neighborhood is friendly. It was so sad that last Wednesday, September 19, my family discovered about the dump expansion proposal. Not only that we are now live in doubt about our health problem that my five years old daughter, myself, and my husband have endured in the past three years after we moved here.

For the past three years I have been wonder what has happened to my daughter health problems. She was a healthy baby girl, choppy and full with energy since we just moved in the neighborhood. Then she start to develop breathing difficulty, she now often waking up at night and cope with her breathing. There is time her doctor almost put her on asthma treatment, but he was no sure what it was. We now have the breathing machine at home to assist with her breathing problems. She is now weight thirty six pounds and almost six years of age. You tell me is there a problem with her health. She is now on multivitamin and pedisure daily to keep up with her energy level. I also went through a series of surgery from eyes problem, thyroid, and another one on the way for fibroid problem. I can tell you I was so healthy and rarely seeing a doctor before I moved here and now I am on four types of medicines and five to six vitamins pills daily to keep my body up with a little energy to continue working to support my family. My husband also developed breathing problem after he

moved here: He now always carries an asthma spray treatment with him at all time. With all this happened to my family and I am sure that there are many other families are suffering similar or other more serious problems than we are now enduring.

By attending the meeting on September 19, 2001. I agreed totally with most resident of the Hacienda Heights community that the EIR did not fully study the impact of the dump have been effected this community. We have been suffered with health problems, traffics, dust, leaking pollutants for more than twenty years and we have to suffer more of this for another thirteen. Where is justice? There is no need for another expansion but the dump must be closed.

} 2
} 3

This country is strong because of its democracy. The government and public officials are listened to its people and work for the people. it is obviously that the people of Hacienda Heights's voice have been ignored for the past twenty years and it is now about to be ignored again. It is totally unfair that this small community has to take all the risks for other communities.

} 4

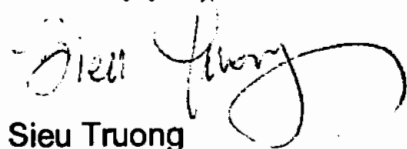
I am asking the public officials who have the authority to make changes or decisions that will affect my community, please apply the "Golden Rule" when you making such decision. Please put yourself to our shoes and imagine that if your child, your spouse, yourself and your other love one are facing what we are facing, would you do it? If you do not want the dump located at your community and why do to others. Government owes so many public lands, let just find other location that better off for everybody. If there is more cost involved, I am sure we all communities will stand together and support it.

} 5

Please remember if your decision can make bring a healthier life for other thousand of life in the Hacienda Heights community, I urge you to do it. Our senior citizens, our children and us are looking up to your kindness and intelligence decision.

Thank you very much for your time. I hope you will make the right, ethical decision.

Sincerely yours,



Sieu Truong



UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

September 26, 2001

Ms. Grace Chan
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, Ca 90601

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Continued
Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill

Dear Ms. Chan:

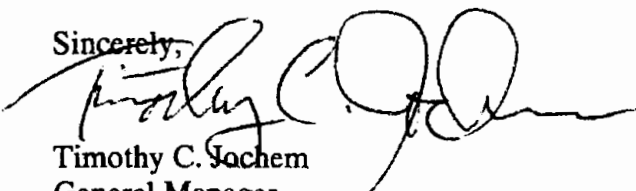
The Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (USGVMWD) is in receipt of the document entitled "*Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill*," (DEIR), dated June 29, 2001. The Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (CSD) prepared the DEIR to address the impacts of extending the life of the Puente Hills Landfill an additional 10 years on existing landfill area. The landfilling is not intended to extend into previously undisturbed areas.

The USGVMWD Board of Directors requested Stetson Engineers Inc. (Stetson) to review the DEIR and provide written comments. A copy of Stetson's memorandum to USGVMWD is attached for your use.

On September 25, 2001, following review of Stetson's memorandum and data contained therein, the USGVMWD Board of Directors acted to instruct the District Engineer to submit the enclosed document as its official comments regarding the DEIR.

USGVMWD appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DEIR. USGVMWD staff is available to meet with you to discuss our comments.

Sincerely,



Timothy C. Sachem
General Manager

Enclosure



3104 East Garvey Avenue So., Ste. A • West Covina, California 91791 • (626) 967-6202
FAX: (626) 331-7065 • email: wc@stetsonengineers.com

2171 E. Francisco Blvd., Suite K • San Rafael, California 94901 • (415) 457-0701
FAX: (415) 457-1638 • email: sr@stetsonengineers.com
2659 W. Guadalupe Rd., Suite D213 • Mesa, Arizona 85202 • (480) 839-5910
FAX: (480) 839-6560



Reply to:

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

FROM: Stetson Engineers Inc.

SUBJECT: Review of Draft Environmental Impact Report for the
Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill

JOB NO.: 1046-14

DATE: September 27, 2001

Introduction

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) distributed a document entitled "Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill" (DEIR), dated June 29, 2001. Written comments to the DEIR will be accepted through September 27, 2001. Previously, the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District) provided a letter dated May 11, 2000 to CSD providing comments to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the DEIR. In the May 11th letter, Upper District requested CSD to: 1) Monitor the effectiveness of natural attenuation of VOCs; 2) Construct additional shallow monitoring wells downstream of affected wells (M04A, M05A, RMW6, M10B and M31A); and 3) Develop a contingency plan in the event corrective measures, in the vicinity of Barriers 1 and 3, fail.

Stetson Engineers Inc. (Stetson) has reviewed the DEIR with emphasis on protective measures, in place and proposed, to mitigate leakage through the barriers and off-site water quality data. Stetson has also reviewed comments to the NOP provided by the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, Inc. A summary of the DEIR, as it pertains to water quality protection, is presented below.



Background

The Puente Hills Landfill (PHL) is a Class III municipal solid waste disposal facility operated by the County Sanitation Districts of the Los Angeles County (CSD). The PHL is located on a 1,365-acre unincorporated area of Los Angeles County at the southeast corner of the San Gabriel Freeway (I-605) and the Pomona Freeway (State Route 60) on Workman Mill Road.

The PHL consists of three areas: Main Canyon, Canyon 9, and Eastern Canyons, as shown on Plates 1, 2 and 3. The Main Canyon area is an existing unlined landfill, the Canyon 9 area is an existing lined landfill, and the Eastern Canyons area is an existing lined landfill.

The PHL is bounded to the north and west by the San Gabriel Basin, to the east by the San Jose Creek Subbasin, and to the southwest by the Central Basin. According to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), there is potential for groundwater from the PHL to flow into the adjacent San Gabriel Basin and San Jose Creek Subbasin. Subsurface barriers have been installed at the PHL landfill with the intent to prevent groundwater from flowing offsite, as shown on Plates 1, 2 and 3. Barriers 1 and 3 are cement-bentonite and located in the Main Canyon landfill. A clay barrier is located upgradient of Barrier 3. Barrier 2 is cement-bentonite and located in the Canyon 9 landfill. Barrier 4 is cement-bentonite and located in the Eastern Canyons landfill. Barrier 5 is cement-bentonite and located in the Eastern Canyons landfill.

The PHL is subject to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the SWRCB policies and regulations (including Title 23, Chapter 15, Article 5 of the California Code of Regulations), and the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D regulations (Subtitle D regulations). The Regional Water Quality Control Board/Los Angeles Region (RWQCB) has regulated the PHL operation since 1959 through Resolutions, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), and monitoring and reporting programs (MRPs). The WDR Order No. 90-046, Order No. 91-035, Order No. 99-059, and MRP No. 2294 apply to the Main Canyon and Canyon 9, while WDR Order Nos. 93-070 and 94-103 and MRP No. 7336 apply to the Eastern Canyons. In addition, the PHL is also regulated by the SWRCB Resolution No. 93-062, which implements the federal Subtitle D regulations.

On May 29, 1996, the SWRCB adopted Order No. WQ 96-10 to order the RWQCB (1) to revise WDR Order Nos. 90-046 and 93-070 and their associated MRPs and (2) to require the CSD to revise the evaluation monitoring program (EMP), to revise the MRPs to incorporate the revised EMP, to revise the detection monitoring program (DMP) for the portions of the landfill not covered by the EMP to incorporate more appropriate background water quality levels, and to implement an adequate corrective action program (CAP) where appropriate.



In a letter dated September 24, 1996, the RWQCB request the CSD to submit a revised EMP for the PHL that reflects findings and recommendations suggested by Environ Corporation in the *"Hydrogeologic Investigation Along Subsurface Barrier Systems, Puente Hills Landfill"* and is capable of determining the full lateral and vertical extent of any release of constituents of concern using appropriate historical monitoring data or alternative methods acceptable to the RWQCB.

The CSD submitted to the RWQCB the *"Puente Hills Landfill Main Canyon and Canyon 9, Revised Detection and Evaluation Monitoring Programs"* on November 15, 1996 describing the revised EMP for portions of the Main Canyon and the proposed revisions to the DMP currently implemented in the Canyon 9 and portions of the Main Canyon. The revised EMP and DMP, were approved by the RWQCB on December 30, 1996.

Installation of Proposed EMP and DMP Monitoring Wells

On May 28, 1997, The CSD retained International Technology Corporation (ITC) to perform additional investigations to characterize geologic and hydrogeologic conditions at the PHL. These investigations included installation of exploratory boreholes, piezometers, and groundwater monitoring wells. Investigation results were presented in *"Final Report, Detection and Monitoring Programs for the Main Canyon at Puente Hills Landfill, March 1998"* (Final Report), and were summarized by Stetson in Technical Memorandum No. 3 dated October 13, 1998.

Review of the Final Report indicates the following:

1. The PHL is located on the north flank of the northwest-plunging Puente Hills anticline consisting of siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate sediments. These sediments dip approximately 30 degrees to the northeast. Observed unconfined and semi-confined conditions appear to verify that the PHL may be located within recharge areas of water-bearing formations beneath the north flank.
2. On the north flank, groundwater beneath the PHL appears to migrate offsite toward San Jose Creek. Significant differences in hydraulic heads observed in the shallow and deep monitoring wells at the same location during the investigations indicate that the water-bearing formations beneath the PHL may not be directly connected.
3. Hydraulic connection between the extraction wells (upgradient) and the area northerly (downgradient) of Barrier 1 was observed during the pumping test at Well EB2-SO near Well M10B for the investigations. This observation indicates that groundwater beneath the PHL appears to migrate across Barrier 1 at that location.



Review of water quality data indicates affected groundwater from PHL appears to migrate across Barriers 1, 3, and 4. Affected groundwater may approach or reach Well EMP3, which is located approximately 800 feet downgradient of Barrier 1, and Well EMP5, which is located approximately 400 feet downgradient of Barrier 3. The extent of affected groundwater at Barrier 4 could not be estimated due to a lack of offsite monitoring wells. Affected groundwater, however, does not appear to migrate across Barrier 2.

Review of DEIR

Stetson's review of the DEIR was limited to review of groundwater quality data and protective actions implemented or proposed at PHL.

Main Canyon

The Main Canyon area is the oldest portion of the PHL and is unlined. PHL has installed Barriers 1 and 3, as shown on Plate 1, along with extraction wells to mitigate movement of contaminants off-site. PHL has installed water quality monitoring wells to evaluate the effectiveness of the barriers and extraction wells. Barriers 1 and 3 monitoring wells along with off-site monitoring Wells EMP-1, EMP-2, EMP-3, EMP-5 and EMP-6 are shown on Plate 1, and are all located on the Main San Gabriel Basin side of the barriers. (PHL began water quality monitoring at EMP-6 in late 1998 after Stetson's Technical Memorandum No. 3 was submitted to Upper District.) The RWQCB water quality objectives for the eastern area of the Main San Gabriel Basin, where PHL is located, is 600 milligrams per liter (mg/l) for TDS, 100 mg/l for sulfate, and 100 mg/l for chloride. In general, the Barrier 1 and 3 monitoring wells in the Main Basin, exceeded RWQCB water quality objectives for TDS, sulfate, and chloride, as shown on Plates 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Off-site Well EMP-2, which is downgradient of Barrier 1, has TDS concentrations that increased from about 540 mg/l in September 1997 to about 720 mg/l in September 2000, as shown on Plate 10. This represents an increase of about 30 percent. Similarly, downgradient monitoring well EMP-2 sulfate concentrations increased from about 90 mg/l in September 1997 to about 260 mg/l in September 2000, as shown on Plate 11. The upward trend of TDS and sulfate in off-site Well EMP-2 indicates groundwater affected by the landfill appears to be migrating across Barrier 1. Similarly, offsite Well EMP-1 is downgradient of Barrier 3 and exhibits an increase in TDS, sulfate and chloride as shown on Plates 10, 11 and 12. Off-site Well EMP-1 had a TDS concentration of about 1,460 mg/l in September 1997 and about 1,820 mg/l in September 2000; an increase of about 25 percent. The sulfate concentration increased from about 340 mg/l in September 1997 to about 500 mg/l in September 2000. The chloride concentration increased from about 120 mg/l in September 1997 to about 250 mg/l in September 2000. This upward trend indicates groundwater affected by the landfill appears to be migrating across Barrier 3.

A review of VOC water quality from Barrier 1 monitoring wells in the Main Basin indicates the corrective action measures appear to have beneficial impacts regarding VOCs. Plate 13 indicates the concentration of 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)

} 1



has decreased from about 3 micrograms per liter (ug/l) in 1996 to non-detectable concentration in 2000. Similarly, Plate 14 indicates the concentration of cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-DCE) has decreased from about 70 ug/l in 1996 to about 10 ug/l in 2000. (The maximum contaminant level for cis-1,2-DCE is 6 ug/l.)

} 1

Canyon 9

Barrier 2 monitoring wells on the Main Basin side of the barrier have been sampled for TDS, as shown on Plate 15 and range from about 800 mg/l to 1,200 mg/l with no apparent trend. Off-site Well EMP 6, which is downgradient of Barrier 2, was also sampled for TDS, as shown on Plate 10, and has TDS concentrations of about 900 mg/l with no apparent trend. The similar concentrations and no increasing trend generally indicate Barrier 2 may be effective in containing landfill waters on-site.

} 2

Canyon 4 and 5

Monitoring wells in Barriers 4 and 5 were also sampled for TDS and consistently exceed RWQCB water quality of objectives. The increasing trend, particularly since 1998, as shown on Plate 16, indicates groundwater affected by the landfill may be leaking off-site. As an example, TDS in Well M51A increased from about 3,700 mg/l in March 2000, to about 5,500 mg/l in December 2000. In comparison, Well M52B, which is adjacent to M51A, has consistently been about 1,500 mg/l.

} 3

General Comments

The DEIR identifies existing mitigation measures on page 4.7-57 to contain landfill water on-site but does not identify any proposed new mitigation measures in association with the extended life of the landfill.

} 4

In addition to the issues associated with the monitoring and extraction wells at the subsurface barriers, the following comments to the DEIR are also provided.

1. Page 4.6-2. The California Department of Water Resources has not participated in Basin management since the basin was adjudicated in 1973.

} 5

2. Exhibit 4.7-1 apparently shows ground surface elevations not groundwater elevations as indicated.

} 6

Conclusions and Recommendations

CSD has distributed a DEIR for the continued operation of the PHL. The DEIR identifies past studies and mitigation activities to contain landfill water on-site. The DEIR contains a tabular and graphical summary of water quality from barrier monitoring wells and off-site monitoring wells.



- 1. A comparison of TDS, sulfate and chloride concentrations between Barrier 1 monitoring wells and off-site monitoring well EMP 2 indicates landfill waters appear to be leaking past Barrier 1. } 7
- 2. VOC water quality data in Barrier 1 exhibits a significant decrease indicating corrective measures appear to be mitigating leakage through the barrier with regard to VOCs. } 8
- 3. A comparison of TDS, sulfate and chloride concentrations between Barrier 3 monitoring wells and off-site monitoring well EMP 1 indicates landfill waters appear to be leaking past Barrier 3. } 9
- 4. A comparison of TDS concentrations between Barrier 2 monitoring wells and off-site monitoring well EMP 6 indicates landfill waters appears to be contained behind Barrier 2. } 10
- 5. A review of TDS concentrations in Barrier 4 and 5 indicates landfill waters appear to be leaking through the barrier. } 11

After review of the DEIR the following is recommended:

- 1. Request CSD to include a discussion of the increasing water quality concentrations, particularly TDS and Sulfate, in the vicinity and downgradient of Barriers 1, 3, 4 and 5. } 12
- 2. Request CSD to revise the discussion of mitigation measures to include appropriate new facilities to further mitigate off-site migration of landfill waters. } 13
- 3. Request CSD to include a discussion of lining the Main Canyon area as a means to limit the impacts of future landfill activities on Barriers 1 and 3. } 14
- 4. Request CSD to consider tracer studies on a regular (quarterly, semi-annually) basis to identify the long-term integrity of the barriers. } 15

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name FRANCISCO VALEZUELA

Address 1123 OLD CANYON DR

E-mail _____ Phone _____

Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

MY FAMILY OPPOSES THE
EXPANSION OF THE PUENTE HILLS
LAND FILL.

I KNOW THAT IS SO EASY FOR
THE SANITATION DISTRICT TO
SELL PROMISES, HOWEVER THE
MAIN CONCERN FOR ME IS THE
HEALTH AND SAFETY OF MY COMMUNITY

I MOVED HERE BECAUSE IS A
NICE TOWN BUT KNOW I AM
CONSIDERING TO MOVE BEFORE
MY 2 DOUGHTERS AND MY SON
AS WELL AS MY WIFE AND I
GET SICK BECAUSE THE
AIRBORNE POLLUTION FROM
THE LANDFILL

PLEASE DO NOT EXTEND
THE PERMIT.

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Karina Valenzuela

Address 1123 Old Canyon Dr

E-mail _____ Phone _____

Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

My name is Karina Valenzuela. I am 12 years old. I go to Orange Grove Middle School, I am in 8th grade. For 3 years I have had to bear the awful smell of the dump. When I started Orange Grove I want to take a deep breath of good clean learning environment air, what smelled was dirty, nasty dump. So I ask you not to expand ~~the~~ the dump not just for me but for my little brother and present and future Orange Grove attenders

2414 Kiska
9/16/01
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I have lived in Hacienda Heights since 1969. This is a beautiful community but with the Sanitation District encroaching on our land with the accompany odors and getting larger and larger causing the community to lose residents who wants to move into an area with trash and smells on its hills. Our property is losing its value. The Pomona Freeway '60' is so crowded now so all we need is more trash trucks

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Shirley M. Vincent
Signature

Print Name Shirley M. Vincent

Joe & Anna Wagoner
14507 Los Robles Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- 1 Depreciated Home Values } 1
- 2 Ground Water Contaminants } 2
- 3 Odor And dust, Sometimes the odor is Very Bad } 3
- 4 The Health of my family, neighbors & And } 4
- The Children At Orange Gate School
- 5 my View As has Gone from Scenic Hills } 5
- TO A Ugly dump
- 6 Why Are They plan planning A storm } 6
- drain project in my neighborhood?

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Joe Wagoner
Signature

Print Name Joe Wagoner

18 September '01

14435 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

The added traffic to one of the most overcrowded freeways in Southern California, "60". } 1

The injury to the health of the students in the three adjacent schools - especially Orange Grove. } 2

The noise to the neighborhood, directly east of "The Dump". } 3

The cancerous fallout from "The Dump" driven by a westward wind. } 4

We have been very patient in accepting our fate. There are many areas in Southern California that are as well suited to receive the "junk" as we are and all should accept their share. } 5

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely *Robert Waite*
Charlotte Waite
Signature

Print Name ROBERT WAITE

Lydia Wang

14441 Langhill Dr.,
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

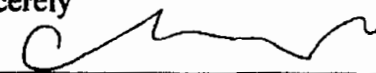
For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

My family and I have been living in this neighborhood for almost 10
years. The existing problems with the dump(Toxic, carcinogenic gases } 1
escaping into our neighborhood; landfill contaminants into ground water; } 2
odor and dust from trash vehicles and landfill activities, destructing }
our native hillsides) have not addressed by you for a long time. The
Adding more trash trucks will makes*the traffio even more worse and } 3
spread more dust in to our homes.

We want you stopping the expansion plan now and solving the exsiting
problems. Give a clear, quiet, beautiful neighborhood back to us.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely



Signature

Print Name Lydia Wang



Robert C. & Ingrid E Warner
15895 La Floresta Dr
Hacienda Hts CA 91745-4616

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- 1 } The continuous flow of trucks in & out of the site and the fumes is extremely heavy
- 2 } Recycling is not working as it should; not enough residences use it; perhaps someone else should contract to do it.
- 3 } Many of my neighbors including me (myself), have cancer or have died from it, perhaps due to water & air pollution.
- 4 } I feel we have the capacity with incineration with scrubbers to burn some of our trash. Surely, there must be some alternatives & I don't mean moving it to other locations by truck
- 5 } or rail

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely
Ingrid E Warner

Signature

Print Name

Ingrid E. Warner

Michael J. Williams
15929 Del Prado Drive
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

19 September 2001

Dear Mr. Stahl,

I have lived for more than 15 years in Hacienda Heights and you can imagine my disgust when I was informed the Puente Hills Landfill was not going to close in 2003, rather you were requesting another 10 years of operation. For over 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, especially in the last 10 years.

My concerns about this expansion as described in the draft EIR are:

- 1. Three scenic canyons have been destroyed above Hacienda Heights, how many more are you going to destroy? } 1
- 2. There have been more than 400 odor complaints and no lasting mitigation of this problem. How are you going to provide lasting relief for the residents living near the dump? } 2
- 3. Layers of dust have been spread on the nearby homes and the promised mitigation has not been delivered. How are you going to provide lasting relief for the residents of Hacienda Heights? } 3
- 4. In the past, 2 homes were filled with mud from the landfill. What are the efforts to insure a 50-year or 100-year rainstorm drenching the Puente Hills Landfill does not damage Hacienda Heights? } 4
- 5. Contaminants have leaked from the Landfill into Ground Water. What are you going to do different in the proposed expansion to prevent further leakage? } 5
- 6. The Flare Station design was so poorly designed that nearby residents reported their houses shaking, foundations cracking and general damage to their homes and property. What concrete, observable and verifiable steps are being planned to insure no re-occurrence of this situation? } 6
- 7. The Sanitation District has been very cavalier about complaints from the residents of Hacienda Heights. What are the documented, verifiable and publicly accessible compliant reporting systems planned for residents of Hacienda Heights? } 7

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Williams

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

Name Helen Wong
Address 1840 Old Canyon Dr
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
E-mail _____ Phone _____
Affiliation Resident

Written Comments/Questions

As a resident, I am appalled that we are having this meeting again. Back in 1982 I was under the understanding that after "that" expansion we would see closure. My children have gone through Los Robles + Orange Grove H.S. + are in Los Altos H.S. I am extremely concerned for the health issues + learning issues for these students. Will odors cause toxic by products as well as ground water contamination. I have spent many hours helping w/ students in schools + feel many of their learning disorders + behavior problems may result in your landfill. For too many years we have graciously accepted neighboring refuse + I can see how so many of these cities who are the Voting Board may have no concern for our community. This is well removed from their site. We sit here helpless + no way out - as our properties are now devalued. I can see through the facade as this is merely a formality meeting to cover decisions you have already made. I can already see our opinions will not be considered or valued as it wasn't back in '82. If

I truly feel that your Sanitation district should
consider "buying out" all the homes that border
the dump. }

1622 Adalia Ave.
 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
 September 26, 2001

Mr. James F. Stahl
 Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts
 Post Office Box 4998
 Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

Attached you will find my comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report dated June, 2001 for the proposed future expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill. I believe this DEIR is deficient in several significant areas, and should be revised to reflect all significant information pertinent to the analyses being performed. In my opinion, major areas of deficiency include the following:

1. The analysis begins with an almost God-given assumption that 38 million tons of additional capacity is warranted at Puente Hills with no analyses of the environmental benefits of reducing this capacity to accommodate increased setback distance previously ordered by the Board of Supervisors to reduce environmental impacts on the adjacent, pre-existing community. } 1
2. The project objectives have been written so precisely to match the proposed project that all feasible alternatives are dismissed without proper analysis largely because they don't satisfy the project objectives. } 2
3. Cost considerations, often quite distorted, are introduced in several areas to preclude alternatives that can significantly lower local environmental impacts. According to CEQA, cost analyses are inappropriate for an environmental analysis. } 3
4. While the DEIR clearly states that Pico Formation sandstone/conglomerate layers which underlie the Main Canyon landfill, above which much of the expansion will occur, are thousands of times more permeable than is acceptable for unlined landfills, contradicting statements in earlier EIR's, this information is not factored into the project analysis. } 4
5. A tabulation of AQMD odor complaints is not provided, and AQMD Notices of Violation are not properly considered in analyzing odor impacts, leading to an erroneous conclusion that odors are not a significant impact. As you may be aware, at least six major odor incidents have occurred in the past month, resulting in three additional NOV's. It is clear CSD does not have this situation under control, and these facts should substantially alter what is considered an acceptable expansion configuration. } 5
6. Alternatives are evaluated individually and not in suitable combinations that would demonstrate that there is no immediate crisis without continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. } 6

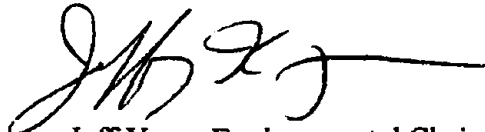
Mr. James F. Stahl
September 26, 2001
Page Two

7. Non-landfill mitigation measures that would significantly reduce or avoid the significant "unavoidable" visual impacts of the project are not considered. } 7
8. Off-site impacts of dramatically increasing soil excavations around the County to provide cover soil for the proposed expansion are not analyzed. } 8
9. Only one on-site alternative to the full expansion desired by CSD is analyzed in the DEIR, and dismissed as a viable alternative because it is unbuildable, even though the selected configuration was at the sole discretion of CSD Staff. This evaluation is clearly not objective and is biased in favor of CSD's desired outcome. } 9
10. Where cost evaluations are used, both in the DEIR and in presentations made prior to the public hearings, these costs provide a biased comparison, in that processing and transportation are included in one figure, and excluded in the other. These cost comparisons are not objective evaluations of the true cost difference between the two alternatives, and thus substantially prejudice the entire environmental analysis in favor of CSD's preferred outcome. } 10

I believe all of these serious flaws should be removed from the document, and the draft environmental analysis revised to evaluate meaningful, credible on-site alternatives, in conjunction with reasonable combinations of off-site alternatives to provide a solution that objectively considers impacts on the landfill's neighbors and regional needs to implement environmentally sound alternatives to transition away from excessive dependence on this one site. As Environmental/ Water Quality Chair of the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, I pledge to continue the constructive attitude that HHIA has exhibited in the past toward achieving a landfill expansion that avoids negative impacts on Hacienda Heights, consistent with a timely transition to acceptable solid waste technologies. As an engineer, accustomed in my career to developing comprehensive, effective solutions to complex problems, I strongly recommend a cooperative effort to develop an optimum solution that will be far better than the contentious atmosphere that has followed CSD's approval of expansion proposals in the past.

I would welcome the opportunity to work with CSD with the intent of creating a more equitable solution to the problems noted above. I can be reached at (626) 968-4572.

Sincerely yours,



Jeff Yann, Environmental Chair
Hacienda Heights Improvement Association

CC: Senator Gloria Romero, Chair
Senate Select Committee on Urban Landfills

COMMENTS ON PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL EXPANSION DEIR (June, 2001)

Jeff Yann, Environmental/Water Quality Chair, HHIA

1622 Adalia Avenue, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

(626) 968-4572 (H), (909) 394-8905 (W)

1. How can a project that creates unacceptable off-site impacts in visual, odors and dust, water quality, traffic, and other areas be considered to be environmentally sound? } 1
2. How can a specific number for ultimate disposal and daily disposal rate be included in an objective for an environmentally acceptable project before the environmental impacts of the project are analyzed? } 2
3. When the supervisors pushed the fill back 750 feet from CSD's proposal, why would one assume they intended CSD to use exactly the same fill capacity as originally proposed? } 3
4. How many tons per day of solid waste are actually diverted from placement anywhere in any landfill (i.e., removed from the site and not disposed at another landfill) through operation of recovery programs at Puente Hills? } 4
5. How much total funding has been obtained for land purchases or potential purchases from ballot propositions, grants, mitigation funds, etc. in the Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor and what percentage of the land acquisition funds has been derived from the landfill fund? How many of these funds have actually been spent for purchases in Hacienda Heights, the area most severely impacted by loss of four canyons (3, 4, 5, and 6) to landfill expansion? } 5
6. How can the Puente Hills MRF be considered a current land use? Provide a photograph of it. } 6
7. What guarantees assure the permanent preservation of the 225 acres and the ridges near Hacienda Heights if future landfill/cover soil needs are unable to be met through off-site purchases? } 7
8. Why have seven potential years of the so-called "cost-levelization" been allowed to go by without construction of the MRF since 1994, when the landfill expansion was finally permitted? Couldn't this MRF have enhanced real diversion of waste from landfills, even without the waste-by-rail component? } 8
9. Why hasn't CSD considered increasing the setback from the edge of the Canyon 5/6 ridge that remains to allow leaving this small remnant of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat as part of the critical gnatcatcher habitat? Wouldn't this be more environmentally sound, even if a small amount of the tonnage objective had to be sacrificed? } 9
10. How much money has been collected in the tipping fee levelization program that was implemented in the 1994 expansion? } 10

- 11. Where in the current CUP, which simply states that the landfill permit shall expire on November 1, 2003, is there any implication that the supervisors approved this plan to allow ten more years of disposal? } 11

- 12. Why wouldn't a fill design that includes more contouring and avoids "unavoidable" significant visual impacts be considered to better represent an environmentally sound fill design than CSD's arbitrarily chosen fill tonnage? } 12

- 13. Since it is desired to have soil trucks begin arriving during morning rush hour, why not, in light of the fact that the landfill often accommodates full dumping of 13,200 tons of trash in 4-5 hours, require trash trucks to arrive after 9:00 am? Morning noise restrictions often prevent neighborhood trucks from beginning collection until 8:00 am or so. } 13

- 14. What reduction in daily disposal volume would be required to achieve exactly the same tonnage reduction in cover materials as those totalled in applicable categories of Table 3.0-2. } 14

- 15. Why is soil considered as requiring recycling? Where would it be disposed if not at Puente Hills? Has clean soil ever been placed in a trash cell? } 15

- 16. Have the negative environmental impacts of diverting broken concrete and asphalt, soil, and rocks from other more environmentally beneficial uses, such as quarry reclamation and road base been evaluated in this EIR? If not, why not? } 16

- 17. What acreage is typically set aside as winter deck in a typical year? } 17

- 18. What percentage of odor complaints received by CSD and AQMD are caused by green waste? If high, how can it be considered acceptable cover material? Isn't the purpose of the cover primarily to prevent odors? } 18

- 19. In 1982, total available soil, concrete, asphalt, and rocks were listed as approx. 2.3 million tons. Presumably, less than ½ million yards of this quantity was soil. Where does this vast increase in soil come from? Does CSD's willingness to buy soil change balanced cut and fill objectives for earthwork projects? Where are these off-site impacts analyzed? } 19

- 20. A review of existing soil deliveries would suggest that only about 18 per cent of the volume required is being delivered now. Thus, the additional trucks would be nearer to 600. Why this discrepancy? } 20

- 21. Why wouldn't it be appropriate to base environmentally acceptable landfill daily tonnage on current levels of available cover materials? } 21

- 22. How many workers would be employed if all wastes disposed at PHLF were first processed through a MRF? } 22
- 23. Diesel fuel storage implies that on-site vehicles have not been converted to clean fuels as was discussed in the project EIR. Why did this conversion not prove feasible? } 23
- 24. How much trash is intercepted by personnel used to patrol the storm runoff channels during storms? How much escapes? } 24
- 25. In recent years, a strong odor was detected in the drainage channel north of Los Robles Ave and in the debris basin in Canyon 4. Does this indicate an escape of trash from the landfill or some other materials? } 25
- 26. What circumstances require use of the eastern flare station? What will happen to landfill gas if its design problems cannot be corrected? Will it be operated anyway if needed? } 26
- 27. Seven loads seems to be a very small percentage of waste loads to be checked for hazardous materials. On the basis of these checks, how many tons of hazardous waste are left in the landfill? } 27
- 28. Why are there no measures in place to control the dust frequently observed rising from the trash truck off-loading area? How many tons of this material blows off-site each year? } 28
- 29. How much landfill capacity would be lost if CAC suggestions to provide more topographic contouring to allow continuation of the canyon topography were incorporated into the fill design? } 29
- 30. How can aesthetic impacts be considered significant, unavoidable impacts when solid waste disposal alternatives that would reduce volume required to go to Puente Hills were not considered as ways to mitigate this impact? } 30
- 31. Why is the view from the SR-60 Freeway at Hacienda Blvd taken at such a wide angle to understate the landfill impacts, when this is not the view that is taken in by the human eye? How can a viewer properly assess the impression that will be created of Hacienda Heights when dominated by solid waste 700 feet above the community when such distorted views are presented to fool the viewer? } 31
- 32. How can a massive wall of fill, always with bare slopes, that rises hundreds of feet above all of the surrounding topography on the east, be considered to be only occasionally visible from surrounding areas? How can an EIR with such distortions of the truth be considered to properly categorize environmental impacts? Are you trying to say that construction of berms, and other features on the landfill face itself, are not considered part of constructing the project? } 32

- 33. How can a 10-foot high wall along the property line not be considered to obscure the scenic views from the adjacent Skyline Trail? This area was the most scenic area of the Skyline Trail before the landfill destroyed the canyons. How come this visual impact is not included in Section 4.1?

}

33
- 34. How much fill volume would be lost if the elevations proposed in the 1992 EIR were retained? Why haven't volume reductions realized through using foam and plastic cover instead of one foot of incompressible soil been factored into these analyses?

}

34
- 35. Why is 1,100 pcy being used as a design basis for volume requirements when the 1982 EIR used higher numbers, in light of the fact that substantial compression would be realized in 300 feet of landfill beneath these levels as this overburden is added on top?

}

35
- 36. Why is there no mention of the serious impacts of predation on adjacent bird populations as a result of scavenger species, especially ravens, drawn to the landfill every day?

}

36
- 37. Why does CSD seem to favor planting non-native trees, such as pines and eucalyptus, in areas where native plants have been removed, and only plant natives when absolutely required by law to mitigate destruction, or when coerced by neighborhood groups?

}

37
- 38. How does the plant diversity in the replacement riparian habitat areas, which seem to be dominated by mule fat, compare to the riparian habitats it replaced?

}

38
- 39. Isn't the presence of the pest plant, Pampas grass, which has invaded natural areas as well as landfill slopes and which CSD has so graciously committed to remove, only a problem because it was part of CSD's landscaping program during much of the early life of the landfill?

}

39
- 40. Why doesn't CSD use the opportunity of the lerp psyllid invasion, to plant more long-lasting, disease resistant native species among the remaining eucalyptus, instead of planting a different kind of non-native eucalypt-based monoculture?

}

40
- 41. Why can't the landfill be reconfigured so that the remaining slope in Canyon 6 which is part of the gnatcatcher habitat zone, be left undisturbed.

}

41
- 42. Where did CSD install the replacement great horned owl nests, committed in the 1992 EIR when usefulness of the cave nests was compromised, and how successful have these been? If not, shouldn't landfill activities be restricted in the vicinity of these caves, so that perhaps the great horned owls can return to use them?

}

42
- 43. Did CSD comments on the SEA designation allow retention in the SEA those largely undisturbed portions of the landfill site east and north of the landfill disturbed area

}

43

which allow potential wildlife connectivity for birds and small mammals to San Jose Creek and the san Gabriel River?

- 44. Why were only 450 truck trips added to existing landfill traffic to project future traffic growth? Why were the 2,900 trips expected to be generated by the MRF omitted from the study?

}

44
- 45. How can already congested traffic on SR-60 west be used as an excuse to ignore significant impacts from morning landfill traffic, more than 550 new soil trucks and traffic from the MRF, which will all generate nearly 10,000 trips, most by very large, slow vehicles, many of which will have to cross two lanes of traffic in a very difficult weaving zone, to continue west-bound on SR-60?

}

45
- 46. Why aren't cumulative impacts of HOV lane and truck lane construction included with project impacts on SR-60 traffic?

}

46
- 47. Why are there no discussions or tabulations of traffic impacts on SR-60 westbound, during the heavily congested a.m. commute? Isn't this the predominant direction of landfill generated traffic?

}

47
- 48. What investigations have been performed at depth (below siltstone lenses) to verify that leachate is not escaping through these formations that underlie the Main Canyon landfill?

}

48
- 49. Why does the entire discussion of ground water contamination potential focus solely on near-surface problems?

}

49
- 50. Does Barrier 1 extend down to low permeability siltstone formations throughout its length? How much of this barrier extends only into sandstone/conglomerate formations?

}

50
- 51. Why did the SWRCB remand the Waste Discharge Permit back to the Regional Board for remediation if it found the the issues raised to them by petitioners without technical merit? Why aren't the technical conclusions reached by SWRCB staff provided in this document so that reviewers can judge this fact for themselves? How can an EIR be considered objective if it fails to include information that sharply contradicts CSD's portrayal of the "facts?"

}

51
- 52. How is the contamination that extends in front of Barrier 1 being collected?

}

52
- 53. Why was the CAC told in 2000 that CSD would consider preserving the remaining ridge between Canyons 5 and 6 if a Dames and Moore report prepared in 1997 said it couldn't be done with CSD's proposed fill design?

}

53

- 54. Why are permeabilities in the sandstone/conglomerate lenses of the Pico Formation shown as underlying the unlined Main Canyon Landfill, so much higher than the 10⁻⁷ cm/sec described in earlier EIR's? What investigations have been performed in these formations between the landfill and San Gabriel River? Why is this formation now classified as having the characteristics of an aquifer? Could this be the reason the leachate collection system at Barrier 1 has never apparently detected any leachate, unlike wells below the Clay Barrier to the west? } 54
- 55. Why doesn't CSD do a slope stability analysis before it undermines a slope, such as the Nike Station slope that failed following cut operations, such that slope stability problems are identified before the fact and prevented? } 55
- 56. How can CSD design for blind thrust faults if these faults are unknown before they generate earthquakes? The Whittier earthquake involved very intense shaking in limited areas, yet produced almost no shaking at all in Hacienda Heights and at the landfill. Could CSD have predicted the motion that damaged much of Uptown Whittier before it happened? } 56
- 57. When Barrier 1 was installed, CSD committed to repair it if leakage was ever detected? What repairs have been made to this barrier to correct the leakage problems that appeared shortly after construction? Can CSD explain why this leakage occurred? } 57
- 58. Has a leak-proof landfill liner ever been devised? How will the liner be repaired once leakage is detected? } 58
- 59. Why is a sewer connection in Hacienda Heights required during the next project period, when, in fact, most of the areas of storm drainage through the LCRS will have been covered? } 59
- 60. What are the specific construction impacts associated with the sewer connection, which will constitute another construction project that impacts Hacienda Heights not analyzed in the Project EIR that resulted in the problem? How can this EIR be considered complete if these impacts are not described, and project alternatives that could eliminate this need analyzed? } 60
- 61. Given new findings regarding high permeabilities of formations underlying the unlined Main Canyon Landfill, why are no new protective measures being proposed before resumption of dumping more trash on top of this area? } 61
- 62. Have any actual calibrations of the laboratory determinations of background water quality been performed, for example, by comparing actual well data with results obtained from laboratory determinations for soils obtained from these same well sites in areas known not to be contaminated by other outside influences? How do these laboratory results compare with the sample taken directly from the well? } 62

- 63. How do results from monitoring wells in the Pico formation in front of Barrier 1 compare with pre-landfill results from this same formation prior to filling in Canyon 9?

}

63
- 64. When the EIR says, "waste load check programs are implemented to "...ensure hazardous waste is not disposed of at the PHLF," is it stating that absolutely no hazardous waste is disposed at PHLF?

}

64
- 65. Does the Main Canyon landfill fully comply with regulatory requirements that have evolved over time? In what ways is it not in compliance?

}

65
- 66. How is assurance provided that water from the 12 acre slope above Main Canyon does not simply drain into Main Canyon?

}

66
- 67. What are the relative permeabilities of the trash cell and the soil placed on top of the liner to protect it?

}

67
- 68. Has the cone of influence of any of the extraction wells ever extend beyond the adjacent barrier into formations outside the landfill? If so, where has this occurred?

}

68
- 69. The energy yield in the landfill gas seems incredibly low. What percentage of total energy content of the trash is actually extracted from the landfill versus a waste to energy facility like Commerce or SERRF? The original proposal for Puente Hills estimated 45 MW would be produced from 2000 tpd of trash.

}

69
- 70. Why isn't the loss of unrecoverable resources buried in the landfill included in the list of significant, irreversible environmental changes? How many tons of metals, petroleum derived products, and other useful materials are buried at PHLF?

}

70
- 71. Why aren't odors and dust listed as unavoidable impacts?

}

71
- 72. Why is a 2-mile round trip used to calculate emissions from soil trucks, when the map shows it is clearly much more than that inside the landfill property, even neglecting the haul distance on roads immediately adjacent to the landfill and beyond?

}

72
- 73. What types of harmful gases are contained in landfill gas, and how do these concentrations compare to limits for human exposure?

}

73
- 74. In performing health-risk assessments for areas around the landfill, are landfill gas releases assumed in quantities consistent with the assumption that landfill gas odors are not significant? Or are they consistent with the large number of complaints to AQMD and the violation history of the landfill? If the former, wouldn't the health risk be significantly higher if actual release rates were used that are consistent with the number of odor complaints?

}

74

- 75. Why aren't the much larger number of odor complaints reported to AQMD included in the description of odors? Aren't they reported to CSD by AQMD when received? Did omitting them make it easier to conclude that odors are not a significant problem? } 75
- 76. Why doesn't the EIR present total dust emissions rather than just incremental? How is it possible to evaluate effects of reducing the total dust emissions by reducing the incoming refuse tonnage? } 76
- 77. Since trash unloading is the most visible source of dust from the project, why is there no information on how much dust that practice generates? } 77
- 78. Why are clouds of dust frequently observed from hillside areas around the landfill rising from the area where trash is being dumped, with no water trucks present? Is this another proposed mitigation that is in actuality too difficult to put into practice? } 78
- 79. How could any acceptable alternative meet the objectives of this project, which are clearly tailored after the project itself? Doesn't this approach deliberately exclude reasonable alternatives? } 79
- 80. Why are alternatives being compared to the project objectives, since these objectives are defined such that only the project could meet them? } 80
- 81. Why aren't combinations of solid waste alternatives considered together, since a balanced approach (e.g., a reduced PHLF expansion coupled with development of remote disposal, greater use of in-county capacity during the transition period, greater MRF-processing and alternative technologies) could clearly meet the solid waste needs of the County during the proposed project period? } 81
- 82. Why are cost comparisons being factored into the CEQA analysis when CEQA states that costs should not be factored into environmental analyses? } 82
- 83. Does the health-risk assessment include cumulative effects of the Quemetco Battery Recycling Facility, for which Prop 65 notices are issued to landfill neighbors annually, as well as increased diesel emissions from truck traffic on the Pomona Freeway and the potential increase resulting from building the truck lane project mentioned in the DEIR? } 83
- 84. In the analysis of in-county disposal alternatives, isn't CSD providing inordinate weight to the diffuse air quality and other impacts that would be spread throughout the County over the substantial impacts that would be significantly reduced in the region directly around the Puente Hills andfill? } 84
- 85. Doesn't the forecast of doom that always attends potential closure of PHLF suggest that continuing the daily tonnage at 12,000 tpd for the next 10 years, rather than transitioning down, set the County up for a similar problem in 2013? } 85

- 86. Why didn't the disruptions predicted to follow the closure of Puente Hills, identical to those predicted in 1982 and 1992, happen during the period when the County lost Azusa Western, BKK, Lopez and Sunshine Canyon in short succession? Aren't waste haulers more efficient at handling such problems than CSD is willing to give them credit for? } 86
- 87. Wouldn't extending the capacity of Puente Hills to 16,000 tpd for both the MRF and landfill move the centroid that much farther from the landfill, increasing cost for transfer stations and transport. Wouldn't it be better to reduce the landfill tonnage to 8,000 tpd when the MRF comes on line and let distant transfer stations also serve as MRF/rail loading facilities for areas more distant from the landfill? Wouldn't this scenario result in further recycling and move LA County closer to meeting its AB 939 goals? } 87
- 88. In 1992, the projected landfill disposal in 2000 was around 30,000 tpd. Why is it now 36,000 tpd, with an additional 8,000-10,000 tpd also going into landfills as ADC? } 88
- 89. How is greater use of in-County landfills impacting regional visual resources, if these landfills are only being used to their already permitted capacity? } 89
- 90. How can you reconcile the statement, "as available in-County waste capacity declines, development of waste-by-rail infrastructure will become essential," with the analysis in Chapter 2 that shows the County could be seriously short of capacity in 2003? Shouldn't waste-by-rail proposals already have moved forward in anticipation of this serious shortfall? } 90
- 91. Why is there no mention of out-of-state landfills that are already permitted in Utah and Arizona? Why does the DEIR ignore East Carbon, Utah, when L A County trash has already been shipped there? } 91
- 92. Why is a land exchange required to implement the concept originally proposed at Eagle Mountain, which was simply to restore the pit quarry and reclaim the land? How much capacity is available in the pit alone? Isn't it substantially more than Why can't this alternative proceed while the litigation issues are being resolved on land exchanges? } 92
- 93. Why does the DEIR assume the HHIA recommendation for a reduced fill design in an unbuildable configuration? Is it being suggested that CSD does not know how to design an alternative for less than 38 million tons? Isn't this substantially underrating the intelligence of the excellent solid waste personnel that work for CSD? } 93
- 94. Wouldn't a better approach to this expansion be to try to place the landfill into a configuration that might be acceptable to its neighbors rather than continuing the problems that have resulted from community impacts over the last 8 years? } 94

- 95. Why does CSD still use personnel during each rain storm to pick as much trash as possible out of the runoff channels, if, in fact, the debris basins are effective in preventing such releases? Isn't this a waste of money? } 95
- 96. Would the cost of dumping at Puente Hills be as low if all of the odor, dust, vector, water leakage, and other problems were fully eliminated or mitigated? } 96
- 97. How much are tipping fees reduced by profits from PERG, which is, to the extent that CSD charges electric ratepayers more than cost, a subsidy by electricity users that reduces apparent landfill costs? Wouldn't this subsidy continue to be available for a decade or two, even if PHLF did not expand? } 97
- 98. Isn't the use of PHLF as a market control an inappropriate analysis for a CEQA document? } 98
- 99. Why has CSD not taken a leadership position on waste-to-energy technologies that do not involve the environmental and air quality impacts of a mass-burn incinerator? Wouldn't taking such a role, perhaps using some of the PERG profits to provide added benefits for electric ratepayers, be better than simply waiting for such technologies to be developed by other jurisdictions not facing either than landfill shortfall or air quality degradation that is now being experienced in southern California? } 99
- 100. Why doesn't the alternatives section include something as simple as economic incentives that have been proven to reduce trash generation in other countries, notably Germany. Wouldn't implementation of volume- or weight-based tipping fee structures, packaging recycling laws be an appropriate way to ensure that those who generate the most trash in a landfill-short situation pay a proportionately higher cost for their role in exacerbating the problem? Wouldn't CSD, with its enormous political affiliation, be in a great position to show leadership on these issues? } 100
- 101. What is the total tonnage of materials being disposed in landfills, including green waste, incinerator ash, broken concrete and asphalt counted as ADC, in 2000 versus the quantity of these same materials in 1990? Does this suggest that AB939 has actually been effective in reducing landfill disposal? } 101
- 102. Does PHLF's green waste recycling program actually result in any green waste not being deposited somewhere in a landfill? } 102
- 103. How was the 17 million tons per year increase in solid waste disposal actually determined? Does this involve an actual tabulation of all solid waste being disposed, recycled, etc in 1990 vs. 2000, or is it based on a statistical projection? If by projection, how do the numbers used in the projection correspond to actual growth measured in that decade? } 103

- 104. **Since diversion and disposal are needed equally under AB 939, why is disposal emphasized so heavily in this DEIR?** } 104
- 105. **Why has the disposal crisis been allowed to worsen in 2003, in light of action promised by CSD in 1982 and 1992 to resolve the problem?** } 105
- 106. **What happens to the landfill recycling program when the landfill closes? Is this program creating an artificial reliance on landfills for recycling programs that are not sustainable?** } 106
- 107. **Why have projections of Year 2000 disposal tonnage risen over projections made in 1992? Shouldn't this reliance on landfills be going down rather than up?** } 107
- 108. **Why is only in-county capacity included in Exhibit 2.0-3, when Los Angeles County trash is already going to several facilities out-of-County, and the potential exists for far greater use of such facilities?** } 108
- 109. **Why aren't bird alarms, wind machines and back-up alarms included in the noise analysis, since these intrusive noises are far more distracting than the general background noise level considered in the DEIR?** } 109
- 110. **How can this landfill even vaguely be considered to be compatible with the Hacienda Heights Community General Plan, that calls for minimal alteration of the hillsides? Won't the proposed expansion completely engulf the ridges in Hacienda Heights and rise almost 300 feet above them?** } 110
- 111. **Why do so many California gulls still linger around the trash pile each day during the winter in spite of the "proven" system of monofilament wires? If these gulls are unable to get to the trash pile all winter, why would they keep coming back? How many starved gulls are recorded at the landfill each year? Where do these gulls go at night, after they have spent the day picking at the trash?** } 111

16930 Shady Meadow Dr
Hacienda Hts, CA 91145
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

There have been an increasing number of } 1
 cancer, ALS and other chronic diseases in }
 this neighborhood - the pollutants and toxic }
 gases escape - making it dangerous to } 2
 breathe the air and drink the water }
 because of contaminants - The value of } 3
 our property keeps declining because of }
 our proximity to the dump. We are }
 surrounded with industrial waste, the } 4
 after effects of BKK landfill, increased }
 traffic - what once was a small town }
 neighborhood is now a polluted, toxic }
 "barrenland" - this is unconscionable - there } 5
 needs to be another way without surrounding }
 our homes with walls of trash.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Eugenia A. Yesthal
Signature

Print Name EUGENIA A. YESTHAL

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PUBLIC HEARING

147

Name Anna Armas

Address 1423 Folkstone Avenue
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

E-mail _____ Phone (626) 330-0555

Affiliation _____

Written Comments/Questions

I would like to express my thoughts for the record that I am strongly OPPOSED TO THE continued operation and expansion of the landfill for the following reasons; but not limited to:

1.) THE impact of carcinogens emitted from the landfill's daily operations on my health and quality of life, as well as that of my family's.

2.) NEGATIVE IMPACT ON MY PROPERTY

3.) FOUL ODORS, PESTS

4.) DUST

5.) NOISE POLLUTION

6.) INCREASED (UNNECESSARY TRAFFIC)

But most important, I'm concerned about the health of all the students and staff at Orange Grove Middle School. The students are expected to engage in physical Education activities such as running the mile, while at the same time smelling all those foul odors. Can you expect yourself or your children to run under those conditions



Gray Davis
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE of PLANNING AND RESEARCH



Steven A. Nissen
DIRECTOR

September 28, 2001

Grace Chan
District No. 2 of Sanitation Districts of LA County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

Subject: Continued Operation of Puente Hills Landfill
SCH#: 2000041066

Dear Grace Chan:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Draft EIR to selected state agencies for review. On the enclosed Document Details Report please note that the Clearinghouse has listed the state agencies that reviewed your document. The review period closed on September 27, 2001, and the comments from the responding agency (ies) is (are) enclosed. If this comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Please refer to the project's ten-digit State Clearinghouse number in future correspondence so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104(c) of the California Public Resources Code states that:

"A responsible or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency. Those comments shall be supported by specific documentation."

These comments are forwarded for use in preparing your final environmental document. Should you need more information or clarification of the enclosed comments, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency directly.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Terry Roberts
Senior Planner, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures

cc: Resources Agency

1

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2000041066
Project Title Continued Operation of Puente Hills Landfill
Lead Agency Los Angeles County Sanitation District

Type EIR Draft EIR
Description The proposed project includes the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill in order to utilize approximately 38 million tons of landfill capacity, which will remain at the expiration of the existing local land use permit on November 1, 2005.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Grace Chan
Agency District No. 2 of Sanitation Districts of LA County
Phone 562 699-7411 **Fax**
email
Address 1955 Workman Mill Road
City Whittier **State** CA **Zip** 90601

Project Location

County Los Angeles
City Whittier, Industry, Hacienda Heights
Region
Cross Streets Workman Mill Road
Parcel No. various
Township **Range** **Section** **Base**

Proximity to:

Highways 60,605
Airports
Railways Metrolink, UP
Waterways San Gabriel River
Schools 38
Land Use A-1-5, A-2-5

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Drainage/Absorption; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wildlife; Growth Inducing; Landuse; Cumulative Effects

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Conservation; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 7; Department of Health Services; Air Resources Board, Major Industrial Projects; Integrated Waste Management Board; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission

Date Received 06/29/2001 **Start of Review** 06/29/2001 **End of Review** 09/27/2001

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FACSIMILE COVER
ADM-0172 (REV. 4/83)
PM 02 1372 M



Attention:

Grace Chan

District / City
Los Angeles County Sanitation District

Fax # (562) 692-2941

From: **Transportation Planning Office
Caltrans - District 7
120 S. Spring Street, 1-10C
Los Angeles, CA 90012**

Name of Sender:
Steve Buswell

Date 10/15/01 Total Pages (including cover sheet) 2
FAX # (213) 897-9210

Phone # (213) 867-4429

Original Disposition:

DESTROY RETURN CALL FOR PICK-UP

Grace, et al., I'm faxing our preliminary remarks on the Puente Hills Land Fill DEIR so you have our preliminary thoughts on it. We are purposely unspecific on traffic mitigation so your traffic consultant may have the opportunity to make suggestions prior to us identifying specific mitigation at the time of the FEIR. I look forward to coordinating very closely with you on this. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Caltrans		IGR/CEQA Review				
Department	Senior Engineer	Location	Reviewed By	Ext	Date	
Freeway Operations	Susan Yee	2-29/2-3B	Clive Russell	7-6837	8.23.01	
Project Title	Puente Hills Landfill					
Local Agency	Sanitation District of Los Angeles County - District No 2					
Proj Type	DIER					
IGR/CEQA No.	010754					
Dev Date	8.20.01					
Change Code	Act					
Time						
Item	Remarks					
	1) A mitigation measure is required for the overall cumulative impact of all projects on the Freeways and all its facilities.					
	2) The Level of Service of the Freeway condition presented in the IGR is at LOS F. The addition of 450 Trucks as stated on p10-17 will increase the congestion. As per the trip generation Table 4.4.5 of the AM peak, 500 trips would further add to the already congested Freeway. A mitigation measure is recommended.					
	3) The addition of 450 trucks will increase the Queuing on the off ramps at Peak Rd and Crossroads Pwy beyond the design length. A mitigation measure is recommended.					

} 1

} 2

} 3

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

Residents want to enjoy being outside in their own yards without having to smell the nasty odor.

We don't want contaminants from the ground leaking into our water. That's all we need is another Erin Brockovich incident.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

M. Campas

Print Name

Madeline Campas

Chan
043

NOV 28 '01 AM 11:41

Hilda Carrillo
14415 Langhill Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I have lived in Hacienda Heights for more than fifteen years. I strongly oppose expanding the landfill for several reasons: 1) The health of my family and myself will be adversely affected due to strong smell and possible water pollution. 2) The value of my property will decline. and 3) the beautiful environment where I live will be extinct. If the landfill is re-opened, I will move and so will my neighbors. If you want the Heights to become an undesirable neighborhood, then re-open the landfill so our lives will drastically change.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Hilda E Carrillo
Signature

Print Name Hilda Carrillo

1738 Old Canyon Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

What progress has the Sanitation District made towards the last empty promise of finding an alternate method and location for trash disposal? I am concerned that little or no progress has been made on this issue. Rather, the San Dist simply applies for another extension of the dumping. Perhaps if the management and engineers were forced to live in Hacienda Heights they could see firsthand:

- 1 decrease in property values
- 2 increase in foul odors
- 3 increase in traffic
- 4 increase in dirty air
- 5 decrease in wilderness areas
- 6

This is shameful and a fraud on the citizens of Los Angeles County.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Ellen Gervase

Signature

Print Name Ellen Gervase

9-25-01

153

16904 E. Glenfold
Hacienda Hts. Calif.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

formerly:
835 Kibrae
even closer to the
landfill!!

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

We were promised that the landfill you would be limited and gradually phased out. } 1

Within Hacienda Heights and other communities have believed that this would be true.

Having the landfill extend even more into these beloved hills and valleys is beyond comprehension. } 2

Hazardous living conditions are not what we bargained for as residents of this area. } 3

Please put the public good beyond financial issues. } 4

Thank you.

Sincerely,

B. Heaton

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Bernadette M. Heaton
Signature

Print Name Bernadette M. Heaton

RAUPH ISOZAKI
14515 CAERIDA DR
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

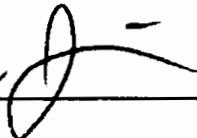
For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

- 1) "MOST IMPORTANT" "ILLNESS," HAS THERE BEEN ANY NEIGHBORHOOD RESEARCH OF ILLNESS? CANCER, ALLERGY, SKIN PROBLEMS? } 1
- 2) WHEN WILL THE DUMP CLOSE? (A DATE) } 2
- 3) WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES TO MY CAR WHEN I DIVE BY CROSSROAD PARKWAY,? } 3
- 4) WHEN WILL YOU HAVE TRANSPORTATION OF THE DUMP BY RAILROAD BE ACTIVATED? (A DATE) } 4

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Signature

 9/23/01

Print Name

RAUPH ISOZAKI

John Novak
14505 Springwater St
Hacienda Heights, CA 91445

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

I have lived in the area for sometime now. On certain days when we get a breeze, I can smell an awful odor that comes from the Puente Hills Landfill. As a result, I become nauseous along with a headache. I am very concerned about the health hazards that this landfill is causing. I am concerned about our water supply and the chemicals that are released into the ground as well as our air. In addition, I am concerned about my property valuation due to this landfill. I am currently thinking of pursuing a lawsuit against the responsible parties. If this landfill expands, I am definitely pursuing a lawsuit along with neighbors who are also interested. I have had enough of the problems this landfill has caused me and will take no more.

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

John Novak
Signature

Print Name John Novak

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts
Post Office Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

The expansion has gone on long enough. It's time to find a new location for removal from a crowded area as Hacienda Heights. 1

The traffic and congestion has reached its peak. 2

Go out to the wide open spaces of the desert. 3

Dump the trash and garbage out there!

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Dorothy R. Renier
Signature

Print Name DOROTHY R. RENIER



South Bay Cities

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

5033 Rockvalley Road
 Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275
 310/377-8987 • Fax 310/377-5790
 Email: jackibach@home.com
 www.southbaycities.org

October 25, 2001

Jim Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
 Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
 2800 S. Workman Mill Road
 Whittier, California 90601

Dear Mr. Stahl:

At the October 25, 2001 meeting of the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG) Board of Directors, a vote was taken to support the re-permitting of the Puente Hills Landfill.

The importance of the Puente Hills Landfill to our region cannot be overstated. It provides one-third of the disposal capacity for Los Angeles County cities as well as the unincorporated areas within the county. Further, the facility is critical in helping cities meet their recycling requirements through promotion of materials reuse programs and the Buyback Recycling Center. Additionally, in this time of concern about reliable electricity, the Puente Hills Landfill, through energy recovery from landfill gas, provides enough electricity for 100,000 Southern California homes as well as a clean burning vehicle fuel.

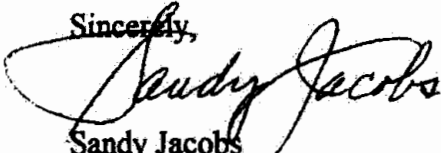
We understand that the project description in the draft Environmental Impact Report calls for a number of measures to provide disposal capacity including:

- An expanded fill area of 330 acres at the Puente Hills site
- Conversion to waste-by-rail
- The continuation of existing recycling and diversion programs
- Continued protection of open space and habitat preservation

These programs will help keep costs down by over \$1.4 billion for all residents of Los Angeles County.

We commend the Sanitation Districts for their proactive approach towards continuing issues relating to disposal capacity and recycling in the Los Angeles area.

Sincerely,



Sandy Jacobs
 Chair, SBCCOG
 Mayor ProTem, El Segundo

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN ACTION

Carson El Segundo Gardena Hawthorne Hermosa Beach Inglewood Lawndale Lomita Los Angeles Manhattan Beach
 Chav Palos Verdes Estates Rancho Palos Verdes Redondo Beach Rolling Hills Rolling Hills Estates Torrance

041 OCT 29 '01 AM 10:06

SUSAN TREINEN
1731 Beech Hill Dr.
 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager
 County Sanitation Districts
 Post Office Box 4998
 Whittier, CA 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl,

For more than 30 years, the County Sanitation Districts have operated the Puente Hills Landfill near homes and schools in Hacienda Heights. As this landfill has expanded, it has caused more and more problems for our community, particularly in the last 10 years. Now, you want to expand again! We have had enough! My concerns about this expansion are as follows:

1
 1. Mineral Dust CREATED by the moving of Soil - Although I CAN'T see clouds cross the property line - it is here - my outdoor furniture is Always dusty as is our patio. I have had health problems in the past 5 months - Dr's do not know the cause but suspect the dust in the air - How do you plan to contain the dust -? You say you have many water trucks - Why do I still see clouds of dust -? Yes, I have called!

2
 2. You are displacing many animals - in particular Coyotes - One Am. in Aug. 2001 I encountered 5 - Very close proximity to my person - what do you intend to do about this problem?

Please provide me with a written response to these specific concerns, as required by CEQA.

Sincerely

Susan Treinen
 Signature

Print Name SUSAN TREINEN



City of Whittier

13230 Penn Street, Whittier, California 90602-1772
(562) 464-3301

Allan Zolnekoff
Mayor

David O. Butler
Mayor Pro Tem

Bob L. Henderson
Council Member

Owen Newcomer
Council Member

Greg Nordbak
Council Member

Stephen W. Helvey
City Manager

October 12, 2001

James F. Stahl
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill road
Whittier, California 90607-4998

Dear Mr. Stahl:

Subject: Comments on EIR for Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill

The City of Whittier appreciates the opportunity to review the EIR prepared by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hill Landfill. We found it to be a very complete and very complex. Because the operation of the Landfill itself does not affect the City, our concerns were primarily related to the preservation of the natural areas and the protection of the wildlife corridor. The City's involvement with the Puente Hills Native Habitat Preservation Authority has kept us well informed of the progress and the issues.

By their acquisition and management of the remaining open space in the Whittier-Puente Hills, the Districts, through the continued operation of the Landfill, are assuring that the wildlife corridor will remain intact in this area. The Landfill has assumed an important role in the preservation of the entire 31-mile corridor that runs from the Whittier Narrows area to the Cleveland National Forest.

The Districts are to be commended for the level of response to community concerns regarding the Puente Hills, and we fully support the mitigation measures proposed, particularly as they address the biological resources.

Sincerely,

Allan Zolnekoff
Allan Zolnekoff
Mayor

**SECTION 3.1 INTRODUCTION AND INDEX
OF PUBLIC HEARING/
ORAL TESTIMONY**

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

3.1 Introduction and Index of Public Hearing/Oral Testimony

The Sanitation Districts held four public hearings throughout Los Angeles County. Each of the public hearings began at 7:00 p.m. and concluded at 10:00 p.m., or until each person who requested to speak had finished their testimony. Notices of the public hearing were provided in six local newspapers, through notices mailed to residents within 1,500 feet of the landfill's property boundary, and the Sanitation Districts' website. The first public hearing was held on September 13, 2001, in the City of Torrance. The second public hearing was held on September 19, 2001, in the community of Hacienda Heights. The third public hearing was held on September 20, 2001, in the City of Norwalk. The fourth and final public hearing was held on September 27, 2001, in the community of Hacienda Heights. Each of the hearings was transcribed to document the events of the evening and collect all oral testimony.

Generally, the Sanitation Districts provided a 15-minute presentation on the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. However, on the second and fourth hearing, both in the community of Hacienda Heights, the Hacienda Heights Improvements Association also provided a 15-minute presentation. After the presentations, the Sanitation Districts provided time for the audience to give oral testimony.

Similar to the letters, each comment within the transcript contains a bracket and a number. The bracket and number corresponds to the Sanitation Districts response to a specific comment. Responses to oral testimony are given the same considerations and the responses contain the same level of detail as written comments. An index of the commentors and the Sanitation Districts response to comments is provided below

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0001

1 SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

2

3

PUBLIC HEARING RE:)

4

THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE)

5

PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL)

6

September 13, 2001)

7

7:00 O'Clock P.M.)

8

Torrance Cultural Art Center)

9

3330 Civic Center Drive, North)

10

Torrance, California)

11

12

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16

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

17

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20

21

Before Janet B. White, Certified Realtime Reporter

22

CSR No. 1879

23

24

25

Pages 1-26, Inclusive

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0002

1

2

APPEARANCES

3

MODERATOR: ANDREW BLISS

4

PRESENTER ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY SANITATION
DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

5

GRACE R. CHAN, P.E.

6

Division Engineer, Solid Waste Management

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0003

1 MODERATOR BLISS: Good evening, ladies and
2 gentlemen.

3 You've all taken your seats. And I also presume
4 that you can hear me clearly, right?

5 I know the back rows there are filled up. If
6 you want to come to the front, you are more than welcome
7 to; there is no special price.

8 Thank you for coming this evening to the Public
9 Hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the
10 Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill in
11 Hacienda heights.

12 My name is Andrew Bliss. I am a Board Member of
13 the League of Women Voters in East San Gabriel Valley,
14 and I'm the Moderator for this program this evening.

15 It is my purpose this evening to ensure that
16 each one of you has an opportunity to make comments about
17 the Draft Environmental Impact Report, normally called
18 EIR, for the Continued Operation of the La Puente Hills
19 Landfill, and, to the extent of available time, ask
20 questions of the staff.

21 All of the comments this evening made here will
22 be recorded by the court reporter, who will be
23 responsible for and will be responded to in a Final
24 Environmental Impact Report.

25 The recorder is sitting here to my left. She

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0004

1 may, from time to time, have a problem hearing one of us,
2 and she will give me a signal on that. Please help
3 assist her in any way possible.

4 First I would like to introduce some people who
5 have been involved in the project and in the preparation
6 of the report.

7 From the Sanitation District's Waste Management
8 Staff are Grace Chan, Section Head for Planning and
9 Permitting, the phrase is, and a civil engineer who has
10 worked for the Sanitation District for almost 18 years.

11 Ajay Malik, Project Manager, is also a
12 Registered Civil Engineer and has worked for the
13 Department since 1995.

14 Don Avila, Assistant Information Officer, is
15 also a Registered Civil Engineer who has worked for the
16 Sanitation District for 27 years.

17 The format for the program this evening will be
18 as follows.

19 First Ms. Chan will present the overview of the
20 project, followed immediately by the presentation of your
21 comments on the Draft EIR.

22 All persons who wish to speak should have filled
23 out a presenter's card with the young lady at the desk as
24 you came in.

25 These cards are numbered in the order of

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0005

1 arrival, and she will give them to me, and I will call
2 each of the individuals to the microphone as
3 appropriate.

4 Since it appears that I don't have a large
5 number of people going to make presentations this
6 evening, although you won't have an unlimited amount of
7 time, we'll limit the time as we see fit -- as I see fit;
8 thus, in order to allow everybody who may come in later
9 to speak.

10 A League Timer will notify you when you have 30
11 seconds left so you can conclude your statement or
12 question.

13 Dorothy, could you show them how you are going
14 to make them aware?

15 (Ms. Dorothy Treakle, President of the League of
16 Women Voters of East San Gabriel Valley
17 indicating 30-second card.)

18 MODERATOR BLISS: They will see it in the back,
19 and the speaker will see it.

20 This is the first of Public Hearings that have
21 been scheduled. There will be one Wednesday, September
22 19th, at Los Altos High School; one on September 20th, at
23 Norwalk City Hall; and finally, one, and the final one,
24 on Thursday, September the 27th, also at Los Altos.

25 Should speakers not get a chance to speak

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0006

1 tonight, they will be able to speak at these hearings.

2 If you have written comments, please turn them
3 in to me at the time of your presentation.

4 There are forms at the table you can fill out if
5 you wish to submit comments or questions in writing
6 instead of making an oral presentation.

7 At this time, I told you that I only have one
8 presenter, and I believe it is Steve Zuckerman, who's the
9 Mayor -- is it Rolling Hills Estates? If you would like
10 to come up and make your presentation, sir.

11 MAYOR ZUCKERMAN: Good evening. Thank you for
12 having this meeting.

13 MODERATOR BLISS: Sir?

14 MAYOR ZUCKERMAN: Yes.

15 MODERATOR BLISS: I have done a faux pas. I
16 should have called you up afterwards, although I told the
17 mayor now. With great respect, if you could sit down
18 for a minute, we have a presentation by Ms. Chan.

19 MAYOR ZUCKERMAN: Okay.

20 MODERATOR BLISS: Thanks for your courtesy.

21 MS. CHAN: Good evening, and thank you for being
22 here tonight.

23 I'm going to give a presentation on the proposed
24 project, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills
25 Landfill.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0007

1 I'm going to start with a brief description of
2 the Sanitation Districts.

3 The Sanitation Districts are a consortium of 25
4 independent districts which were formed in the 1920's for
5 the purpose of wastewater collection and treatment.

6 And in the 1950's, when backyard incinerators
7 were banned by the County Board of Supervisors, the
8 Sanitation Districts and the County began their
9 partnership in solid waste management at that time,
10 initially to develop a system of regional facilities to
11 manage the solid wastes no longer being burned in
12 backyards.

13 The Sanitation Districts represent 78 cities as
14 well as unincorporated areas within each district and are
15 governed by boards of directors made up of the mayors of
16 all of our 78 member cities as well as the Chair of the
17 County Board of Supervisors, who represents
18 unincorporated areas.

19 The Sanitation Districts are involved in three
20 transfer facilities and materials recovery facilities,
21 what are commonly referred to as "MRFs," M-R-F-s, two at
22 the South Gate Transfer Station, and the Downey Area
23 Recycling and Transfer Station -- the DART facility --
24 are operational.

25 The third, the Puente Hills Materials Recovery

0008

1 Facility, is currently in design and expected to be
2 operational in the year 2003.

3 The Sanitation Districts participate in two
4 refuse-to-energy facilities which reduce the volume of
5 the waste by 90 percent, with the remaining 10 percent
6 being recycled. These two facilities collectively
7 generate approximately 40 megawatts of electricity.

8 The Sanitation Districts also operate three
9 active municipal solid waste landfills, which manage
10 about half of the waste being disposed of in Los Angeles
11 County and also provide a number of recycling programs.

12 The Sanitation Districts also monitor and
13 maintain three closed landfills.

14 Before I go further, I want to touch on the
15 basics of solid waste management because it will aid in
16 understanding the proposed projects.

17 In 1999, approximately 65,000 tons of waste were
18 being generated each day in Los Angeles County.

19 About 45 percent of this amount was recycled
20 through such programs as curbside recycling and landfill
21 recycling programs, such as recovering and shredding
22 green waste for use as landfill cover.

23 Some waste is also recycled at MRF facilities.

24 This is an artist's rendering of the Puente
25 Hills MRF I mentioned earlier.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0009

1 Even if the 50 percent state-mandated recycling
2 goal is achieved, the remaining waste, which is not
3 recycled, needs to be safely and cost-effectively
4 disposed at landfills such as the Puente Hills Landfill.

5 The goals of the Sanitation Districts' overall
6 solid waste management program are summarized on the
7 slide.

8 They are to:

9 Continue landfill recycling programs to support
10 cities' waste diversion efforts;

11 To utilize local disposal capacity, to the
12 extent possible and, recognizing that that capacity is a
13 finite resource;

14 To develop waste-by-rail for our long-term
15 disposal needs.

16 Repermitting Puente Hills is key to all of these
17 goals; to continue to provide landfill recycling and
18 disposal capacity in the near term, and, in conjunction
19 with the Puente Hills MRF, to provide a transition to
20 waste-by-rail for the future.

21 This slide shows what we want to accomplish by
22 extending the landfill operations:

23 To utilize the remaining capacity at the Puente
24 Hills Landfill, continuing at the current daily disposal
25 rates;

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0010

1 Continued recycling programs, as well as energy
2 recovery programs;

3 Continued open-space preservation and
4 recreational use once the landfill ultimately closes;
5 And a transition to waste-by-rail.

6 Now I would like to talk about each of these
7 objectives briefly, beginning with regional disposal
8 capacity and the landfill operation.

9 Currently, as shown on this map, there are eight
10 major landfills in Los Angeles County.

11 The Sanitation Districts operate three of the
12 major landfills: The Puente Hills; Scholl Canyon; and
13 Calabases Landfills.

14 The other five landfills are operated by the
15 private sector.

16 Each of these landfills operates under different
17 restrictions, such as capacity, daily tonnage limits, or
18 service area restrictions.

19 And a small amount of waste is currently
20 transported by truck to landfills in adjacent counties;
21 however, the current capacity of these available
22 out-of-county sites is limited.

23 This graph projects what Los Angeles County's
24 disposal needs will be in the future.

25 The green area is permitted landfill capacity.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0011

1 You see it stepping down as anticipated losses in
2 capacity occur.

3 For example, in the year 2000, the Spadra
4 landfill closed. This graph assumes that Puente Hills is
5 repermited, and, at current rates, would close in about
6 the year 2013. So you see the step-down there.

7 The orange dot -- this orange dot -- represents
8 what was actually disposed of in the county in 1999.

9 This orange dot is an estimate of disposal in
10 the year 2000 assuming a 50 percent county-wide diversion
11 rate.

12 These orange lines are projections of disposal
13 needs over time using different assumptions about
14 economic conditions and population growth.

15 This range allows one to accommodate
16 uncertainties in this analysis, such as the actual amount
17 of county-wide diversion that was achieved in the year
18 2000, which is a number we won't know until later this
19 year, at the earliest.

20 The point at which the orange line goes above
21 the green line -- which is available capacity -- is the
22 point in time which a shortfall in capacity will occur.

23 And considering all the factors, and assuming
24 that Puente Hills is repermited, we think the shortfall
25 could occur sometime between the year 2006 and 2013, and

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0012

1 this is the period during which we would want to
2 transition to waste-by-rail.

3 And I do want you to remember that this graph
4 includes the final ten years at the Puente Hills
5 Landfill. If permits are not granted, the green area
6 would step down significantly in the year 2003, when the
7 current permits expire.

8 This is the Puente Hills Landfill. The 60
9 Freeway crosses the top of the slide and the 605 Freeway
10 crosses the upper left corner.

11 Let me get my pointer.

12 The community of Hacienda Heights is to the
13 right of the slide, to the east of the landfill, and the
14 Rose Hills Memorial Park borders the landfill on the left
15 of the slide to the west.

16 The yellow line is the property boundary, about
17 1365 acres. The blue line is the current limit of
18 operations. And the pink line is the proposed limit of
19 operations for the remaining ten years.

20 In 1983, we went to the County, seeking a land
21 use permit for a 30-year project, which balanced the need
22 for long-term regional disposal capacity with
23 environmental factors such as preserving the most
24 valuable native habitat on site.

25 Let me see here.

0013

1 Because of the energy crisis at the time and the
2 anticipated development of multiple refuse-to-energy
3 facilities throughout the county, the Planning Commission
4 only approved a ten-year permit, which expired in 1993.

5 Due to public opposition, refuse-to-energy did
6 not emerge in any significant way throughout the County,
7 and by the early '90s, there was still a great need for
8 long-term disposal capacity, and we applied for a permit
9 for the remaining 20 years.

10 In '93, we again received a ten-year permit, but
11 with an important distinction. The County approved an
12 operating area which would accommodate the 20-year
13 project.

14 And this means that now, to utilize the
15 remaining ten years, there would only be a vertical
16 extension of operations. We do not need to extend
17 laterally into native undisturbed areas.

18 This is a closer view of the operation limits.

19 Again, the blue line is the current limit of
20 operations.

21 The pink line is the proposed area of
22 operations, a smaller area than where we are operating
23 currently and farther away from adjacent residential
24 areas.

25 The only area where we will be operating outside

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0014

1 of current limits is a 12-acre area here that will be
2 against a currently previously-excavated slope.

3 There will be no increase in the amount of
4 disposal each day. We are currently operating with under
5 a weekly tonnage limit of 72,000 tons, which is
6 equivalent to an average of 12,000 tons per day.

7 We are also not allowed to accept more than
8 13,200 tons on any given day. We are proposing no
9 increase in the number of trucks bringing refuse for
10 disposal.

11 We are, however, proposing an increase in the
12 number of trucks which bring dirt to the landfill, which
13 we use to build roads and for landfill cover.

14 The reason that we need an increase is that
15 during the last permitting process, we were restricted to
16 receiving dirt between the hours of 9:00 in the morning
17 and 3:00 in the afternoon, which has severely limited the
18 amount of dirt available for the landfill operation.

19 For the continued operation, we are proposing to
20 bring in an additional 450 trucks per day and modify the
21 hours of dirt receipt to match the landfill operating
22 hours, which are 6:00 in the morning until 5:00 in the
23 afternoon.

24 And this proposed increase in trucks was
25 evaluated in the Environmental Impact Report.

0015

1 This is what a cross-section of the landfill
2 looks like.

3 The first thing we do before placing any trash
4 in the landfill is install a groundwater protection
5 system, and then we build an earthen berm on the edge to
6 shield the landfill operations from off-site areas.

7 You can see in this slide, as the landfill
8 continues higher up, the operation slopes away from the
9 adjacent areas near the bottom of the landfill slope.

10 Today's landfill employs sophisticated
11 environmental protection features, including systems to
12 protect groundwater and air resources. Before waste is
13 placed in a new area of a landfill, a composite liner is
14 installed to contain the waste.

15 This composite liner, or double liner, includes
16 both two feet of compacted clay as well as a plastic
17 liner, both of which must be approved by regulatory
18 agencies and to meet strict standards.

19 In addition, subsurface barriers and extraction
20 wells provide redundant protection.

21 The landfill gas collection system consists of
22 horizontal and vertical pipes placed under a vacuum to
23 draw the gas into piping and convey it to a central
24 gas-management facility.

25 Both of these systems are monitored very

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0016

1 closely.

2 In addition to engineered environmental
3 protection systems, there are a number of operational
4 measures that are used to mitigate potential impacts.

5 Fences, which catch paper, litter maintenance
6 crews, and street sweepers are used for litter control.

7 Water trucks, vegetation, and asphalt paving
8 provide dust control.

9 And in the lower photograph, the earthen berm is
10 being constructed between the operation and areas
11 off-site for visual and noise shielding.

12 I would like to talk about the second objective
13 for the proposed project: Continued recycling and energy
14 recovery.

15 Landfills can recycle substantial quantities of
16 waste materials. For example, the Puente Hills Landfill
17 recycles about 2,000 tons of material every day.

18 The first photograph is of appliances that have
19 been separated for recycling. The freon is discharged
20 and reused in landfill equipment air conditions, and the
21 appliances are then sold to scrap metal recyclers.

22 The second photograph on the slide shows
23 tire-grinding operations at the landfill. Any tires that
24 can be retread for reuse are separated and taken off
25 site.

0017

1 The third photograph is the green waste
2 recycling operation. This program provides a reliable,
3 cost-effective market to support curbside yard waste
4 collection programs for over 60 cities.

5 There are a number of other recycling programs
6 at Sanitation Districts' landfills, including the
7 recovery of asphalt, treated ash, dirt, as I've
8 mentioned, and wood wastes from construction and
9 demolition loads.

10 Landfill gas at the Puente Hills Landfill is
11 used to generate much needed electricity at the Puente
12 Hills Landfill Energy Recovery Facility.

13 This facility generates 50 megawatts of
14 electricity, equivalent to the needs of a hundred
15 thousand homes.

16 The facility uses sophisticated emission control
17 systems and is much cleaner than conventional power
18 plants.

19 Another innovative way in which landfill gas is
20 recycled at the Puente Hills Landfill is through the
21 production of a compression natural gas quality fuel for
22 vehicles.

23 The system depicted here produces the diesel
24 equivalent of about a thousand gallons per day of
25 compressed natural gas, which is used on landfill water

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0018

1 trucks, passenger vehicles, and transfer trucks.

2 The fuel is much cleaner-burning than
3 conventional fuels, resulting in about one-half to
4 one-twentieth the emissions of other fuels.

5 The third objective for the project is funding
6 for open space preservation.

7 As a result of the last permitting process for
8 the landfill, the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat
9 Preservation Authority was formed with the primary
10 objective to preserve and maintain native habitat in the
11 region near the landfill, as shown on this slide. You
12 are looking northwest with the landfill in the distance
13 in the upper left-hand corner.

14 To date, over 800 acres of open space has been
15 acquired by the Authority, and the Authority manages a
16 total of about 2400 acres of open space.

17 This program would continue under the proposed
18 project.

19 The fourth objective for the project is to
20 prepare a long-term -- to prepare for long-term future
21 disposal needs by funding a transition to waste-by-rail.

22 The previously-approved Puente Hills MRF, which
23 is being designed and expected to be operational in 2003,
24 will serve as the local processing and loading facility
25 for the first train.

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1 The Sanitation Districts have entered into
2 purchase agreements for two remote landfills, Eagle
3 Mountain in Riverside County, and the Mesquite Regional
4 Landfill in imperial County; however, both of these
5 landfills are currently tied up in federal litigation
6 brought by environmental groups, and it is uncertain when
7 they will be available.

8 I would like to briefly discuss cost issues
9 associated with waste-by-rail and how our transition
10 approach will work.

11 The lowest cost disposal option is the use of
12 local landfills, ranging from \$18 a ton at the Puente
13 Hills Landfill, to 30 to \$35 per ton at
14 privately-operated facilities.

15 The next highest disposal option is use of
16 transfer stations to access landfills farther away.
17 These transfer facilities cost up to \$45 per ton.

18 In comparison to rail haul and dispose of waste
19 at remote desert landfills, the cost is estimated to be
20 around 55 to \$60 per ton, and to plan for the future, we
21 need to begin a transition to this higher, but ultimately
22 inevitable, cost option.

23 This slide shows how that transition would
24 work.

25 Today, the tipping fee at the Puente Hills

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0020

1 Landfill is \$18 a ton.

2 In about 2013, the Puente Hills Landfill would
3 ultimately close, and we would be facing the full cost of
4 waste-by-rail of \$55 a ton.

5 However, we need to implement waste-by-rail
6 sooner than is absolutely needed on a large scale so the
7 system will be in place to meet our needs as they
8 increase.

9 To make early implementation economically
10 competitive with other local options, we are proposing to
11 blend the cost of waste-by-rail via the Puente Hills MRF
12 and the Puente Hills Landfill, resulting in a blended
13 cost of \$27 per ton.

14 This graph shows that occurring, at the earliest
15 point in time where we think a shortfall will occur, in
16 the year 2006, as we saw in an earlier slide.

17 Clearly, rates could be raised sooner and
18 incrementally increase over time as opposed to having
19 sudden, substantial increases.

20 And, as shown on the dotted line, such an
21 approach would actually delay the point in time at which
22 the full cost of waste-by-rail would be felt.

23 Permitting the Puente Hills Landfill --
24 repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill would provide a
25 very significant economic benefit to residents and

0021

1 businesses throughout the county, who, without Puente
2 Hills, would be forced to utilize other more costly
3 options. Repermitting Puente Hills for its remaining
4 capacity would result in a minimum of countywide savings
5 of 1.4 billion dollars.

6 The first step in the repermitting process is to
7 prepare an Environmental Impact Report, a comprehensive
8 analysis of potential impacts, which I'll go into in the
9 next few slides.

10 The Draft EIR was released on June 29th, 2001.
11 As mentioned earlier, the draft EIR is currently
12 undergoing public and agency review, which would
13 culminate on September 27th, 2001.

14 We held an Open House on July 19th to give the
15 public an opportunity to learn more about the project.

16 The purpose of this hearing, and the others
17 coming up, is to provide the public an opportunity to
18 formally record oral testimony on the project. We will
19 respond to all comments, written and oral, received on
20 the report and incorporate those comments and responses
21 into the Final EIR.

22 The Final EIR is expected to be completed this
23 fall and will be considered by the Sanitation Districts'
24 Board of Directors.

25 We would then apply for a land use permit next

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 spring and begin technical permitting next fall.

2 As a public agency, we have prepared an
3 Environmental Impact Report that outlines potential
4 impacts and proposes measures to mitigate or lesson those
5 impacts.

6 We have also evaluated a range of alternatives
7 to repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill. We evaluated
8 capacity, both available capacity and proposed capacity,
9 at other landfills, also other waste management
10 technologies and modified project designs.

11 During the preparation of the EIR, we held a
12 series of special meetings with the Puente Hills Landfill
13 Citizens Advisory Committee to solicit input on issues to
14 address in the report, and also met with regulatory
15 agencies who oversee the operation at the Puente Hills
16 Landfill to solicit their input on technical information
17 to include in the report.

18 The EIR is a comprehensive report, the contents
19 of which are outlined in state regulations, and a number
20 of resource areas are covered, as you see here.

21 The analysis of potential impacts includes
22 characterization of the current environment, an estimate
23 of changes to the environment which would occur as a
24 result of the proposed project, and comparing those
25 changes to regulatory standards of significance.

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0023

1 We present a number of mitigation measures to be
2 incorporated into the project to minimize the estimated
3 impacts and, under state regulations, if an impact is
4 mitigated below the standard of significance, it is
5 assumed to be insignificant.

6 After implementation of the mitigation measures,
7 the report concluded that the only unavoidable
8 significant impacts from the proposed project is to
9 aesthetic resources, primarily due to the increase in
10 height of the proposed fill. The change in topography
11 will be visible from many off-sites areas.

12 Throughout the permitting process, we will have
13 a number of programs to provide information to the
14 public.

15 We have been disseminating information on the
16 proposed project a number of ways: Handout materials,
17 such as fact sheets on the table; we held the Open House;
18 we have recently mailed a newsletter; and we are, on an
19 ongoing basis, conducting tours of the landfill.

20 We have also been reaching out to business and
21 civic groups through our speakers bureau as well as
22 providing information to local jurisdictions.

23 And that concludes my presentation.

24 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you, Ms. Chan.

25 Now, at this time, Mayor Zuckerman, we can have

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 your comments.

2 MAYOR ZUCKERMAN: Thank you very much. And thank
3 you for coming here to the South Bay so that we don't
4 have to travel far to make these comments.

5 The South Bay is very appreciative of the
6 benefits that the Sanitation District provides to all of
7 our cities.

8 On behalf of the City of Rolling Hills Estates,
9 I am here to express support for the continuing operation
10 of the Puente Hills Landfill for its remaining capacity
11 through the year 2013.

12 As a representative of local government, I am
13 responsible for providing adequate, safe, and
14 cost-effective waste management for my community.

15 Continued operation of Puente Hills Landfill is
16 critical to our city, to keep disposal costs low,
17 county-wide, and to provide substantial waste diversion,
18 such as the green waste recycling program, to help our
19 city meet the mandates of AB 939.

20 Continuing operations at the landfill will
21 preserve this valuable public service and also provide a
22 transition to a waste-by-rail system to meet long-term
23 waste management needs.

24 Thank you very much.

25 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you. Are there any more

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 formal comments to be made? Have we received any?

2 I would entertain any questions you have of
3 staff at this time from anyone.

4 There are no questions.

5 Ms. Chan, I would like to ask you a question.

6 Excuse me. I believe that people may make
7 written statements and send them where?

8 MS. CHAN: They should send them to the Los
9 Angeles County Sanitation Districts, PO Box 4998, in
10 Whittier, California, 90607.

11 MODERATOR BLISS: And as I understand, you must
12 receive these by?

13 MS. CHAN: On or before September 27th, or we'll
14 be happy to take them tonight if they would rather.

15 MODERATOR BLISS: If any of you haven't had the
16 opportunity to make your statement, and you want to write
17 something, please send it to that address. It would be
18 surely looked at.

19 Well, on behalf of everyone involved, the
20 Sanitation Districts, I appreciate you all coming out
21 this evening, and I think we can consider that the
22 hearing is closed.

23

24

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0026

1 State of California)
 :
2 County of San Diego)

3

4 I, Janet B. White, Certified Shorthand Reporter
5 in and for the State of California, do hereby certify
6 that the foregoing Public Hearing was reported by me in
7 shorthand at the time and place herein named; that said
8 hearing was then transcribed through computer-aided
9 transcription, and the foregoing transcript contains a
10 true record of said hearing.

11 I do further certify that I am a disinterested
12 person and am in no way interested in the outcome of this
13 hearing or connected with or related to any of the
14 parties in this hearing or to their respective counsel.

15 In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
16 on this 20th day of September, 2001.

17

18

19

20

21 Janet B. White
22 CSR No. 1879

23

24

25

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0001

1 SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

2

PUBLIC HEARING RE:)

3

THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE)

4

PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL)

5

September 19, 2001)

6

7:00 O'Clock P.M.)

7

15325 East Los Robles)

8

Hacienda Heights, California)

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12

13

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

14

15

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17

18

Before Janet B. White, Certified Realtime Reporter

19

CSR No. 1879

20

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22

23

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25

Pages 1-127, Inclusive

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1

APPEARANCES

2

MODERATOR: ANDREW BLISS

3

PRESENTER ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY SANITATION

4

DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

5

AJAY MALIK

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0003

1 MODERATOR BLISS: Could I ask you to please take
2 a seat. Since it appears that I have orders,
3 I would like to ask and suggest just one thing: If you
4 would all rise and we take part in a moment of silence in
5 response to the recent tragedies in our country.

6 (Moment of silence respected by audience.)

7 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you. Thanks for coming
8 this evening to the Public Hearing on Draft Environmental
9 Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente
10 Hills Landfill.

11 My name is Andrew Bliss. I'm a Board Member of
12 the League of Women Voters of East San Gabriel Valley,
13 and I am the Moderator of this Public Hearing.

14 It is my purpose this evening to ensure that
15 each one of you has the opportunity to make comments
16 about the Draft EIR, and to the extent of the
17 availability of time, ask questions of staff.

18 All the comments made here tonight are being
19 recorded by the court reporter and will be responded to
20 in the final EIR.

21 At this time, I would like to introduce members
22 of the Sanitation Districts Waste Management Staff.

23 Grace Chan, sitting to my left, the Section Head
24 for Planning and Permitting;

25 Ajay Malik, Project Director;

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1 And Don Avila, Assistant Information Officer.

2 Each of these individuals is a Registered Civil
3 Engineer who has worked for the Sanitation District for
4 18, 6, and 27 years, respectively.

5 The format for this evening will be as follows:

6 Mr. Malik will present a 15-minute overview of
7 the project on behalf of the Districts.

8 Mr. Jeff Yann, Environmental Water Quality
9 Chair, of Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, and
10 his associates, sitting to my right, will make a
11 presentation on behalf of the Hacienda Heights
12 Improvement Association.

13 Then there will be time for individuals to give
14 public presentations.

15 And I will now tell you, there will be a
16 limitation on minutes, and this limitation will be
17 dependent on how many we get in the next few minutes,
18 because anyone wishing to speak must complete a
19 speaker's form at the reception desk in the front.

20 These forms then will be given to me, and you
21 will be called in order, in the order you completed
22 them.

23 The time being allocated is based on the number
24 of presenters divided into the approximate availability
25 time of 115 minutes. This will allow everyone an

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 opportunity to speak for an equal amount of time.

2 A member of the League of Women Voters, who is
3 seated here in front with me, will be the timer. At the
4 point when the speaker has 30 seconds left, you will be
5 notified by the raising of a card. It is a yellow card.
6 That means you have 30 seconds left, and you should wrap
7 it up.

8 You will then be notified by the raising of a
9 stop card -- Dorothy, could you show them the stop
10 card -- the stop card -- when that's up, cut it off, and
11 I thank you very much because your time would have been
12 exhausted.

13 It is now the appropriate time for us to first
14 start with the Districts' presentation, which is being
15 done by Ajay Malik. Mr. Malik.

16 MR. MALIK: Well, good evening, and I thank you
17 very much for being here tonight.

18 I'm going to give a very brief presentation on
19 the proposed project which is the, "Continued Operation
20 of the Puente Hills Landfill."

21 Now, by way of introduction, the Los Angeles
22 County Sanitation Districts are a group of 25 independent
23 special districts which provide wastewater collection and
24 treatment as well as solid waste management for Los
25 Angeles County.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 Now, the Sanitation Districts represent 78
2 cities as well as unincorporated areas within each
3 district.

4 We are governed by a Board of Directors made up
5 of the mayors from all of our 78 cities as well as the
6 Chair of the Board of Supervisors who represents the
7 unincorporated areas within the districts.

8 Now, our overall goals as an agency are to
9 continue landfill recycling programs to support cities'
10 waste diversion efforts and to utilize local disposal
11 capacity, to the extent possible, and recognizing that
12 local disposal capacity is a finite resource, develop
13 waste-by-rail for the long-term future needs.

14 Now, repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill is
15 key to all of these rules in that it will provide
16 landfill recycling and disposal capacity in the near
17 term, and in conjunction with the Puente Hills MRF --
18 materials recovery facility, or MRF -- provide a
19 transition to waste-by-rail in the future.

20 Now, this slide shows what we want to accomplish
21 by a extending the landfill operation.

22 The first objective here is to utilize the
23 remaining disposal capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill
24 continuing at their current daily rates.

25 Continues recycling program, which is the green

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0007

1 waste program, as well as energy recovery projects, which
2 I will mentioned in much greater detail later in the
3 presentation.

4 The third is to continue open-space preservation
5 and recreational use -- eventual recreational use -- once
6 the landfill ultimately closes.

7 And lastly, a transition to waste-by-rail.

8 Now I would like to talk about each of the
9 objectives in a little more detail, beginning now with
10 disposal capacity and the operation of the landfill.

11 Utilizing the remaining capacity, disposal
12 capacity, of the Puente Hills Landfill is one of the
13 primary objectives, as shown in the previous slide,
14 because of the limited capacity currently available
15 elsewhere.

16 Currently, as shown on this map, there are eight
17 major landfills in Los Angeles County. The Sanitation
18 operate -- the Sanitation Districts operate three of
19 those landfills: The Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, and
20 Calabasas Landfills.

21 The other five landfills are all operated by the
22 private sector.

23 Now, each of these landfills operates under
24 different restrictions; for example, capacity
25 limitations, daily tonnage limits, limits on their hours

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0008

1 of operation, and, in some cases, service area
2 restrictions.

3 So the current available capacity of these and
4 other nearby out-of-county sites is very limited.

5 Now, this graph depicts what our disposal needs
6 will be over time.

7 The green area is permitted and contracted
8 landfill capacity. The green area steps down as each
9 loss of capacity occurs; for example, as shown in the
10 graph, in the year 2000, the Spadra Landfill closed.

11 The graph assume Puente Hills is fully
12 re-permitted, and at the current rates, would close around
13 the year 2013.

14 Now, the first orange dot here represents the
15 actual disposal quantity disposed of by Los Angeles
16 County during the Year 1999.

17 This second orange dot is projected disposal in
18 the Year 2000, assuming a countywide recycling goal
19 mandated by the State is actually achieved.

20 Now, these orange lines are projections of
21 disposal need over time using different assumptions about
22 economic conditions and population growth.

23 This range allows one to accommodate
24 uncertainties in the analysis. For example, the actual
25 amount of diversion in the year 2000 is an uncertain

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 amount, and we won't know that until later this year,

2 Now, the point at which the orange line, which
3 is the disposal need, goes above the green area, which is
4 available capacity, is the point in time in which a
5 shortfall in capacity would occur.

6 And as shown in this analysis, that would occur
7 sometime between 2006 and 2013.

8 Lastly, this dotted line shows the potential
9 significant loss in capacity if the -- and the resulting
10 countywide shortfall in disposal capacity if the Puente
11 Hills Landfill were to close.

12 Here is the Puente Hills Landfill. Now, the 60
13 Freeway crosses to the north, and the 605 Freeway is here
14 at the northwest corner.

15 The community of Hacienda Heights borders the
16 landfill on the eastern property boundary, and Rose Hills
17 Memorial Park is on the western property boundary.

18 The yellow property line is the property
19 boundary, and that 1365 acres.

20 The blue line is the current limit in operations
21 and the pink line is the proposed limit of operation.

22 Now, just some history of the site. Now, in
23 1983, we went to the County seeking a land use permit for
24 a 30-year project, which balanced the need for long-term
25 regional disposal capacity with environmental factors

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1 such as preserving valuable on-site native habitat.

2 Now, because the energy crisis at the time, and
3 anticipated development of multiple refuse-to-energy
4 facilities within the County, the Planning Commission
5 instead decided to approve a ten-year permit, which
6 expired in 1993.

7 Now, due to public oppositions, severe public
8 opposition, refuse-to-energy did not emerge as a -- in
9 any significant way as a viable alternative.

10 And by the early 1990's, we were looking for
11 what was still a great need for long-term landfill
12 capacity, and we applied for the remaining 20 years of
13 capacity.

14 In 1993, we received a ten-year permit, which
15 expired in -- is going to expire in 2003, but it has a
16 important distinction.

17 The County approved an operating area which
18 would actually accommodate a 20-year project. That means
19 that now we -- to utilize the remaining 10 years of
20 capacity, there would only be a vertical extension rather
21 than an expansion of the landfill into undisturbed,
22 native areas.

23 Now, this is a closer view of the operations
24 area. Now, again, the blue line is the current
25 operations area. And the pink line is the area of

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 operations proposed.

2 As you can see, this is farther away from the
3 eastern property boundary and adjacent residential areas.

4 The only area where we will actually be
5 excavating under the current limits of operation is 12
6 acres right here shown in this cross-hatched area of
7 previously excavated slope.

8 Now, the daily disposal levels at the Puente
9 Hills Landfill of the continued operations will remain
10 the same at an average of 12,000 tons per day, and a
11 maximum of 13,200 tons per day.

12 Now, the current hours for receipt of clean soil
13 will change, however. Clean soils is used in road
14 construction and landfill cover, and they would change.
15 The current hours are 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. They would
16 change to be the same as landfill operating hours, which
17 are 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and, approximately 450
18 additional dirt trucks would be required to supply the
19 on-site dirt needs.

20 Now, this is what a cross-section of the
21 landfill typically looks like. The first thing that we
22 do before place any trash in the landfill is to install
23 groundwater protection systems -- which I will talk a
24 little bit more about later -- and to build an earthen
25 berm to shield operations, which is shown here.

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1 Now, you can see that in this slide that as the
2 land fill continues higher, it actually gets farther away
3 from adjacent areas.

4 The landfill gas collection system in place at
5 the landfill is a multi-million-dollar sophisticated
6 system which provides comprehensive odor control and
7 energy recovery.

8 The system, which includes over 1,000 vertical
9 wells and over 300,000 feet of horizontal trenches, as
10 shown here, is placed under vacuum to draw gas into the
11 piping, and eventually to a gas management facility,
12 where it is converted to electricity as well as a clean
13 vehicle fuel.

14 A full-time crew of 10 engineering technicians
15 continuously monitor the system to maintain its
16 effectiveness.

17 The landfill also has a comprehensive
18 groundwater protection system. Before waste is placed in
19 the new area of landfill, a liner is installed below the
20 waste.

21 This liner system is over seven feet thick and
22 consists of both compacted clay and a plastic liner, both
23 of which must be approved by regulatory agencies to
24 ensure that it meets very, very strict environmental
25 standards.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0013

1 Independent consultants monitor the construction
2 for quality control.

3 In addition, as shown here, underground barriers
4 and extraction wells provide redundant protection and
5 prevent the flow of subsurface water to offsite areas.

6 Now, in addition to engineered environmental
7 protective systems, there are a number of operational
8 measures that are used to mitigate potential impacts,
9 including litter policing, dust control, and as I
10 mentioned earlier, earthen berms.

11 And these are only a few of the many measures
12 employed at the landfill to minimize potential impacts
13 from the operation of the landfill.

14 Now, the second objective, if you remember, from
15 the objective slide, is to continued recycling and energy
16 recovery.

17 Now, shown here is how landfills can recycle
18 substantial quantities of waste materials.

19 Now, for example, the Puente Hills Landfill
20 recycles about 2000 tons of material per day, such as
21 appliances, tires, and green waste.

22 Now, the green waste, in particular, provides a
23 reliable -- the green waste program in particular
24 provides a reliable, cost-effective market to support
25 curbside waste -- green waste recycling for over 60

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0014

1 cities in the County.

2 Other recycling programs at Sanitation

3 Districts' landfills include recovery of asphalt, treated

4 ash, dirt, and wood waste from construction and

5 demolition loads.

6 Now, landfill gas -- continuing on landfill

7 recovery -- landfill gas at the Puente Hills landfill is

8 used to generate much-needed electricity at the Puente

9 Hills Landfill energy recovery facility.

10 This facility generates 50 megawatts of

11 electricity, which is the equivalent to the needs of a

12 hundred thousand Southern California homes.

13 Now, this facility uses some of the most

14 sophisticated emission control systems in the world and

15 is much cleaner than conventional power plants.

16 Landfill gas is also recycled into a

17 clean-burning vehicle fuel at the Puente Hills Landfill.

18 Now, this clean fuel is used in landfill water

19 trucks, Sanitation Districts' carpool vans, and transfer

20 trucks to replace diesel fuel.

21 The third objective of the project is continued

22 funding for open-space preservation. Currently, one

23 dollar per ton of waste is disposed of at the Puente

24 Hills Landfill -- Excuse me.

25 Currently, one dollar per ton of waste disposed

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0015

1 of at the Puente Hills Landfill is set aside to preserve
2 and maintain native habitat in the region near the
3 landfill, which will amount to about 34 million dollars
4 during the permit term.

5 Now, this slide shows the area in which the
6 habitat authority purchases property. This is a view --
7 this is a view to the northwest with the landfill in the
8 corner up here.

9 Now, as you can see, development is encroaching
10 on a wildlife corridor both to the north and to the south
11 of this corridor.

12 The habitat authority has, to date, been able to
13 date acquire over 800 acres of open space, and
14 additionally, manages an additional 2400 acres of this
15 open space.

16 And this program would continue under the
17 proposed project.

18 Now, the fourth objective for the project is to
19 prepare for the long-term future disposal needs by
20 funding a transition to waste-by-rail.

21 And I would like to briefly discuss the cost
22 associated with waste-by-rail and how our transition
23 approach will work.

24 The lowest cost disposal option is the use of
25 local landfills, ranging from 18 dollars per ton at the

0016

1 Puente Hills Landfill, to 35 per dollars per ton at
2 privately-owned-and-operated facilities.

3 The next highest disposal option is the use of
4 transfer stations to access landfills a little farther
5 away, and these transfer facilities can cost up to 45
6 dollars per ton.

7 Now, in comparison, rail haul and disposal of
8 waste to remove desert landfills, the cost associated is
9 estimated to be around 55 to 60 dollars, and to plan for
10 the future, to avoid a very significant increase, we need
11 to begin to transition to this higher cost option right
12 away.

13 Now, this slide shows how the transition to
14 waste-by-rail would work.

15 Now, today the tipping fee at the Puente Hills
16 Landfill is around 18 dollars per ton.

17 In 2013, the Puente Hills Landfill would close,
18 necessitating the utilization of waste-by-rail at 55
19 dollars per ton.

20 However, we need to implement waste-by-rail
21 sooner than it is actually absolutely needed on a large
22 scale so that the system will be completely in place to
23 meet our needs as they increase.

24 To make early implementation economically
25 competitive with other local options, we are proposing to

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0017

1 blend the costs of waste-by-rail via the Puente Hills MRF
2 and the landfill, resulting in a blended fee of around 27
3 dollars per ton.

4 The graph shows that occurring at the earliest
5 point we think shortfall would occur, and if you can
6 recall from the earlier slide, the earliest point is the
7 Year 2006.

8 Clearly, rates could be raised sooner and
9 incrementally over time as opposed to having sudden,
10 substantial increases.

11 As shown on the dotted line, such an approach
12 could actually delay the point in time at which full cost
13 of waste-by-rail would be felt.

14 I would like to note that the Sanitation
15 Districts have entered into purchase agreements to
16 purchase two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain
17 Landfill in Riverside County, and the Mesquite Regional
18 Landfill in Imperial County.

19 However, both of these landfills are currently
20 tied up in federal litigation brought by environmental
21 groups, and it is uncertain when they will be available.

22 Now, repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill
23 would provide a very significant, economic benefit to
24 residents and businesses throughout the County, who,
25 without the Puente Hills Landfill, would be forced to

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0018

1 utilize other, more costly, options.

2 Repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill for its
3 remaining capacity would result in a minimum countywide
4 savings of 1.4 billion dollars.

5 Now, I would like to outline for you here the
6 steps we must take to repermit the Puente Hills Landfill
7 for continued operation.

8 The first step is to prepare an Environmental
9 Impact Report, or EIR, and this is a comprehensive
10 analysis of potential impacts, which I will go into in a
11 little bit more detail in the next slide.

12 The EIR was released on June 29th, 2001. The
13 Draft EIR is currently undergoing public and agency
14 review, and that will culminate on September 27th, 2001.

15 The purpose of this hearing and the others
16 coming up is to provide the public an opportunity to
17 formally record oral testimony on the project and the
18 EIR.

19 We must then respond to all comments received on
20 the report and incorporate those responses into a Final
21 EIR.

22 The Final EIR is expected to be completed this
23 fall and to be considered by the Sanitation Districts'
24 Board of Directors.

25 We would then apply for a land use permit in the

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0019

1 spring, and begin technical permitting the following
2 fall -- Fall of 2002.

3 And I would also like to go into a little bit
4 more detail about the Draft Environmental Impact Report
5 and the EIR process.

6 We have prepared a Draft EIR that outlines
7 potential impacts and proposes measures to mitigate or
8 lesson those impacts.

9 We have also evaluated a range of alternatives
10 to repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill.

11 Now, during the preparation of the EIR, we held
12 a series of meetings with the Puente Hills Landfill
13 Citizens Advisory Committee which -- to solicit input on
14 issues to address in the Report.

15 We also met with regulatory agencies which
16 oversee the operation at Puente Hills, to elicit their
17 input on technical information to be included in the
18 report.

19 The EIR is a comprehensive report covering a
20 number of resource areas as you see here.

21 Our analysis of potential impacts to these areas
22 includes characterization of the current environment,
23 estimation of changes to the environment, which would
24 occur as a result of the proposed project, and a
25 comparison of those changes to regulatory standards of

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0020

1 significance.

2 We presented a number of mitigation measures to
3 be incorporated into the project to minimize the
4 estimated impacts.

5 Now, after implementation of mitigation
6 measures, the report concluded that the only avoidable
7 significant impact on the project is on aesthetics
8 mainly due to the increase in the height of the proposed
9 fill.

10 The change in topography will be visible from
11 many offsite areas.

12 And with that, I want to turn the meeting back
13 over to Andrew and the League of Women Voters, and for
14 further presentation and testimony.

15 Thank you.

16 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you. At this time, I
17 would ask Mr. Yann and his associates from the Hacienda
18 Heights Improvement Association to make their
19 presentation.

20 MR. WILLIAMS: Good evening. My name is Mike
21 Williams. I've been a resident of Hacienda Heights for
22 over 15 years. I'm also a member of the Hacienda Heights
23 Improvement Association, and I belong to a group of
24 concerned residents who oppose the expansion of the
25 Puente Hills Landfill.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0021

1 Tonight I have some comments on the impact of
2 the Puente Hills dump.

3 In the last eight years, the Puente Hills
4 Landfill has destroyed three scenic canyons above
5 Hacienda Heights resulting in more than 400 odor
6 complaints, spread layers of dust on our neighbors'
7 homes, shaken homes, due to an improperly engineered and
8 constructed flare station, filled several homes with mud
9 from slides.

10 It is very difficult to lodge a landfill
11 complaint about the contaminants and the air here in
12 Hacienda Heights.

13 That's just some of the things that have
14 impacted the people here in Hacienda Heights.

15 What does the expansion mean to Hacienda
16 Heights?

17 Well, first of all, they propose to dump 38
18 million tons of trash in the landfill.

19 They're not putting it in a hole in the ground;
20 they are not putting it in canyons.

21 What they intend to do is put up a half-a-mile
22 wide, 300-foot trash pile on top of these hills that we
23 see right behind us.

24 They're going to make our life a little more
25 difficult in the traffic. They want to add 450 more

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0022

1 trucks each day to the traffic around here.

2 That means on the 60 or the 605 Freeway, one
3 truck -- one truck full of fill in less than every
4 minute of the day.

5 They also would like to extend the sewer line
6 into Hacienda Heights. This is going to result, if this
7 thing is expanded and approved, to more rodents and more
8 animals in our local area.

} 5

9 I can't figure out how the Puente Hills Landfill
10 expansion is good for the residents of this community.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. ISAACSON: Hello. My name is Bob Isaacson.
14 I'm going to address alternatives to landfilling.

15 Alternatives rely on imagination and innovation,
16 and history has clearly shown, time and time again, that
17 innovation is not the product of large bureaucracies or
18 large corporations, but it is introduced by outsiders.

19 In the 1800s, the railroads were not developed
20 by the buggy manufacturers, and the automobile companies
21 weren't developed by the railroads, and the airplanes
22 weren't developed by the auto manufacturers, and Polaroid
23 wasn't developed by Kodak, and electric razors by
24 Gillette, and you name all the technologies and all the
25 developments, and they have been by outsiders.

0023

1 The large corporations and bureaucracies don't
2 work. They're not innovative.

3 And in the early 22nd century, alternatives to
4 landfilling have not been and never will be developed by
5 the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. You have my
6 word on that.

7 But there are alternatives to burying garbage in
8 holes. They may even be more cost effective, but the
9 overriding issue is not cost, but protection of the
10 environment.

11 The California law regarding EIRs says that
12 costs should not be a factor in selecting alternatives to
13 mitigate environmental impacts, and all the talk about
14 the costs by the Sanitation District is absolutely
15 bogus.

16 The objective is to protect the environment, not
17 to bury garbage cheaply.

18 Garbage doesn't start out as garbage; it starts
19 out as a very useful piece of matter. Don't think of it
20 as garbage, but think of it merely as potentially useful
21 matter, but only in the wrong place or the wrong
22 condition.

23 Then the issue is how to get back to a useful
24 form in the right place.

25 Here is the four or five "R's" of alternatives:

} 6

} 7

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0024

1 Reduce the waste stream;

2 Reuse the product;

3 Recycle;

4 Recover; and,

5 Remove.

6 And when we say remove, it is to a distant,
7 nonresidential area for environmentally safe disposal.

8 How do we do that?

9 Some very specific, very easy things:

10 Don't generate garbage;

11 Plant native vegetation that minimizes green
12 waste;

13 Incentivize the residents by charging them for
14 disposition by the ton;

15 How about charging manufacturers a fee based on
16 the cost to dispose of their products at the end of their
17 life cycle?

18 This would encourage them to minimize packaging
19 and ensure that the packaging and components they do have
20 are recyclable.

21 How about charging consumers and businesses for
22 curbside waste by the ton in limited quantities as they
23 do in some communities by providing specific containers
24 and limiting the number used?

25 How about recycling?

8

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0025

1 Some of the complaints against recycling has
 2 been that there is no value in the paper and the glass
 3 and whatever. } 8

4 How about increasing the tipping fees?
 5 Puente Hills is significantly below the market:
 6 18, 19 dollars a ton versus 35 dollars elsewhere.
 7 Absolutely ridiculous. } 9
 8 Increase tipping fees today could subsidize the
 9 value of the recycables: The paper, the metal, the glass,
 10 to the point where most of it is recycled, and just keep
 11 increasing the tipping fees increasing the value of the
 12 things to be recycled, they'll get recycled.

13 You know, money is what counts. } 10

14 How about conversion to energy. } 11

15 How about composting?

16 How about material recovery facilities? Not one
 17 giant one in Puente Hills, but how about in every
 18 community that has the capacity to handle 100 percent of
 19 the waste. } 12

20 How about looking at every piece of garbage that
 21 is put out there on the curb or comes in in bins and go
 22 through it and try to do something with it?

23 How about increase tipping fees to fund research
 24 of other alternatives? } 13

25 Why haven't the Sanitation Districts addressed } 14

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0026

1 alternatives?

2 Why should they?

3 That's the question.

4 They don't have the proper incentive, authority,
5 or responsibility.

6 They are fillers of canyons, not managers of
7 solid waste.

8 They are paid by the cities and the districts
9 whose primary concern is to minimize trash collection
10 fees for their residents.

11 They attempt to meet minimum requirements of an
12 environmental nature and just do enough to keep citizens
13 complaints at a level where they are not a threat to
14 continued landfill operation.

15 And what is going to happen when they run out of
16 Puente Hills?

17 They are going to go to another canyon. They
18 are going to use a -- haul the stuff by waste out to
19 another canyon.

20 They just think of holes in the ground and
21 places to bury garbage. Awe.

22 The entire system is at fault, though.

23 There is no central person or organization with
24 total responsibility or authority to address the issue.

25 We desperately need a waste czar at the county

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0027

1 or state level.

2 Alternatively, how is this for an idea: How
3 about hiring a company and say, "Look, you have got five
4 years of capacity at Puente Hills. And after that, you
5 don't have any solid waste disposal facility at all. You
6 figure out a way how to reduce the waste stream and how
7 to recycle everything."

} 19

8 I bet if you got the right company, they'd do
9 it.

10 Will the Sanitation Districts do it?

11 Never. Never.

12 We don't expect the Sanitation Districts to
13 seriously consider these suggestions.

14 But we will make this pitch to every person and
15 every organization involved in the approval process, and
16 hopefully we can arrive at a consensus and avoid
17 litigation that would be costly for both sides.

18 We're not being contentious; we only want what
19 is right. And 10 more years of dust, odor, traffic,
20 noise, water pollution, and a 60-story garage monolith
21 are not right.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. YANN: Thank you. I'm Jeff Yann.

24 (Discussion off the record.)

25 Jeff Yann, Environmental Water Quality Chair for

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0028

1 the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association.

2 This is the third time -- I want to give you a
3 little historical perspective -- this is the third time
4 I've participated in this process.

5 After that, it's hard not to be cynical about
6 it, but I remain an optimist.

7 This time I encourage the Sanitation Districts
8 to use the input gained in the process, to influence the
9 final product that comes out of it.

} 20

10 Personally I've been very impressed over the
11 years with the input, constructive input, received from
12 the residents of Hacienda Heights.

13 That input should not be dismissed.

14 It's not enough to try to solve the problems
15 that are created by a badly designed landfill. Those
16 problems should be anticipated during the EIR process and
17 prevented by designing a fill that is proper and protects
18 the neighborhoods.

} 21

19 It cannot be accomplished with an EIR that
20 dismisses dust and odor impacts as less than
21 significant.

} 22

22 Clearly, they don't live over where we live.

23 We need to get to the root of the problem before
24 we can solve them.

25 We're disappointed with the failed promises that

0029

1 have been made to us in the past, some of which Ajay
2 talked about in his presentation.

3 In 1983, Sanitation Districts made a strong
4 commitment to develop alternatives that would prevent the
5 need for future expansions.

6 Unfortunately, they focused only on mass-burn
7 incinerators, a waste-to-energy technology that just is
8 not acceptable in our contaminated air basin.

9 Once they ran into opposition there, they did
10 nothing more to develop any environmentally sound
11 alternatives, and in 1993, they had no alternative but to
12 go to the County again and request another full
13 expansion.

14 This time, they sweetened the pot a different
15 way. They said, "Expansion will lead to a material
16 recovery facility and waste-by-rail."

17 That alternative was supported by HHIA. Our
18 concerns were the fact that it would now bring half the
19 county's trash across the county to the area of Puente
20 Hills, but more than that, we thought approving a full
21 expansion would provide a disincentive for developing a
22 material recovery facility.

23 Shortly after they got their permit, I attended
24 a meeting of -- where one of the speakers was one of the
25 principals in solid waste in the Sanitation Districts.

23

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0030

1 And low and behold, he said, "We've decided to
2 downplay the material recovery facility. It's too
3 expensive. We think the time is not right."

4 So, it turns out our input was correct.

5 Here it is eight years later. There is no
6 material recovery facility; there is no waste-by-rail;
7 in fact, nothing has happened.

8 The speech we heard tonight was very much like
9 the one they gave nine years ago.

10 In fact, instead of reducing the trash going
11 into Puente Hills, they are actually increasing it by a
12 loophole that they supported in AB 939. They actually
13 now take materials that used to count in the trash
14 stream, green waste and ash, and they now put that on top
15 of the landfill, and it gets counted as landfill
16 diversion.

17 So they're actually bringing about 15,000 tons
18 per day to the landfill instead of 13,200.

19 The green waste, in fact, that they put on top
20 of the landfill is often cited as the source of the odors
21 that we experience in Hacienda Heights.

22 Instead of empty promises, we need them to show
23 leadership in solid waste alternatives.

24 Continued expansion of Puente Hills has not
25 worked in the past; it won't work this time.

} 23

} 24

0031

1 I agree with those who say that Sanitation
2 Districts has some of the most talented solid waste
3 engineers in the nation.

4 Unfortunately, those engineers have typically
5 looked at ways of shooting down the alternatives that we
6 have proposed.

7 As an engineer myself, I would welcome the
8 opportunity to work with them in a cooperative venture to
9 accommodate concerns of Hacienda Heights residents,
10 perform an orderly transition away from this site in a
11 matter of six to seven years, and use the acceptable
12 remaining capacity.

13 And in my mind, that means far less than 38
14 million tons, in a configuration that we, the residents
15 of Hacienda Heights, can live with.

16 Sanitation Districts can emerge not as a victim
17 of the solid waste crisis but as leaders to transition
18 this county to solid waste solutions.

19 I encourage residents of Hacienda Heights to
20 once again voice your concerns with the landfill
21 expansion, and this time, let's hope that Sanitation
22 Districts works with the community to make the process
23 work.

24 Thank you.

25 (Applause.)

} 25

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0032

1 MODERATOR BLISS: At this time, I would like to
2 invite State Senator Gloria Romero to the podium to make
3 the comments that she wishes.

4 (Applause.)

5 SENATOR GLORIA ROMERO: Good evening.

6 Let me begin with thanking the League of Women
7 Voters. Facilitating this kind of meeting allows for a
8 full discussion of issues, and I very much appreciate the
9 League's continued support of the public process.

10 I also want to publicly thank the L.A. County
11 Sanitation Districts and the Hacienda Heights Improvement
12 Association both for answering my many questions about
13 this landfill, for providing presentations, for allowing
14 me to tour the landfill, and providing me with essential
15 information. It is greatly appreciated.

16 Let me get right to my concerns with the
17 Proposed Expansion of Puente Hills.

18 First and foremost, it does not appear to me
19 that this EIR adequately addresses all alternatives to
20 expansion, causing me to seriously question if this
21 proposed expansion is truly necessary.

22 For example, as I understand it, by 2003, the El
23 Sobrante Landfill will be able to take at least 3000 tons
24 per day of L.A. County municipal solid waste, yet this
25 EIR does not adequately reflect this reduction in demand

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0033

1 on Puente Hills.

2 Additionally, the EIR does not take a waste
3 management approach to the issue. It seems focused only
4 on landfilling.

5 The Sanitation District should fully explore
6 development of a more comprehensive recycling effort that
7 includes the economics, markets, and other variables
8 directly affected by increased landfilling.

9 There is no doubt that the Puente Hills Landfill
10 has deleterious impacts on the community. Therefore, I
11 ask that if this landfill is expanded and continues to
12 operate, the L.A. County Sanitation Districts should
13 consider the following suggestions. And these suggestions
14 are not just to mitigate effects, but to take advantage
15 of the most current technology and science to further
16 minimize those effects.

17 First, only trucks that burn clean fuels should
18 be allowed to dump at the landfill.

19 This appears to be the direction of responsible
20 waste management practices in the 21st Century, and I was
21 surprised that this was not a part of the Puente Hills
22 EIR.

23 I know for a fact that other landfill operators
24 are beginning this process, and you should too,
25 expansion or not.

} 27

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0034

1 Second, only materials that have gone through a
2 materials recovery facility should be accepted at the
3 landfill.

4 Again, this is becoming more common in landfill
5 permits, and it surprises me that this EIR does not
6 include this condition.

7 Let me be clear about this. I am finding that
8 there is a fine line between a materials recovery
9 facility and a transfer station.

10 In my mind, a materials recovery facility has
11 reasonable recycling goals in place. Goals of less than
12 50 percent are suspect to me.

13 Third, discontinue flaring at the landfill as
14 soon as possible.

15 This is simply old technology that is dangerous
16 to public health and safety and to the environment.

17 Additionally, to flare landfill gas when we are
18 in the middle of an energy shortage and crisis seems
19 irresponsible at best.

20 Technology in the 21st century supports the
21 capture of nearly all methane at any landfill for
22 electricity generation.

23 Fourth, the Sanitation Districts should provide
24 an energy plan in its EIR. This plan should address
25 efforts to reduce electricity demand at the landfill and

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0035

1 maximize electricity generation.

2 Fifth, take a more active role in the community
3 to fully understand and appreciate the experience of
4 living near a landfill.

5 The Sanitation Districts already has several
6 years of experience to draw on to actively address the
7 concerns of the community. It's time to act on that
8 experience.

9 For example, the Puente Hills Landfill has odor
10 problems. We all know that. I have flown over the
11 landfill twice and experienced the odors firsthand.

12 Please take this problem more seriously and
13 create a program of immediate response, problem
14 resolution, recordkeeping, and public accountability for
15 these kinds of disturbances to the community.

16 Sixth, initiate an effort to reduce the amount
17 of cover used in the landfill. The Select Committee on
18 Urban Landfills, of which I'm the Chair, heard testimony
19 that 25 percent of the materials going into a landfill
20 are used for cover.

21 To me, this is preposterous. By using green
22 waste as cover, you are landfilling a material that has
23 other beneficial uses, such as composting.

24 How can we ever develop markets for recycled
25 materials when we throw these materials into a landfill?

} 32

} 33

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0036

1 Again, I need to be very clear on this issue. I
2 am not suggesting that the operator begin moving dirt
3 from the hills near the landfill and using that dirt for
4 cover.

} 34

5 There are environmentally-friendly methods of
6 cover that should be utilized.

7 Seventh, if the expansion permit is approved,
8 the Sanitation Districts needs to phase out its
9 operations towards the new proposed closure in 2013.

10 I appreciate that the Sanitation Districts is
11 working aggressively toward waste-by-rail and other
12 alternatives to Puente Hills; however, if there is no
13 alternative developed by 2013, and Puente Hills is still
14 running at its current permitted amounts, L.A. County
15 will once again find itself with a 12,000 ton-per-day
16 waste problem.

} 35

17 By phasing out Puente Hills, reducing the daily
18 disposal in later years, the problem is greatly reduced,
19 and the likelihood of a call for further expansion of
20 Puente Hills is lessened.

21 Eight, I would ask that the Sanitation commit
22 that if this application to expand is granted, that after
23 2013, there will be no further expansion of Puente
24 Hills.

} 36

25 The community has lived with this landfill long

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0037

1 enough. The commitment must be unconditional.

2 This EIR should include a commitment that this
3 will be the last EIR for Puente Hills, and that the
4 Sanitation Districts will never again propose expansion
5 or continued operation on Puente Hills should this
6 current permit be granted.

} 36

7 When I was elected to represent the 24th Senate
8 District, I became more aware of the effects of landfills
9 and asked for the creation of the Select Committee on
10 Landfills.

11 In the past few weeks, the Committee has heard
12 much testimony and seen much evidence that landfills are
13 becoming an antiquated method of managing municipal solid
14 waste, a method that does create risk to a community.

15 Through the course of the Select Committee
16 Hearings, I have made the following conclusions:

17 First: Landfills change the quality of life of
18 the communities near the landfills.

19 One of my first experiences of a landfill was in
20 a community meeting in Hacienda Heights soon after I was
21 elected to the Senate.

} 37

22 At that meeting, I started to ask about the
23 landfill. The initial reaction I received from some of
24 the community was clearly one of fear, even to the point
25 of suggesting that we not speak about the landfill

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0038

1 publicly.

2 I found this really surprising, but clearly,
3 community members are concerned about the landfill, but
4 they seem to be between a rock and a hard place. They
5 feared that recognition and discussion of the landfill
6 would lower property values and shed a negative image on
7 their community.

8 And I find this to be a tragic irony. This is
9 like encouraging the community to sweep the dirt under
10 the carpet, and no one should have to bear silence and be
11 fearful of the consequences of a public airing of the
12 effects of a landfill in their community.

13 The law requires any seller of real property to
14 disclose any known hazards or conditions to the
15 property.

16 If a seller has lived near the landfill and
17 experienced odor and dust problems, that seller must, by
18 law, disclose that fact.

19 And if you don't think that this disclosure
20 lowers property values and discourages the selling of
21 homes, there are people here this evening who might want
22 to sell you their homes.

23 Additionally, let me quote from a recent news
24 release and letter from newly elected Los Angeles Mayor
25 Jim Hahn and Council President Padilla regarding the

37

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0039

1 Bradley Landfill, which is also currently under permit
2 expansion consideration.

3 They write, quote, "The Bradley Landfill
4 continues to negatively impact the quality of life and
5 property values of residents and businesses who reside
6 within this highly-developed section of the San Fernando
7 Valley," unquote.

8 Now, I suggest to you that the effects on
9 property values created by the Puente Hills Landfill is
10 similar to that created by the Bradley Landfill.

11 A second conclusion I have drawn: We all know
12 it. Landfills create odors.

13 As I've said, I have flown over the Puente Hills
14 Landfill twice and on both occasions experienced the
15 odors firsthand, bad odors. These were odors I smelled
16 flying once at 700 feet above the landfill.

17 I have heard from many of the community that
18 they smell this on a frequent, sometimes daily, basis.
19 And this is particularly difficult to live with on a hot
20 summer night, when many cannot even open the windows or
21 enjoy being outside.

22 That's an impact on the community, and this EIR
23 must address that.

24 The third conclusion: Obviously, landfills
25 create dust. I have seen photos of wind-swept dust

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0040

1 clouds from landfills. I understand that these dust
2 clouds contain bacteria and other materials from
3 landfills.

4 This is not just a question of having to clean
5 house more often; this is a question of what's contained
6 in that bacteria.

7 Fourth, landfill liners leak.

8 I met with Ed Lowry, Director of the California
9 Department of Toxic Substances Control, recently, and was
10 told by him that there is no such thing as a leak-proof
11 liner.

12 I found plenty of science to support this
13 assertion, and suggest that we may not appreciate the
14 full effects of landfilling on groundwater for several
15 generations.

16 Let's think of future generations as well as we
17 consider this EIR. This is not just about today or up
18 until 2013. This is about our children and grandchildren
19 and great grandchildren in the future.

20 Fifth, landfills create traffic. This traffic
21 creates congestion, puts emissions into the air, creates
22 noise, and needs to be dealt with accordingly.

23 The state legislature has acted proactively on
24 trying to eliminate diesel emissions. Look at the work
25 we've done on school buses.

} 39

} 40

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0041

1 This is because we have a concern about the
2 negative effects of diesel emissions.

3 The times that I have been here at Puente Hills
4 early mornings, one can't help but react to the emissions
5 from the seemingly endless line of trucks lined up at the
6 scales.

7 And these are legitimate concerns that you are
8 asking this community and this region to bear for an
9 additional ten years.

10 Sixth, landfills change natural ecosystems and
11 habitats. The increases in populations of some species
12 and the decreases in the population of other species need
13 to be identified and mitigated, and we, I believe, must
14 do a better job of articulating this in this EIR.

15 I have no doubt that many operators act in good
16 faith, try to minimize these effects, and comply with the
17 existing requirements in law.

18 However, the effects on the community and the
19 people are real, and have to be addressed and mitigated
20 as we go forward.

21 Interestingly, the L.A. County Sanitation
22 District agrees to -- I mean, to me, they appear to agree
23 that the Puente Hills Landfill has had a negative effect
24 on the community.

25 As I understand it, the Sanitation District was

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0042

1 sued in the mid-1990's by a group of residents for
2 property damages they experienced as a result of odors,
3 dust, and other effects of the landfill.

4 The Sanitation District settled the suit out of
5 court in 1998 and has agreed to pay the settlement in two
6 payments.

7 The second payment, interestingly, is due upon
8 approval of this proposed permit.

9 Personally, I find this strategic move on the
10 part of the Sanitation District to be offensive, and I
11 would say, unethical.

12 If the Sanitation Districts believes --

13 (Applause.)

14 If the Sanitation Districts believe that these
15 litigants have been harmed to the point of deserving
16 compensation, then so have all those residents living in
17 similar proximity to the landfill, regardless of whether
18 or not they were a party to the suit.

19 It makes no sense --

20 (Applause.)

21 It makes no sense to compensate some residents
22 and not their neighbors.

23 (Applause.)

24 And -- let me add -- if there was no real merit
25 to the suit, and the Sanitation District settled for

43

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0043

1 strategic reasons, I question the potential gift of
2 public funds, taxpayers' dollars, and the consequence of
3 that settlement on this process here this evening.

4 I want to have more information about what
5 really happened.

6 Residents who stand to receive a settlement
7 payment, if this permit is approved, will be taking money
8 out of their own pockets and speaking against the
9 permit.

10 While I have no doubt that the Sanitation
11 District did not intend to buy off the community, the end
12 result appears to be a buyoff nonetheless.

13 I would like more of an answer on this.

14 Finally, let me address the EIR process itself
15 and the California Environmental Quality Act.

16 This morning, I heard in a meeting of the Senate
17 Select Committee on Urban Landfills, from one witness,
18 that the EIR process is pointless.

19 I've heard from others that the deck seems
20 substantially stacked against communities.

21 I hope that I and the many constituents here are
22 not wasting our time; furthermore, this meeting, I hope,
23 is more than just about gathering input.

24 I hope and I believe that there will be action
25 on issues raised today, and I will be watching for that.

} 43

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0044

1 The cost of evaluating and responding to a Draft
2 EIR are tremendous.

3 The resources necessary to adequately review
4 such a voluminous document are very costly, and many
5 communities cannot even manage that.

6 So it is no wonder why that so many EIRs and
7 permits are approved only to later wind up in court where
8 they are tied up for years.

9 What choices do communities have but to go to
10 court when the CEQA process breaks down.

11 I hope that this will not be the case tonight;
12 that we truly will have an open and fair and proactive
13 EIR process, and not one in which we can look back and
14 say, "It was done simply because it was mandated to do
15 so," and people have to turn rather to the public process
16 that we should trust, a democratic process, and have to
17 go to court.

18 I also ask that the Sanitation Districts should
19 not reject a suggestion simply because it can satisfy
20 CEQA without having to act on the suggestion.

21 If the suggestion has merit, the Sanitation
22 Districts should act accordingly, regardless of CEQA.

23 This permit must be resolved in this public
24 process; I hope not in court.

25 Before concluding my comments, I want to

} 44

0045

1 recognize L.A. County Sanitation Districts on a few
2 points.

3 I believe the District's effort to generate
4 electricity, initiate an e-waste pilot project and
5 commitment to closing this landfill in 2013 should be
6 commended.

7 These are positive efforts that right now
8 deserve recognition.

9 I thank you for considering my comments. I
10 thank you for the time you have given me. I look forward
11 to working closely with this community and all of the
12 communities, not just the community that's in the
13 immediate proximity to Hacienda Heights, because this is
14 an urban landfill that effects the entire region of Los
15 Angeles County and Southern California.

16 I look forward to your response on not only the
17 concerns I have raised tonight but on all the concerns
18 yet to be raised with you.

19 Thank you very much.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you, Senator.

22 At this time, it is now time to have the
23 individuals make their presentations.

24 Does anyone else wish to make a presentation
25 that has not turned in a card yet?

} 45

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0046

1 During the process of people making
2 presentations, if you decided you wish to make a
3 presentation, you may check with the reception desk and
4 fill out a card.

5 At the present time, I have 13 cards. There are
6 approximately 120 minutes left of this meeting. I would
7 like to suggest that we start off and say that we will
8 give each speaker three minutes to speak, make their
9 presentation. Should they need to over a little bit, I
10 think I can blink my eye a bit. It looks like we have
11 enough time.

12 After the presentations by the individual
13 speakers, there being time available, the staff will be
14 happy to take -- of the Sanitation Districts -- would be
15 happy to take questions from the floor.

16 So depending, after all of the testimony is
17 given, we will go to questions.

18 Each speaker will be called to the microphone
19 and you are asked to state and spell your name for the
20 benefit of the record, and also include any
21 representation you are making for any other group of
22 people not present.

23 Upon closing your remarks, should you have any
24 material that you want included in the record, please
25 hand it to me at the table here, and it will be

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0047

1 included.

2 So, we will go to the first presentation, and
3 the first presentation is from John Shubin.

4 MR. SHUBIN: Thank you, Mr. Bliss. John Shubin,
5 long-time resident of Hacienda Heights, J-O-H-N
6 S-H-U-B-I-N.

7 Members of HHIA have asked me to speak about the
8 visual aspects of this project, so I'll focus my comments
9 on that subject.

10 From a visual standpoint, the impacts of the
11 landfill expansion, in my opinion, cannot be worse.

12 The EIR proposes a mass of trash more than 700
13 feet high above the homes in Hacienda Heights.
14 This is the -- this height is equivalent to a 70-story
15 building, a 70-story building that is more than a half
16 mile wide.

17 Personally, I find it ironic that the County has
18 strict zoning codes that disallow any residential
19 building to be constructed over two to three stories in
20 height in order to reduce impacts to surrounding
21 properties; however, at the same time, Sanitation
22 Districts can be so bold to propose to construct a pile
23 of trash over 70 stories above the roofs of our
24 community.

25 Obviously, different standards are being used

} 46

} 47

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0048

1 for this dump.

} 47

2 At least the EIR had no choice except to confess
3 that the visual impacts of this 70-story pile of trash
4 will create a significant -- I repeat significant --
5 impact on our community.

6 However, at the same time, the EIR fails to
7 offer any realistic alternatives to the fill plan to
8 reduce any of these visual impacts.

9 The few alternatives that were included were
10 simply dismissed by the Sanitation Districts by stating
11 that they did not meet the goals of the project.

} 48

12 I would like to know why it isn't a goal of the
13 project to protect the health and welfare of the
14 community that surrounds the landfill.

15 The EIR even goes so far as to say the visual
16 impacts are unavoidable.

17 Unavoidable. I'm sorry; visual impacts are not
18 unavoidable. In fact, there are many options to decrease
19 these impacts.

} 49

20 We can easily think of several options that
21 should and need to be considered and analyzed as part of
22 this EIR.

23 How about decreasing the height of the landfill?
24 That would certainly decrease the visual aspects.

} 50

25 Or how about increasing the setback of the

} 51

0049

1 proposed landfill from the homes in our community?

2 Decreasing the magnitude of this trash pile by
3 providing a major step between the existing and new
4 slopes as compared to having one straight sheer face that
5 rises nearly 700 vertical feet.

} 51

6 Better yet, how about just not expanding this
7 landfill in our community at all?

8 (Applause.)

9 I believe the EIR falls way short in meeting the
10 heart of the California Environmental Quality Act by not
11 offering reasonable alternatives, alternatives backed by
12 appropriate analysis.

} 52

13 In my opinion, CEQA is clear that the project
14 applicant needs to identify appropriate alternatives
15 especially if an alternative can reduce the impacts that
16 are determined to be significant.

17 Instead, the Sanitation Districts seemed to have
18 decided that this 700-foot-high trash pile is a fait
19 accompli.

20 As part of this EIR public meeting, I'm hereby
21 requesting that the Sanitation Districts investigate the
22 options I just mentioned and provide sufficient analysis
23 showing how these alternatives can reduce the visual and
24 other impacts in our community.

} 53

25 The massive trash proposed for this project is

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0050

1 outrageous. I urge everyone here to refer to the
2 illustrations contained in the EIR that show the
3 magnitude of this proposal.

4 Looking at these illustrations you'll notice
5 that the trash pile is almost twice the height of the
6 what we call the L.A. Hill as well as the adjacent
7 foothills.

8 Imagine looking up and seeing a dump that is
9 twice the height of our local hills.

10 Something needs to be done, and you need to look
11 very hard at other options before you destroy our
12 community.

13 I have another suggestion. Perhaps the Board of
14 Supervisors should restrict the term of permit to no more
15 than five years and direct the Sanitation Districts to
16 implement a waste-by-rail system or other long-term
17 solution within that time frame. That would
18 significantly reduce the height of the landfill face and
19 at the same time get us on track with the ultimate
20 solution to manage waste in the county, the solution we
21 should have had a long time ago.

22 We have been talking about waste-by-rail for
23 over 25 years now. I attended EIR meetings in 1983 as
24 well as 1993 where the community demanded a solution
25 including waste-by-rail. After all that time, the

} 54

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0051

1 Sanitation Districts have very little to show for it.

2 Since this proposed ten-year permit is said to
3 be the last, I'm sorry to say that the Sanitation
4 Districts are backing themselves into a corner.

5 So it's obvious to all of us that the sooner
6 we -- the sooner you do it, the better off we'll all
7 be.

8 After all these years, I'm convinced that the
9 Board of Supervisors will have to directly implement
10 waste-by-rail because the Sanitation Districts have
11 demonstrated that they are incapable of voluntarily doing
12 it themselves.

13 We now need to focus our efforts on closing the
14 Puente Hills landfill as soon as possible and
15 implementing a long-term solution because we don't want
16 to have this trash monument in our backyards anymore.

17 MODERATOR BLISS: That's five minutes, please.

18 MR. SHUBIN: Mr. Bliss, I just have one
19 concluding statement, if I may.

20 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you.

21 MR. SHUBIN: Hacienda Heights is blessed with our
22 open, native hillsides. That is the significant feature
23 of this community. And it sets us apart from other
24 communities in the county.

25 This is clearly stated in our Community's

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0052

1 General Plan which has been approved by the County Board
2 of Supervisors.

3 You need to do what it takes to preserve this
4 unique future of our community, and we demand the
5 Sanitation Districts do what it takes to protect this
6 community's interests.

} 55

7 You need to the trash pile -- your trash pile --
8 somewhere else. Hacienda Heights has put up with it too
9 long, and we're tired of getting dumped on.

10 Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR BLISS: We will give five minutes, and
13 five minutes is it, so Madam Timekeeper, five minutes.

14 C. A. "Bud" Welch, will be the next presenter.

15 MR. WELCH: My name, again, is C. A. "Bud"
16 Welch. The last name is spelled W-E-L-C-H.

17 I've been a resident of Hacienda Heights for
18 over 32 years, and as an equestrian, I've ridden the many
19 hills and valleys of our community over these many years,
20 and I'm appalled, actually appalled, at seeing the
21 beautiful canyons now filled with trash, and in observing
22 a mountain of trash now being built to the west side of
23 our community.

24 And now we're told that not only do you want to
25 continue piling trash at our back door, you want to

0053

1 expand the landfill in developing a MRF on the site which
2 calls for approximately 400 more trucks per day to enter
3 the landfill.

4 Already the 60 Freeway is overcrowded with
5 traffic, and many times during the day, and this will
6 only add to the gridlock, actually gridlock that has
7 taken place on a few occasions.

8 So your proposal for an extension of the
9 conditional use permit is totally unacceptable.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR BLISS: The next presentation will be
12 made by Donna Steinmetz.

13 MS. STEINMETZ: My name is Donna Steinmetz. I'm
14 a member of HHIA, I'm on the Citizens Advisory Council
15 with the Sanitation District, and I also, until February
16 of this year, was --

17 MODERATOR BLISS: You need to speak into the
18 microphone, I believe.

19 MS. STEINMETZ: My name is Donna Steinmetz,
20 S-T-E-I-N-M-E-T-Z. I'm a member of HHIA, I'm on the
21 Citizens Advisory Council for the Sanitation District,
22 and also a resident, which was right at the end of Los
23 Robles which was 2,000 feet away from the dump.

24 First off, I would like to say that there are no
25 measures that the Sanitation Districts that can implicate

} 56

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0054

1 to alleviate a hundred percent of the effects that the
2 homeowners suffer on a daily basis.

3 The dump has to be moved significantly, not in
4 gradual stages, further away from residential
5 properties.

6 Everyone suffers from dust, diesel exhaust,
7 truck noises, the odors have been ongoing problems from
8 Day 1.

} 57

9 They got better for a while, but now the odors
10 are very evident during the day from trash, not just
11 green waste.

12 It used to be green waste, sometimes trash at
13 night, AQMB has no power. You have to have six verified
14 notifications of people before they can even write you
15 up, because they say them, who is a public entity, has no
16 power to go to court with us to say that we smelled an
17 odor.

} 58

18 You can be standing there at 2:00 o'clock in the
19 morning holding your breath, and AQMB can do nothing. It
20 is ridiculous that a public agency will not protect us.

21 If you call the Districts' inspector, be
22 prepared to get insulted. I have heard, "It's a skunk,"
23 "It's because everyone's trash cans are out at the curb"
24 -- like that makes a difference -- "because the wind is
25 blowing the wrong way" -- even though the window blows

} 59

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0055

1 east predominantly anyways.

2 One inspector actually asked me, "So the wind
3 was blowing west," like maybe I didn't even know my
4 directions.

5 Excuses like, "We are trenching." So what? The
6 higher this dump grows, the more problems we are going to
7 have.

8 At the CAC meeting, I asked why the residents
9 are smelling the trash during the day.

10 I was told that they are checking with the
11 specialist regarding wind patterns.

12 The wind patterns have blown the same way for
13 years; they will continue to blow the same way.

14 The problem is the trash level is too high, and
15 it's too close to the homes.

16 I won't go into again the 450 trucks a day on
17 the 60 Freeway, which would increase our parking lot
18 significantly.

} 60

19 The last thing I'll talk about is the property
20 values. I am a real estate broker, and your home is
21 impacted being next to the dump.

22 I don't care what the studies indicate. I have
23 submitted a claim through the Sanitation District. I
24 sold my home on February 24th, the claim was submitted
25 within the 60-day period with my appraisal on April the

} 61

0056

1 9th.

2 I made numerous phone calls to Grace and Don
3 Neller because they wanted to get their own appraisal.

4 Finally I wrote to Senator Romero and Supervisor
5 Knabe and received an answer in three days, on August
6 6th, which was four months afterwards.

7 The appraisal was a joke. Sense then, I have
8 written to Park Center, their appraisal company, asking
9 them to reevaluate and listing the reasons. That was on
10 August 24th.

11 As of today, I still have not heard anything.

12 After this we hire another appraiser to evaluate
13 both appraisals. The Sanitation District has no time
14 frames to follow, no penalties, no interest, no
15 reimbursement.

16 For the average homeowner, they would have no
17 idea how to fight this.

18 It is required that the appraisals are done by
19 an MAI appraiser, which predominantly is a commercial
20 appraisal. They don't usually do residential appraisals.

21 They do have standards to follow and can be
22 reported if you feel they are unethical.

23 This program needs to be reevaluated for many of
24 the reasons I just stated.

25 To wrap this all up, I would like to have

61

0057

1 everybody please respond in writing to the Sanitation
2 District. We should not have to put up with a dump this
3 close to our homes.

4 One other thing I would like to add is on the
5 waste-by-rail, at one of the CAC meetings, what their
6 estimate per household would be is five dollars per
7 month.

8 That is not going to significantly affect any of
9 the homeowners in this area, and it shouldn't make a
10 difference whether the other cities complain or not
11 because we're the ones that have to live next to this
12 dump.

} 62

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR BLISS: Robert Isaacson.

15 MR. ISAACSON: I'll pass on that.

16 MODERATOR BLISS: Thanks. Louis Cappuccio.

17 MR. CAPPUCCIO: Hi. I'm a resident of Hacienda
18 Heights, as well. And that's Louis Cappuccio,
19 C-A-P-P-U-C-C-I-O.

20 And being in the building industry myself, I
21 know that this dump has had a impact on this environment
22 and on this community as well as in the neighboring
23 communities.

24 And it was planned for probably more than a
25 ten-year cycle. So, what we're looking at is a --

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0058

1 putting a band-aid on an open wound.

2 We're going to need another landfill. There is
3 plenty of areas that will serve a convenient position for
4 this.

} 63

5 And the L.A. County District knows this as well
6 as I do.

7 Plus the income-generating ability that this
8 landfill will have, if it gets the extension, will be
9 through the recycling processes. This will gain a lot of
10 income, and it will bring a lot of facilities to this
11 facility.

12 Not only that, but this has been an ongoing and
13 continuing encumbrance for the communities, that when you
14 have a contract, and there is a final ending date, it
15 should be done, and that's it.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR BLISS: Royall Brown.

19 MR. BROWN: Royall Brown, B-R-O-W-N. I'm a
20 former Water District Director representing this area,
21 and have been involved with the EIR process here at
22 Puente Hills before, and involved because I live in
23 another community, West Covina, involved with the closure
24 of the landfill there, and with the closure of the
25 landfill at Azusa Western, as I was on the Water District

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0059

1 Board when we took the law case to the Supreme Court of
2 California to see that that landfill was closed.

3 Sadly I will predict that it will take a closure
4 by a court action. Failure to this District to adhere to
5 CEQA law and the Porter-Cologne Act, which has never been
6 adjudicated yet by the courts.

7 I oppose waste-by-energy processes. They don't
8 work. They shouldn't be considered. The landfill should
9 have never, and the Sanitation District should have never
10 considered them in the past.

} 64

11 There is alternative technology to the plans
12 that this landfill has proposed.

13 The EIR fails to include significant alternative
14 technologies for operating of landfills that is
15 commonplace worldwide.

16 One of the problems that this landfill has had
17 and many other landfills have had is leaking water --
18 leaching -- besides mitigated -- transmitting methane
19 through the soil.

20 There are two known processes that dewater
21 garbage used elsewhere, recommended by the EPA for
22 adoption of all communities in the United States.

23 One of them is the waste-by-fluff process.
24 It is also used in other -- as a precursor to other
25 processes to convert waste into gas.

} 65

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0060

1 The second is squeezing of the water out.

2 The first one, the fluff process, blows water --
3 air through it, evaporates the water, and crushes the
4 material in a jig mill.

5 It makes a very light material, does increase
6 the volume.

7 The squeezing process has been adopted by the
8 EPA, has three different techniques depending upon the
9 density.

10 There are closed landfills in the western part
11 of United States, like up at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho where
12 they had gas problems, where they went to squeezing of
13 the garbage to eliminate the odor problems.

14 That landfill today is closed. On the top of
15 it sits recreation ballfields with the problems with
16 nobody getting gas poisoning.

17 Contrast to that is over at Puente Hills we have
18 a long history of people being overcome by methane gas at
19 a recreation facility.

20 This landfill needs to immediately change its
21 technology and no longer dump loose garbage into a pit or
22 a pile.

23 The water problem at this landfill is similar to
24 the problem that was at Newport, Oregon, where the EPA
25 ordered the closure of the landfill.

} 65

} 66

} 67

0061

1 It was only allowed to be reopened when they
2 started squeezing the garbage at mid-density, medium
3 density.

4 That's solved the pollution problem to the
5 ocean, and it cleaned up the ocean off the Oregon coast.

6 Do you want to clean up the groundwater problems
7 that you have had in the domain basin of the upper San
8 Gabriel Water District? You too will go to processing
9 garbage to dewater it.

10 The EPA has approved, with a railroad train and
11 a series of barges going around the world and around the
12 United States, to the high-density process for squeezing
13 of garbage is the best.

14 The six-month experiment years ago with
15 high-density bales shipped around the United States on
16 passenger trains, whole car loads of this material in the
17 middle of a passenger train, and none of the customers on
18 the other cars even knew that there was garbage present.

19 MODERATOR BLISS: 30 seconds.

20 MR. BROWN: That's how dramatic a difference this
21 process is.

22 There is little or no methane production when
23 you go to high-density squeezing. You don't have any gas
24 moving laterally, no gas moving -- you also have a very
25 compact surface that things can be built on.

} 68

0062

1 MODERATOR BLISS: Time.

2 MR. BROWN: So, I would object that there is a
3 whole series of EIR problems that need to be inputted,
4 and I would urge that I be allowed to bring up those
5 things under California CEQA law that need to be
6 documented as part of this process.

7 The failure to allow this to occur is legal
8 grounds for the overturn of the EIR by any court.

9 And I would cite the case of Azusa Western that
10 the courts -- the Supreme Court of California struck down
11 all permits.

12 It is now published, and it is the law of this
13 region; therefore, any closure off, of any input on a
14 CEQA concept is illegal in California. Any attempt to
15 limit testimony at this time makes the CEQA process
16 invalid.

17 If you deny me the privilege of continuing in
18 making legal presentation, you will be in violation of
19 California CEQA law and subject to review by the courts.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. BROWN: It is up to you. The Sanitation
22 District should obey the law of the State of California
23 to allow all people to make all inputs at all times.

24 There is no limitation in CEQA law denying the
25 public the right to make input.

69

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0063

1 You have declared this as a public hearing; you
2 have time; you said you had 120 minutes.

3 MODERATOR BLISS: Mr. Brown, I would ask you to
4 terminate your remarks at this moment. I would like to
5 go through the rest of those people, and if there is
6 sufficient time after each one of them has completed, you
7 are more than welcome to come back and complete your
8 report.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR BLISS: The next presentation will be
11 by -- Excuse me -- Ralph Isozaki.

12 MR. ISOZAKI: My name is Ralph Isozaki. It's
13 R-A-L-P-H I-S-O-Z-A-K-I.

14 I've been living in the neighborhood for
15 approximately 15 years. I live on Cabinda Drive, which
16 is approximately a block away from the dump site.

17 I just have some questions that I feel I have a
18 need to know why.

19 First of all, I'm wondering why, or has there
20 been any information in regards to how health.

21 I have a son that's eight years old and another
22 son seven and a wife, a housewife.

23 My eight-year-old has eczema. I don't know why.
24 Doctors don't know why. It could be the dump; possibly
25 not.

} 70

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0064

1 Second of all, long-term health. Has anyone
2 researched possibilities of cancer or anything of that
3 nature 30 years from now.

} 71

4 Because I plan on living in Hacienda Heights. I
5 love the neighborhood, I love my neighbors and so forth.

6 That is the most important question for me, is
7 the health of my kids and myself and my neighbors.

8 In regards to the traffic, I have a problem with
9 that, but I don't understand why am I getting so many car
10 dings, window dings in the area of Crossville Parkway,
11 and who is responsible for that? Is it the driver in
12 front of me? Is it the trucks that leaves the pebbles on
13 it, and I was just wondering who and why?

} 72

14 In regards to the liner, leakage, like the
15 Senator was mentioning, who is responsible for the
16 leakage 10, 20 years from now.

} 73

17 Will the people that get ill because of
18 contamination of the water -- will they be, you know,
19 compensated in any such way?

20 Another question: Why did the Sanitation settle
21 with a group of local neighborhood people and possibly
22 settle again after this.

} 74

23 Is it because they feel that they have any
24 wrongdoing, or to keep those neighbors quiet? I'm just
25 wondering why.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0065

1 And the last thing I would like to say, why is
2 this happening?

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR BLISS: Presentation next by David
5 Velasco.

6 MR. VELASCO: David Velasco. That's spelled V,
7 as in Victor, E-L-A-S-C-O, resident of Hacienda Heights
8 for 17 years.

9 And I really wanted to talk tonight just a
10 little bit about my impressions of this area.

11 At the time I moved here, this beautiful
12 community, and I took it upon myself to explore it. I
13 ride my bike up in the hills above Hacienda Heights, up
14 by Turnbull Canyon, and over the last several years, it's
15 really become much more apparent the changes in our
16 community with regard to the way the dump has impacted
17 our area.

18 It used to be a beautiful canyon up there, and
19 I've seen a lot of wildlife up there: Hawks, coyotes,
20 snakes, et cetera, and I know this is very big corridor
21 in which wildlife travels.

22 I have not seen that so much lately, but it is
23 becoming visually much more apparent over the last few
24 years the impact that the dump has had.

25 When you approach Hacienda Heights from the

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0066

1 east, you can see where the dump has impacted the land,
2 cleared it off, to create more area for dumping trash.

3 Our area has been taking trash in from the
4 county, throughout this whole L. A. County area, for
5 many, many years.

6 And I suspect that because we are not a city,
7 even though we are the largest unincorporated area of Los
8 Angeles County, that this may have a lot to do with it.

9 I think a lot of it has to do with
10 representation. I am very pleased that Gloria Romero,
11 our Senator, is behind us, I feel a hundred percent, but
12 I really do feel that this community really needs to have
13 a stronger voice.

14 It was mentioned early in the presentation that
15 there are 78 cities, 78 mayors, that are involved in this
16 process, and there is one representative for the
17 unincorporated areas.

18 That would be us, and so you have a vote of --
19 what? -- 77 to 1? I think it is pretty obvious where we
20 stand, or where we'll come out.

21 (Applause.)

22 This a yet another situation in which everybody
23 else who doesn't live in this community says, "As long as
24 it's not in my backyard, I don't care what happens to
25 it."

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0067

1 I plan to live in this community too for many
2 years. It is a beautiful community. There are a lot of
3 wonderful people that live here, and it is simply not
4 fair to ask this community that is so diverse to continue
5 to accept trash at the proposed rate -- actually, at an
6 increased rate -- over the next ten years when the last
7 proposal was to allow that trash will be dumped in this
8 area for just a short while longer.

9 And the Sanitation District has not abided by
10 that promise, and yet so here we are again.

} 75

11 I urge everybody here, as has been stated many
12 times, to make your voices heard.

13 I live on Del Prado Drive, and last year we had
14 to deal with a tree issue with the County where they
15 wanted to cut our trees down.

16 Some of you may be aware of that. We actually
17 worked very closely with the County, with Don Knabe and
18 Michelle Montgomery, his Field Deputy. We managed to
19 change that policy.

20 None of our trees were cut, and they did manage
21 to continue to fix the streets.

22 I'm saying that if we all band together, if we
23 make our voices heard, this is something that we can
24 effect in terms of change. We can effect a change here.

25 All of us, we need to band together now.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0068

1 Thank you all for coming tonight.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR BLISS: Rudy Almida.

4 MR. ALMIDA: It's not Alameda, it's Almida,

5 A-L-M-I-D=A.

6 I'm a resident of Hacienda Heights for 41
7 years. I moved here when it was an open space because I
8 wanted to enjoy the scenic beauty, but low and behold,
9 the dump was here.

10 And I want to applaud Gloria Romero and the
11 other good speakers, Jeff Yann, John Shubin, Donna
12 Steinmetz, Bud Welch, for their excellent presentations.

13 In the best 10 years, Puente Hills has destroyed
14 three scenic canyons in Hacienda Heights.

15 I live on Beechhill, which is about maybe a
16 quarter of a mile from the dump.

17 When I first moved here, I used to walk all over
18 the area and I used to see coyotes and rabbits, and I
19 even see fishes in the -- in the pond. The water would
20 come down from the hills.

21 The dump has destroyed three scenic canyons and
22 also ignore the impact of the toxic gases came into our
23 neighborhoods, ignore groundwater problems, and they
24 continue to degrade property values of all of the homes
25 west of 7th Avenue for the last 10 years.

} 76

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0069

1 Alternatives which do not meet the expansion of
2 the Puente Hills (words left out by reporter as
3 unintelligible) of a bogus landfill.

4 Can you imagine building (words left out by
5 reporter as unintelligible) and more vehicles per day.

6 To me, no further expansion of this dump. I
7 want it to be closed so I can live here forever.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR BLISS: Michael Hughes.

11 MR. HUGHES: Michael Hughes, H-U-G-H-E-S. I'm a
12 20-year resident of Hacienda Heights.

13 And, as I've listened to our state senator
14 tonight and many residents speak about the facts
15 concerning the landfill expansion and its continued
16 operation, I'm beginning to get concerned that maybe the
17 facts aren't going to change anything.

18 This process doesn't lend itself to the facts.
19 So I would like to make my comments personal to the
20 managers and operators of the Puente Hills Landfill.

21 There aren't very many jobs in this world that
22 provide a person to directly affect the lives of
23 thousands of people in an entire region of the state.
24 You operators and managers have that power.

25 The decisions you make every day, significant

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0070

1 and insignificant, are ultimately going to affect the
2 quality of life in this community.

3 I would like you to think, every time you make a
4 decision, the impact that decision is going to have on
5 your grandchildren.

6 Will your actions instill a sense of pride in
7 your grandfathers, grandmothers that they worked hard to
8 make this a better community, and ultimately a better
9 world to live in.

10 In 40 years, when they drive by the landfill,
11 will they brag to their friends that their grandfather
12 help sculpt hills to give them their natural look?

13 Will they explain how you worked hard to protect
14 the wildlife, so they'd have a home to stay in.

15 Or will they say nothing, knowing that their
16 grandparents were more concerned with saving the county a
17 few millions dollars and creating even a bigger mountain
18 of garbage.

19 I would hope you'd listen to your
20 grandchildren.

21 Will they remember -- will your grandchildren
22 remember that grandpa spent the extra money to install
23 liners where they won't required and mandated by the law,
24 or will they pretend grandpa had nothing to do with
25 landfills when the San Gabriel Valley water table has

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0071

1 been polluted with landfill pollutants.

2 You have been given an opportunity to leave a
3 legacy to your grandchildren; I would hope you take
4 advantage of it.

5 A couple of other points: First, according to
6 James Reach of the "Los Angeles Times," at 18 dollars a
7 ton, this landfill is charging half of what other
8 landfills in Los Angeles and Orange County charge.

9 By simply immediately increasing the fee, from
10 18 dollars to 36 dollars per ton, as the other landfills
11 are doing, and not subsidizing trash disposal for Los
12 Angeles, you will stimulate recycling, alternative trash
13 disposal, and increased waste recovery.

14 Not only will this reduce the tonnage of trash
15 available to go in this landfill, but you will see
16 greater recycling take place.

17 And you can take that additional 1.2 million
18 dollars a week that will be generated by doubling the
19 fees and use it to finance the early closure of this
20 landfill.

21 (Applause.)

22 MR. HUGHES: If you'd made this choice ten years
23 ago, you would have 670 million dollars to finance the
24 immediate closure of the landfill.

25 Lastly, in the next 24 months, the Sanitation

} 77

} 78

0072

1 District is going to be given permission to reclassify
2 building and demolition material from simple waste to
3 daily alternative cover.

4 With building and demolition materials making up
5 20 percent of the daily trash, according to your own
6 draft EIR, you could instantly, with this simple change
7 in definitions, reduce the amount of trash being
8 delivered into this landfill by 2,400 tons a day; you
9 could reduce the amount of trash going in this to 9,600
10 tons per day with no effort on your part.

} 78

11 This isn't required by law, not a state mandate,
12 not some politician in Los Angeles saying you have to do
13 this; it's the right thing to do.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. HUGHES: Like I've said, you've been given an
16 opportunity to leave a legacy to your grandchildren, and
17 by doing what's best for them.

18 Listen to those quiet voices of your unborn
19 grandchildren, and do what they tell you to do, and you
20 will be given the wisdom to do the right thing for all of
21 us.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR BLISS: Lillian Avery.

25 MS. AVERY: My name is Lillian Avery. I'm a

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0073

1 46-year resident of Hacienda Heights.

2 I was active in the effort against the Puente
3 Hills Landfill in 1983; I'm a member of the Hacienda
4 Heights Improvement Association, and in the -- 1993, I
5 was Environmental Chair of Hacienda Heights Improvement
6 Association, and at that time, fought against the
7 continued operation of the landfill.

8 I really don't have any prepared remarks for
9 tonight except to say that living in an area where we
10 look to the west and face the rising mound of the
11 landfill, are subject to the odors and the emissions, and
12 to the increased traffic is not an easy thing to do,
13 even though we love this community.

14 The community is unincorporated, and if --
15 perhaps if we were incorporated, we might have a little
16 more prominent say about what goes on with the landfill.

17 But, even that -- at that -- we are 54,000
18 people in this community. And the landfill is not just
19 affecting those individuals who live west of 7th Avenue
20 adjoining the landfill, but it affects all of the
21 community, all of the schools, and all of the residents
22 of this community.

23 I recently had the opportunity of responding to
24 the EIR for (unintelligible), which is proposing to
25 approve their hazardous waste situation.

0074

1 That EIR was nothing compared to the size of the
2 local EIR for the Sanitation District. What efforts are
3 being made to minimize the effects of the landfill on the
4 community, what is being planned to minimize the lasting
5 effects of the landfill on the landfill after it is
6 closed?

} 79

7 There is very little in the current EIR on
8 that.

9 I want to close by saying that I endorse
10 wholeheartedly the remarks of Senator Romero and the
11 remarks of all those good individuals who took the time
12 to step up here and speak out. Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR BLISS: Chris Sanchez.

15 MS. SANCHEZ: My name is Chris Sanchez,
16 S-A-N-C-H-E-Z. I'm a 30-year-plus resident of Hacienda
17 Heights, and I live about a block down below the "L.A."
18 on the hill, so you get an idea of where I am.

19 I wasn't expecting to speak tonight. I wasn't
20 sure that other people in the group would mention some of
21 the things that I thought were important, so I just put
22 down a few thoughts that came to me as I was sitting
23 here.

24 And I'm not as eloquent as the Senator --
25 Romero. To me, she's amazing, and I think she hits very

0075

1 clearly every point that we wanted to make.

2 Just a few things: When I first moved in to
3 Hacienda Heights, the first morning I called my mom, who
4 lives in the city of Commerce, and it was about 8:00 in
5 the morning, and as we were speaking, she said, "What is
6 that noise?"

7 And the noise was cows coming down to graze.
8 And mama cows calling their baby cows, and that was the
9 sound we woke up with, and that was the sound that came
10 to us in the late afternoon when the mamas were leading
11 the babies back to the proper area of the ranch.

12 We were not notified -- local residents were not
13 notified that a landfill was being proposed.

14 We were not notified when the expansions were
15 being -- were taking place.

16 We're always kind of notified after the fact,
17 after the EIR comes out; we're expected to respond. Yet
18 we are not given an opportunity before an EIR to make our
19 thoughts public.

} 80

20 Just to give you an idea, so we had cows; we had
21 a lovely environment; it was tranquil, and that's what I
22 think a lot of people moved to this side of the hill for,
23 was the tranquility. We kind of got out of the San
24 Gabriel deep part of the flat valley, and came up to the
25 little rise of hills that separated us from Whittier and

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0076

1 Montebello and El Monte and Rosemead and many of the
2 other communities.

3 So that was our haven from the hot city streets
4 that we grew up in.

5 Now we have trucks, a continuous stream of
6 trucks, both coming and going from the 605 and the 60
7 Interchange.

8 We have odors. Now, there are many people here
9 that get odors during the day, and there are many people
10 here that get odors during the night, and AQMB and the
11 Sanitation District will not respond to these terrible
12 odors unless they have three to six corresponding calls
13 to verify it.

} 81

14 Well, we get the odors in my area about 2:00 to
15 5:00 in the morning. You're not going call your neighbor
16 to wake them up to tell them, "Hey, can you breathe?"

17 No, you've got your windows shut; you can't use
18 the air conditioner because we are in an energy crisis.

19 So we're stuck with either very hot homes, and
20 if you open, to try to get a breeze, then you've got the
21 lovely odors of the dump.

22 In the last several months -- I would say from
23 May through now, through this present date -- I have had
24 more vermin invading my home that I had to put Animal
25 Control on my speed dial last night, because I've had an

0077

1 influx of possums.

2 Two or three of my neighbors are here that
3 helped me get two or three of the possums out, but Monday
4 morning, 4:00 o'clock in the morning, I had a visitor,
5 that I had to call Animal Control for -- which they did
6 come out, which I was very grateful for.

7 Then last night at 10:30, I also had another
8 visitor. I thought I had gotten rid of the one. I even
9 named him Murray because he was there so often, and so
10 now, Murray has a brother, maybe he has cousins and
11 others that will be showing up soon.

12 But we're getting a lot of squirrels, a lot of
13 snakes, a lot of animals from the hills that we never got
14 before, but they're looking for a home because they are
15 being displaced.

} 82

16 My home, in the last ten years, has lost \$45,000
17 worth of value.

} 83

18 The flare station, when it first started up, I
19 wrote a letter to Don Knabe, when we met with him on
20 Monday, describing the flare station calibration.

21 And if any of you were experiencing rattling
22 glass windows, your sliding doors were almost coming off
23 the tracks -- I thought had come to an earthquake. I
24 dove underneath my table, and after a few minutes, I
25 realized this wasn't an earthquake. This was something

0078

1 else entirely.

2 I didn't know if the hill was going to come down
3 on us and was just giving me a warning or what.

4 So anyway, I called a friend, who suggested that
5 I call the Sanitation District.

6 By the time I got through and got shuffled
7 around a bit, I spoke to a June Nguyen. You might know
8 her. She at that time, I believe, was Community
9 Relations or something.

10 She called me back, after investigating, and
11 told me that the new flare station was calibrating its
12 pipes.

13 I said, "Well, we've had a very rainy January."
14 This was in January of '97. Our -- our yards were very
15 unstable with all the moisture. With this vibration,
16 constant vibration -- not intermittent but constant
17 vibration, all day long, we started to see cracks in our
18 block walls; we started -- I myself -- I don't know about
19 my other neighbors, but I myself saw fissures in my pool
20 which opened up and leached some kind of a block ooze
21 that super-chlorination and acid washing would not
22 correct.

23 So I had to strip it down to the gunite and
24 replaster.

25 MODERATOR BLISS: 30 seconds.

84

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0079

1 MS. SANCHEZ: And I'm hoping that I don't have to
2 go through that again, but that's another cost incurred
3 plus my walls having cracks in them.

4 This morning, we had a meeting with Senator
5 Romero, and there are other people from other cities.
6 There are 78 other cities that are in the Sanitation
7 District.

8 Of course they don't mind coming to Puente from
9 wherever they have to come from because they are only pay
10 18 dollars, where if they had to go someplace else, they
11 would have to pay twice as much. So they don't mind
12 spending a little bit more in gas if they can come over
13 here and dump it at our site.

14 So they are not going to make a change in their
15 pattern because they're getting it as cheap as they
16 possibly can.

17 Why are we doing it for them? Why is the
18 County -- not Hacienda Heights -- Why is the County
19 letting them only pay 18 dollars when the going price is
20 36? I don't understand why the County is not charging
21 them a competitive fee?

} 85

22 The other thing that the councilman from La
23 Canada Flintridge stated this morning or at the last
24 committee meeting of Senator Romero, that he liked having
25 his trash from his community dumped over here because of

} 86

0080

1 course he doesn't want his land value to go down; he is
2 in La Canada Flintridge.

} 86

3 Right now -- well, when he first moved in, he
4 probably paid 40- to \$50,000. His house is probably
5 worth now 500,000 dollars. Do you think he wants a dump
6 near him? He doesn't want to lose the value.

7 So, there are a lot of other things, and one
8 other thing I don't think has been brought up, and I
9 don't know if it was in the EIR. It was just a snag that
10 Barbara found in one of the other reports that we
11 received.

} 87

12 CalTrans wants to put a double-decker from the
13 710 to the 15 Freeway for truck transportation.

14 How are they going to do that? They want to
15 take 300 homes from Hacienda Heights to complete this.
16 How are they supposed to do that, get 450 more trucks a
17 day going up there with dirt.

18 How are we supposed to, as a community, as
19 surrounding communities -- people coming out of L.A. get
20 to their homes with this kind of thing going on.

21 So, unless the Sanitation District knows --

22 MODERATOR BLISS: Time.

23 MS. SANCHEZ: -- what the CalTrans is doing, you
24 have got a complete horrific mess that will only turn on
25 you.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0081

1 Thank you.

2 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR BLISS: The next presenter, Joe
5 Kasparian.

6 MR. KASPARIAN: Good evening, everyone.

7 I've been very impressed with the number of
8 years that so many of the presenters this evening have
9 lived in Hacienda Heights. And I can see why they feel
10 so strongly about what they do, but I've only been here
11 for two and a half years, and I love the place, and
12 that's why I'm standing before you this evening.

13 It doesn't take 10, 20, 30, 40 years to
14 appreciate Hacienda Heights. We moved from San Jose down
15 here, and I have ten times or five to ten times the
16 amount of ability of throwing things in my trash each
17 week.

18 In San Jose, I had this little black thing, and
19 so I'm willing to do my part. I think all of us, aren't
20 me?

21 (Applauding.)

22 I mean, we're all willing to do our part.

23 Are the 78 cities willing to do their part?

24 I can't figure out this: If this has been in the
25 works for 20 years, for us to deal with our trash

} 88

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0082

1 problems in Southern California, why don't we have small
2 trash cans? I'm willing to pay the price.

3 (Applauding.)

4 I've got a big brown one, I've got a green one,
5 I've got two or three ones I can buy at Home Depot, and I
6 can just -- I can just be in the garbage business.

7 But in San Jose, we had this little tiny thing,
8 and even if the lid was up a little bit, we got
9 penalized, you know, so, I think we're all willing to do
10 our part.

11 And if it is true that it is five bucks a month,
12 the reason why we love this community and we're fighting
13 here is because it's worth fighting for.

14 I would really hate to see what might happen
15 and then it not be a place worth fighting for, and all of
16 these wonderful people that are my neighbors, that I love
17 so much, leave.

18 I'm unfamiliar with these things that have
19 happened tonight. I was interested to see the aesthetics
20 thing. That has already been addressed.

21 This wall they talk about sounds like the wall
22 from hell. I just can't imagine it.

23 Engineerically speaking, I really don't understand
24 exactly what this looks like, but it just sounds terrible
25 already.

} 88

} 89

0083

1 When you come from the east, you see the -- the
2 beautiful sheets glittering in the sun. "Oh, isn't that
3 beautiful."

} 89

4 There is just no question that this is one of
5 the last nice places, close to L.A., around, and God
6 doesn't make them anymore. He stopped making the earth
7 about 6,000 years ago, and we've got the rest to deal
8 with, and so if we don't preserve what we have, that's
9 all we have left.

10 I think the last thing I want to say is I was
11 listening to the radio tonight, and they were talking
12 about this horrible thing that's happened in our nation,
13 and this man was talking very creatively. He was an
14 engineer or a thinker -- whatever.

15 He said, "Well, we ought to start investing in
16 high-speed rail, like they do in some of the other
17 nations."

18 Whether you agree with that or not, they talked
19 about the dependence on air travel. They said that we
20 could reduce the air travel problems that the nation is
21 having by simply making high-speed rail for destinations
22 300 miles or less. Because if you can get to, you know,
23 certain places within 300 miles, you can reduce air
24 traffic tremendously.

25 They were talking about all kinds of things,

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0084

1 what would happen to that, to the economy, would be
2 fantastic.

3 Now, whether he is right or wrong, I think the
4 important point is, is it's innovative.

5 And I heard the first man talking, and the
6 engineer over here. Boy, there is some great ideas out
7 there. We can do this without ruining another place to
8 live.

9 Now, let me just finalize with this -- with this
10 feeling: Last week, President Bush and all of us
11 realized that he said "Freedom has been attacked, and
12 democracy is at stake."

13 And tonight, aircraft carriers are going to the
14 Arabian Sea. Why?

15 It is because of tonight, this forum is what we
16 put people in uniform for, because it's called democracy.

17 I don't see anybody on that side, and this looks
18 like a majority. And if I used little orange fliers, I
19 could have had this place filled, just -- I could have
20 just gotten fliers, that was just to remind everybody
21 that there was this meeting tonight.

22 But this is what we really have, and that is
23 what we are all about, us Americans. We're all about
24 having -- preserving nice places to live, that we might
25 enjoy America the Beautiful.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0085

1 And we need to make sure we keep it America the
2 Beautiful, and I really like the words of this fellow who
3 talked about the legal issue because I'm certainly
4 willing to fight. I think we're all willing to fight,
5 and we're willing to keep the America that we love, which
6 is our own little neighborhood, Hacienda Heights, that we
7 love.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR BLISS: Steve Feld.

11 MR. FELD: Good evening. My name is Steve Feld,
12 F-E-L-D.

13 Pretty hard to follow a presentation like that,
14 but I'm going to take a little different approach.

15 I get involved on a number of levels in this
16 community, partly on the Board of HHIA; I'm on the Board
17 of the Wildlife Corridor Conservation Authority; and the
18 Sierra Club, and I hike and I get involved with a lot of
19 things.

20 When I started -- graduated from college a
21 number of years ago, I graduated in finance. Now, little
22 did I know that many years later I would become an expert
23 in waste management.

24 It is interesting. And the more interesting it
25 is -- and I have to agree with Bob Isaacson -- there is

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0086

1 so much innovation out there, that it is frightening.

2 I've been to Mesquite, and I've been to Eagle
3 Mountain. Those are the two landfills in the desert.

4 I love the desert. You might find this ironic.
5 I used to race motorcycles in the desert, but I love the
6 desert, and there is a place for trash.

7 And even though there may be other people that
8 disagree, those two facilities out there -- and I know
9 the Sanitation Districts has purchased those properties,
10 and I think that's great, and I think we need to support
11 them in that endeavor.

12 But, on the other hand, roughly eight or nine
13 years ago, seven or eight years ago, I got very involved
14 with waste management because of our expansion.

15 And we were given a lot of promises, a lot of
16 good ideas; things were going to happen, and it's just
17 absolutely incredible that this many years later, nothing
18 has been done.

} 90

19 We're still dumping trash. It is still 17 or 18
20 dollars a ton. Actually, it is only increased because we
21 get a dollar a ton for compensation towards land
22 acquisition.

23 We were lied to; we were put off. I look at the
24 waste-by-rail at 55 dollars a ton, and that sure scares
25 everybody, doesn't it.

} 91

0087

1 Well, that's not 55 dollars a ton of the first
2 trash that got emptied from your trash bin when it was
3 picked up at the curb. That's residual trash that
4 eventually will go to a landfill. So the cost of that is
5 minuscule.

6 And, of course, even if it is five dollars -- I
7 don't even think it's that much -- but let's say it is
8 five dollars with the recycling and all the rest of the
9 things that go into bringing that trash where
10 eventually it lays, it is a small price to pay.

11 I was at prior meetings where, of course, the
12 world was against us. For those of you who were not
13 there, or new to the community, where we had all the
14 mayors of the respective cities saying, "Not in my
15 backyard, and thank you very much for Hacienda Heights,
16 but you get it for another ten years."

17 So the broken promises have been areas of
18 waste-by-rail -- didn't happen. I listened to the
19 excuses, why -- the economy and so forth.

20 I looked -- you people are probably the premier
21 engineers in waste management. I -- it's just beyond
22 comprehension why you have not taken the leadership role
23 in the entire country to move waste management forward.

24 You have it at your beck and call. You have the
25 supervisors behind you; you have the whole County of Los

} 92

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0088

1 Angeles behind you; and you continue to do what you do
2 best, is just fill -- fill holes.

3 So there has been a tremendous broken promise on
4 both the MRF, material recovery facilities, as well as
5 the waste-by-rail.

} 93

6 And lastly, you've been less than honest with
7 the community in the things that you've done, and I'm
8 going to be very specific.

9 We had a beautiful mountain up on the top of
10 Hacienda Heights here. It's -- the mountain top is still
11 there. I'm referring to the Nike base.

12 I hiked those hills for many years, seen many
13 deer up there, other animals.

14 You took that hill down, the majority of it.
15 You not only -- I'm going to use the word "raped" because
16 I don't know a better word -- you raped the mountain
17 under the guise of saying, "Well, we have a slope that we
18 have to worry about."

} 94

19 That slope has been there for eternity, and
20 eventually you will fill all that up anyway, so the
21 reasoning behind it just fails me.

22 And then secondarily, it was an historic site,
23 even though it may not have been nationally recognized as
24 such.

25 So, that was done without going to the CAC first

0089

1 and letting us -- as you know, I'm on that committee --
2 not letting us know ahead of time what you were going to
3 do.

4 You just went ahead and did it and said, "Oh,
5 we're sorry," and, "This is the reason why," and then
6 come up with the justification.

7 So, you know, as much as I respect you as
8 engineers in the efforts and the way you approach your
9 business, there is another side that just has not been
10 honest with this community or the County of Los Angeles.

11 And I would hope through this process, we get
12 some of these things put in place, so we have the
13 assurances that these things will be taken care of in the
14 future.

15 We go -- we keep the landfill open for another
16 three, five, seven years -- whatever it takes -- move out
17 to the desert, assist you in getting those desert
18 properties open, and we'll all be better off for it.

19 And all those mayors that voted last time, they
20 will be behind this too, if they're presented the facts
21 correctly.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR BLISS: Vincente Cadena.

25 MR. CADENA: My name is Vincente Cadena,

} 94

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0090

1 V-I-C-E-N-T-E, last name is C-A-D-E-N-A.

2 With me, I've been involved in mortgage banking
3 since 1982. When I got into mortgage banking, I found a
4 term that banks use when I try to sell loans to them, and
5 they said that properties were located in an impact
6 area.

7 Most of those properties were located near
8 landfills, and the banks just would to lend in there.

9 When I look at this map provided by, I believe
10 this gentleman here, my house is located in an impact
11 area.

} 95

12 I did not know that when I was going to buy it.
13 I bought my house in 1989, so those of you that are
14 familiar with the real estate market, you know that I did
15 pay top dollar for it. Okay?

16 I bought my house on Orange Grove, because I had
17 a beautiful hillside that I can look at every morning,
18 and it was something that my family appreciated.

19 But now, 10, 11, 12 years later, I am plagued
20 with dust, with trash smells, heavy traffic, noise, we
21 have allergies in the family now. It was something that
22 we didn't have before. We have asthma, and we have
23 eczema.

} 96

24 Property values are going up again. It's worth
25 it to pay the five dollars extra for that waste-by-rail

} 97

0091

1 and for improved recycling. It's worth five to 10
2 dollars a month more to protect the health of your
3 family.

} 97

4 I will try to get involved with the HHIA to help
5 out in stopping the expansion of this dump, or, if I
6 fail, I will look forward to selling my property because
7 I do not want to be a statistic.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR BLISS: Do we have any more? Is
11 there anybody else who has not spoken that wants to
12 speak?

13 At this time, I would like to ask Ms. Sanchez,
14 whom may have been cut off, if she has any interest in
15 making some additional remarks?

16 (Voice from audience not within the hearing of
17 the reporter.)

18 MODERATOR BLISS: No. I understand. I offered
19 you the podium first.

20 MS. SANCHEZ: Because I related so much about my
21 vermin infestation and things like that, I missed a few
22 things I had written down.

23 Something we learned this morning in the
24 committee meeting with Senator Romero -- and this was not
25 a direct quote but from Mike Mohajer (phonetic), Los

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0092

1 Angeles County Public Works Department.

2 He stated that, "At this time we do have the
3 capacity to ship by rail, it's in place, but do we want
4 to pay the price?"

} 98

5 That's -- that's the big question.

6 The -- There were a couple of people there that
7 were representing Eagle Mountain, and that's in the
8 Joshua National Tree -- Joshua Tree National Park.

9 Their dump is 500 feet from a waterway that
10 supplies water to a community that depends very much on
11 the waterway, and they're having leaching.

} 99

12 A gentleman from that -- from that area said
13 that even if we did ship by rail, the cars could not be
14 enclosed because of the methane gas problem. You would
15 be shipping a bomb that could go off anywhere between
16 here and their location, which goes through
17 neighborhoods. The railway goes through neighborhoods,
18 and so you are talking about something that may or may
19 not be feasible even if we could send it out to a desert
20 location.

21 Another thing that was brought up this morning
22 was the groundwater being contaminated by our leach
23 problem over here, the landfill.

} 100

24 I don't know about you, but I usually get a
25 letter from the Water District telling me that my water

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0093

1 is contaminated, "please used bottle water until further
2 notice," but it comes to me three days later, after the
3 water has been used. So you run out and you buy bottled
4 water, hoping that you didn't poison yourself or your
5 family.

100

6 Considering the recreational aspects of the
7 hills, after the dump has been completed, I don't know if
8 any of you are familiar with the Industry Hills or Palm
9 Resort, or whatever you want to call it now, but they had
10 a triple-level parking facility over there, which the two
11 upper levels had to be removed because of the settling of
12 the methane gas that they were burning off, or whatever
13 it was, but it settled; it cracked; it was unstable.

101

14 They can't tell us for sure that this isn't
15 going to happen to a 60-story building of trash.

16 Another thing that was brought up was that even
17 though we could recycle until we turn blue, not all
18 materials that are manufactured are recycable materials.
19 There is no market for some of the materials, like our
20 styrofoam cups and containers and meat trays, and things
21 of that nature.

102

22 And so one gentleman mentioned that perhaps we
23 have to go back to the source of manufacturing; that you
24 can't manufacture it unless you can recycle it.

25 But that's a consumer problem. If you are

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0094

1 buying things that cannot be recycled, then the
2 manufacturer will keep supplying that nonrecyclable item.

3 So I think it is up to us to make a more
4 definitive decision of what we want to buy when we buy
5 our products at the store.

6 That might be a very minuscule way of looking at
7 the matter, but I know that I'm throwing a lot of
8 styrofoam away. I'm thinking that it's getting recycled,
9 and this morning I found out it wasn't.

10 So, that, to me, I'm going to have to start
11 looking for other ways of purchasing my items from the
12 market.

13 Right now, if I sit in my backyard -- like I
14 said, these are random thoughts -- and I am a cancer
15 patient.

16 I cannot prove that the dump is the cause of my
17 cancer, but I know that there are a lot of other people
18 in my neighborhood and my several blocks surrounding me
19 that have cancer of several different kinds, but we
20 cannot prove to a definite degree that we are victims --
21 if you want to call it that -- of the dump.

22 But if I sit in my backyard on a high-sun August
23 day, I lose the sun over the hills about 7:00 o'clock.
24 With a 60-story building, I will probably lose the sun
25 at 3:00 o'clock.

102

103

104

0095

1 That's not way I bought my home in Hacienda
2 Heights.

3 So let's see if there is anything else that I
4 just wanted to bring to your -- Oh. Even though we're
5 not a city, we are part of a county that is supposed to
6 look after our interests. That's why we voted for our
7 supervisors; that's why we pay our county taxes, and when
8 they tell us that they can't find us to notify us of
9 meetings like this, or this freeway they want to enlarge
10 or go up, stack up -- they can't find us.

11 Yet, a week before the freeway meeting, I got my
12 tax bill; somebody knows where I am.

13 So, you know, even though we're not a city, and
14 we do have one supervisor -- and he can play the game and
15 say he voted with us -- and four other supervisors
16 representing the other cities in the Sanitation District
17 don't have to -- then he can say -- and walk away and say
18 they he did his job for us, and we're small potatoes, but
19 if we small potatoes stay together, we may make a big pot
20 of potatoes.

21 And I think like Mr. Brown, Royall Brown, said,
22 the BBK was closed because of a technical problem on a
23 permit, and if we have to get the Sanitation District to
24 look at these permits and these violations -- which they
25 are not being followed up on -- and excuse me just a

} 105

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0096

1 moment -- Mark Leary, Executive Director of Integrated
2 Waste Management Board -- told us at the first committee
3 meeting of Senator Romero that he, as the overseer of
4 Sanitation Districts and other places in the state --
5 even though he looked into violations and things of that
6 nature, he did not have the power to make the Sanitation
7 Districts' violations -- he didn't have the power to
8 collect on the violations.

9 So, they are getting -- it's like you getting a
10 parking ticket and shoving it in the glove compartment
11 and not worrying about it because who is coming after
12 you? Maybe one day they give you a slap on the wrist,
13 but you are still stuffing them into that glove
14 compartment and not taking care of them.

15 That's what is happening at the Sanitation
16 District. They are not being -- when the Land
17 Management -- the Waste Management Board goes to
18 investigate things, you have to give them 24-hours
19 notice.

20 Well, that's like the wolf telling the chickens,
21 "I'm coming in 24 hours. Be there."

22 So they can do whatever they need to do to make
23 things look right or seem right. That's not the way I
24 would run things if I were doing it.

25 Anyway, I think I've hit everything I wanted to,

105

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0097

1 and if I didn't, I'll be back.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR BLISS: Thank you.

4 Mr. Brown, would you like to continue your
5 remarks.

6 MR. BROWN: Royall Brown, continuing on where we
7 got cut off.

8 The landfill, the central part of it, the main
9 canyon, does not have a liner; it has never had a liner.

10 The representation that the landfill has a liner
11 is a misrepresentation. Only parts of the landfill,
12 some of the new parts, have liners.

13 This lack of a liner in the central part is
14 where the problem of leaking in the site has occurred.

15 If this permit, as planned in the EIR, is
16 granted, we'll have more wet garbage placed on top of
17 this main canyon to leak more water into the main canyon,
18 to leak more water off site.

} 106

19 The end of the current permit, this is when the
20 landfill should end. A permit is a cutoff, legally.
21 That was what the Supreme Court of California essentially
22 said on Azusa Western.

} 107

23 They finished their permit; they had to start
24 over. They were shut down.

25 You, by not going through the closure process of

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0098

1 this existing landfill -- is in violation of that court
2 decision.

3 (Applause.)

4 Essentially, your EIR is a new project, and you
5 must design a new landfill concept.

6 You have not done that. You propose to continue
7 ing old practices at an unkind landfill.

8 You need to modify your plan. You need to cap
9 the existing landfill as a part of a formal closure
10 process of this current permit.

11 The cap will provide a protection for those who
12 live downstream of this landfill from the water. Over a
13 million people live downstream and drink the water
14 downstream from this landfill.

15 I suggest, on top of the cap, for the new
16 permit, you install a new collection system, in
17 accordance with the federal regulations for new
18 landfills, and a new methane gas collection system to
19 current modern technology.

20 Only then will you have a chance to impress the
21 neighbors that you have really stepped out and have
22 adopted technology that has been used elsewhere in the
23 country.

24 They have triple liners now on the East Coast
25 with air evacuation vacuum, and they pick up any moisture

} 107

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0099

1 now in their sophisticated systems.

2 You have none of that at this landfill, and you
3 need to include those type of designs in this proposal.

4 I too support the reduced input on an annualized
5 basis concept. Only through such a proposal,
6 realistically, will you actually plan for the phase-out
7 of this landfill.

8 In the past, just like you are doing this time,
9 you're claiming that if we don't continue this large
10 quantity, the rest of the county will have a crisis.

11 Well, I participated in two closures: BKK,
12 almost at the time one of the largest in the world; and
13 Azusa Western. Their combined capacity is more than what
14 you are taking in today.

15 They closed, and the effect only lasted a couple
16 days, as the truck haulers found other places.

17 Shutting down Puente Hills today would be of no
18 major consequences to the Los Angeles County garbage
19 situation.

20 Elsewhere in this region there is plenty of
21 capacity. There is an Orange County Landfill that only
22 operates one day a year because there isn't enough
23 garbage to keep it open.

24 These are things that need to be told to the
25 public as part of your EIR.

} 108

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0100

1 I request that you adopt, as a policy, a
2 criteria for safety that I learned a couple decades ago
3 from a Nobel Prize winner, who was involved in a waste
4 disposal.

5 He said, "We need to adopt a criteria of only
6 putting our waste where there is no water, no people, no
7 animals, and appropriate geology."

8 And where is that? That sites are out in the
9 desert. They have already be selected by mother nature.
10 They're closed basins out there where the water never
11 gets to the ocean; it evaporates; and is historically
12 collected, the waste of mother nature and of mankind.

13 You need to take advantage of mother nature.
14 This is a metropolitan area, highly populated, with a
15 high conservation effort on the San Gabriel River, and
16 you're causing problems with that use of water.

17 This landfill, as proposed, for an expansion can
18 do nothing, because they have already pointed out, every
19 liner even leaks; the main canyon is leaking, and you are
20 not going to stop it.

21 But I would suggest that there are mitigating
22 measures, such as capping the landfill, putting a new
23 liner system in, and I would suggest what we saw the
24 success of seven feet over BKK, stopped the odors.

25 But because that continues on, the leaching

} 109

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0101

1 continues on it, coming out the bottom. It will continue
2 coming out the bottom, but if you put several hundred
3 feet more garbage on top of it, you will just increase
4 the amount of pressure, and that squeezes out more
5 water.

} 109

6 So you got to do something with a new liner on
7 top of the existing landfill. And I would suggest that
8 this proposal be changed to be realistic, and adopt real
9 technology which is used elsewhere in the United States.

10 This is not a good designs; it is an ancient
11 design. You have used it now for more than two decades.
12 You need to change, and I request that this EIR be
13 changed to reflect the real state of the art, even in the
14 landfill business, at this time.

} 110

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR BLISS: Is Ralph Isozaki here still?
18 Would you like to pose questions to the staff now? I
19 know that your remarks had some questions to them and --

20 MR. ISOZAKI: Add some questions?

21 MODERATOR BLISS: No. You had some questions, I
22 believe, in your remarks.

23 If you would like to ask the staff to respond to
24 his questions.

25 At this time, I'm going to continue with any

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0102

1 questions until 10:00 o'clock, which is about 35
2 minutes. And at that point, I'll adjourn the meeting.
3 Otherwise, I'll adjourn it when we have no more
4 questions.

5 MR. ISOZAKI: I guess the main concern of my --

6 THE REPORTER: Name, please.

7 MR. ISOZAKI: My first name is Ralph; last name
8 is Isozaki, I-S-O-Z A-K-I.

9 I guess my first major question is about health.
10 Has there -- has there been any studies in regards to the
11 future? I know it is the future of any health issues in
12 regards to leakage, the dust in the air.

} 111

13 Apparently there is other people other than my
14 wife and son that has eczema in regards to health.

15 Has there been any kind of studies or research,
16 because if so, I don't think you have gone through the
17 neighborhoods, because we haven't been asked.

18 MS. CHAN: The Draft EIR estimates maximum
19 impacts through the life of the project and then takes
20 those impacts and puts them into a model of health risks
21 that's been approved by both the local air district and
22 the State Air Resources Board.

23 And that's a model that uses very conservative
24 assumptions; for instance, the residential risks is based
25 on an individual that lives -- would live near the

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0103

1 landfill 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for 70 years.

2 And then there is also an estimate of a person
3 that's employed near the landfill, with also conservative
4 assumptions.

5 And those results presented in the report show
6 that the health risks or within the standards that are
7 accepted.

8 MR. ISOZAKI: In regards to their standards?

9 MS. CHAN: Correct.

10 MR. ISOZAKI: I'll change with another question.

11 The other question I had in regards to the
12 neighborhood being paid off or settling with you guys,
13 why did you guys settle.

14 Did you settle because you felt you were wrong?
15 Did you settle because you wanted to keep it quiet so
16 that other neighborhoods won't complain about it?

17 MS. CHAN: Well, you know, as has been
18 mentioned, those were lawsuits filed by residents based
19 on their concerns related to the landfill.

20 The legal settlement was an agreement between
21 the parties in the lawsuit, both the Sanitation Districts
22 and the homeowners; it was not an attempt on our part to
23 buy off the homeowners; there is no requirement in those
24 agreements to support the landfill; no restriction on
25 opposing the landfill.

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0104

1 MR. ISOZAKI: My question is why did you settle,
2 then?

3 MS. CHAN: Well, settlement usually results from
4 both parties agreeing to certain conditions.

5 MR. ISOZAKI: What did you agree to there?

6 MS. CHAN: There was -- in the agreement, there
7 was provisions, as I recall -- Now, I don't have it in
8 front of me -- but to a monetary settlement?

9 MR. ISOZAKI: But what did you agree to? I mean
10 obviously you agreed to a monetary settlement, but what
11 did you agree to? Did you agree -- what was the reason
12 why you settled.

13 I mean, you are just not going to give people
14 money just, "Oh, you're suing us; we'll give you money.
15 We'll settle out of court." There must be a reason.

16 MS. CHAN: I may not be understanding your
17 question, but a reason legal settlements are made -- and
18 my understanding, and I'm not a lawyer -- is to avoid,
19 for both parties, long, you know, legal trial.

20 MR. ISOZAKI: Okay. The other question that I
21 didn't bring but concerns me now is ten years ago, I was
22 here, and we were not at this location, but we were here
23 fighting for it.

24 And at that time, it looked like the slide show
25 was basically the same, meaning you had this ideal

0105

1 proposed about railway disposal.

2 What has been done in ten years? Because I know
3 in private industry, you set a time; it gets done -- you
4 know, they don't get paid. What has been done in the
5 past ten years in regards to railroad? I haven't seen
6 anything different from ten years ago.

} 113

7 MS. CHAN: Well, let me answer that in two
8 parts.

9 First of all, to clarify that what our proposal
10 was 10 years ago was a 20-year project through the year
11 2013, which would include a transition to waste-by-rail
12 prior to the time that there is a shortfall in landfill
13 capacity.

14 As a result of the permitting process, we
15 received a ten-year expiration date on the permit.

16 There was not a commitment to do waste-by-rail
17 within the ten years; there is no requirement in our
18 permits.

19 The commitment was to utilize the remaining
20 capacity of Puente Hills to transition to waste-by-rail
21 before we absolutely need it, which would be when local
22 capacity is exhausted.

23 MR. ISOZAKI: So basically, nothing was done in
24 the past year in regards to railway?

25 MS. CHAN: I'm sorry, I didn't hear you.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0106

1 MR. ISOZAKI: Basically nothing has been done in
2 regards to railway?

3 MS. CHAN: No, that's incorrect. We've been
4 very active for the past ten years --

5 MR. ISOZAKI: Active meaning doing what?

6 MS. CHAN: The first step in terms of
7 waste-by-rail system --

8 MR. ISOZAKI: Which is?

9 MS. CHAN: -- the loading facility, the
10 materials recovery and loading facility, which we
11 proposed ten years ago, and are in design form, should be
12 operational in 2003.

13 And that facility is compatible with a
14 waste-by-rail system, so that we can get the first train
15 out of Los Angeles County through that facility.

16 In addition to that, we negotiated acquisition
17 of both the remote landfills to provide secure capacity
18 in the desert for the future needs of Los Angeles
19 County.

20 MR. ISOZAKI: And is that it, in the past ten
21 years? Is that it in the past ten years? That's what's
22 been done in regards to the railway?

23 MS. CHAN: Well, what that has done is put us in
24 a position to be ready to transition to waste-by-rail.

25 In addition to that, we've been working with

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0107

1 cities and residents and businesses to --

2 MR. ISOZAKI: Not our residents.

3 MS. CHAN: Absolutely your residents, because we
4 meet every other month with the citizens to advise them
5 of our activities, to promote waste-by-rail.

6 MR. ISOZAKI: Okay. I guess that basically covers
7 my questions.

8 And I guess finally one last question in regards
9 to railway. If this thing -- ten-year proposal goes
10 through, what will happen with that railway? Will it
11 just be pushed aside or progress in a slow manner, like
12 this past ten years?

13 Or do you guys have any kind of date to say, "We
14 got to get it done"?

15 Like in my industry, the customer sets a date;
16 you get it done. If you don't, you don't get the work no
17 more.

18 In your industry, it doesn't happen that way.

19 Is there any kind of deadline that you guys want
20 to close the dump, or have railroad, or have any other
21 alternatives.

22 Or does it just prolong 50 to a hundred years
23 from now? Do you have any kind of dates?

24 MS. CHAN: The proposal is to utilize the
25 remaining capacity of Puente Hills, which at the current

} 114

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0108

1 tonnage rate, would be exhausted in about the year 2013.

2 After that, there would be no proposal to
3 continue operations.

4 MR. ISOZAKI: So you're saying 2013 the Puente
5 Landfill will be closed? Is that what you are saying?

6 MS. CHAN: If the capacity is exhausted then,
7 and we expect that it would be.

8 MR. ISOZAKI: So yes, it will be closed in 2013?

9 MS. CHAN: Yes. As I said, If the capacity is
10 exhausted there that we've identified in this proposal.

11 And with respect to a schedule of waste-by-rail,
12 our goal would be to transition to waste-by-rail before a
13 shortfall, which would be experienced, which as we
14 mentioned in the presentation, would be expected to be
15 between 2006 and 2013.

16 It is difficult, if not impossible, to pinpoint
17 a date for waste-by-rail, because it is driven by
18 economics.

19 If you build a system that cost 55 dollars a
20 ton -- and we don't have any control over the waste
21 coming in -- you won't get the customers there, and it
22 won't be economically viable.

23 And also there are uncertainties in the future
24 about recycling rates; what landfill expansions will
25 occur; what landfills may close.

} 115

0109

1 So you can't pinpoint an exact date for
2 waste-by-rail, but our goal would be to transition prior
3 to the close of Puente Hills Landfill.

4 MR. OSOZAKI: Thank you.

5 MODERATOR BLISS: I have a question over here to
6 my left.

7 MR. GUTIERREZ: My name is Richard Gutierrez,
8 G-U-T-I-E-R-R-E-Z. I've been a member of this community
9 for over 25 years. I don't plan to move; like they say,
10 I'm going to die here.

11 I have -- my only concerns is I've got some
12 grandchildren, and I go back to Mr. Brown. It's real
13 simple.

14 You get all the compressed gases and the fluids
15 that are leaking by leaching out and getting down into
16 the basin.

} 116

17 I don't live on the -- we'll call it the north
18 side of the freeway, but if I lived out there, I would be
19 concerned because just driving by, getting home -- I live
20 off of Langhill, which is just west of 7th -- but I would
21 be concerned if I lived there because I can smell it.

22 You can drive through the trailer park there, and pretty
23 much look at the staining on the asphalt from some of the
24 leakage coming from the dump.

} 117

25 And for everybody to say that it meets our

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0110

1 criteria or the Health Department's criteria, criterias
2 are like stats. They have a tendency to change to meet
3 the current needs, which is usually our health concerns.

4 Today the water is safe; tomorrow, it's bad,
5 don't drink it. Again, we always play with staff --
6 sitting here looking -- and I don't know if these people
7 represent the dump or they're execs, but I think what we
8 need here is to get took to basics, start testing these
9 waters.

10 If they're hazardous, then we just basically got
11 to find other alternate means.

12 This filled to capacity at 2013, that's a bunch
13 of bull. They are going to take this thing all the way
14 to the ocean, you know. That's where their capacity is.

15 So we're playing with games; they've done this
16 with the Pasadena Freeway. The Environmental Impact
17 Reports have gone on for years and years and years.

18 These people are hoping that most of us in this
19 community would have left, sold our houses, moved on,
20 they'd have a new group of citizens here to baffle, to
21 provide a bunch of bull.

22 And that's what happening to us today. Give us
23 a date; let's close this thing. We've got -- we're one
24 vote of the other 70-some cities, you know, but this dump
25 is in our backyard.

0111

1 But send it out to the desert. If we've got to
2 pay an extra five, ten bucks, let's ante-up and send it
3 out there.

4 This bit about we're going to give them 25 years
5 to develop loading docks, I've been up to this dump; I
6 use the dump. I don't see any facilities up there for
7 off-loading; I mean, to me, if you are going to start
8 shipping by rail, there has got to be some railroad
9 tracks coming up to this facility, or an off-site
10 facility, to start hauling this stuff out.

11 And it doesn't take 25 years to do this. In
12 private industry, they'd get it done in one year.

13 So, again, you know, we're playing games with
14 the community here. I realize this is a money-money
15 issue for the District, and that's their primary
16 motivator.

17 They will continue to play with stats and
18 continue to play with our lives, but again, I just -- my
19 focus is on my grandchildren. I live here; I'm going to
20 die here, and again, we don't want to be casualties of
21 some foul, you know, years down the road we were
22 contaminated.

23 And I think if that should happen, I think we
24 are going to hold some people accountable. If it means
25 bringing in the Justice Department, I think we got to

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0112

1 start indicting some of these people that are
2 fraudulently either playing with reports or changing
3 testing results.

4 That's all I got to say. Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR BLISS: I see no one else --

7 MR. YANN: I would like to ask one question.

8 THE REPORTER: Name, please.

9 MR. YANN: Jeff Yann, Y-a-n-n.

10 Regarding waste-by-rail, in 1992, I believe it
11 was, the Sanitation District shipped six box cars, or
12 actually flat cars with cargo containers on them, to the
13 East Carbon Landfill in Utah.

14 That was a viable technology at that time; that
15 was a viable project.

16 Those folks were going around to a lot of cities
17 in Southern California asking for trash -- asking for
18 contracts for trash to be shipped to that landfill.

19 What has happened to that landfill? I know
20 there were two others in Arizona. I understand both of
21 those were permitted.

22 We seem to be wasting a lot of time playing
23 around with landfills in California that are under
24 litigation when a concept that the Sanitation Districts
25 used in 1992 could have gone forward at that time with

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0113

1 the continued expansion of Puente Hills back in 1994.

2 What has happened to those landfills, and what
3 is the status of those?

4 MS. CHAN: Well, you know, I'm going to answer
5 to the best of my knowledge tonight. We'll certainly
6 respond to that in the EIR. We've got this on the
7 record.

8 But those landfills, my understanding, is they
9 are still operating.

10 Yes, it was technically -- it is technically
11 feasible to move waste-by-rail to those sites.

12 One reason, one hindrance to doing that, was the
13 need to have waste commitments from cities to make those
14 projects go financially.

15 And we talked with cities about that, and they
16 were not willing to commit waste at the higher rates when
17 there are local options available.

18 And it's been the policy of the Sanitation
19 Districts to utilize local capacity, not only because
20 it's more cost effective, but because transporting
21 waste-by-rail, particularly 700 miles away, of course,
22 adds to air emissions.

23 There has been a policy to look at in-state
24 landfills for a number of reasons: Keeping that money in
25 the California economy, and the closer distance.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0114

1 MR. YANN: I think Donna Steinmetz and Chris
2 Sanchez adequately covered the problems with air
3 emissions that we have here.

4 I think if Puente Hills closed down, those
5 cities might be a lot more interested in shipping their
6 trash to another remote disposal site.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR BLISS: Yes, sir.

9 MR. VEILLEUX: My name is Troy, and the last name
10 is spelled V-E-I-L-L-E-U-X.

11 I don't have anything really prepared, and I'm
12 going to speak but just a couple seconds, but since we do
13 get to ask some questions, I would like to ask if any of
14 you live here in Hacienda Heights?

15 And it's a serious question, just for the fact
16 that I don't know how, you know, everyone that is making
17 these decisions, you know, can make these decisions and
18 impact our community, but aren't a part of it.

19 And I guess with the EIR, I mean, do you ever
20 travel the 60 freeway, travel in this area in the
21 morning? Do you go past Crossroads?

22 MS. CHAN: Yes.

23 MR. VEILLEUX: You do? Did you find it to be a
24 problem?

25 MS. CHAN: Yes.

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1 MR. VEILLEUX: Okay. Because it takes me 30
2 minutes to go from an a lust, just to this on-ramp, just
3 30 minutes, and I have to go all the way to Woodland
4 Hills. Okay. Granted I live in the wrong place to be
5 going to Woodland Hills. My wife works close by. We want
6 her close to our baby.

7 So, it already takes me 30 minutes to
8 Crossroads. What is going to happen with all these other
9 trucks? I mean, wouldn't you guess your ride is going to
10 get a lot worse?

} 121

11 MS. CHAN: Well, the analysis in the EIR looked
12 at existing traffic volumes both on the freeway and the
13 surface streets, and it discusses the fact that during
14 commuter hours, the -- you know, the commuter directions
15 are operating it on acceptable levels.

16 But the EIR analysis then looks at the
17 additional traffic as a result of these additional dirt
18 trucks, along with background roads and other projects
19 that are proposed in the area; for instance, the
20 Crossroads Parkway Development.

21 And then in that analysis, did not see a
22 significant effect on traffic.

23 Not all of these trucks will be traveling during
24 the commuter hours. Not all of them will be going in the
25 same direction as the commuters is going, even when they

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0116

1 are using the same freeway.

2 So, you know, we will respond to that more
3 comprehensively in the final report, but just as an
4 initial response tonight, that's what we prepared in the
5 EIR.

6 MR. VEILLEUX: I guess what you are saying, then,
7 is that there is a problem. We know there is a problem
8 already, and even if it is only insignificant amounts
9 that's added to it, we're just adding already to another
10 problem.

11 And I don't think anybody has really any
12 confidence in this EIR. Everything that we understand
13 about it, it is prepared to meet the objectives of this
14 project. And I guess we just don't believe in anything
15 that we're hearing, and it sounds like this is going to
16 go on and on, whether we all gripe and really voice our
17 objections to it.

18 And I guess we're all just really upset and
19 tired, you know, we spend all these nights coming and
20 fighting for this, and we write our letters and we
21 contact everyone, and, you know, on the other hand, we
22 hear that there has been lawsuits, and people have been
23 paid for their losses.

24 But, you know, frankly, I'll admit to you that I
25 never would ever bought my house here, you know, just

0117

1 three years ago, had I known a landfill was going to be
2 -- it's directly in front of my house. And you're always
3 welcome to come down to Ameluxen and look out my front
4 window every day as this thing grows bigger and bigger.

5 And when I bought my house, you could not see
6 that hill, and the destruction that has done in just
7 three and a half years, and, you know, I have a
8 two-and-a-half-year-old daughter and a baby on the way,
9 and I'm sure none of you would buy my house, if I offered
10 to sell it to you.

11 Whether you would want to live in Hacienda
12 Heights or not, just because of the this trash dump in
13 the front, and you've got to understand all the impacts
14 to us with the air quality, with the traffic, which you
15 admit that you are already seeing.

16 And I don't believe there has been any study on
17 the combined effects -- and maybe you can tell me that
18 too -- we have Comeco that we have been fighting, and we
19 have the freeway congestion. Has the combined effects of
20 all of these environmental hazards been explored?

} 122

21 MS. CHAN: The EIR did present a cumulative
22 health risk analysis that included other projects such as
23 the Comeco facility.

24 MR. VEILLEUX: And the freeway as well?

} 123

25 MS. CHAN: I don't recall if the freeway traffic

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0118

1 was included in that, but again, your comments are on the
2 record and we want to respond fully to that in the final
3 report.

4 MR. VEILLEUX: Okay, well, I guess that's it, and
5 I just want to say that I don't believe that anything
6 else has ever been looked at.

7 In the EIR, there was also other landfills that
8 had a lot of capacity, that were being closed in the near
9 future, and I can't off the top of my head, say what
10 those names were, but there several with large capacities
11 that were being closed, for whatever reason, and that
12 ours would be used and used until the last inch is
13 available, from what I'm hearing.

14 You know, even ten years from now, may not be
15 the end point is very disappointing.

16 So, thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MS. STEINMETZ: It's just a real quick -- it's
19 Donna Steinmetz, S-T-E-I-N-M-E-T-Z.

20 When you state the word "insignificant," the
21 odors are insignificant, as far as you're concerned, you
22 know, even if you had 200 trucks on than 60 Freeway, you
23 would say that was more insignificant, but that freeway
24 backed going east and west. A lot of times, there is no
25 reliable time of the day. 450 trucks a day is

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 significant.

2 You know, you cited in the EIR the overhead
3 truck lane. If that is built in 20 years, we're going to
4 be lucky.

5 That has no significant -- you know, relief on
6 the 60 Freeway at all, how that is even in there I don't
7 know.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR BLISS: Yes, ma'am.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would like to ask a
11 question.

12 MODERATOR BLISS: You may.

13 MS. FISH: My name is Barbara Fish, and I am a
14 Hacienda Heights resident.

15 THE REPORTER: Could you spell your name, please?

16 MS. FISH: Fish, F-I-S-H, like tuna fish.

17 And I did not intend to speak tonight because
18 I'm very interested in what other residents have to say.

19 I, as you know, have chaired the Water Quality
20 Committee of the HHIA, have been president; I am
21 currently on the Landfill -- the Joint Powers Authority,
22 and, so, in some ways, I see the good that has come from
23 that dollar a ton, but I've also said openly that I
24 cannot be a Judas to this community, because I know this
25 community does not deserve to have to not be allowed to

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 cook and enjoy their backyard because of the landfill.

2 I think there is no reason to extend this
3 landfill.

4 My question, Grace, is that, as you know, we've
5 been very concerned about the old landfill, the unlined,
6 old landfill. And also the fact that we know that this is
7 and will continue to be a problem, the issue of whether
8 or not you have considered actually capping that old
9 landfill.

10 It is my understanding that the new
11 recommendations will be to vertically use -- to go up,
12 and we shouldn't miss the fact that all of this activity
13 is going on over a problematic area.

14 Have you ever considered actually capping that
15 old landfill with, say, seven feet of soil and starting
16 again? And then I believe that the upper district is
17 going to say that you must line this landfill, which, you
18 know, we would want.

} 124

19 So, if that landfill were to be capped, as
20 Royall Brown said, this will not keep the problems
21 from -- from continuing to occur that we know are going
22 on.

23 But, would it be an option that you would be
24 willing to consider?

25 MS. CHAN: Well, we'll certainly consider the

0121

1 suggestion. We have not looked at that before, but it is
2 a comment on the record, and we'll certainly give it
3 careful consideration and respond.

4 You know -- as you may know, there we're
5 currently under a corrective action program under the
6 oversight of the Regional Water Quality Control Board,
7 and have seen, under that program, stabilizing and
8 decreasing levels of contaminants, you know, immediately
9 adjacent to the landfill.

10 MS. FISH: Your BDS's are getting very, very
11 high, your Barrier 1 has been leaking. We know all these
12 things. We know that this landfill is leaking. We know
13 that it is and will continue to be a problem, and there
14 is no way that this community is going to feel that our
15 water situation, even if it involves the San Gabriel
16 River, you know, even as an environmental community, we
17 don't even much care if that water problem that is
18 developing is just in our area.

} 125

19 We're concerned about the kids down in the San
20 Gabriel River, and so, that's my question.

21 But you will consider them?

22 MS. CHAN: Yes.

23 MS. FISH: Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 MODERATOR BLISS: Does anyone else have any

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1 remarks? Yes, sir.

2 MR. TORRES: The name is Richard Torres, and I've
3 lived here about 27, 28 years.

4 I'm having a little problem --

5 THE REPORTER: Sir, is that T-O-R-R-E-S?

6 MR. TORRES: Yes. I'm having a little problem
7 with the term "capacity." It seems to me that if you
8 have to go up 70 stories and pile it up, I would say
9 that we are over our capacity.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR BLISS: Are there any other comments?
12 Okay.

13 MS. SANCHEZ: I told you if I thought of anything
14 else that I'd be back.

15 I just wanted to make an announcement that we do
16 have another EIR meeting on the 27th.

17 MODERATOR BLISS: You're stealing my thunder.

18 MS. SANCHEZ: I'm sorry, but I'll do it anyway.
19 On the 27th, so the people that are still here, if you
20 would please tell your neighbors that that might be their
21 last opportunity to voice their opinion.

22 Also, on your way out, we'll be handing out
23 envelopes with information of whom to send your comments
24 to.

25 A lot of you don't feel comfortable getting up

0123

1 and speaking but maybe you feel more comfortable writing
2 it down, even though you didn't want to write it down
3 here.

4 Now that you have heard the opinions of other
5 residents in the area, maybe it has spurred you to think
6 of something that you want to get into the EIR.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. MORIYAMA: Hi. My name is Harvey Moriyama,
9 last name is M-O-R-I-Y-A-M-A. I live on Ameluxen Avenue.
10 It's one of the closest streets that borders the
11 landfill.

12 My question to you is, you spouted of some
13 numbers as far as Puente Hills Landfill charges 18
14 dollars per tonnage, and if we go to a railway system, it
15 will be like 55 dollars per tonnage.

16 What does that really translate into, into the
17 -- the community in terms of how much their trash bill is
18 going to increase? Do you have that number, because I
19 hear some numbers about five, \$10 per month or whatever.
20 That's peanuts. Okay?

21 And we would be willing to go ahead and take
22 that on. But when you throw out numbers like, oh, 18
23 dollars -- it's going to go to 55 -- you know, people
24 start getting concerned about that.

25 I was surprised. I have a neighbor, a friend of

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 mine, who lives in Hacienda Heights. His concern was
2 that the trash bill was going to go up. In fact, he was
3 for this thing.

4 I was just surprised that some of your community
5 members had that kind of an attitude.

6 So, do you know how much we're talking when you
7 are saying 18 versus 55 dollars for a railway system?

8 MS. CHAN: Yeah. Our current estimates are
9 approximately five dollars per month per resident
10 throughout the countywide service area.

11 MR. MORIYAMA: I think that is ridiculous. I
12 think that's really ridiculous that you are worried about
13 that kind of an increase put on the public, and you are
14 willing to make this real high mound.

15 That person who is talking about filling up over
16 capacity, he is right. Why do we have to go up? Okay?

17 If you couldn't fill in the canyon, and now
18 you're resorting to going up, I think you have filled it
19 to capacity.

20 That's all I have to say.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR BLISS: Any more comments? Questions.

23 My time now. I have a couple of announcements I
24 want to make.

25 The Sanitation Districts want to encourage you

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0125

1 to take a tour of the landfill. These tours are ongoing
2 and are available on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10:00 a.m.
3 You can sign up for a tour at the table or by calling
4 area code 562-699-7441, Extension 2301. I'm sure you all
5 got that number written down. If you want it, someone
6 will be able to give you that at the table also.

7 There are two more public hearings scheduled for
8 one on Thursday, September the 20th, at Norwalk City Hall
9 in Norwalk. And one is scheduled back here on September
10 27th at the high school here.

11 Both of these are scheduled from 7:00 to 10:00.
12 I would like to thank you for your attentiveness, your
13 cooperation, and appreciate and express my appreciation
14 that you were a terrific audience and so were those of
15 your peers that sort of left.

16 The League is really very happy to support these
17 kind of activities and participate with you and others in
18 this democratic process.

19 I am personally particularly encouraged that
20 things can change and will change only by participation.
21 And that's my feeling of why I belong and am a member of
22 the League, because I think it encourages participation
23 of the people in the democratic process.

24 So, on the basis of that, we at the League have
25 spent the evening with you to facilitate the hearing, not

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 to participate -- but to facilitate and to help it and
2 move it along, so on that note, I thank you for your
3 cooperation again, and I now wish you good night.

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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I, Janet B. White, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, Certificate No. 1879, do hereby certify that the foregoing public hearing was taken before me at the time herein named; that said hearing was reported by me in machine shorthand and then transcribed through computer-aided transcription, and the foregoing transcript contains a true record of the hearing.

I do further certify that I am a disinterested person and am in no way interested in the outcome of this action or connected with or related to any of the parties in this action or to their respective counsel.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand on this 1st day of October, 2001, at San Diego County, California.

Janet B. White
C.S.R. No. 1879

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0001

1 SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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PUBLIC HEARING RE:)

3

THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE)

4

PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL)

5

September 20, 2001)

6

7:00 O'Clock P.M.)

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City of Norwalk City Hall)

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12700 Norwalk Boulevard)

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Norwalk, California)

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

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Before Janet B. White, Certified Realtime Reporter

19

CSR No. 1879

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Pages 1-24, Inclusive

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0002

1

APPEARANCES

2

MODERATOR: MS. PATRICIA WALLACH

3

PRESENTER ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY SANITATION
DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

4

AJAY MALIK

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0003

1 MODERATOR WALLACH: Good evening, ladies and
2 gentlemen. If we can take our seats, it is a little
3 after 7:00, and we should start our public hearing.

4 Can you all hear me?

5 To take care of a little bit of housekeeping
6 duties, I would like to let you know that the restrooms
7 are straight across the little patio area there to your
8 left, and the water fountains, I believe, are to the back
9 of me.

10 We would like to thank you for coming this
11 evening to the Public Hearing on the Draft Environmental
12 Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente
13 Hills Landfill in Hacienda Heights.

14 Before we get started, I would like to take a
15 moment of silence to honor those of our fellow United
16 States citizens who lost their lives in Washington and in
17 New York, and also to honor the heroes and the families
18 who are supporting the efforts of the cleanup and
19 building the United States back again.

20 So, if you would join me in a moment of silence,
21 please.

22 (Moment of silence respected.)

23 MODERATOR WALLACH: Thank you very much.

24 Before I begin, I would like to introduce some
25 people that are with the League.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0004

1 My name is Pat Wallach, and I'm with the League
2 of Women Voters, San Gabriel Valley, and I'll be the
3 Moderator tonight.

4 And I would like to introduce some of the other
5 League of Women Voters' representatives that are with us
6 tonight.

7 Representing San Gabriel Valley League of Women
8 voters and present is Dorothy Treakle.

9 And from our County League of Women Voters,
10 Margo Reig. We're very happy to have both of them here.

11 The purpose of the League of Women Voters is to
12 ensure that each one of you has an opportunity to comment
13 or ask questions about the Draft Environmental Impact
14 Report -- and we'll kind of refer to it as the EIR during
15 the evening so we don't to have keep repeating that --
16 for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills
17 Landfill.

18 What I would like to do is take all comments
19 first, and then take questions after that, if that's all
20 right with everybody.

21 All your comments made here tonight are being
22 recorded by the county recorder, so we ask that when you
23 come to the podium, you say your name clearly and then
24 spell both your first and your last name for the county
25 recorder.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0005

1 I know that you've written cards, and you are
2 going to speak, but sometimes it's a little hard to read
3 our writing -- especially mine -- signed. I would like
4 to have it printed out or spelled for our county
5 recorder, if you don't mind.

6 And these will all be responded to in our Final
7 Environmental Impact Report.

8 First of all, I would like to also introduce
9 people who will be making presentations from the
10 Sanitation District Waste Management Staff.

11 To my right, Grace Chan, who is the Section Head
12 for Planning and Permitting.

13 Grace, thank you.

14 Ajay Malik, Project Manager. He'll be doing the
15 presentation.

16 And Don Avila, Assistant Information Officer.

17 And all of these people are Registered Civil
18 Engineers.

19 The format for today's evening will be as
20 follows: Ajay Malik will present the overview of the
21 project followed immediately by the presentation of your
22 comments on the Draft EIR.

23 All persons who wish to speak, please fill out a
24 presenter's card, which are numbered in the order of
25 arrival, located at the table directly behind you and as

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0006

1 you came in. And we hope you continue to do so
2 throughout the evening.

3 If you wish to make a comment, the cards will be
4 brought to me by Sanitation District staff, at the table
5 here, and I will call you in the order that I receive
6 your cards.

7 The next paragraph alludes to the allotted
8 time. Since we don't have a great number of speakers, I
9 think you'll be able to have as much time as you wish.
10 If there is only one speaker, we have until 10:00, so
11 you have three hours -- almost three hours to speak, so,
12 if you have more, we'll just divide that time.

13 We have a League Timer, but since we don't have
14 a lot of speakers, we will not be using the Timer, and
15 we'll allow you as much time as necessary.

16 In addition to this meeting, there is one other
17 Public Hearing scheduled for Thursday, September 27th, at
18 Los Altos High School, 152355 East Los Robles, Hacienda
19 Heights, and that also will be from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 --
20 to 10:00 p.m.

21 This is the last public hearing, and all
22 comments must be in by the 27th, so speakers who did not
23 get a chance to speak tonight will be able to speak at
24 that hearing, and so if you get to speak tonight, you can
25 also speak at that hearing.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 If you have written comments, please turn them
2 in to me at the time of your presentation.

3 There are also forms on the table if you wish to
4 submit your comments or questions in writing instead of
5 an oral presentation.

6 Now let me introduce Ajay Malik, and he is going
7 to give a staff presentation on the Puente Hills
8 Landfill. Ajay.

9 MR. MALIK: Good evening, and thank you all for
10 being here tonight.

11 I am going to give a brief presentation on the
12 Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

13 By way of introduction, Los Angeles County
14 Sanitation Districts are a group of 25 independent
15 special districts which provide wastewater collection and
16 treatment as well as solid waste management services for
17 Los Angeles County.

18 The Sanitation Districts represent 78 cities as
19 well as unincorporated areas within each individual
20 district.

21 We are governed by a Board of Directors, which
22 are made up of the mayors from all of our 78 member
23 cities as well as the Chairman of the Board of
24 Supervisors who represents the unincorporated areas of
25 the county.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 Now, our overall goals as an agency are to
2 continue landfill recycling programs to support cities'
3 waste diversion efforts, to utilize local disposal
4 capacity to the extent possible, and, recognizing that
5 local capacity is a finite resource, develop
6 waste-by-rail for long-term future needs.

7 Repermitting Puente Hills Landfill is key to all
8 of these goals, to provide landfill recycling and
9 disposal capacity in the near term, and, in conjunction
10 with the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, to
11 provide a transition to waste-by-rail for the future.

12 Now, this slide shows what we want to accomplish
13 by extending the landfill operations:

14 The first objective here is to utilize the
15 remaining disposal capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill
16 at the current daily rates;

17 Continued recycling programs, such as the green
18 waste program, as well as energy recovery projects, which
19 I will mention later in the presentation;

20 Continued open-space preservation and
21 recreational use once the landfill ultimately closes;

22 And, lastly, a transition to waste-by-rail.

23 I would like to talk about each of these
24 objectives in more detail now beginning with disposal
25 capacity and the landfill operations.

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1 Utilizing the remaining disposal capacity at the
2 Puente Hills Landfill is one of the primary objectives of
3 the project because of the limited capacity available
4 elsewhere.

5 Currently, as shown on this map, there are eight
6 major landfills in Los Angeles County.

7 The Sanitation Districts operate three of these
8 landfills: The Calabasas, Scholl Canyon, and Puente Hills
9 Landfills.

10 There are five other landfills in the county
11 operated by private entities.

12 Each of these landfills operates under different
13 operating restrictions such as capacity restrictions,
14 daily tonnage limits, hours of operation, and in some
15 instances, service area restrictions.

16 Now, the current available capacity of these and
17 other nearby out-of-county sites is limited, however.

18 Now, this graph projects what our disposal needs
19 will be over time.

20 This green area here represents permitted and
21 contracted and existing landfill capacities. The green
22 area steps down as a loss in capacity occurs.

23 For example, as shown on the graph, in 2002 --
24 excuse me -- in 2000, when the Spadra Landfill closed, it
25 stepped down to landfill capacity.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 And this graph, of course, assumes that Puente
2 Hills is fully re-permitted for the full 13 years and
3 closes about the year 2013.

4 Now, this first orange dot here represents the
5 actual disposal quantity in the year 1999.

6 The second orange dot is projected disposal
7 capacity in the year 2000, assuming countywide recycling
8 goal of 50% is actually achieved.

9 Now, the orange lines are projections of
10 disposal need over time using different assumptions about
11 economic conditions and population growth.

12 This range allows one to accommodate
13 uncertainties in the analysis, such as the actual amount
14 of diversion in the year 2000, which we won't actually
15 know until later this year.

16 Now, the point at which the orange line -- which
17 is disposal needs -- goes above the green area -- which
18 is available capacity -- is the point in time at which
19 there is a shortfall in capacity countywide.

20 Now, as shown, this will occur between sometime
21 in 2006 and 2013, according to this analysis.

22 Now, this dotted line here shows the potential
23 significant loss of capacity that would result if Puente
24 Hills were to close in 2003.

25 Now, this is the Puente Hills Landfill. The 60

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 Freeway crosses to the north of the site, and the 605
2 Freeway is in the northwest corner up here. The
3 unincorporated community of Hacienda Heights is on the
4 eastern property boundary, and the Rose Hills Memorial
5 Park is on the western property boundary.

6 Now, the yellow line is the property boundary
7 for the landfill, and that encompasses 1365 acres.

8 The blue line is the currently permitted limit
9 of operations.

10 And the pink line is the proposed limit of
11 operations.

12 Now, just a little bit of history. In 1993, we
13 went to the County seeking a land use permit for a 30-
14 year project, which balanced the need for long-term
15 disposal capacity with economic -- excuse me -- with
16 environmental factors such as preserving valuable native
17 habitat.

18 Now, because of the energy crisis at the time
19 and the anticipated development of multiple
20 refuse-to-energy facilities within the county, the
21 Planning Commission only approved a ten-year permit,
22 which expired in 1993.

23 Now, due to public opposition, refuse-to-energy
24 did not emerge in any significant way, and by 1993 -- by
25 the early 1990's, we were still looking at what was a

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 great need for long-term landfill capacity, and we
2 applied for a permit for the remaining 20 years.

3 In 1993, we received a ten-year permit, but with
4 an important distinction. The County approved an
5 operating area that would actually accommodate a 20-year
6 operating area.

7 That means that now, to utilize the remaining
8 ten years, there would only be vertical extension of
9 operations. We do not need to expand laterally to go
10 into any native undisturbed areas.

11 Now, this is a closer view of the operations
12 area.

13 Again, the blue line is the current limit of
14 operations, and the pink line is the proposed limit of
15 operations.

16 Now, the pink line is a smaller area than what
17 we are operating in right now, and consequently, it is
18 further away from the residential areas, which are mostly
19 located along the eastern property boundary.

20 The only area where we will be operating outside
21 the current limit of operations is this cross-hatched
22 area right here, which is a 12-acre area which needs to
23 be stabilized. And that is in a previously disturbed
24 area.

25 Now, the daily disposal levels, which right now

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 are an average of 12,000 tons per day, and a maximum of
2 13,200 on any one day, would remain the same under the
3 proposed project.

4 The current hours for receipt of clean soil
5 which we use for road construction and landfill cover
6 activities would change from what they are currently,
7 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. -- they would change to match the
8 landfill hours, which are 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

9 In addition, approximately 450 trucks would be
10 needed to supply additional dirt needs on site under the
11 proposed project.

12 Now, this is what a cross-section of the
13 landfill looks like.

14 The first thing we do before placing any trash
15 in the landfill is to install groundwater protection
16 systems, which I will talk much more of in detail
17 later.

18 And, second, to build an earthen berm to shield
19 operations. That is shown here in brown.

20 As you can see in this slide, as the landfill
21 increases in elevation, we actually get farther away from
22 our property boundary, as shown here.

23 The landfill gas collection system in place at
24 the Puente Hills Landfill is a multi-million-dollar
25 sophisticated system to provide odor control -- which

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1 provides comprehensive odor control -- and energy
2 recovery.

3 The system, which includes over 1,000 vertical
4 gas wells, shown here, and over 300,000 feet of
5 horizontal trenches, shown here, is placed under vacuum
6 to draw the gas into the piping and eventually to a gas
7 management facility to produce electricity and clean
8 vehicle fuel.

9 A crew of -- full-time crew of ten engineering
10 technicians continuously monitor the system to ensure its
11 effectiveness.

12 The landfill has a comprehensive groundwater
13 protection system. Before waste is placed in a new area
14 of a landfill, a liner is installed to contain the waste.
15 And that is shown here.

16 The liner system is over seven feet thick and
17 consists of both a compacted clay layer and a plastic
18 liner, both of which must be approved by regulatory
19 agencies to ensure that it meets strict standards.

20 Independent consultants monitor the construction
21 of these systems to ensure its quality.

22 In addition, underground barriers, subsurface
23 barriers, underground subsurface barriers, extraction
24 wells, and monitoring wells are also part of the
25 groundwater protection system, and they provide redundant

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1 protection and prevent the flow of subsurface water to
2 offsite areas.

3 In addition to the engineered environmental
4 protection systems shown earlier, there are a number of
5 operational measures that we employ to mitigate potential
6 impacts, including litter policing, dust control, and as
7 I mentioned earlier, earthen berms.

8 These are only a few of the many measures
9 employed at the landfill to minimize potential impacts
10 from the operation.

11 The second objective for the proposed project is
12 continued recycling and energy recovery.

13 Landfills can recycle substantial quantities of
14 waste materials. For example, the Puente Hills Landfill
15 recycles up to 2,000 tons per day of material each day,
16 such as appliances, tires, and green waste, as shown
17 here.

18 Now, the green waste recycling provides a
19 reliable, cost-effective market to support curbside yard
20 waste for recycling programs for over 60 cities.

21 Other recycling programs at the Sanitation
22 Districts' landfills include recovery of asphalt, treated
23 ash, dirt, and wood wastes from construction and
24 demolition loads.

25 Landfill gas at the Puente Hills Landfill is

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1 used to generate much needed electricity at the Puente
2 Hills Energy Recovery Facility.

3 Now, this facility generates 50 megawatts of
4 electricity, which is enough to power 100,000 Southern
5 California homes.

6 Now, this facility uses the most sophisticated
7 emissions control system in the world and is much much
8 cleaner than conventional power generation facilities.

9 Landfill gas is also treated and used as a
10 clean-burning vehicle fuel at the Puente Hills Landfill.

11 The clean fuel is used in landfill water trucks,
12 Sanitation Districts' carpool vehicles, and transfer
13 trucks.

14 Now, the third objective for the project is
15 continued funding for open-space preservation.

16 Currently, one dollar per ton of the waste
17 disposed at the Puente Hills landfill is set aside to
18 preserve and maintain native habitat in the region near
19 the landfill. Now, this total will amount to over 34
20 million dollars under the current permit.

21 Now, this slide shows the area in which the
22 native habitat is preserved. This is -- we're looking
23 northwest towards the landfill, which is located up
24 here. Right here is a wildlife corridor, and as you can
25 see, is encroached by development on both the south and

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 the north.

2 To date, over 800 acres of open space land have
3 been acquired by the program, and the Authority, in
4 total, manages over 2400 acres.

5 This program would continue under the proposed
6 project.

7 The fourth objective for the project is to
8 prepare for the long-term future disposal needs by
9 funding a transition to waste-by-rail.

10 Now, I would like to briefly discuss cost issues
11 associated with waste-by-rail and how our transition
12 approach will work.

13 Now, the lowest cost disposal option is local
14 landfills, such as the Puente Hills Landfill, which
15 ranges from 18 dollars to 35 dollars per ton. The Puente
16 Hills Landfill is currently \$18.05 per ton of trash.

17 The next highest disposal option is the use of
18 transfer stations to access landfills farther away, and
19 these transfer facilities cost between 30 and 45
20 dollars.

21 Now, in comparison to rail haul and dispose of
22 waste at remote desert landfills, the cost associated
23 with waste-by-rail is estimated to be 55 to 60 dollars
24 per ton, and we need to begin to transition to this
25 higher cost of waste-by-rail right now.

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1 Now, this slide shows how the transition to
2 waste-by-rail will work.

3 Today at the Puente Hills Landfill is \$18.05 a
4 ton. In 2013, the Puente Hills Landfill will close,
5 necessitating utilization of waste-by-rail at 55 to 60
6 dollars per ton.

7 However, we need to implement waste-by-rail
8 sooner than it is absolutely needed on a large scale
9 because the system will be in place to meet our needs as
10 they increase.

11 To make early implementation economically
12 competitive with other local options, we are proposing to
13 blend the cost of waste-by-rail via the Puente Hills
14 Materials Recovery Facility and the Puente Hills
15 Landfill, resulting in a blended fee of around 27 dollars
16 a ton.

17 Now, this graph shows the earliest point at
18 which we think shortfall capacity would occur, the year
19 2006, as I showed you earlier on the disposal capacity
20 graph.

21 Now, clearly, rates could be raised sooner and
22 incrementally as opposed to having sudden, substantial
23 increases.

24 Now, as shown on this dotted line, such an
25 approach could actually delay the point at which the full

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1 cost of waste-by-rail is actually felt.

2 Now, I would like to note that the Sanitation
3 Districts has entered into purchase agreements to
4 purchase two remote desert landfills, the Eagle Mountain
5 Landfill in Riverside County, and the Mesquite Regional
6 Landfill in Imperial County. However, both of these
7 landfills are currently tied up in federal litigation
8 brought by environmental groups, and it is uncertain when
9 and if they will be available.

10 Now, repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill
11 would provide a very significant economic benefit to
12 residents of business throughout Los Angeles County who,
13 without Puente Hills, would be forced to utilize other
14 more costly options.

15 As shown here, repermitting Puente Hills
16 Landfill for its remaining capacity would result in a
17 minimum countywide savings of 1.4 billion dollars.

18 Now I would like to outline for you here the
19 steps we must take to repermit the Puente Hills Landfill
20 for continued operation.

21 Now, the first step in the -- in the process is
22 the preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report
23 for EIR, which is a comprehensive analysis of potential
24 impacts. I'll go into that in a little bit more detail
25 on the next slide.

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1 The EIR was released on June 29, 2001.

2 The Draft EIR is currently undergoing public
3 agency review which will continue until September 27th,
4 2001.

5 Now, the purpose of this hearing and others like
6 it is to provide the public an opportunity to formally
7 respond to the -- to -- excuse me -- formally record oral
8 testimony on this project and the EIR. We must respond
9 to all comments received on the report and incorporate
10 these responses into a Final EIR.

11 The Final EIR is expected to be completed this
12 fall and be considered by the Sanitation Districts' Board
13 of Directors.

14 We would then apply for a land use permit next
15 spring.

16 And finally, we would not -- finally, we would
17 begin technical permitting, then, in the fall of 2002.

18 Now I would like go into a little more detail
19 about the EIR process.

20 As I alluded to earlier, we have prepared a
21 Draft EIR that outlines potential impacts and proposes
22 measures to mitigate or lesson those impacts. We have
23 also evaluated a range of alternatives to repermitting
24 the Puente Hills Landfill.

25 Now, during the preparation of the EIR, we held

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1 a series of special meetings with -- with various groups
2 to solicit information to be presented in the EIR. In
3 particular, we met with a Citizens Advisory Committee,
4 who are composed of residents in the community
5 surrounding the landfill, to give us input on what would
6 be covered in the EIR.

7 We also solicited information from regulatory
8 agencies on what technical information should be included
9 in the EIR.

10 Now, the EIR is a comprehensive report covering
11 a number of resource areas as you see here. Our analysis
12 of potential impacts to these areas includes
13 characterization of the current environment, an
14 estimation of changes to the environment which would
15 occur due to the proposed project, and lastly, a
16 comparison of those changes to regulatory standards of
17 significance.

18 We present a number of mitigations to be
19 incorporated into the project to minimize the estimated
20 impacts.

21 Now, after implementation of all mitigation
22 measures, the report concluded that the only unavoidable
23 significant impact of the project is on aesthetics,
24 mainly due to the increased topography, the increased
25 height of the fill, which will make it more visible to

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1 off-site areas.

2 And with that, I want to conclude my
3 presentation and turn the meeting back over to the League
4 of Women Voters.

5 MODERATOR WALLACH: Thank you, Ajay. I
6 appreciate your presentation.

7 At this time, I would like to begin any comments
8 that any of you would have. I have not been given any
9 cards.

10 And is there anybody in the audience that would
11 like to comment and who has not filled out a card?

12 You guys are easy.

13 Does anybody have a question for the Sanitation
14 District?

15 I think that would conclude our public hearing.

16 Okay. Before we conclude, then, I would like to
17 thank you all for coming. We appreciate your interest in
18 the project and also hope you enjoyed the presentation.

19 There is a 90-day period for public review on
20 the draft EIR, which concludes on September 27th.

21 Once again, I would like to let you know that
22 that's the last public hearing, Thursday, September 27th
23 at Los Altos high school, 15325 East Los Robles in
24 Hacienda Heights. That would be from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00
25 P.M.

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1 And before I conclude, I would also like to make
2 an announcement. The Sanitation District wants to
3 encourage you to take a tour of the landfill. These tours
4 are ongoing and are available on Tuesdays and Thursdays
5 at 10:00 a.m. or Saturdays by special arrangement. You
6 can sign up for a tour at the table in the back or by
7 calling area code 562-699-7411, Extension 2301.

8 So if there are no other comments or questions,
9 I'll conclude this public hearing. Thank you very much
10 for coming.

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0024

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State of California)

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:
County of San Diego)

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4

I, Janet B. White, a Certified Shorthand

5

Reporter, Certificate No. 1879, do hereby certify that

6

the foregoing hearing was taken before me at the time and

7

place herein named; that said hearing was reported by me

8

in machine shorthand and then transcribed through

9

computer-aided transcription, and the foregoing

10

transcript contains a true record of the hearing.

11

I do further certify that I am a

12

disinterested person and am in no way interested in the

13

outcome of this action or connected with or related to

14

any of the parties in this action or to their respective

15

counsel.

16

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my

17

hand on this 2nd day of October, 2001, at San Diego

18

County, California.

19

20

21

22

Janet B. White
C.S.R. No. 1879

24

25

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

2

PUBLIC HEARING RE:)

3

THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE)

4

PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL)

5

September 27, 2001)

6

7:00 O'Clock P.M.)

7

Los Altos High School)

8

15325 East Los Robles)

9

Hacienda Heights, California)

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

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Before Janet B. White, Certified Realtime Reporter

19

CSR No. 1879

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Pages 1-126, Inclusive

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1

APPEARANCES

2

MODERATOR: JUDGE R. BRUCE MINTO

3

PRESENTER ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY SANITATION
DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

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AJAY MALIK

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 MODERATOR MINTO: Ladies and gentlemen, can I
2 have your attention, please. If you would like to take
3 your seats, we're going to start in about 30 seconds.

4 Okay, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Judge Bruce
5 Mento with the Pomona Court, and I've been asked to be
6 the moderator here this evening for the hearings on the
7 operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

8 I'd like to start out the evening with all of us
9 standing and giving a moment of silence to those victims
10 of the World Trade Center disaster.

11 (Moment of silence respected.)

12 MODERATOR MINTO: And I don't know that this is
13 in the script, but if I'll ask Dorothy Treakle to lead us
14 in the pledge to the flag. It's on the wall. The
15 microphone is here.

16 (Pledge of allegiance recited.)

17 MODERATOR MINTO: All right. Thank you,
18 Dorothy.

19 You may be seated everyone.

20 Before we begin, if you need to take a break,
21 the restrooms and drinking fountains are in the alcove on
22 the way in.

23 And let me give you a couple of the ground rules
24 before we begin the initial presentations.

25 We have a maximum time limit. It will not go

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1 past 10:00 P.M. this evening, and may go shorter than
2 that time. The plan would be to take at least a couple
3 breaks at different phases, so that those of you who have
4 had enough information can make decisions and leave.

5 Those of you who want further information or
6 want to speak or want to turn in question cards can do
7 that appropriately at the breaks.

8 There are question cards and speaker request
9 forms at the table in the back. You can hand those in
10 anytime.

11 Basically we'll begin with presentations from
12 the pro and con sides.

13 We'll begin with an initial presentation by the
14 representatives of the landfill, who will have
15 approximately 20 minutes divided in any way that they
16 choose to.

17 And then followed by the same amount of time
18 period dedicated to two gentlemen who are speaking
19 opposed to the proposal.

20 (Unidentified person from the audience speaks
21 not within the hearing of the reporter.)

22 MODERATOR MINTO: Pardon? Well, the initial
23 presentations will be approximately 20 minutes each.
24 Each side will get an initial -- the same amount
25 initially.

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1 (Unidentified person from the audience speaks
2 not within the hearing of the reporter.)

3 MODERATOR MINTO: Hold on just a second, and I
4 may get to that. All right.

5 At that point, we'll then take a break and we
6 will know how many people want to speak. And then based
7 on the numbers of people that want to speak, we will
8 adjust the time periods for each person to speak
9 accordingly.

10 The initial proposal would be that it would be
11 for a period of two to three minutes. It could be longer
12 than that or less depending on the number of people that
13 want to speak.

14 We'll then take another brief break and look at
15 the questions that people may want to ask of either side,
16 and then decide the time periods for those questions.

17 I think one of the ground rules that I believe
18 everybody is willing to follow is -- and this is the type
19 of thing that people have strong feelings about, and it's
20 certainly appropriate to applaud politely with respect to
21 points that you believe are well made or on a particular
22 speaker's presentation. But I think it detracts from the
23 importance of this hearing if we're booing or presenting
24 negative comments.

25 Similarly, you will be accorded the same

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1 politeness with respect to any questions that you're
2 going to ask or presentation that you might make during a
3 time period, and you should be willing to give the same
4 to persons that have a different or opposite point of
5 view of yours.

6 So, in that regard, I'd ask all sides that when
7 one party is making a presentation, that they not
8 interrupt them and let them make their presentation.

9 Similarly, if someone is asking a question, you
10 won't be interrupted during the question.

11 The question, however, should be primarily a
12 question and not an editorial or a statement that may
13 have a question mark in it at some point.

14 And then once that question is asked, I think
15 it's polite to allow the side to whom the question is
16 asked to let them answer it. And they will have a
17 limitation on the time period that they have to answer
18 it, just as you do with respect to your comments, and
19 they should be allowed to answer that, and then we'll go
20 on to the next question.

21 I think the danger if we don't do that is that
22 it disintegrates into an argument between people as
23 opposed to a factual presentation, which is why we're
24 here tonight.

25 So, we will begin the initial comments with

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1 representatives of the landfill. From the Sanitation
2 Districts Waste Management Staff, we have here tonight
3 Grace Chan, the Section Head for Planning and Permitting;
4 Ajay Malik, Project Manager; and Don Avila, Assistant
5 Information Officer.

6 And I believe that Ms. Chan and Ms. Malik will
7 be speaking? Is that correct?

8 So, with that introduction, I'll have, if they
9 want to present any other biographical information, they
10 can do so, and folks, you have the floor for the next 15
11 to 25 minutes.

12 MR. MALIK: Well, good evening, and thank you all
13 for being here tonight.

14 I'm going to give a brief presentation on the
15 proposed project, which is Continued Operation of the
16 Puente Hills Landfill.

17 Now, by way of introduction, the Los Angeles
18 County Sanitation Districts are a group of 25 independent
19 special districts who provide wastewater collection and
20 treatment as well as solid waste management for Los
21 Angeles County.

22 Now, the Sanitation Districts represent 78
23 cities as well as unincorporated areas within each
24 individual district.

25 And we are governed by Boards of Directors who

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0008

1 are made up of the mayors of each of the 78 cities as
2 well as the Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors who
3 represents unincorporated areas within each district.

4 Now, our overall goals as an agency are to
5 continue landfill recycling programs to support cities'
6 waste diversion efforts, to utilize local disposal
7 capacity to the extent possible, and recognizing that
8 local disposal capacity is a finite resource, develop
9 waste-by-rail for our long-term needs.

10 Repermitting Puente Hills Landfill is key to all
11 of these.

12 It provides landfill recycling and disposal
13 capacity in the near term, and in conjunction with the
14 Puente Hills MRF, will provide a transition to the
15 waste-by-rail in the future.

16 Now, this slide shows what we want to accomplish
17 by extending the landfill operations.

18 Now, the first objective shown here is to
19 utilize the remaining disposal capacity at the Puente
20 Hills Landfill continuing at the current daily rates.

21 Second is continue recycling programs such as
22 the green waste program as well as energy recovery
23 projects which I will mention in much more detail later
24 in the presentation.

25 Thirdly, to continue open-space preservation and

0009

1 recreational use once the landfill ultimately closes.

2 And, lastly, fund a transition to waste-by-rail.

3 Now, I'm going to talk in more detail about each
4 of these separate objectives.

5 Utilizing the remaining disposal capacity at the
6 Puente Hills Landfill is one of the primary objectives of
7 this project because of the limited capacity currently
8 available elsewhere.

9 Currently, as shown on this map, there are eight
10 major landfills in Los Angeles County. The Sanitation
11 Districts own and operate three of these landfills. And
12 they are the Puente Hills Landfill, the Scholl Canyon
13 Landfill, and the Calabasas Landfill.

14 Now, the other five landfills are privately
15 owned.

16 Now, each of these landfill operates under
17 different restrictions such as capacity limits, daily
18 tonnage limits, limitations on hours of operation, and
19 service area restrictions.

20 So the current available capacity of these and
21 other nearby out-of-county sites is limited.

22 Now, this graph projects what our disposal needs
23 will be over time in Los Angeles County.

24 Now, this green area is permitted and contracted
25 landfill capacity. Now the green area steps down as each

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1 -- as a loss in capacity occurs.

2 Now, for example, as shown on the graph, in the
3 year 2000, the Spadra Landfill closed resulting in a
4 stepdown in the available capacity.

5 Now, this graph assumes that the Puente Hills
6 Landfill is permitted at its -- is fully repermited at
7 its current rates would remain open until about the year
8 2013.

9 Now, this first orange dot represents the actual
10 disposal quantity in 1999.

11 The second orange dot is projected disposal in
12 the year 2000, assuming a countywide recycling goal of 50
13 percent is achieved.

14 Now, these orange lines are projections of
15 disposal need over time using different assumptions about
16 economic conditions and population growth.

17 This range allows one to accommodate
18 uncertainties in the analysis, such as the actual amount
19 of diversion in the year 2000, which we won't know until
20 later this year.

21 Now, the point at which the orange line, which
22 is disposal need, goes above the green area, which is
23 available capacity, is the point at which a shortfall in
24 capacity would occur, and as shown on this graph, that is
25 sometime between 2006 and 2013.

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1 Also, this dotted line shows the potential
2 significant loss in capacity if the Puente Hills Landfill
3 were to close in the year 2003.

4 Now, here is the Puente Hills Landfill. Now,
5 the 60 Freeway crosses across the top of the slide. The
6 605 freeway is here in the northwest corner.

7 The community of Hacienda Heights borders the
8 landfill on the eastern property boundary, and the Rose
9 Hills Memorial Park is on the western property boundary.

10 The yellow line is the property boundary for the
11 landfill, and it encompasses about 1365 acres,

12 The blue line is the current limit of
13 operations, and the pink line is the proposed limit of
14 operations for the remaining ten years.

15 Now, just a little bit of history about the
16 site. In 1983, we went to the County seeking a land use
17 permit for a 30-year project, which balanced the need for
18 long-term regional disposal capacity with environmental
19 factors such as preserving the most valuable native
20 habitat on site.

21 Now, because of the energy crisis at the time,
22 and the anticipated development of multiple
23 refuse-to-energy facilities within the county, the
24 Planning Commission only approved a ten-year project,
25 which expired in 1993.

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1 Now, due to public opposition, refuse-to-energy
2 did not emerge in any significant way, and by the early
3 1990's, we were looking at what was still a great need
4 for long-term landfill capacity, and we applied for a
5 permit for the remaining 20 years.

6 In 1993, we received a ten-year permit, expiring
7 in 2003, but with an important distinction.

8 The County approved an operating area which
9 would accommodate the 20-year project.

10 That means that now, to utilize the remaining
11 ten years, there would only need to be a vertical
12 extension of the landfill operation, and we would not
13 need to expand laterally into undisturbed native areas.

14 Okay. Now, this is a closer view of the
15 operations area. Now, again, the blue line is the
16 current limit of operations, and the pink line is the
17 proposed limit of operations for the proposed project.

18 And, as you can see, the -- the pink area
19 encompasses a smaller area than what we are operating in
20 currently, and it is further away from residential areas
21 which are located mainly on the east.

22 The only area where we will be operating outside
23 current limits is a 12-acre area against a previously
24 disturbed slope shown here in the cross-hatched area.

25 The daily disposal levels, an average rate of

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1 12,000 tons per day and a maximum daily rate of 13,200
2 ton on any given day, would remain the same.

3 The current hours for receipt of clean soil,
4 which we use in road construction and for daily cover,
5 will change from the current hours, which are 9:00 a.m.
6 to 3:00 p.m., to be the same as landfill operating hours,
7 which are 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

8 And approximately 450 dirt trucks per day would
9 be required to service the needs of the new project.

10 Now, this is what a cross-section of the
11 landfill looks like. The first thing we do before
12 placing any refuse in the landfill is to, one, install
13 groundwater protection systems, which I will detail more
14 later; and second, to build an earthen berm, shown here
15 in brown, to shield the operation from view.

16 Now, you can see as -- in this slide, as a
17 landfill continues higher up, the operation gets further
18 away from adjacent areas.

19 Now, the landfill gas collection system in place
20 at the Puente Hills Landfill is a multi-million-dollar
21 comprehensive and sophisticated system which provides
22 odor control and energy recovery.

23 Now, this system, which includes over a thousand
24 vertical gas wells and approximately 300,000 feet of
25 horizontal trenches, is placed under vacuum, which draws

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1 the gas into the piping and to a gas management facility,
2 which produces electricity and a clean vehicle fuel.

3 A crew of ten engineering technicians are --
4 continuously monitor the system to maintain its
5 effectiveness.

6 Similarly, the landfill also has a comprehensive
7 groundwater protection system. Before waste is placed in
8 any new area of the landfill, a liner is installed to
9 contain the waste.

10 The liner system, which in total is over seven
11 feet thick, consists of both compacted clay and a plastic
12 liner, both of which must be approved by regulatory
13 agencies to ensure that it meets strict standards.

14 Independent consultants monitor the construction
15 for quality control.

16 In addition, underground barriers and extraction
17 wells provide redundant protection and prevent the flow
18 of subsurface water to off-site areas.

19 In addition to the engineered environmental
20 protection systems -- which I showed previously -- there
21 are a number of operational measures that are used to
22 mitigate potential impacts, including litter policing,
23 dust control, and as I had mentioned earlier, as shown in
24 the bottom picture, earthen berms.

25 Now, these are only a few of the many measures

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1 employed at the landfill to minimize potential impacts
2 from the operation.

3 Now, if you can recall, the second objective for
4 the proposed project is continued recycling and energy
5 recovery.

6 Landfills can recycle a substantial amount of
7 waste materials; for example, at the Puente Hills
8 Landfill, about two thousand tons of materials each day,
9 such as appliances, tires, and green waste, as shown
10 here, are recycled.

11 Now, the green waste program in particular
12 provides a reliable, cost-effective market to support
13 curbside green waste recycling for over 60 cities.

14 Now, other recycling programs at the Sanitation
15 Districts' landfill include recovery of asphalt, treated
16 ash, dirt, and wood waste from construction and
17 demolition loads.

18 Now, landfill gas at the Puente Hills Landfill
19 is used to generate much needed electricity at the Puente
20 Hills Energy Recovery Facility.

21 Now, this facility generates 50 megawatts of
22 electricity which is equivalent to the needs of a hundred
23 thousand Southern California homes.

24 Now, this facility uses some of the most
25 sophisticated emissions control systems in the world, and

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1 is much cleaner than conventional power plants.

2 Landfill gases is also recycled into a clean-
3 burning vehicle fuel at the Puente Hills Landfill.

4 Now, this clean fuel is used in landfill water
5 trucks, Sanitation Districts' carpool vans, and transfer
6 trucks and supplants the diesel fuel.

7 Now, the third objective for the project is
8 continued funding for open-space preservation.

9 Now, currently, one dollar per ton of waste
10 disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill is set aside to
11 preserve and maintain native habitat in the region near
12 the landfill, which will amount to about 34 million
13 dollars during the current permit term.

14 Now, this slide shows the area in which the
15 habitat authority purchases property. The landfill is in
16 the northwest corner up here.

17 Now, this is a wildlife corridor, and as you can
18 see, development is encroaching from the south and the
19 north.

20 Now, to date, over 800 acres of open-space land
21 have been acquired by the program. The authority manages
22 a total of 2400 acres of open space. And this program
23 would continue under the proposed project.

24 Now, the fourth objective for the project is to
25 prepare for long-term future disposal needs by funding a

0017

1 transition to waste-by-rail.

2 Now, I want to briefly discuss the cost issues
3 associated with waste-by-rail and how our transition
4 approach will work.

5 The lowest cost disposal option is use of local
6 facilities, ranges from 18 dollars per ton at the Puente
7 Hills Landfill, to 35 dollars per ton at other privately-
8 owned facilities.

9 The next highest disposal option is the use of
10 transfer stations to access landfills farther away.
11 Now, these transfer facilities can cost up to \$45 a ton,
12 in comparison to rail haul and dispose of waste at
13 remote desert landfills is estimated to be around 55 to
14 60 dollars per ton.

15 And to plan for the future, we need to begin to
16 transition to this higher cost option.

17 Now, this slide shows how the transition to
18 waste-by-rail would work.

19 Now, today the tipping fee at the Puente Hills
20 Landfill is about 18 dollars a ton.

21 In about 2013, the Puente Hills Landfill will
22 close, necessitating the utilization of waste-by-rail at
23 55 dollars a ton.

24 However, we need to implement waste-by-rail
25 sooner than it is absolutely needed on a large scale so

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1 that a system will be in place to meet our needs as they
2 increase.

3 Now, to make early implementation economically
4 competitive with other local options, we are proposing to
5 blend the cost of waste-by-rail through the Puente Hills
6 Materials Recovery Facility and the landfill, resulting in
7 a blended fee of around 27 dollars a ton.

8 Now, this photograph shows that occurring at the
9 earliest point, we think a shortfall would occur which is
10 the year 2006, if you can recall from the earlier graph I
11 showed you.

12 Now, clearly, rates could be raised sooner and
13 incrementally as opposed to having sudden, substantial
14 increases.

15 As shown on the dotted line, such an approach
16 could actually delay the point at which the full cost of
17 waste-by-rail would be felt.

18 Now, I would like to note that the Sanitation
19 Districts have entered into purchase agreements for two
20 remote desert landfills, and they are the Eagle Mountain
21 Landfill in Riverside County, and the Mesquite Regional
22 Landfill in Imperial County.

23 However, both of these landfills are currently
24 in federal litigation brought by environmental groups,
25 and it is uncertain when they will be available.

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1 Now, repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill
2 would provide a very significant economic benefit to
3 residents and businesses throughout the county who,
4 without the Puente Hills Landfill, would be forced to
5 utilize other, more costly options.

6 Repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill for its
7 remaining capacity would result in a minimum countywide
8 savings of 1.4 billion dollars.

9 Now, here I'd like to outline for you the steps
10 that we must take to repermit the Puente Hills Landfill
11 for continued operations.

12 The first step is to prepare a Draft
13 Environmental Impact Report, or EIR, which is a
14 comprehensive analysis of potential impacts, which I'll
15 go into more detail in the next slide.

16 Now, this EIR was released on June 29, 2001.

17 The Draft EIR is currently undergoing public and
18 agency review, which will culminate tonight on September
19 27th, 2001.

20 Now, the purpose of this hearing and the others
21 that we held before it is to provide an opportunity to
22 formally record oral testimony on the project and the
23 EIR.

24 We must then respond to all comments received on
25 the report and incorporate these responses in a Final

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1 EIR.

2 The Final EIR is expected to be completed this
3 fall and be considered by the Sanitation Districts Board
4 of Directors then.

5 We would then apply for a land use permit from
6 the County next spring, and finally begin technical
7 permitting next fall.

8 Now, I want to go into a little bit more detail
9 about the EIR process. We have prepared a Draft EIR that
10 outlines potential impacts and proposes measures to
11 mitigate or lesson those impacts.

12 We have also evaluated a range of alternatives
13 to repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill. Now, during
14 the preparation of the EIR, we held a series of special
15 meetings with the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory
16 Committee to solicit input on issues to be addressed in
17 the report.

18 We also met with regulatory agencies who oversee
19 the Puente Hills Landfill to solicit their input on
20 technical information to include in the report.

21 Now, the EIR is a comprehensive report covering
22 a number of resources, as you see here.

23 Our analysis of potential impacts to these areas
24 includes a characterization of the current environment,
25 an estimation of the changes to the environment which

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0021

1 would occur as a result of the proposed project, and a
2 comparison of those changes to regulatory standards of
3 significance.

4 We present a number of mitigation measures to be
5 incorporated into the project to minimize any potential
6 impacts.

7 Now, after implementation of the mitigation
8 measures, the report concluded that the only unavoidable
9 significant impact of the project is on aesthetics,
10 mainly due to the increased in height of the proposed
11 fill.

12 The change in topography will be visible from
13 off-site areas.

14 And with that, I would like to conclude my
15 testimony -- my presentation. I will return the meeting
16 to the Moderator for further presentation and testimony.

17 Thank you.

18 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Malik.

19 Ms. Chan, will you be giving a presentation at
20 this time?

21 MS. CHAN: No.

22 MODERATOR MINTO: Okay. So that completes the
23 representatives of the landfill's presentation.

24 All right, thank you.

25 Ladies and gentlemen, presenting the opposing

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1 sides will be Mr. Jeff Yann and Mr. Michael Williams.
2 They will have the same amount of time divided among
3 themselves.

4 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Moderator.

5 Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. As the
6 moderator said, my name is Michael Williams. I'm a
7 member of the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association.

8 I'd like to thank -- and I'm sure all of you
9 thank -- the League of Women Voters for chairing this
10 second public hearing on the Proposed Expansion of the
11 Puente Hills Landfill.

12 For those of you who weren't here on Wednesday,
13 the 19th of September, I urge you to get a copy of
14 Senator Gloria Romero's remarks. They were excellent.

15 In her remarks, she proposed eight solid
16 recommendations to the County Sanitation District.

17 As a result of the leadership she has provided
18 as Chair of the Select Committee on Urban Landfills, she
19 presented six conclusions about landfills.

20 And finally, she promised to continue monitoring
21 the events and actions surrounding the proposed expansion
22 of the landfill.

23 Please take the time to get a copy of those
24 remarks.

25 I'm going to address two areas.

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1 The first is what has happened to Hacienda
2 Heights in the last eight years.

3 And the second is what the landfill expansion
4 means to Hacienda Heights' residents.

5 In the last eight years, three scenic canyons
6 have been destroyed by approximately 26 million tons of
7 waste.

} 1

8 By 2003, another 8 million tons will probably be
9 added in those landfills because they have got the
10 authorization to do this.

11 Hundreds of odor complaints have been reported,
12 near 400 in number.

13 More recently, in this past August, one notice
14 of violation was officially recorded, and two more would
15 have been, if not for the inspectors arriving six hours
16 after the calls for one instance, and three hours after
17 the other.

} 2

18 In this month, September 2001, there have been
19 three notices of violation for odor by the AQMD.

20 You should know that notices of violation are
21 only issued when at least six residents detect the odor,
22 and it is in the air long enough for the AQMD inspector
23 to verify it.

24 Another thing that has happened in the last
25 eight years, waste dust has spread in our nearby homes.

} 3

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0024

1 Shaken and damaged homes have occurred from an }
2 improperly designed flare station. } 4

3 Two homes have been filled with mud from this }
4 landfill. } 5

5 Contaminants from the landfill have leaked into }
6 the groundwater. } 6

7 The sanitation district has ignored many of }
8 these complaints. } 7

9 These impacts to our community are discussed in
10 the 60 potential significant impacts listed in the Draft
11 EIR.

12 59 of these are dismissed as less than
13 significant impact and mostly are annotated after
14 mitigation.

15 There is one entry, though, which is designated
16 a significant unavoidable impact, and that is the visual
17 quality due to operation.

18 You heard a little bit about this earlier.

19 Translated, that means what the landfill will
20 look like when it is approved and done. And I want to
21 talk a little bit about that in a while.

22 This brings me to the second area I would like
23 to address. What does this ten-year expansion mean to us
24 who live here in Hacienda Heights?

25 If you have difficulty imagining dumping 38

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0025

1 million tons of trash, try it another way.

2 Try 12,000 tons a day, 6 days a week, from 6:00
3 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. (sic) each day.

4 Think about the proposed increase of 450 trucks
5 a day to bring in topsoil, added to the 250 which are
6 already being used, to make a total of 700 trucks a day
7 or a truck every 56 seconds.

8 All this traffic gets to the landfill either on
9 the Crossroads Parkway or the Workman Mill Road.

10 To get to these you almost have to use the 60 or
11 605 freeways.

12 Another figure which is astounding is that when
13 the material recovery facility is in operation, it sums
14 up to about 2900 trucks per day at the material recovery
15 facility.

16 That's going to impact the traffic around our
17 community.

18 All of these trucks bring with them dust,
19 exhaust fumes, and traffic congestion.

20 These all affect our quality of life. The
21 12,000 tons of trash each day will mean more odors and
22 more contaminants on our groundwater.

23 And in turn, this will mean more rodents,
24 varmints, and bird populations.

25 Now I would like to talk briefly about visual

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9
10

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0026

1 significant unavoidable impact.

2 This plan to put 38 million tons of trash is an
3 artificial addition to our hills, and if you look up
4 that way, you see them. This mountain of trash is
5 planned to be one half mile wide, and will extend 300
6 feet above the current main canyon area, or about 1148
7 mean sea level feet -- at 1100 feet, mean sea level.

} 11

8 This is approximately the same elevation as the
9 Nike site. It will take ten years to build this mountain
10 of trash.

11 There are measures that can be taken to mitigate
12 such a dramatic change to our natural beauty of these
13 hills. Jeff Yann, our next speaker, will address these.

14 Finally, as I read the Draft EIR again the last
15 couple of nights, I was really disheartened. The more I
16 read, the sadder I became.

17 It's obvious to me this Draft EIR was prepared
18 with no consideration for the residents of our
19 unincorporated community here in Los Angeles County.

20 Thank you for listening and considering my
21 comments.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. YANN: Good evening. I'm Jeff Yann,
24 Environmental Water Quality Chair for the Hacienda
25 Heights Improvement Association.

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1 This is the third time that I've participated in
2 these proceedings. Sometimes it's hard not to be cynical
3 about it, but I keep being optimistic and hoping that
4 this time maybe we'll get it right.

5 I encourage the Sanitation Districts to work
6 with the community in a positive, constructive way, to
7 develop a landfill expansion alternative that protects
8 our homes.

} 12

9 It's not enough to try to solve the problems
10 after the landfill has already been built. That's what
11 the CEQA process, California Environmental Quality Act --
12 that's what the CEQA process is all about, to anticipate
13 those problems and deal with them before the fact.

14 That cannot be accomplished with an EIR that
15 dismisses odors and dust as less than significant.

} 13

16 They have told you what their alternatives are
17 here basically to expand Puente Hills.

18 We also have alternatives for resolving the
19 solid waste situation. We base those on what we call the
20 five "R's": Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, and remove
21 to a safe location.

22 That means put material recovery facilities in
23 industrial areas to take local trash. These are enclosed
24 buildings. They don't release odors to the atmosphere.

} 14

25 Use remote disposal to move the trash away from

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0028

1 urban areas, or use other technologies in a safe location
2 to deal with the waste.

3 Here are some examples of these steps:

4 Don't generate garbage;

5 Plant native vegetation that minimizes green
6 waste;

7 Incentivize by charging for disposition by the
8 ton;

9 Charge manufacturers a fee based on cost to
10 dispose of their products at the end of their life cycle,
11 and include the cost of recycling their packaging.

12 This will assure that all packaging and product
13 components are recyclable.

14 Charge consumers and businesses for curbside
15 waste by the volume of trash that they dispose.

16 This will encourage reduction and volume going
17 to landfills, and require those who dispose more to
18 shoulder the cost of putting in more expensive
19 alternatives.

20 Promote recycling by using surcharges on
21 wasteful landfilling to subsidize recycling programs.

22 Break the linkage between industries that rely
23 on raw material subsidies provided by the government and
24 put those subsidies on the value of recycled markets, to
25 develop recycle markets.

15

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0029

1 Use Biomass and other energy containing trash
2 components for environmentally benign waste-to-energy
3 technologies.

4 During my Edison career, I had the opportunity
5 to be project engineer on a waste-to-energy gasification
6 technology that had the endorsement for AQMD, for use in
7 the South Coast Air Basin, unlike the proposals that the
8 Sanitation Districts talked about earlier.

9 Deregulation took Edison out of the game. They
10 no longer have the plants to use the gas. But the
11 Sanitation Districts have both the resources to develop
12 the technology and the need to develop that alternative.

13 All they lack is the desire.

14 I might add that that plant, using the same
15 energy or the same volume of trash, that goes into Puente
16 Hills would have generated six times the electricity.

17 The sanitation -- or excuse me -- the in-vessel
18 composting is a safe, reliable way to compost not only
19 green waste but biodegradable components of the waste
20 stream.

21 All trash generated in the county should be
22 processed by a materials recovery facility.

23 We are disappointed with the failed promises of
24 the previous permitting procedures. In 1983, the
25 Sanitation Districts made a strong commitment to the

} 15

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0030

1 county to develop alternatives. They focused on
2 waste-to-energy, basically mass-burn incineration that is
3 not acceptable in this polluted air basin.

17

4 In 1993, they emphasized building a material
5 recovery facility and implementing waste-by-rail.

6 HHIA strongly supported that alternative. Our
7 position is that full expansion of the Puente Hills
8 Landfill would have been a disincentive to developing
9 that proposal.

10 Shortly after the permit was granted, a senior
11 person at the Sanitation Districts -- I happened to
12 attend a meeting over in Baldwin Park -- a business
13 leaders meeting, and at that time, he said the Sanitation
14 Districts had decided the time wasn't right to proceed
15 with waste-by-rail and material recovery facilities, and
16 they were slowing down.

18

17 At that time, three -- there were three out-of-
18 state landfills were -- actually coming into Southern
19 California soliciting trash for their landfills.

20 As you can see today, eight years later, there
21 is no material recovery facility, there is no
22 waste-by-rail, nothing is -- we hear they're working on a
23 design, but there is nothing on the table; there is
24 nothing operating.

25 And guess what? You just heard the

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1 presentation. This time they're going to do it.

2 It is very unfortunate that we did not take
3 advantage of that opportunity eight years ago. We
4 probably wouldn't be sitting here today.

5 Instead of reducing the trash stream, the
6 Sanitation Districts has actually created loopholes in
7 AB 939, the law that requires 50 percent diversion from
8 the landfills.

9 And they're now putting 4,000 tons per day of
10 material in the landfill that they're qualifying for
11 diversion.

12 This includes materials like green waste,
13 incinerator ash.

14 Not only do these items get taken from -- or not
15 counted with the trash stream, they're also frequently
16 cited as the source of the odors that we have here in
17 Hacienda Heights.

18 Instead of empty promises, we need Sanitation
19 Districts to show leadership on solid waste
20 alternatives.

21 The Continued Expansion of the Puente Hills
22 Landfill twice has not solved the trash crisis; it looks
23 exactly the same as it did in 1982.

24 I agree with those who say that the Sanitation
25 Districts have some of the best solid waste engineers in

} 19

} 20

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1 the country. I've worked with them many years, I respect
2 their ability. I don't necessarily agree with them on
3 this project, of course.

4 I would really enjoy the opportunity to work
5 with them on developing a solution that all of us can
6 live with, technologies that we can live with and
7 transition away from this landfill.

8 You're here tonight to make your comments. I
9 encourage you to do that. This is your opportunity, You
10 need to speak up and let them know what you feel about
11 this landfill, and this time, let's try to make the
12 process work.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you very much,
16 presenters.

17 We're going to take at this point eight to ten
18 minutes. If you need to go to the restroom or get a
19 drink, go ahead and do so. And we'll resume -- by my
20 watch, it is approximately 7:50, 7:52. We'll reassume at
21 8:00 o'clock with the comment section. Thank you.

22 (Recess.)

23 MODERATOR MINTO: Okay. Welcome back, ladies and
24 gentlemen.

25 This begins the public comment section of the

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0033

1 hearing. We have at this point 19 people that want to
2 address the audience and the presenters here this
3 evening.

4 Each speaker gets up to five minutes of time.
5 There will be a Timer who will notify the speaker when
6 there are 30 seconds left. And so that everyone who
7 wants to speak gets a chance to speak, we're going to be
8 fairly militant about enforcing that and ask that you not
9 go beyond the five-minute limit.

10 We have a court reporter who will be taking down
11 everything that everybody says. To make her job easier,
12 when you come up here, if you will please state and spell
13 your name, at least the last name.

14 And if you have questions that you want to ask,
15 there are forms in the back to fill out. You don't need
16 to write the question down; you just indicate that you're
17 someone that wants to ask a question.

18 They will be fed to us later, and those people
19 will get a chance after the comment period to ask
20 questions.

21 We'll begin at this point with the first
22 commenter, and it's Mr. John Jolley, resident of Hacienda
23 Heights. Mr. Jolley.

24 And I'm going to ask, in the interest of time,
25 that the on-deck circle, Mr. John Poprac, come up and sit

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1 here next to the podium so we can save time. Thank you.

2 MR. JOLLEY: Thank you Judge Minto and neighbors
3 from Hacienda Heights.

4 I'm a resident here of about 39 years -- is that
5 right, Marguerite?

6 I'm going to read something from the continued
7 operation of Puente Hills Landfill. It's in the original
8 back that they had over here.

9 There are several environmental protection
10 categories: Groundwater protection, landfill gas
11 recovery, covering and compacting refuse, dust and litter
12 control, visual appearance, screening of unacceptable
13 waste, water conservation.

14 What happened to air quality?

15 Aren't we concerned about air quality here?

16 I think I am.

17 I'm going to ask that a representative of the
18 Sanitation District come and look at a '65 light blue
19 Mustang that is on my driveway. I live at 1603 -- 1306
20 -- Amaluxen -- right down Palm. That car has not been
21 out of the driveway for about two or three years. I
22 drive it around the block once in a while to just keep it
23 oiled up.

24 But there is a lot of black marks on it, dots.
25 It's not bird doo-doo. I think it's diesel.

} 21

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0035

1 I would like to know what it is. I'm going to
2 check with the Air Quality District. I'm certainly going
3 to ask a representative of Senator Gloria Romino--

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Romero.

5 MR. JOLLEY: -- Romero -- thank you -- to come
6 and look at it, because I think it's important if I'm
7 breathing all of that stuff like is on the car, I might
8 be sick. Okay?

9 How many of you saw the "Tribune" today?

10 You didn't? Oh, too bad.

11 A big environmental week. I'm going to read a
12 couple of things, then I'll get out of here -- If I can
13 find it.

14 This is from the Sanitation District, and then
15 there is another one I want to mention. Where is this
16 thing?

17 Come on. Must be in the other one.

18 Oh. This is the "San Gabriel Valley Newspaper
19 Group," and this is an advertising supplement.

20 Here we are: "Puente Hills Landfill is
21 essential to the transition to waste-by-rail. The design
22 of a 4,000-foot-ton-per-day materials recovery facility
23 at the landfill is currently under way."

24 The date of this is today. Not ten years ago.

25 I asked last week, when I left -- I left early

0036

1 -- I asked a gentleman who was in a suit, so I assumed he
2 was a landfill person. I think I know his name, but I
3 won't say it. I asked him about that, and he made the
4 comment that since they were not sure about the desert
5 fills, he was not willing to commit 2 million dollars to
6 the MRF.

7 I think that's why we don't have a MRF. It's a
8 matter of money.

9 And you know something? How poetic. There is a
10 material recovery facility, aka MRF, extant very near
11 here. It's the one by Valley Vista. It's not a major
12 one, but it's significant.

13 Get the "Tribune" of today, and read about
14 that. I think that it's sort of a shame that this very
15 rich Sanitation District could not have done something
16 about a MRF during the last ten years, when a local
17 company that didn't have a lot of money has one in
18 operation now.

19 Thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Jolley. Mr.
22 John Poprac will be the next speaker, and I'll ask Mr.
23 Mike Williams to come up to the on-deck circle.

24 MR. POPRAC: My name is John Poprac. I've been a
25 homeowner here in Hacienda Heights for 18 years. I've

} 22

0037

1 been to many meetings on the Puente Hills Landfill, and
2 I've heard a lot of promises and lot of things made by
3 the Sanitation District.

4 I worked for the -- as a contractor for the
5 government, so I do know the kind of maneuver that's
6 shoveled by large companies and officials, and I -- and I
7 listen to it, and I remember ten years ago, we were
8 promised waste-by-rail.

9 We've never seen it.

10 My question is, and I guess my comment is, with
11 all these good things and all this wasted paper that
12 you've wasted for us, and how many trees you killed,
13 well, how are we to believe you now?

} 23

14 I -- I can't. I cannot believe you people now
15 that you're going to actually try this. I mean what
16 you're here to tell us is what we want to hear.

17 But what you actually put to work, I don't think
18 you will. You see, because you guys got people above you
19 that are going to make decisions.

20 You could make -- you could sit here and say
21 "God, you know, I believe these people, and these people
22 really mean something, and they really have something to
23 say, and I really care for them, but you have got
24 officials above you that are -- and I hate to say it --
25 that are being paid off and really don't care.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0038

1 And, as a homeowner, I've raised my kids here,
2 and I've seen my property ruined; I see the prices going
3 down.

} 24

4 And I really don't feel that the Sanitation
5 District really cares.

6 I just wish you people would, for a change, and
7 put yourself into our shoes and into our community,
8 because I'm sure you people are -- live quite a ways away
9 from a landfill. You're not even close.

10 I lived in Montebello. It seems like I moved
11 from Montebello to here, and it seems like the dump
12 follows me. I'm afraid to move because I have no idea
13 where you people are going to be next. Okay? You know?

14 (Applause and laughter.)

15 MR. POPRAC: You ruined Montebello. It stunk so
16 bad, we come over here, and what's bad about the stink
17 that we get, it seems like it happens in the middle of
18 the night. It wakes us up -- not during the day; of
19 course not, because there is too many other officials
20 around.

} 25

21 It happens at night, and I kind of -- nothing is
22 being done. And now you want to put a 70 -- a landfill
23 that's going to be 70 stories high.

24 Don't you people care?

25 Or I mean, you know. I know we do. And we may

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0039

1 not have a lot of money, but we try our hardest here to
2 fight this, and I just wish you people would listen and
3 really step back for a change as we deal with the federal
4 government -- step back and look at something for a
5 change and think of the people and not yourselves,
6 because I really that's what you're doing.

7 You're thinking of yourselves and your money and
8 your job, but think of -- think of other people for a
9 change. Step back and look at the whole picture.

10 Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR MINTO: All right. Thank you, Mr.
13 Poprac.

14 Mr. Mike Williams, and in the on-deck circle
15 will be Jeff Yann, who's already up here.

16 MR. WILLIAMS: I have some personal thoughts
17 which are separate from my comments as a member of the
18 HHIA. This is from my perspective as a member of this
19 community.

20 We need to have more control of our future.

21 We need to be a political entity that has an
22 equal seat in the regional planning done by and for our
23 sister communities in this county.

24 We need to become an incorporated city.

25 Thank you.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0040

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Williams.

3 Mr. Yann.

4 MR. YANN: Jeff Yann, Y-A-N-N.

5 I spoke earlier on some generic comments. Now
6 I'd like to talk about the EIR itself.

7 I spent a good bit of time looking at this EIR
8 over the past three months, and especially over the past
9 weekend, since I am a procrastinator.

10 I'm an engineer whose done a lot of work with
11 projects that require a CEQA analysis. It really
12 surprised me this EIR reads a lot more like a sales
13 brochure than it does a CEQA analysis.

14 I think there are some really serious CEQA
15 deficiencies in this document.

16 First, it begins with an erroneous assumption.
17 They act as if the site capacity has been chiseled in
18 stone and handed down to them at the door of their
19 Workman Mill facility; that they have to put 38 million
20 tons of trash up in this area, because they started with
21 a volume they wanted to implement back in 1970.

22 In fact, they have been pushed back twice from
23 the community in an attempt to lessen the impacts on the
24 community.

25 But they still feel they have to put 38 million

} 26

0041

1 tons. And the whole CEQA analysis is premised on 38
2 million tons.

3 That's not the way to do a CEQA analysis. You
4 look at the available volume; you look at the
5 environmental impacts; and then you determine the volume
6 that's environmentally acceptable in what you have
7 available to protect the environment.

8 This is done all wrong.

9 That same problem is contained in the project
10 objective. Their very first objective is to put 38
11 million tons, 12,000 tons per day, for ten years.

12 What that does is preclude any alternative that
13 doesn't fill this landfill to 38 million tons, 12,000
14 tons per day, for ten years.

15 That is another -- again another illustration of
16 the wrong way to approach a project.

17 They've basically written off very good
18 alternatives that don't meet that objective.

19 Also, when they do their evaluation of
20 alternatives, they look at each one individually.

21 They look at in-county capacity; they look at
22 out-of-county capacity; they look at the remaining
23 capacity at Puente Hills; they look at other
24 technologies.

25 But they only look at each one of those as

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0042

1 solving the project objectives. They never look at the
2 combination of all of the capacity that's available using
3 all of those alternatives to solve the county problem.

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4 That's another glaring deficiency.

5 Cost considerations are immediately thrown out,
6 and you heard the distorted costs that they gave here.
7 Those are thrown out as a means of dismissing
8 alternatives.

9 They're not supposed to -- costs are not
10 supposed to be factored into an environmental analysis.
11 They're not part of the environment.

} 28

12 I mentioned that the costs are badly distorted.
13 They made a comparison: 18 dollars a ton versus 55
14 dollars a ton.

15 The 18 dollars a ton assumes that there is a
16 trash truck sitting on top of the Puente Hills Landfill,
17 and all that it has to do is dump its trash.

18 The 55 dollars a ton starts -- includes a
19 processing and a material recovery facility; it includes
20 transportation; and then it also includes disposal. So
21 it's not apples to apples. It's two totally different
22 -- and one far more environmentally superior than the
23 others. These are not costs that should be compared on a
24 direct basis.

} 29

25 You'll find the cost is far different than 1.4

0043

1 billion dollars of using these two alternatives.

2 The data on the permeability of the formations
3 underlying the unlined landfill, they talked about
4 liners, but about 60 million tons of this trash sit on
5 top of an unlined area.

6 That part of the landfill has always been -- and
7 I'll throw in a little bit of some numbers here --
8 they've always stated the permeability is 10 to the minus
9 7, one ten-millionth of a centimeter per second.

10 In fact, recent evaluations they've done show
11 that those formations are a lot more permeable than they
12 have mentioned.

13 They don't factor that into the analysis at all.
14 They have left out the AQMD odor reports; you can't
15 evaluate all the odor problems with leaving some 400
16 reports out of your analysis.

17 I'm running out of time. I've spoken before.
18 All I will say -- and I've turned these in in written
19 comments already -- these problems need to be fixed
20 before any reviewer can understand this analysis and
21 make a reasonable decision.

22 A correct analysis will lead to an entirely
23 different conclusion. I believe the EIR should be
24 revised and reissued as a draft for our review.

25 Thank you.

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0044

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR MINTO: All right. Thank you, Mr.
3 Yann. The next speaker will be Mr. Robert Kelley, and
4 Chris Sanchez will be on deck.

5 While Mr. Kelley is making his way up here, for
6 those of you who may not want to speak tonight but want
7 to make written comments, there are forms in the back
8 that you can put your comments in writing and turn them
9 in this evening to be incorporated.

10 Mr. Kelley, whenever you're ready.

11 MR. KELLEY: My name is Robert R. Kelley,
12 K-E-L-L-E-Y, and I'm a long time resident of Hacienda
13 Heights. I appreciate this opportunity to express my
14 views against this proposal.

15 I have visions over the long period of the
16 landfill at Montebello, and if any of you have been there
17 for a long time, you have visions and memories of the
18 stink from that.

19 We don't want that to happen in Hacienda
20 Heights. We're an incorporated area, and as such, we're
21 under the victims of the L.A. County and also of the
22 Sanitation District.

23 Therefore, I ask that you give consideration to
24 the traffic. I have visions of the VHK Landfill that was
25 in the city in West Covina, and all of you have been up

} 32

0045

1 Azusa, have memories of all the trucks lined up going
2 continually up Azusa to the landfill.

3 We don't want that to happen in Hacienda
4 Heights. Therefore, I ask you to -- against this
5 proposal.

6 Another thing is the failure of the recycle
7 program. We put things out, and many of the things that
8 are supposed to be recycled end up in trash and add to
9 the landfill. We should have a better system and better
10 control by the county.

11 Environmentally, we are suffering because of the
12 water -- water containment, the water quality, and like
13 in the "L.A. Times," just recently published, the water
14 at the L.A. County Library was the highest arsenic in the
15 area, so we need to do something.

16 And the -- the Sanitation Board comes out with
17 glowing reports, but they have failed so many times in
18 the past, and the reports must be substantiated, and we
19 have visions of a government bureaucracy that has to come
20 through and has not done it.

21 So I ask you to -- to fight this proposal.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Kelley.

25 Chris Sanchez will be the next speaker followed

32

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0046

1 by Kevin Smead.

2 MS. SANCHEZ: Good evening. I've a resident of
3 Hacienda Heights for over 30 years.

4 I think you are going to have to bring this down
5 a bit.

6 And I wanted to get some clarifications from
7 last week's meeting.

8 First of all, before we do that, I would like
9 you to look at this painting up here on the wall.
10 That's supposed to be a replication of what our hills
11 look like. They're going to have to redo it because we
12 won't be able to see the sun, and we'll have an extra
13 mountain on the side. So, you know, we'll have to fund
14 this some way.

} 33

15 Another thing I think we need to do is -- oh, we
16 owe such a great debt of gratitude to the Board members
17 of the HHIA. They get very little appreciation.

18 (Applause.)

19 They have been committed to this project and to
20 many others, they have dedicated so many hours, and
21 they're not getting paid for this, yet they read through
22 these huge notebooks, every night, when they could be
23 spending the time with their families. And they're
24 watching out for our families. And I think they deserve
25 more applause than just that.

0047

1 Now I would like to get into some of the
2 comments that were made last week. Last week, Mr. Malik
3 gave his presentation, and he mentioned that 450 more
4 trucks would be added to the load that goes up there now
5 to deliver clean dirt.

6 And they were going to be allowed to come into
7 the landfill between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.
8 the operating hours.

9 Mr. Williams over here stated that plus the 250
10 trucks that are already coming in and out of the dump,
11 that it would be a truck almost every minute of the day.

12 Last week, Ms. Chan mentioned that these trucks
13 would not be going into the dump during commuter hours.

14 Well, I don't know when her commuter hours are,
15 but my commuter hours would be between 6:00 and 9:00 a.m.
16 in the morning, and 2:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon.
17 And if we take away those hours, that only leaves us
18 between 10:00 and maybe 2:00 o'clock.

19 That's four hours -- five hours -- that we're
20 going to have 700 trucks running in and out of there.
21 That's unacceptable. That's in addition to the trucks we
22 already have on the freeway.

23 And what about the trucks that are going into
24 the dump? Are they going to dump in a minute and come
25 out in a minute?

34

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0048

1 No. The traffic situation up there is
2 incredible. And I had it from a reliable source that
3 they are having problems up there with the traffic right
4 now. So you add 450 more trucks to that.

} 34

5 Mr. Malik mentioned also that the trucks on
6 property use clean fuel. What about the additional
7 trucks that will be coming in?

8 Are they required to use clean fuel?

9 What about the trucks that are already on
10 property? Well, that was in addition to the 700 trucks
11 that will be going in and out of the dump.

} 35

12 How many more trucks are there on property,
13 land-movers and other things that are up there?

14 Anyway, coming back to this one question, are
15 other trucks being required to use clean fuel?

16 That's a question.

17 MODERATOR MINTO: This is just a comment period
18 at this time, Ma'am.

19 MS. SANCHEZ: Well, unfortunately I have to leave
20 after I do my comment, I hope to see it somewhere.

21 Mr. Malik also stated in his presentation that
22 his projections were to 2013. L.A. County is one of the
23 fastest growing counties in the country.

24 Does this mean that we no longer accept new
25 communities? And if we do accept new communities in L.A.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0049

1 County, where are they taking their trash?

2 You guessed it. They're coming to us, because
3 they don't want it near their new communities.

4 Why are they not finding alternatives when they
5 build a community to find other landfill alternatives?

} 36

6 At this time, since our last meeting, anyway,
7 I've already logged two odors coming at 5:00 o'clock in
8 the morning on last Friday, the 21st, and it lasted two
9 hours.

} 37

10 The second one was garbage on Monday. It lasted
11 from about 3:00 until 5:00, and we called the dump on
12 that.

13 In high school, in our auditorium, we had a logo
14 or a model at the front of the auditorium, and it said,
15 "Vigilance is the price of freedom."

16 Well, sadly we found out this last month what
17 happens when we are not vigilant. If we are not vigilant
18 with this landfill, we're going to be in very, very big
19 trouble.

20 Thank you.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Ms. Sanchez.

23 Mr. Smead. And the on-deck speaker will be Emma
24 Cappuccio.

25 MR. SMEAD: My name is Kevin Smead, S-M-E-A-D.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0050

1 I work for Stetson Engineers, and we're the consulting
2 engineering firm for the upper San Gabriel Valley
3 Municipal Water District.

4 The upper district Board of Directors requested
5 Stetson Engineers to review the Draft EIR and provide the
6 Board of Directors with written comments.

7 Earlier this evening, Stetson Engineers provided
8 two copies of those written comments to the County
9 Sanitation Districts' staff.

10 A summary of our conclusions are that County
11 Sanitation Districts should include a increased
12 discussion of the increasing water quality
13 concentrations, particularly those concerning TDS sulfate
14 and address those in the vicinity of down-gradient
15 barriers around -- down-gradient wells in the vicinity of
16 Barriers 1, 3, 4, and 5.

} 38

17 Request Sanitation Districts revise their
18 discussion of mitigation measures to include appropriate
19 new facilities to further mitigate off-site migration of
20 landfill waters, and to request County Sanitation
21 Districts to consider tracer studies on a regular
22 possibly quarterly or semiannual basis, to identify the
23 long-term integrity of the barriers.

} 39

24 On September 25th of this month, a couple days
25 ago, the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water

0051

1 District board of Directors acted to approve
2 Stetson Engineers memorandum and review and submit it to
3 the San Districts.

4 I was asked to indicate that the Upper District
5 appreciated the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIR.

6 Thank you.

7 (Applause.)

8 MEDIATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Smead.

9 Ms. Cappuccio, and the next speaker will be
10 Ralph Isozaki.

11 MS. CAPPUCCHIO: My name is Emma Cappuccio, and
12 unfortunately, I live in the cul-de-sac right off Autumn
13 Moon Drive where I can see the mountain. I have felt the
14 dust; I have felt the smell, and also the movement
15 because most of my pictures are always off-side. They
16 are never straight. No matter how many times I do it.

} 40

17 I went this morning to get a better picture in
18 my mind, and I wish to thank Mr. Malik and Ms. Chan for
19 giving me the tour.

20 I understand the humungus project this is and
21 has been planned not for 10 and not for 20, not even for
22 30; it has been planned for 40 years because this is a
23 very large project.

24 It is so gigantic, and it has no many if's and
25 but's, and it's so overwhelming, that it made me very sad

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0052

1 to imagine that a small parcel of land is being so
2 abused, because once we lose it, we will never have it
3 again. Our children will never enjoy it.

4 I had hoped to retire here in Hacienda Heights.
5 I am a new resident of four years. My husband fixed the
6 home, and it is a very comfortable home.

7 But after I see what is happening, and amazingly
8 enough, it is really not some people that are guilty of
9 this. It is the people that don't think about us. They
10 don't think of the 53,000 people, and I am one of those
11 53,000.

12 Like for instance, flowers and plants cannot
13 grow in concrete; the air in the oxygen cannot compete
14 with granite and stone. So the beauty that we have now is
15 going to be gone forever for all our children. They will
16 not see it because they have not worked as much as you
17 people have for 30 years.

18 But we cannot allow another 10. It must be shut
19 down.

20 The pipes are so obvious, that that's really
21 intimidating. Like one of the speakers just said, it is
22 opened for whatever can happen.

23 We are fighting to get some air, some oxygen
24 that we can enjoy, some beauty in the world. And
25 unfortunately what is happening is they are destroying

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0053

1 it.

2 If we find another way, because that we have
3 engineers, we have scientists -- if we can send a man to
4 the moon, why can't we find something to take care of our
5 disposal? To send it somewhere? So that we can actually
6 not be in such a situation; that we will not be in
7 danger.

} 43

8 And I understand that there are tremendous
9 amount of projection, and they talk about all kinds of
10 things, but the element remains: This is dangerous.
11 Anything can happen.

} 44

12 Can they sell insurance for our health?

13 Can they protect us if something should
14 happen?

15 As I say, I wanted to retire here. But under
16 the circumstances, I don't believe I will. Here would
17 have been a wonderful way to feel the breeze in the air,
18 in the morning, to hear the birds, which they come often
19 to feed from my birdhouses.

20 But unfortunately, if this continues, I cannot
21 stay. And that is very unfortunate, because I love my
22 home, and I love the town of Hacienda Heights, and I had
23 wished, as I say, to remain here for the rest of my
24 life.

25 Thank you.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0054

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you Mrs. Cappuccio.

3 Ralph Isozaki will speak next followed by Aaron
4 Norris.

5 MR. ISOZAKI: First of all, I too live in a
6 neighborhood for approximately 15 years.

7 And I would like to thank the HHIA for doing all
8 their hard work and volunteer work. It means a lot to me
9 and my family.

10 Like I said, I lived here for 15 years. I have
11 two boys, 7, and 8 years old, and a wife.

12 When I first moved to this neighborhood, I did
13 not see the dump at all. But as you can see, from this
14 area, you can see the dump.

15 And it's like the gentleman that was showing the
16 slide show said, that's the only thing that he noticed in
17 the evaluation, resource evaluation, that was of
18 concern.

19 Other things on the list he said it wasn't a
20 concern, but it's a concern to me. That's my kids'
21 health.

22 Curtis is 8 years old. Like I said, and he has
23 eczema. The doctor can't say where he gets it or how he
24 has it, but it could be the dust in the air.

25 People say it's dust. I don't think it's dust.

} 45

0055

1 I think it's dump.

2 My wife has allergies, and I have allergies.

3 Maybe it's not from the dump, but I think it probably can
4 be.

5 On the other hand, my -- I had a dog named
6 Sammy, and he was seven years old -- he would have been
7 eight years old, in around June. He died because he had
8 a tumor in his throat. I'm wondering if there is any
9 research in the neighborhood about cancer, allergy, or
10 what's in the dust.

11 That's one question.

12 Next. I drive to work. I take the Pomona
13 Freeway and I go east, or I go west, like most people
14 do. I don't have the traffic like most people because I
15 leave early, but I still see the dump trucks get there
16 before 6:00.

17 And if you go out to my car, I have two chips in
18 my glass by rocks caused by the dump trucks.

19 Who's responsible? Am I responsible for someone
20 else's rock that hits my windshield? Is the dump
21 landfill responsible? If I get in an accident by a dump
22 truck that they have excess amount of dump trucks in the
23 area?

24 Another thing. I talked to a neighbor after the
25 meeting -- I believe it was Thursday. She mentioned the

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0056

1 workers at the Sanitation Department was peeing on her
2 wall. She said she could have got the video of it, but,
3 right away, their management shushed them away.

4 Nothing has been said or apologized to her in
5 regards to that situation.

6 You guys may not even know, but talk to the
7 supervisors that are supposed to supervise the workers.
8 I think that's uncalled for.

9 Next thing is railway. You mentioned about the
10 railway ten years ago. Last week I talked about -- I
11 asked a question what has been done.

12 You mentioned a few things.

13 I believe if we have private industry involved
14 in this, and said, "Get it done in ten years, we'll pay
15 you X amount of dollars, they would get it done."

16 For example, when we had an earthquake on the
17 Santa Monica Freeway, there was a bridge that was down.
18 The state or city contracted out to a private industry.
19 They got it done in a lot less time and a lot less money
20 than the county or the city would have done it.

21 Maybe we should pursue a private industry.
22 Hopefully it is not like the water and power, but or
23 Edison.

24 Next, I going to bring up terrorism because it
25 kind of reminds me of what our situation is.

} 48

} 49

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0057

1 Back ten years ago, roughly, everyone knows that
2 the World Trade center was bombed. Then the naval ship
3 was bombed.

4 Does it take the World Trade Center for us to
5 realize and wake up and unite to fight something like
6 this?

7 Should we have to wait until all our kids get
8 cancer, until all of us get some kind of disease before
9 we right?

10 We need to fight now because if we let them go
11 on, we won't have no future for our kids.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR MINTO: All right. Thank you, Mr.
15 Isozaki.

16 Mr. Aaron Norris. The next speaker will be Helen
17 Carlisle after Mr. Norris.

18 MR. NORRIS: Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Stahl. My
19 name is Aaron Norris. I am a 7th grader at Orange Grove
20 Middle School.

21 The dump is a serious concern for us.
22 At our school, because of it, we are -- the dump is a
23 serious concern for us.

24 The seagulls that land at our school because of
25 it are foul and disruptive. The smell of the dump is

} 50

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0058

1 offensive. And the mess they leave behind is unhealthy
2 and dangerous.

} 50

3 I urge you to do everything you can to stop the
4 expansion and operation of the dump.

5 Thank you for your attention.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Norris. Mrs.
8 Helen Carlisle will speak next followed by Mike Hughes.

9 MS. CARLISLE: Hello. My name is Helen
10 Carlisle. I am representing the 700 members of the
11 Whittier Audubon Society. Our President couldn't be here
12 tonight because she is ill, so I'm taking her place.

13 I'm not going to talk a lot about all the
14 different variety of birds because there is many other
15 issues right now as well that are important.

16 I've been here a long time. I'm 75. I'm a
17 third-generation people here and I have three generations
18 behind me: My daughter, grandsons and great grandson
19 here, so I'm very concerned.

20 I think the dump is a real threat that a lot us
21 aren't thinking about for many, many reasons. And I've
22 learned, after every year, that this has come up, coming
23 in protesting, that the agencies' promises don't mean a
24 damn.

25 They have broken so many promises. They promise

} 51

0059

1 to extend their operation; they promise that they would
2 have the coal trucks -- the coal cars that come down here
3 and -- and put the coal down, at the harbor, and the
4 foreign ships take it off -- which is a huge thing --
5 that we would put our things in the empty cars.

} 51

6 The empty cars still go back. Nobody has done
7 anything about that. That was one of the plans.

8 They promised to not use all of our dirt now.
9 It was supposed to have been one half of our dirt and one
10 half of other dirt that came in. Because of cost
11 effective, they didn't do that; they used our dirt, so
12 that's why we're in the situation we are now.

} 52

13 This all started really back in the '70s, and I
14 have a lot of guilt feelings because I taught at Rio
15 Hondo College for 20 years, and I was part of some
16 original people that were in counting the flora, fauna,
17 the birds, you know -- and being assured that this dump
18 was not going to do -- was not going to continue. It was
19 only going to be like a few years, just for a few things
20 that were coming in.

21 Now, our extensive counts of birds, small birds,
22 they're almost extinct. What we have, you know, are
23 ravens and seagulls, which are -- you know, prey on the
24 filth and so on, and dump and build their nests and dump
25 on our schools and so on.

} 53

0060

1 As I say, the last extension, we were assured
2 that one half of the dirt needed would be used from our
3 hills.

4 Now we're talking about that 450 trucks, and
5 those are 450 double trucks of dirt. Where are they
6 going to get that?

7 Has anyone thought about that? I mean, is it
8 going to come from some things that Rose Hills is going
9 to be selling them? Some of our other hills? I mean,
10 what kind of damage is that going to be doing to all of
11 the San Gabriel canyons, the whole thing, that are
12 completely irreplaceable.

13 That's something else that they aren't really
14 addressing.

15 They talk about -- I don't know if any of you
16 tried to read their things. I have spent hours at the
17 library going over these things. And I find a lot of
18 things that are hidden in there to me that are just
19 protecting them legally.

20 Anyhow, these 450 -- I mean 900 passes -- I
21 can't see how, you know, what they are intending to
22 enlarge that entrance will take care of that.

23 Don't be surprised if, after a little bit, they
24 will say, we really need to use 7th Avenue and Los Robles
25 to get up that way.

} 54

} 55

0061

1 I'm afraid the closest area to get that dirt is
2 right here, and it is going to impact things that we
3 think we are preserving as the wildlife corridor and so
4 on.

} 56

5 In their document they promise Rose Hills, a
6 road to the east side, to alleviate the traffic on
7 Workman Mill Road, which is very much needed.

8 But where is that east road going to come from?

9 Is it going -- it has to be coming from Hacienda
10 Heights and up the hills for the funeral processions.

} 57

11 They also promised Rose Hills a ten-foot-high
12 wall to be built along the north-south ridge line.

13 And that will completely obliterate the Skyline
14 Trail, as far as any views or anything, things that
15 people prize.

16 In our 78 agreement to minimize alterations,
17 nothing has been done about that.

} 58

18 There were many good people and good intentions
19 that are using the one-dollar-a-load thing -- and I
20 belong to the conservancy. I believe in those things
21 too.

22 I guess I've got to stop.

23 I'm sorry. There is more important things that
24 I urge you to read your 4 and 5 and some of the
25 mitigations -- excuse me -- that they -- that they are

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0062

1 saying that covers their ass legally, but will not do us
2 any good, like the 480 deaths per million, cancer deaths,
3 that they anticipate and so on.

} 59

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you. Mrs. Carlisle.

6 Next speaker will be Mike Hughes, followed by Philippe
7 Giraud.

8 My name is Michael Hughes. I'm a 20-year
9 resident of Hacienda Heights.

10 After listening to the some of the comments last
11 week and some of the comments this week, I've got two
12 issues that I've become concerned with.

13 The first of these is traffic. There is a
14 concern about these 450 trucks per day bringing in fill
15 dirt, but what the EIR doesn't address is the fact that
16 the Alameda corridor east will be bringing thousands of
17 additional trucks down the Pomona Freeway, as suggested
18 by this scag, as it has been designated -- as it has
19 designated 60 freeway a primary truck transportation
20 route.

} 60

21 Second part of traffic: The MRF facility as
22 proposed in the draft EIR is a very labor-intensive
23 facility, and will generate a great deal of additional
24 traffic at the landfill.

25 According to the 1992 EIR, the MRF facility will

0063

1 bring an additional 1,190 employee vehicles, 1,050 refuse
2 trucks, an additional 370 out-load trucks, an additional
3 290 recovery trucks. That's a total of 3,350 additional
4 vehicles every day.

5 I was worried about the 450 trucks, but I think
6 the landfill has got much bigger problems than 450 trucks
7 when it starts talking about traffic.

8 Now, you can add to this mix one other thing.
9 Frye's Electronics is opening a retail store at the
10 Crossroads Parkway, using the same off-ramp that the
11 Sanitation District trucks will be using.

12 According to the "San Gabriel Valley Tribune,"
13 this is going to be the largest single big-box-type
14 retail store in San Gabriel Valley. This is going to
15 bring thousands more cars onto that same off-ramp.

16 This has not been addressed by the EIR. I think
17 we have a traffic disaster in the making and the
18 Sanitation District hasn't addressed it at all.

19 My second concern is with the landfill
20 appearance. As one gentleman said last week, "God isn't
21 making any more pretty places."

22 The landfill has already taken away three of Los
23 Angeles County's beautiful places, three canyons that
24 existed there.

25 They're now proposing to put in its place 60

61

62

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0064

1 stories of ugly.

2 The EIR has not given any alternatives to the
3 wall as they proposed. There has been no concept of the
4 landfill moving away from Hacienda Heights, to sweep
5 away, to make it at least appear as if somehow God's hand
6 was involved in its design.

} 62

7 The Sanitation District has to live with this
8 dump for another decade. The residents of Hacienda
9 Heights are going to live with the results of this
10 landfill forever.

} 63

11 And I think that the Sanitation Districts should
12 think very hard about what they're leaving us.

13 Thank you very much.

14 (Applause..)

15 MODERATOR MINTO: All right. Thank you, Mr.
16 Hughes.

17 Mr. Giraud withdrew his request to comment, so
18 the next speaker will be Jacqueline Ridgeway followed by
19 James Byers.

20 Is James Byers here? That's all right. That
21 was a surprise, and in the event Mr. Byers is not here,
22 the next speaker after that will be Louis Cappuccio.

23 MS. RIDGEWAY: My remarks are going to be short
24 too.

25 I don't have a lot to say because so much has

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0065

1 been said. But I have a couple of points to make.

2 As a 40-year resident of Hacienda Heights -- and
3 I taught here in Los Altos for eight of those years -- I
4 am very much affected by the decision to close or to
5 expand the Puente Hills Landfill.

6 In addition to sharing this serious health and
7 quality of life concerns, which were raised in the
8 meetings in El Monte, in the City Hall and Los Altos high
9 School on September 19th, I have concern that expanding
10 the dump would be a temporary fix but a permanent
11 destruction of our community.

12 The consequence lowering of property values
13 would decrease county tax revenues permanently, as well.

14 They were talking about the difference in prices
15 and how much more expensive it would be to move the
16 garbage out and so forth.

17 Nobody talked about all the lost tax revenue
18 there is going to be when our properties are all
19 devalued, as well as business devalued.

20 The disposal problem would still have to be
21 faced, and the new technology that is not destructive to
22 communities and the environment paid for with decreased
23 revenue.

24 I would also like to know why property owners
25 were not individually notified of this intent nor of the

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} 65

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0066

1 public meetings by the County Sanitation Districts.

2 Why are there so many people in our community
3 who never had a glimmer of all of this? Why is that?

4 The landfill should be closed now.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mrs. Ridgeway. If
7 James Byers is not here, the next speaker will be Louis
8 Cappuccio followed by Cornelius Jenkins.

9 MR. CAPPUCCHIO: Hello. I'm a resident of
10 Hacienda Heights, as well. And I had a tour, a wonderful
11 tour today, of the facility by Ajay and Grace Chan.

12 They were very hospitable and very caring when
13 they explained the procedures of the plant and what its
14 use was.

15 But this plant in its conception was made for a
16 long-term process. And that's an obvious situation.
17 These ten-year periods where we're having these
18 extensions are no more than a plea, but the voices aren't
19 being heard of Hacienda Heights.

20 So, it would seem to me that it's time for the
21 landfill to make concessions, and the real bureaucrats
22 that are using the political abuse of passing this
23 through, or maybe using some leverage to get it through,
24 because of the earnings and the revenue-generating part
25 of the plant, it's time to let the facility go at 2003

} 65

0067

1 and maybe just use the Recycling Division Center, if it's
2 possible to lower its density to an acceptable ratio, so
3 that it still can be producing income and find another
4 facility somewhere outside of the communities that are
5 adjacent and that are injured by this plant.

} 66

6 Thank you.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Cappuccio.

9 Cornelius Jenkins, followed by Mick Payan.

10 MS. JENKINS: Okay. My name is Cornelius
11 Jenkins, and I've been a resident of Hacienda Heights
12 since 1976. And as a matter of fact, I spent quite a bit
13 of time last Tuesday before the Planning Board, the
14 Regional Planning Board of L.A. County. I took about 25
15 minutes. I won't do that to you tonight. I'm going to
16 keep my comments fairly brief.

17 I'm concerned. I'm a very basic person, and
18 you know, you've heard from three members of the Hacienda
19 Heights Improvement Association, including our President.

20 I am on the Board, and you've heard from them.
21 I cannot add anything to what they have told you except
22 one basic thing: My question -- my question is, why in
23 my neighborhood?

} 67

24 That was not answered by the very nice
25 presentation that was made. It didn't answer the

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0068

1 question, "Why in my neighborhood?"

2 I shouldn't have to deal with this.

3 Most of us bought up here because we liked the
4 area. It's quiet. I mean, it's really quiet. It's
5 nice. Why would we want to increase the traffic count,
6 you know, with dump trucks and trash trucks and things
7 like that?

8 That's what I'm opposed to.

9 I'm opposed to the expansion of -- you know of
10 the landfill because it just detracts from the area. It
11 also detracts from the property values that we all have.

12 I mean, the dump is there now. Why expand it?
13 Why expand it? Who wants to buy a house that is near,
14 you know -- the dump is there, but who wants to buy a
15 house that is near an expanded landfill?

16 I don't think anybody would.

17 Not really. Not really.

18 Anyway, I cannot add to what my coworkers, my
19 President, and my other two coworkers on the board have
20 said. And I'm not even going to try. That would just,
21 you know, extend this meeting, but I just wanted to lend
22 my voice in support of the opposition to this expansion.
23 And that's it.

24 (Applause.)

25 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Jenkins.

0069

1 Mr. Nick Payan followed by Richard Lacy, and if
2 I can hold you up for a second, Mr. Payan, if there are
3 questions or additional speakers that want to speak, get
4 the forms in, if you will, right away because I think our
5 plan is to just plow on through and go right into the
6 questions if there are no further speakers after Mr. Lacy
7 speaks.

8 MR. PAYAN: Thank you. My name is Nick Payan.
9 I'm a resident of Hacienda Heights for 25 years, and I
10 had the pleasure of growing up as a child in this
11 neighborhood and running around the hills. And as an
12 adult, I now live in Hacienda Heights, and I've always
13 intended to live in Hacienda Heights without the
14 intention of moving.

15 I love Hacienda Heights. It is a beautiful
16 community, and my neighbors are fantastic. I would just
17 like to make a couple comments, as I know we all wonder
18 why a landfill; why we can't close it.

19 So I took the liberty today of going on the
20 Sanitation Districts' web site and looking at your
21 numbers here.

22 You propose a rate of 12,000 tons per day. As
23 of today at 3:00, they took in 13,181 tons.

24 If you take an average rate per ton of \$22.50
25 and project that out, it is 297,000 dollars today. At

} 68

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0070

1 272 operating days for the year, that's 80 million
2 dollars for, you know, you're -- or the 2000 year with
3 13,181. IF you project that over ten -- excuse me --
4 project it over ten years, it would be 80 million -- 808
5 million dollars -- excuse me -- over a ten-year program.

6 If you double that tonnage to 44 dollars, you
7 probably will have approximately 160 million dollars of
8 gross revenue for a year, at 1.6 billion dollars over a
9 ten-year period.

10 I notice that you will be saving us 1.4 billion
11 dollars compared in higher costs, and I implore you,
12 please don't. Don't save us 1.4 billion dollars over ten
13 years at the cost of our health.

} 69

14 It saddens me to say in today's society, most
15 people do not respond to things unless you actually hit
16 their pocket book.

17 So, you know, propose, please, the rates, the
18 fees, on us. Raise the fees on my neighbors; raise the
19 fees on the surrounding communities. Let us show you
20 that we're not doing a good job in recycling our material
21 by hitting our pocket books directly.

} 70

22 But don't save us 1.4 billion dollars over ten
23 years at the cost of our health.

24 As a tax consultant for one of the large
25 accounting firms here in Los Angeles, one of the largest

0071

1 costs for companies today is the liability in litigation,
2 and that if they proceed in this year and in the future
3 years, I don't know if you guys have addressed in your
4 numbers whether or not what the cost of litigation and
5 your liability will be. But unfortunately, it is a cost
6 that will be passed on to the residents of Hacienda
7 Heights and the residents of the surrounding communities,
8 and so it would be taking money from ourselves again.

} 71

9 So I implore you, please, it's not a popular
10 decision for you to raise the rates and to have us, as
11 residents, address our recycling needs. But raise the
12 rate. Bring it to our attention, and let the people
13 respond to it.

14 Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Payan.

17 The next speaker is Richard Lacy, and we had two
18 further requests to speak. The speaker after Mr. Lacy
19 will be Barbara Fish.

20 MR. LACY: I would concede my time to Barbara,
21 but I'll move quickly here.

22 I'm Richard Lacy. I've been in the area for
23 about 20 years now, lived in Hacienda Heights for about
24 four years, and the hills around here, I hike them all
25 the time.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0072

1 About ten years ago, I saw a mountain lion down
2 there near the Nike base, or what used to be the Nike
3 base, right where it was bulldozed out, and I found deer
4 down there all the time, but now mostly I find seagulls
5 and rodents.

} 72

6 I'm here basically to say I'm opposed to this
7 extension this -- whatever extension is provided should
8 be as short as possible.

9 I -- I think the people of this community put up
10 with sort of the noise, the smell, other pollution and
11 other insults over dozens of years now, and it's enough.
12 We done our job, and we provided a big trash dump for the
13 rest of the county.

} 73

14 They don't need any more trash dumps off our
15 backs. It is time to put an end to that.

16 The other thing is I saw the presentation
17 earlier, and they talked about unmitigated --
18 unmitigatable factors, and he pointed to certain ones.

19 One of them I think the huge visual plight that
20 is ultimately built into their ten-year plan, and I would
21 say if the factors are unmitigatable, then don't do
22 them.

23 Stop it. Quit doing it. And I think there is more than
24 just the huge visual and other plights.

25 That dust will settle one day, but, s a number

0073

1 of people have pointed out along the way, there are a lot
2 of other issues here, including our long-term health from
3 the dust and other kinds of exposure we've had to
4 pollution, including -- I'm very concerned about what
5 we've discovered from the Sanitation District's own study
6 that reveals to us that there -- basically we really are
7 sitting on top of an aquifer here, and there are fluids
8 that we won't like leaching down into that system.
9 And they are going to make their way into our water
10 supply 20 years from now, 30 year, 40 years, so I say put
11 an end to that.

} 74

} 75

12 My other concern -- and the other reason I'm
13 really opposed to this is I don't think the county -- at
14 least the county has told us -- ten years ago -- they
15 will do all these things and they don't do them, and
16 there is a loss of credibility.

17 I don't see them moving in the direction that
18 they need to be moving. The thing that strikes me most
19 obviously is not looking at the price of garbage out
20 there, but we're subsidizing an 18 dollar-a-ton price of
21 garbage and if you go anywhere else in the county, you
22 are going to be paying 30 dollars a ton.

23 Like a number of other speakers tonight, not
24 only do I not believe their numbers, but to the extent
25 that I do believe the numbers, all I see is rather than

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0074

1 moving us toward sort of a new day and new way of dealing
2 with waste materials, they're actually subsidizing the
3 very old and bad way that we hopefully are leaving
4 behind.

5 So I say put an end to that. Thank you.

6 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you. The speaker
7 following her will be Gene Esplin.

8 MS. FISH: I have about eight pages of material
9 that I dropped in the mailbox today, so I did not really
10 intend to go to great length as far as a speech, but I
11 want to say that I'm just so proud that all of you got
12 up and told the Sanitation District what you're living
13 with. Because we have been living with it.

14 And I think that the 2006-year projection of
15 when the shortfall occurs is when they intend to put
16 waste-by-rail in gear.

17 I think that we need a Plan B. I don't think
18 there is anyone in this room who does not want that
19 landfill closed. We all do.

20 In all likelihood, we may have to live with it
21 longer until there is an orderly transition.

22 And I think that the goal of this District
23 should be to start partial shipments. If we can't close
24 it, then it's time to move it out, and move it out in an
25 orderly way that can be -- that we can work with the

} 76

0075

1 District and say, "This is time for you to get serious
2 about waste-by-rail because you have had no motivation to
3 do this."

4 Don't believe it when they tell you that there
5 are no other places for it. That train to Utah would
6 have taken coal down to the ocean, and it goes back
7 empty.

8 I believe that the comments were that that was
9 not looked at before our environmental reasons. That
10 train is going to pollute going both ways either way.

11 And so, El Sobrante Landfill, Gloria Romero
12 mentioned, that there was 3,000 tons. Orange County has
13 nearly been bankrupt and has been asking for trash.
14 There are other places that partial waste-by-rail
15 shipments could go.

16 Also, we heard a lot about the cost, and I'm
17 proud that all of you brought it up. CEQA says you can't
18 use cost, and yet the levelization of these costs is one
19 of the main reasons why we're seeing this extension.

20 And I'm going to tell you a story. This is a
21 failed operation in many ways not just because of the
22 Sanitation District but because of the County.

23 And I am a County Commissioner. I will tell you
24 that. In 1980, I sent Pete Sharbarum a MRF tape of a
25 plant that was operating in Germany. It is almost an

} 76

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0076

1 exact replica of what you now have down at Athens, a
2 private industry.

3 Why did a private group have to develop
4 something that the County should have worked with the
5 Sanitation District and developed MRFs?

6 Because these MRFs, if you ever have a chance to
7 do these things, go, look at it. They will show you. It
8 puts them on belts. It puts everything out to the point
9 there is very little left, and what is left can be sent.

10 It's time to give Hacienda Heights some relief,
11 and I think that all of us here know this.

12 It's time to turn some of that land back into
13 open space.

14 But the Sanitation District didn't come to us
15 and say, "Look, we'll evaluate this after five years."

16 It's take it or leave it type of thing unless --
17 unless the mind is changed.

18 I want to tell you someone said they couldn't
19 add much about what Hacienda Heights people had done from
20 HHIA.

21 There was a statement in there that the Hacienda
22 Heights residents went to the State Board with a petition
23 and that it was without technical merit. I am quoting.
24 "It was without technical merit."

25 I was one of those people, was as Jeff Yann.

0077

1 and several people from the Water District -- Ken
2 Manning was one of them.

3 We went to the Board and we said, "Take over
4 this water problem that we see developing. And if you
5 can't do it, remand it back to the regional board,"
6 because we felt the regional board was not operating up
7 to capacity.

8 What Kevin Smead tonight told you about water
9 problems is true. Barrier 1, 3, 4, and 5 continue to
10 leak landfill waters to impact the San Gabriel basin.
11 That is out of the report that he quoted.

12 There is leakage there, and to say, in all
13 honesty, the Sanitation District didn't know in many ways
14 some of the things that they are now dealing with.

15 The porosity was not known. The more they
16 tested, the more that these situations happened.

17 It was without technical merit and yet, the
18 Sanitation -- the regional board forced corrective
19 action.

20 So, we take exception to those kind of things.

21 There are many, many things that we could do.
22 Isn't it a shame that we have to have a Boy Scout up hear
23 talking about seagulls.

24 Vector control has been trying to be controlled
25 by the wires up there. It's not working. The kids in

} 78

} 79

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0078

1 the Orange Grove School have to wade through you know
2 what.

3 I think that it is time that all of us stand up
4 and be counted. If we cannot close it, we should at
5 least say, "Look, we want to work with it, and we want to
6 have some things that are going to serve this
7 community."

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mrs. Fish.

10 Mr. Gene Esplin will speak next followed by
11 Lorraine Oliveres.

12 MR. ESPLIN: My name is Gene Esplin. I have been
13 a resident of the Heights for about 41 years, I've raised
14 two children -- thank you.

15 I set here and listened to a wonderful
16 presentation from the County Sanitation District, kind of
17 reminds me of an info commercial on television.

18 And then I heard from dozens, I guess, of people
19 telling of their demands -- their demands.

20 I thought could I speak loud enough without it
21 -- their demands, their wants, their health problems --
22 many other things.

23 And I sat back there in the bleachers and said,
24 "How do I feel about this?"

25 I thought back -- and why I thought of this I

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0079

1 don't know. But I thought back to World War II. There
2 was an area called Baston, where the German high command
3 presented the American command a letter of surrender.

4 And may I take a quote from General Mac Arthur
5 -- I hope I pronounced his name right -- to the County
6 Sanitation District: "Nuts."

7 Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you Mr. Esplin.

10 The next speaker will be Lorraine Oliveres, and
11 followed by Robert Tsang.

12 MS. OLIVERES: Hello. My name is Lorraine
13 Oliveres, and I've gone to all the elementary schools.
14 I've been here for 25 years, went to junior high at
15 Orange Grove, Los Altos, and now I have kids here.

16 I don't desire to leave here, and I probably
17 won't. But, I think that living next to a trash can for
18 another ten years is a really bad situation.

19 Okay. And I think that everybody here has to
20 get up. Even if you can't get up and verbally say, "I'm
21 opposed to it," before you leave here, get a petition and
22 say, "I'm opposed to it," because otherwise your voice
23 will not be heard. And nobody will know that you were
24 here. And that's why we have hearings. So that people
25 will know and your votes will count.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0080

1 So it's very, very, very important, I know, for
2 all of our lives.

3 Thank you. And I just want it to be on record
4 that I oppose this. I just want you to know that.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you Ms. Oliveres.

7 And Robert Tsang will be the final speaker.

8 Robert Tsang.

9 MR. TSANG: Good evening. I have been here for
10 many years. I was in the middle of the last fight for
11 the ten years' expansion. Here it comes again.

12 I think, in my personal experience, we failed
13 last time because we're not incorporated; we're -- we
14 don't -- our voice is not valued.

15 We have no value to the County or the Water
16 District or the Sanitation District. So, all this pretty
17 stuff here you been seeing, this is just window dressing
18 to go through the formality.

19 I call this is 1.4 billion dollars rape of Los
20 Angeles. Whatever you add you save is directly impact to
21 us. Nobody else. This is just another gimmick. Another
22 ten years, really, you are not sincere about the people
23 in Hacienda Heights.

24 Why haven't you considered to buy those lands
25 adjacent to the landfill? Another thousand feet or 2,000

} 80

} 81

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0081

1 feet they will encompassing.

2 They will be hurt -- they will be helped.

3 Instead you say you save money, but actually you
4 are not saving Hacienda Heights at all.

5 You should consider saving some money on the
6 side. You're saying saving on the side for future
7 expansion, but that money should be saved for the
8 Hacienda Heights people.

9 So, as a conclusion, I'm saying, you have been
10 going through this forum, 10 years, 20 years, even
11 longer. Some people been here for 40 years.

12 The best way is incorporate. Your voice will be
13 heard. You make a decision for yourself. What is the
14 priority for the City of Hacienda Heights? That's your
15 solution.

16 So I oppose the expansion of any extent for the
17 landfill. If the Sanitary District is sincere, you
18 should plan for the closure, making a proposal to the
19 Hacienda Heights people you are sincere. You want to
20 close. You don't want us to suffer more than anybody
21 else of the total community.

22 I'm surprised this is 78 cities, and the number
23 keeps going up. But who is suffering? We are. People
24 are asking why. This is why.

25 So, you have been here. Please wake up. The

0082

1 only solution is become an independent city. There is no
2 other way.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR MINTO: All right. Thank you, Mr.
6 Tsang.

7 That concludes the public comment portion of the
8 program tonight. Based on discussions with both sides,
9 if you have written comments, you can turn those in the
10 back. I have one written comment that was turned in to
11 me and because there was no agreement from both sides to
12 read those comments, as opposed to just turning them in,
13 I'm going to decline to do that.

14 And we'll go right into the question and answer
15 period. No written questions have been turned in, so
16 we'll take questions from the audience. If anyone has a
17 question, raise their hand, and we'll have them come up
18 and present the question.

19 Any questions? All right. Ma'am, in the back.

20 MODERATOR MINTO: It might be, for purposes of
21 the reporter, and everyone else to hear you, if you can
22 come up where the microphone is, it's going to be
23 helpful.

24 MS. CARDENAS: If there was any other reason than
25 money, why was the trash-by-rail shelved?

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 THE REPORTER: Name, please.

2 MS. CARDENAS: Angie Cardenas, resident of
3 Hacienda Heights.

4 MS. CHAN: The plan to do waste-by-rail was not
5 shelved. It was proposed.

6 MS. CARDENAS: No no, no. Eight years ago --

7 MODERATOR MINTO: Hold on, Ma'am. Based on the
8 rules, you ask the question, and then give them a chance
9 to respond.

10 MS. CARDENAS: But eight years ago the --

11 MODERATOR MINTO: Hold on. Let them finish
12 answering the question, and then I'll allow you a
13 follow-up question.

14 MS. CHAN: In 1992, we proposed to do
15 waste-by-rail and implement such a system just prior to
16 the time that there is a shortfall in local disposal
17 capacity.

18 And that took into account a 20-year project at
19 Puente Hills. There was not a commitment by the
20 Sanitation Districts to implement waste-by-rail within a
21 ten-year period. It was to implement it at the earliest
22 time there was a shortfall, and to -- and propose 20
23 years of filling at Puente Hills.

24 Since -- after that, we received a ten-year
25 permit, and since we received that permit, we spent

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0084

1 several years resolving litigation on the project.

2 After that, we negotiated a lease for the
3 property of the Puente Hills MRF, which would serve as
4 the first loading station for the system.

5 Once we successfully negotiated that lease, we
6 spent a couple years doing permitting, both local
7 land-use permitting and technical permitting, which was
8 completed in 2000, and now we are in design of that
9 facility.

10 In addition to that, we also acquired last
11 summer an additional materials recovery facility that
12 could ultimately be incorporated into a waste-by-rail
13 system, and we entered into purchase agreements for both
14 of the remote landfills.

15 MODERATOR MINTO: Mrs. Cardenas, follow-up
16 question?

17 MS. CARDENAS: My other question is, so in all
18 this time period, since this was in the works, was
19 nothing else considered?

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20 MS. CHAN: Was nothing else considered besides
21 waste-by-rail? Is that the question you are asking?

22 MS. CARDENAS: That's right. Not to expand this
23 landfill. Was nothing else considered?

24 MS. CHAN: Well, there are a number of other
25 activities that we continuously monitor.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 The first group has to do with recycling
2 activities. In the early '90's, we supported, both
3 financially and technically, cities in their efforts to
4 develop plans to comply with the state recycling law that
5 was passed in the early '90's.

6 And since that time, we've been working with
7 them to implement those programs for recycling throughout
8 the county.

9 We also have looked at our operations, and
10 tried to identify waste materials that we can use and
11 reuse in our operations as well as things like supporting
12 legislation for market development at the state level.

13 We also have been monitoring new technologies
14 for managing waste or participating with the State Waste
15 Board on those efforts.

16 MS. CARDENAS: Thanks.

17 MODERATOR MINTO: Any other questions? All
18 right, sir, if you will come up.

19 And folks, for ease, if you will state your name
20 and spell your last name, and indicate to whom the
21 question is addressed, because there may be questions
22 asked of either side.

23 MR. ISOZAKI: My name is Ralph, and the last name
24 is I-S-O-Z A-K-I. And it is addressed to Sanitation
25 Department.

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1 First of all, I was wondering do you have -- and
2 this is a serious question -- do you have the phone
3 number and address to the lawyers that I can contact for
4 any kind of lawsuits or liability?

5 MS. CHAN: Well, I don't personally have that
6 here tonight. I don't have that. We've -- you're asking
7 --

8 MR. ISOZAKI: Does anyone of the employees here
9 have that? I know you guys have a lot of documents and
10 paper and stuff written down. Any lawyers on your behalf
11 -- nothing?

12 MODERATOR MINTO: I'm going to -- respectfully,
13 sir, I'm going to interpose my own objection on
14 relevance, and that's not really the purpose of tonight's
15 hearing.

16 MR. ISOZAKI: I believe it is.

17 MODERATOR MINTO: Well, to the extent it was to
18 make a point other than you want the names and addresses
19 of lawyers, I think that's been made.

20 MR. ISOZAKI: Isn't that a question?

21 MODERATOR MINTO: It is, but does it relate to
22 the question of whether or not they are going to expand
23 or --

24 MR. ISOZAKI: Yes. The reason why it's relative
25 is because I want to know who is liable, and I want to

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0087

1 talk to their lawyers to see if they are liable for this
2 reason: They settled out of court ten years ago with
3 some neighbors. I want to know -- I want to talk to
4 those lawyers. And I think that's just. It's pertaining
5 to what happened in the past and the future.

6 They are getting paid -- if this goes through,
7 they are going to pay again. I want to know who I can
8 talk to. I want to know their lawyers.

9 Is that a just question that pertains?

10 MODERATOR MINTO: I think the point has been
11 made, and I appreciate the question.

12 And if you have got a follow-up question that
13 relates to the issue that's before us tonight, you can go
14 ahead.

15 MR. ISOZAKI: Okay. The next question is, in
16 regards to the research, I think you called it resource
17 evaluation.

18 Has anyone on your behalf come to the
19 neighborhood and did any kind of research?

20 Because if you do a research evaluation, I think
21 it's proper to go to the area that's affected. For
22 example, the dust in the air. Talking to the neighbors,
23 who has cancer, who has allergies.

24 For example, I talked my neighbors, and a lot of
25 our neighbors have a lot of insects like ants and bugs.

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 Have you done any of that kind of research?

2 MS. CHAN: We do want to maintain relationships
3 with people in the community, and we do have a 24-hour
4 phone line for people to call in complaints, and when we
5 get a call, we do go out and talk to the resident, if
6 they want, and find out about their concerns. We do want
7 to follow up on all concerns, and we will, you know,
8 respond to these issues.

9 Specific issues that you have in terms of
10 insects, respond in the final EIR, of course, but we do
11 have monitoring technicians that are in the neighborhood,
12 for example, monitoring odors both in the day and the
13 evening.

14 MR. ISOZAKI: So the answer is no to the
15 question? That you haven't come to the neighborhood to
16 do any research? Other than the neighborhood have to
17 call and call in their complaints?

18 MS. CHAN: No. We have ongoing relationships
19 with the neighbors both through our availability to them
20 as well as through our citizens' group, which is an
21 opportunity for them to voice concerns.

22 And also we do have monitoring programs in the
23 neighborhood.

24 MODERATOR MINTO: Mr. Isozaki, I'm going to
25 interrupt you because you have asked two or three

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 questions.

2 MR. ISOZAKI: Well, I would just like to state
3 for the record the answer -- or the question hasn't been
4 answered.

5 MODERATOR MINTO: Okay.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR MINTO: Mrs. Jenkins, you had a
8 question?

9 MS. JENKINS: Real short question. I thought I
10 heard it stated that there would be an increase in the
11 number of traffic -- I mean in the trash trucks; is that
12 correct?

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13 MS. CHAN: There is no increase proposed for the
14 trash trucks for waste for disposal at the landfill.

15 MS. JENKINS: Okay. You've answered my
16 question.

17 MODERATOR MINTO: This young lady in the front.
18 And, Ma'am, if you will state your name.

19 MS. VALENZUELA: My name is (inaudible)
20 Valenzuela. I want to know why we get so much smell at
21 our school?

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22 MS. CHAN: Landfill operations have potentials
23 to create odor from a number of sources: The trash
24 operation itself; landfill gas is generated as the trash
25 decomposes; and also just the trucks that come into the

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0090

1 landfill, the waste that they bring in.

2 We have a number of programs to address
3 potential odor from those sources; for example, in the
4 disposal area, we spray the area, and with a deodorizing
5 agent, and we wet that down. We also cover the trash at
6 the end of the day to prevent the generation of odors.

7 With respect to the landfill gas, we have an
8 extensive collection system of pipes throughout the trash
9 where we draw the gas out from the landfill to prevent
10 its escape to the atmosphere. And then we reuse that gas
11 for energy recovery to generate electricity.

12 That's the answer for this evening, but we will
13 present a complete technical response to that in the
14 final EIR.

15 MODERATOR MINTO: Young lady, before you leave,
16 can I ask you to state your name again?

17 MS. VALENZUELA: Valenzuela. V-A-L-E-N-Z-U-E-L-A.

18 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you very much.

19 I think Mr. Cappuccio had the next question,
20 followed by the gentleman standing up. Mr. Cappuccio.

21 MR. CAPPUCCIO: My name Louis Cappuccio, and it
22 is a rather simple question.

23 What -- where does this event go from here? Who
24 are the judicial committee members that will be making
25 the decision in -- in moving forward on the closing the

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0091

1 landfill or keeping it open? Are you the committee
2 members? I'm sorry.

3 Will you be the committee members that will be
4 making the decision? Or what is the procedure involved
5 from this point forward as far as who will be making the
6 decisions?

7 Is it the city representatives, or is it the
8 adjacent judicial representatives, or is it the county
9 representatives?

10 MS. CHAN: The -- we're staff, and so we will
11 prepare a final report responding to all the comments
12 that we hear tonight and at the other hearings, and all
13 of the comments that we receive in writing.

14 That final report will be considered by our
15 Board of Directors, which is made up of mayors from
16 cities as well as the Chair of the Board of Supervisors
17 representing unincorporated areas.

18 And if the report is certified and the project
19 is approved, we would then apply for a land-use permit
20 from the County Regional Planning Commission.

21 MR. CAPPuccio: So really these questions, then,
22 are addressed to the Board of Supervisors, who is going
23 to be on basically the Judicial Committee that will be
24 making the decision and promoting this landfill
25 extension?

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 MS. CHAN: All the concerns here will be
2 contained within the Final Report, which will be before
3 our Board for consideration.

4 MR. CAPPUCIO: Okay. Well, I hope in your
5 report -- which I'm sure that you will -- you can
6 empathize with all of our thoughts in retaining our
7 mountains and our natural environment for the best and
8 the good.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR MINTO: I think the middle-aged
11 gentleman seated with the blue plaid shirt was next. You
12 are going to defer to her?

13 MS. STEINMETZ: My name is Donna Steinmetz. I am
14 a resident -- well, right next to the landfill, plus a
15 member of HHIA.

16 How can you state this and explain that to a
17 6th, 7th, or 8th grader that it is the gas that is the
18 odors.

19 All these kids that go on recess, and they're
20 eating lunch and smelling all this stuff. How could you
21 honestly go in front of them and say, "Okay, it's going
22 to get worse in the next 12 years, and this is the
23 reason."

24 It is like the kids that are in that school, and
25 this child that came up here, do you know how much guts

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1 it took her to come up here? And you talked to her like
2 she is an engineer?

3 I'm serious.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. STEINMETZ: That's all I've got to say.

6 MODERATOR MINTO: Could I ask you to spell your
7 last name, ma'am -- spell your last name, please?

8 MS. STEINMETZ: S-T-E-I-N-M-E-T-Z

9 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you very much.

10 Do you still have a question, sir?

11 MR. JOLLEY: Bob Jolley is my name, and I'm a
12 resident of Hacienda Heights.

13 Mention of the lawsuit that was brought by
14 people in the Heights, which was successfully concluded
15 by the Sanitation District who tacitly then admitted some
16 wrongdoing. The result or the outcomes or the -- let's
17 say the court decision which made the Sanitation District
18 cough up a few million dollars to the residents here,
19 will those findings of malfeasance by the Sanitation
20 District be contained in the new EIR?

21 MS. CHAN: We'll respond to -- certainly respond
22 to that in the final EIR, but the lawsuit -- which I
23 think you're referring to -- did not go to trial, did not
24 go to court, and the -- the payment was a result of a
25 settlement between the parties.

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1 MR. JOLLEY: I understand that it does not go to
2 trial. There had to be a reason. I would like for that
3 reason to be part of the EIR.

4 Thank you.

5 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, sir.

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. DENING: Good evening. I have one -- two
8 questions.

9 Dening, D-E-N-I-N-G, last name, Lu is the first
10 fame.

11 General question. Who purchase the home next to
12 a landfill? Five months ago, at the end -- at the top of
13 the canyon, after I did research, after the Sanitation
14 District told my husband and I that the landfill would be
15 up for renewal, and it was very likely that the permit
16 was not going to be renewed, so we would be safe. It
17 would be okay to spend our hard-earned money on this
18 fixer-upper with a view, with a smell.

19 Not nice, not great for resell, with the money
20 that we've been putting into the home.

21 General question: Who purchases -- someone at
22 the Sanitation Department said, "Don't worry. More than
23 likely it is not going to be he renewed."

24 Second thing. I believe that Lorraine was her
25 name, in the red dress -- the concerns that she addressed

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 and another question of mine, or comment: I came from --
2 this is mostly directed to the community -- my new home,
3 I come from a community Chino Hills, and our people, when
4 I was there, we were able to close down the munitions
5 plant. We rallied and we closed the munitions plant.

6 We do have a voice. We closed it down.

7 the EIR reports that you said that you guys have
8 been putting together all the beautiful, you know,
9 infomercials, they did the same thing at the munitions
10 plant.

11 We had a strong enough brand new community that
12 rallied together to keep having these reports, then over
13 and over and over again, until they could prove that this
14 is not what our community wanted.

15 And I moved out, but they are now putting in
16 mini-estate homes, so the community can win. And just
17 like she said -- Lorraine's -- each one of you, if you
18 guys take one of those and take to it your neighbor, and
19 you tell each neighbor on each side of you, and the
20 neighbor in front of you, you guys have a very powerful
21 voice.

22 Don't be intimidated because, like I said, I
23 came from a very strong community that was able to close
24 down a munitions plant, so -- I believe I was told it was
25 not going to be renewed, but now I believe that the

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0096

1 community bounds together and it really is -- like
2 somebody said -- united it can be done, because I've seen
3 it done.

4 And my other question is, currently you obviously
5 don't live in the community, right?

6 MODERATOR MINTO: I live in Covina; I'm not
7 ashamed of it.

8 MS. DENING: That is not really -- Covina is not
9 Hacienda Heights.

10 MODERATOR MINTO: I'm not here to engage you;
11 This particular part is for questions which I've allowed
12 you to ask.

13 MS. DENING: I have question.

14 MODERATOR MINTO: I've allowed you to comment.
15 If you have a question, please ask it.

16 MS. DENING: I'm asking the question as soon as
17 you are done. Giggling and laughing and smirking leave
18 for the sophomoric children in the audience.

19 Is there currently any litigation and has there
20 ever been any litigation addressed -- I lost his plaid
21 shirt -- that it never went to trial? Are there any
22 current litigations against the Sanitation District in
23 regards to this particular landfill?

24 MS. CHAN: I'm not aware of any, but we will
25 respond to that question. If there are things there I'm

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 not aware of, we will respond in the final report. But
2 I'm not aware of any.

3 MS. DENING: You are not aware of any? You would
4 know, and you would say "Yes, we have some." But you
5 don't know? The Sanitation Department does not know if
6 it has current litigation?

7 MS. CHAN: What --

8 MS. DENING: Are you saying throw there is no
9 current litigation or you don't know? Or you are just
10 not going to say because to say no definitely might
11 jeopardize anything in the future because you are not
12 admitting to whether you know or not.

13 MS. CHAN: No. I am saying I do not personally
14 know if there is any ongoing litigation about the Puente
15 Hills Landfill with us. I'm not aware of any. But again
16 --

17 MS. DENING: You are not aware of --

18 MS. CHAN: Not that I'm aware of. We will
19 certainly follow up on it and answer that in the final
20 report.

21 MS. DENING: Okay, thank you.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. PAYAN: I'm Nick Payan, and the last name is
24 P-A-Y-A-N.

25 And I have two questions, actually. From a

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 purely operational standpoint, can you tell me if the
2 Puente Hills Landfill is a positive cash flow after you
3 have taken your receipts and you subtract out your
4 operating costs? Is it a positive cash flow operation?
5 And what happens to the income after that?

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6 MS. CHAN: Out of the tipping fees for the
7 landfill, which are about 18 dollars per ton, about 5
8 dollars of that is state and local fees and taxes.
9 Another dollar of that goes to the hAbitat Preservation
10 Fund, and the remaining money is used for operation of
11 the landfill, for capital costs to build the
12 environmental protection systems and to operate the
13 landfill.

14 If I'm missing something there, we will --

15 MR. PAYAN: It's designed to be at zero profit?
16 Is that what you are --

17 MS. CHAN: That's correct.

18 MR. PAYAN: -- to absorb all --

19 MS. CHAN: Costs.

20 MR. PAYAN: -- all operational costs?

21 MS. CHAN: Yes. And I will follow up on that.

22 If I'm incorrect about that, we will put the full
23 response in the final report.

24 MR. PAYAN: Okay. My second question is have you
25 guys reserved on your projections what the liability

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0099

1 costs would be in terms of for health and other related
2 litigation for the residents of Hacienda Heights on your
3 projections at all, what that number is?

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4 MS. CHAN: I don't know what that number is. I
5 don't know how we treat that administratively, but I'll
6 follow up on that and include that response in the final
7 report.

8 MR. PAYAN: Thank you.

9 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Payan. Sir.

10 MR. UHL: Hi. Ron Uhl, U-H-L.

11 I just have one question to ask, and I would
12 like to address it to all three of the panel members.
13 And I'd like to ask the two gentlemen first and then the
14 young lady third.

15 And my question is, do you feel that the
16 Hacienda Heights residents have an excessive dust
17 problem?

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18 And I'll start with the young man in the
19 glasses.

20 MR. MALIK: Based on my knowledge of the site and
21 my field expertise going out into the field at the
22 Hacienda Heights community, I have not seen or personally
23 seen any excessive dust.

24 MR. AVILA: As the Assistant Information Officer
25 for the Agency, I give a tremendous amount of tours

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0100

1 through the landfill, for literally every country in the
2 world at one time or another.

3 I've watched firsthand the dust control from our
4 trucks constantly watering the roads down. I have not
5 been in your community to look at what's going on, but I
6 have not seen a tremendous amount of dust, at least
7 during the working hours when I'm in the landfill, from
8 trucks or anything else because of the dust control
9 measures.

10 Now, that is the extent of my expertise. I
11 can't honestly say I've been in your neighborhood and I
12 know what your problems are as far as your dust
13 problems. I can only pretty much tell you what I've seen
14 in the landfill itself, and I have not seen that to be
15 the case there.

16 MS. CHAN: I would say too that I'm not -- I am
17 aware that there are a great many concerns about dust in
18 the community. I have not seen that personally myself.

19 But, when we do get calls about dust, we do
20 notify the field to increase their dust control measures,
21 such as adding additional water trucks for dust control.

22 MR. UHL: Don't you think that's something you
23 should look into, since there is so many complaints?

24 I painted my house two years ago, and monthly, I
25 have to take a broom and brush the dust off of it

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0101

1 because there is so much dust in our area.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. UHL: And I think this is something you
4 should -- you should really look into.

5 And I'm really surprised, being on that Board
6 that, you don't know anything about it.

7 (Applause).

8 MR. TERRES: Good evening. My name is David
9 Terres. I have only been living here in Hacienda Heights
10 for almost a year. I live almost next to the landfill.
11 When I buy my house, I have the same answer -- when I
12 bought my house.

13 They told me that the plant was about to close,
14 which I'm finding out in not true.

15 I just got a question because I see one of your
16 main inspectors going by my house every night. And I'm
17 thinking he is going there to check the air pollution,
18 smell, or anything, but I would like know what kind of
19 degree the person has because once he goes there, get out
20 the truck, he go do this, he goes like there,
21 (indicating) goes into the truck, take off.

22 And I don't think he's measuring anything
23 because I can tell you it's bad. I would like to know
24 what kind of degrees you can hang out -- the degrees of
25 those inspectors? They have to know by smelling what

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0102

1 kind of pollution we have in the city?

2 And I don't think with that, you are not going
3 to tell me if, 1 to 10, the air pollution is going to be
4 1, 2, 3, 4 or 10 because he only stretch out his arms,
5 and he is collecting a check every day.

6 My question is, what kind of degree does this
7 inspector have? A regular degree like how? Or a
8 professional? Or he has a machine in his nose or
9 anything?

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10 MS. CHAN: I don't -- you know, I don't know
11 specifically the name of the individual or what specific
12 type of degrees that person has, but, you know, I will --
13 when we respond in the final EIR, we will list the
14 qualifications and the training and the type of
15 monitoring programs that we do in the neighborhood.

16 MR. TERRES: Okay. The other question is, I had
17 kind of approached the person like few times when I see
18 him. Every time I approach the person to ask him a
19 question or anything, he just turn around his face.

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20 And I know it is the Sanitation District because
21 it says on the side of the truck, but he never said, you
22 know, "I'm checking the air, I'm checking anything."

23 I don't see any machinery taken off the truck or
24 anything.

25 I don't know. I don't think you are giving the

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0103

1 right reports. I don't think you are being informed
2 correctly from this inspection that you have every day.

3 Thank you very much.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Terres.

6 Ma'am?

7 MS. LOHFF: My name is Priscilla Lohff. I have
8 one small question. If you close in 2003, what is going
9 to happen to our trash?

10 MS. CHAN: Well, there is not adequate capacity
11 out there to handle the trash that's currently coming to
12 Puente Hills. There is some available capacity but not
13 enough to handle all of it. And the trucks which
14 currently use Puente Hills would need to drive further
15 away to try to find landfills further away or compete
16 with other existing trucks at those landfills, or perhaps
17 the waste might end up being stored longer in a facility
18 or not picked up as often.

19 Those are possibilities, but as the report
20 states, there is not enough additional capacity for -- to
21 manage the waste in 2003 if the landfill is not
22 repermited.

23 And there is a full analysis in the EIR, and
24 well, you know, responds to that as well.

25 MS. LOHFF: That's frightening.

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 MODERATOR MINTO: Can I have you spell your last
2 name, Ma'am? Mrs. Lohff, can you spell your last name
3 for me, please? Spell your last --

4 MS. LOHFF: L-O-H-F-F.

5 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you. I think Mrs.
6 Cardenas was next. Is that right? Are you -- if -- if
7 you have a question, maybe if you can move up here, then
8 there is less time involved.

9 MS. LOPEZ: My only question is, to put a formal
10 written opposition, what is the page or the paper or the
11 permit we need, the proper form that will be acknowledged
12 by you? }

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13 MS. CHAN: Any format written down we'll accept,
14 and any of the staff can take it tonight. And we will
15 include that in the final report with the response.

16 MS. CARDENAS: The questions and comments, the
17 written comments and questions page you have would be --
18 if I would fill that out would be as an opposition?

19 MS. CHAN: Yes. We can take that and have it as
20 part of the record this evening.

21 MS. CARDENAS: Okay. So I don't need to write
22 anything special here; just what I feel, and it will be
23 part of the record?

24 MS. CHAN: Correct.

25 MS. CHAN: Okay, thank you.

0105

1 MODERATOR MINTO: This gentleman over here.

2 MR. LOPEZ: Jessie Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z. I'm a
3 resident of Hacienda Heights for the last 25, 30 years.

4 If you decided to let market forces work for you
5 and you raise the price to \$35 a ton, which is comparable
6 to, I guess, what the private landfills are, what would
7 the demand be at La Puente -- here at the landfill if you
8 did that?

9 I but you would probably lose a lot of business,
10 wouldn't you? Because they probably would go to some
11 place that's closer to them instead of driving all the
12 way over here?

13 So why are you subsidizing it by having it 18
14 dollars a ton?

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. LOPEZ: Have you done an analysis on that?

17 MS. CHAN: We've had that comment and that's --
18 you know, that's a comprehensive question that will need
19 a thoughtful, careful answer and I'm not -- you know, it
20 is an answer that we want to spend time with and think
21 through the economics situation.

22 MR. LOPEZ: Okay. Another question. You have, I
23 guess -- what? 78 cities that are dumping their trash
24 here?

25 What's the farthest distance that some of those

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} 100

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0106

1 cities or trucks come from, and what type of cities?

2 Where do they come from?

} 100

3 MS. CHAN: You know, I believe there are trucks,
4 for example, from the South Bay area, as far away as the
5 South Bay.

6 MR. LOPEZ: If you raise the price up to be
7 competitive to the marketplace, they probably wouldn't
8 come here, would they? They'd probably go someplace
9 else?

10 MS. CHAN: Well, again, that's -- that's a
11 situation we want to carefully think through and respond
12 completely in the final report.

13 MR. LOPEZ: All right. That should be in the
14 report, then" Okay.

15 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Lopez.

16 Ma'am, in the back with the blue jean shirt on,
17 did you still have a question? No.

18 Okay. Mr. Yann.

19 MR. YANN: Jeff Yann, Y-A-N-N. And I'd like to
20 ask a different question than the one Priscilla Lohff
21 just asked.

22 In 1992, you came to us with the same dire
23 prediction; that there would be a trash crisis if Puente
24 Hills closed in 1993.

25 What if you had implemented the waste-by-rail

} 101

0107

1 network that you were planning to implement with that
2 expansion?

3 Would we still have that same trash crisis today
4 that we now have with that waste-by-rail network not
5 being implemented?

6 Reminding you that there were three out-of-state
7 landfills that were available to take that trash at that
8 time.

9 MS. CHAN: There -- well, there are -- there are
10 out-of-state landfills that can accept waste-by-rail,
11 but, again, I don't know that the economics would have
12 supported people actually committing their waste to a much
13 higher cost system at the time.

14 The role of the Puente Hills Landfill is to fund
15 the transition and make the economics more favorable so
16 that we can get the first train out of the county.

17 MR. YANN: Are you aware that the landfill in
18 Utah was sending full trains of coal to the harbor, and
19 those trains were going back empty, basically dead-
20 heading back to the mine, and they were begging to take
21 trash back to put in their open-pit mine in Utah?

22 MS. CHAN: I'm not familiar with that situation,
23 but both of your questions I think, you know, will need a
24 full response in the final report.

25 MR. YANN: And I would like to make one comment

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0108

1 to the audience. I left the meeting for about an hour.
2 I went to the meeting of the Hacienda La Puente School
3 Board, spoke in support of a resolution that they are
4 considering in opposition to the landfill.

5 Of course they are very concerned about the
6 impacts of Orange Grove Middle School. I didn't stay for
7 the vote, but based on the Board comments, I believe they
8 will pass that resolution.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR MINTO: Next, the gentleman with the
11 striped shirt. And then the lady with her hand raised.
12 Sir, with the dark hair. You had a question.

13 MR. VALENZUELA: Frank Valenzuela,
14 V-A-L-E-N-Z-U-E-L-A.

15 The question is, I understood that you are going
16 to give a dollar for the habitat. Why is that for?

17 MS. CHAN: During the last permitting process,
18 we received a permit condition to develop a program to
19 preserve native habitat off site, off the property, in
20 the region of the Puente Hills.

21 And the intent of that program is to help
22 mitigate the area of the landfill that's disturbing
23 native areas.

24 And that -- so a dollar for every ton has been
25 set aside under this current permit to purchase and

} 103

0109

1 maintain off-site native property.

2 And to date, an approximately 800 acres off site
3 has been acquired, and another total of 2400 acres is
4 being managed by that fund.

5 MR. VALENZUELA: But what is the money that is
6 allocated to -- to all the problem that I'm going to have
7 with my kids. Instead of saving rats there? How much
8 money are you going to put into saving all the health of
9 the kids, all the old people here, and myself? Health
10 issues?

11 MS. CHAN: Well, you know, if you are asking how
12 much money --

13 MR. VALENZUELA: Yeah, how much money

14 MS. CHAN: Specifically out of our --

15 MR. VALENZUELA: You put in one dollar to save
16 rats. How much money are you -- for 60 million, 80
17 million -- I don't know how much -- are you going to put,
18 you know, into this community which is the only community
19 that is really impacted.

20 You're bringing trash here from so many cities,
21 it is so convenient for them. We are the ones that are
22 going to be paying this and live in this city.

23 You don't live in this city, if I assume
24 correct, and I can see every day I have a black truck
25 full of dust every night. I wash it every single day.

104

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0110

1 Is no dust here? Is a lot of dust, is a lot of
2 problem, all the airborne is contaminated here.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR MINTO: Mrs. Fish.

6 MRS. FISH: Barbara Fish, F-I-S-H.

7 We all know that the eastern flaring stations
8 have not been operating at full capacity because of the
9 shaking windows and the -- all the problems that I'm not
10 going to be redundant about.

11 I heard one of your engineers, whom I respect,
12 say that we are going to use something this time that we
13 know is going to work.

14 How far along is your methane collection system
15 designed? Is it in the state now where it is finished?

16 This statement says -- in reference in your EIR
17 1.0-17, "Due to specific design details, the energy
18 project is not part of the proposed project."

19 Is this not yet designed how you are going to
20 handle that ten years of methane and the gas collection
21 system?

22 MS. CHAN: The proposed project -- well, let me
23 start off by going back to the flaring station issue --
24 question that you raised.

25 The flaring station was proposed in the last EIR

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} 105

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0111

1 to manage the gas from the eastern side of the landfill.

2 During construction of that facility and
3 startup, there were vibrations experienced, including
4 some of the residents adjacent to the homeowners --
5 adjacent to the landfill -- sorry -- and we immediately
6 ceased testing to investigate the situation.

7 We worked with the contractor; we worked with a
8 professor from Cal. Tech; we also had an acoustical
9 engineer look at the problem.

10 We ultimately replaced the burner with a new
11 burner from a manufacturer who had demonstrated the
12 performance of that burner within the flare.

13 We were ready earlier this year to test that new
14 flare, and -- but because of the energy crisis, we didn't
15 want to divert gas over from the energy recovery facility
16 to test the flares.

17 Still at this time the flares are not needed to
18 manage gas, and they are not operational and have not
19 been operational for some time.

20 As part of the proposed project, we do want to
21 do energy recovery projects, and we propose to place a
22 priority on that, and if possible, avoid any flaring of
23 the gas.

24 There would still be flares on site that we use
25 when the energy recovery facilities are down for

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0112

1 maintenance, which we have to do on a periodic basis, but
2 the priority is to do energy recovery projects.

3 And the report mentions that we are moving
4 forward on an energy project to bring power over to our
5 water reclamation plant.

6 So we are moving forward with that. I believe
7 -- and I will check this and then, you know, include that
8 in our written response in the report, but I believe the
9 section that you referred to was discussing the fact that
10 we -- we're in the very early stages of design for that
11 system, and at the time the report went out, we wanted to
12 discuss it because it was in the -- in the conceptual
13 stages, but we didn't have specific details on that
14 project at the time.

15 But we do want to implement energy recovery to
16 the extent that we can.

17 MS. FISH: Uh-huh, okay. Thank you.

18 MODERATOR MINTO: Sir.

19 MR. SHUBIN: John Shubin, resident, Hacienda
20 Heights.

21 THE REPORTER: Would you spell your name,
22 please.

23 MR. SHUBIN: S-H-U-B-I-N.

24 Two points I just would like to throw at your
25 questions. One has to do with odors. I used to live

0113

1 near on Folkstone, very close to the landfill. I no
2 longer live there, but when I did, the odors were
3 significant. I mean, at times, I would call every day.

4 During, if you recall, there was a few years
5 back, when it was just we were really having some
6 significant problems.

7 So, and -- and it's, you know, we know about the
8 notice of violations from the AQMD for, you know, for
9 many years now, and all the odor complaints that we've
10 seen.

11 So my point, my feeling, is that when we -- if
12 we were to expand this landfill, you would significantly
13 increase the amount of trash, and obviously in the
14 eastern canyons near the residential area there, off of
15 Los Robles, so in my mind, the odor problems are not
16 going to get better.

17 We're going to have more trash; we are going to
18 have more odors, and so, the problem -- the concern I
19 have is in the Environmental Impact Report, in the
20 discussion about odors, somehow it comes to the
21 conclusion that there is no impact, no significant
22 impact.

23 And I challenge that conclusion because when you
24 have folks that live in their homes, and they have to
25 deal with odors -- and in my case I had a home that did

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0114

1 not have air conditioning, and on a summer night, you
2 know, it was -- you know, you had no choice except to
3 close the windows and not to have the right to go outside
4 and just enjoy the fresh air and to deal with odors was
5 -- to me, that was a significant impact.

6 And as I mentioned. It's not going to get
7 better.

8 And so I cannot understand how the EIR would
9 somehow dismiss all of this as not significant,
10 especially since we're not doing anything differently for
11 this proposed landfill.

12 So I don't know, Grace, if you could address
13 that.

14 MS. CHAN: Well, in the discussion in the Draft
15 EIR is based on our review of complaints that we've
16 received, discussions with AQMD about the number of
17 complaints they have received, our monitoring efforts in
18 the neighborhood, our analysis of weather data, and those
19 types of things.

20 And again, we'll -- if I'm missing something
21 here, we'll put it in the Final, but, we will be looking
22 at -- in the recent NOV's that you are mentioning -- we
23 have not received an NOV for a number of months, nor many
24 complaints prior to that, but we will for the Final be,
25 you know, following up on the recent situation that seems

} 106

0115

1 to have come up since the EIR was released.

2 MR. SUBIN: Okay. I appreciate that.

3 On a similar note, also traffic. It's my
4 understanding that not only will we see the traffic that
5 we currently have at the landfill with the proposed
6 project but we'll also see an addition of about 3600
7 trips.

8 700 of those will be trucks carrying dirt,
9 because we predict that we're going to run out of cover
10 soil. And then 2900 trucks per day for the MRF.

11 So here again, I'm questioning the validity of
12 the EIR in regard to traffic. I mean 3,600 trips in
13 addition to all the trucks that we already see, in a
14 situation where, for example, the Pomona Freeway at both
15 the a.m. peak hours as well as the p.m. peak hours, as
16 you know, we're basically looking at a gridlock situation
17 which is an operational level of "F," and so my
18 understanding is that when you have an operational level
19 of "F," which is basically, you know, unacceptable, and
20 you introduce something to the tune of 3,600 vehicle
21 trips to that -- to that situation, first, I don't
22 understand why or how the EIR doesn't provide mitigation
23 measures to mitigate that -- that situation.

24 And then secondly, I question here again,
25 similar to odors, how you could declare that somehow

} 107

0116

1 that's not significant.

2 Because again, if you have a gridlock situation,
3 you're adding all these trucks. You know, to me that's
4 -- and you are not mitigating it, that's -- that's the
5 conclusion, should be a significant impact, and somehow I
6 don't understand that, so --

7 MS. CHAN: Well, the way the traffic analysis is
8 conducted is that we look at current traffic, and then we
9 estimate traffic from the proposed project.

10 And in this case, that's the landfill and the
11 additional dirt trucks.

12 And then, in a cumulative analysis, we look at
13 other pending projects and the materials recovery
14 facility -- and that traffic that you mentioned is
15 included in the cumulative analysis for traffic both on
16 surface streets and for the freeway.

17 The number of trucks that you mentioned, the
18 number of trips from -- from the MRF and the dirt trucks
19 are not all coming during the gridlock hours, you know,
20 as you put it.

21 We looked at three different peak traffic
22 periods: We looked at the morning peak; commuter peak; we
23 looked at the afternoon commuter peak; and we looked at
24 the peak landfill traffic, which we normally see the peak
25 landfill traffic, I believe, it's 10:00 to 11:00 -- I

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 have to check for sure in the report -- but I believe
2 it's 10:00 to 11:00.

3 So we look at all three peak periods and the
4 estimated distribution of that traffic.

5 And when the study was done -- and we used, you
6 know, a qualified traffic consultant to do that -- the
7 conclusion was there was not a significant impact
8 relative to the standards that are accepted in the
9 county.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE FROM AUDIENCE NOT WITHIN THE
11 HEARING OF THE REPORTER:

12 MR. SUBIN: So -- but, in my involvement in
13 environmental impact reports, when you have a situation
14 where you have an "F," which is, you know, a failing
15 situation, in any roadway or intersection, if you create
16 an "F" situation or if you have an existing "F" situation
17 which you -- and then you have additional traffic to
18 that, in my experience, you -- you know, there is a need
19 to mitigate it, and if you can't, then it's -- it's
20 declared as a significant impact.

} 108

21 So, if you could look at that --

22 MS. CHAN: We'll follow up with that --

23 MR. SUBIN: -- I would appreciate that.

24 MS. CHAN: -- with our traffic consultant.

25 MODERATOR MINTO: Okay. It is almost 10:00. We

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 have time for a couple more questions.

2 MR. LOPEZ: I just wanted to add to his
3 question, if I could. Is your analysis based on a ten-
4 year forecast for the project, with the type of traffic
5 that we expect to see on the 60 Freeway?

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6 MS. CHAN: Yes, that's correct.

7 MR. LOPEZ: And there is no significant impact.

8 MS. CHAN: That was the conclusion.

9 THE REPORTER: What is your name, sir?

10 MR. LOPEZ: Jessie Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z.

11 MODERATOR MINTO: In the blue shirt, and then
12 the lady with her hand up out there.

13 MR. ZAMBRANO: Yeah. My name is Tom Zambrano,
14 and I would like to ask you a question.

15 Maybe I misunderstood, but a while ago, you said
16 that you three people would be making a report that would
17 be submitted to higher-ups for a decision? Is that
18 correct?

19 MS. CHAN: It's -- it's the two of us plus
20 additional staff.

21 MR. ZAMBRANO: The two of you?

22 MS. CHAN: Plus additional staff.

23 MR. ZAMBRANO: How much additional staff? Can I
24 ask? And why aren't they here if they are going to be
25 making a report on what is happening in this area?

} 110

0119

1 There is two of you that are going to be making
2 a report back to additional staff, that are going to help
3 you put together a report, and you are going to submit it
4 to higher-ups, and they are going to make a decision?

} 110

5 So you hold the fate of this entire community in
6 your hands; is that correct?

7 MS. CHAN: One of the reasons that we're having
8 this hearing and we have a court reporter at this
9 hearing, is to get everything that the public is saying
10 on the record so that we have it in front of us and can
11 do a careful response in the final report.

12 MR. ZAMBRANO: So you are not making a
13 recommendation, then; you are just submitting what
14 transpired here tonight?

} 111

15 MS. CHAN: With our responses to those
16 comments.

17 THE REPORTER: Could you spell your last name,
18 please?

19 MR. ZAMBRANO: Z A-M-B-R-A-N-O.

20 THE REPORTER: Thank you.

21 MODERATOR MINTO: Following this lady,
22 are there any other folks that have a question? Okay.
23 We'll wrap it up then after this question.

24 MS. CARLISLE: Helen Carlisle. A couple of
25 questions.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 One is, on -- in 8.9 in your report, you say --
2 you know, we've talked here about the hours that this is
3 going to go on, but in 8.9, you say it will be from 7:00
4 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

5 What is your explanation for that?

6 MS. CHAN: Are you referring to the hours of the
7 landfill operation?

8 MS. CARLISLE: Yes, and in the section on noise.
9 It's 8.9. You have -- you speak to that. You say, it
10 will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Monday through
11 Saturday.

12 MS. CHAN: Well, I'll have to look at that. You
13 know, the hours of the landfill operation are 6:00 a.m.
14 to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, but we will look at
15 that with the reference and respond.

16 MS. CARLISLE: Another question is, that 450
17 double loads of dirt, where is it coming from?
18 Every day. I mean, since southern California is
19 practically all asphalt and houses, where is this coming
20 from?

21 MS. CHAN: Well, in general, the dirt would come
22 from construction projects, sometimes from the cleanout
23 of debris basins, storm basins, during the summer months,
24 or freeways construction projects, those types of
25 projects.

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0121

1 MS. CARLISLE: You guarantee that none of it will
2 come from any other surrounding, including Whittier Hills
3 or the San Gabriels or any of the other hills or
4 canyons?

} 114

5 MS. CHAN: Well, we're not proposing to excavate
6 soil from other surrounding canyons.

7 MS. CARLISLE: Another question is, you say in
8 3.025 that you randomly check seven loads a day for
9 radioactive material. Do you check anything for other
10 hazardous waste like biological.

} 115

11 You know, we've had a disaster in the last
12 couple of weeks. A very simple thing would be for people
13 to put trash, biological trash, that could get into the
14 air and the water supply; has that been considered at
15 all?

16 MS. CHAN: Yes. Let me make a correction to
17 something you said. I will look in the report and see if
18 it is said that way, and if so, we will correct it in the
19 final report.

20 But we screen every load that comes in for
21 radioactive material.

22 There is a piece of equipment in the scalehouse,
23 and as they go across the scales, they are scanned for
24 the presence of that material.

25 We also pull seven loads aside to go through

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 them in -- in detail for the presence of unacceptable
2 materials.

3 Now, in addition to that, we have certified
4 hazardous waste inspectors full time in the disposal area
5 who are trained to identify unacceptable waste.

6 One is our employee and one is a County
7 Department of Health Services Inspector.

8 Our bulldozer operators are also trained to
9 identify hazardous materials.

10 And then one of the other programs that we
11 conduct to help keep the material from coming from
12 residents' homes to the landfill, to begin with, is we
13 participate with the County on a household waste roundup
14 program event that rotates throughout the County and is
15 offered free to the public for their hazardous
16 materials.

17 MS. CARLISLE: Next question: Have you taken into
18 consideration the northwest earthquake fault that runs
19 right through here, which has displaced, over the years,
20 I think it is 3,250 or something or other feet, the
21 main fault?

} 116

22 MS. CHAN: We are required to do a very detailed
23 seismic analysis for our facility that -- that looks at
24 the most probable sizable earthquake that could be
25 expected from this area, I believe.

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0123

1 And I will put this in the Final Report, but I
2 believe it is on the order of a 7 or 8.0 from, you know,
3 the fault that would most likely impact the landfill.

4 MS. CARLISLE: That's what we had a few years
5 ago.

6 Okay. Thank you.

7 MODERATOR MINTO: Okay. We've had two more
8 people indicate they want questions, and then we really
9 have to wrap it up with that, folks, because the League
10 has to clean out the gym and get it ready for school
11 tomorrow.

12 Sir, with the white T-shirt and this gentleman
13 with the checked shirt.

14 MR. PITTS: My name is Jack Pitts, P-I-T-T-S.

15 My question is, for the last two weeks, you've
16 heard all the problems that we have here in Hacienda
17 Heights.

18 Now, to my understanding, it is your decision
19 that you are going to compile reports to submit to local
20 cities and supervisors?

21 Now, will we have an opportunity to rebut your
22 reports before it is presented to the supervisors? In
23 other words, we may not feel the same way as you do.

24 MS. CHAN: The -- the Final Report that will go
25 before our Board for consideration will be considered

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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1 before our Board at a Public Meeting, and if you signed
2 in tonight and gave us your address and your name, you
3 will receive a notice of that meeting.

4 Throughout the permitting process, there are
5 other Public Hearings before the County and other
6 agencies with other opportunities to speak, as well.

7 MR. PITTS: Okay, then.

8 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, Mr. Pitts.

9 Sir.

10 MR. TORRES: Eddie Torres.

11 MODERATOR MINTO: Thank you, sir.

12 MR. TORRES: I'm also an engineer, and I don't
13 want to stand here and argue the point about the graphs
14 and everything. I just ask -- ask you to include in the
15 report that, as engineers, we are geared to improve the
16 standard of living.

17 I know we need a landfill, but in our backyard
18 is not the best place. I ask that you guys look for
19 other sites.

} 118

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR MINTO: Okay, ladies and gentlemen.

22 That concludes the question part of the evening.

23 I want to, first of all, thank the League of
24 Women Voters, whether they live in Hacienda Heights or
25 not, they are here volunteering their time because

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

0125

1 they're dedicated to having a fair exchange of
2 information. And I applaud that.

3 I thank both sides for their presentations, and
4 the comments, as we understand it, tonight should be
5 incorporated into the final EIR Report. It will be
6 presented to their Board and then to the Board of
7 Directors, so, you are encouraged to continue to be
8 involved.

9 I think we all appreciate the fact we live in a
10 country where we can pretty much say anything that's on
11 our mind, and -- and whether it is agreed with other
12 people or not, or incorporated, we're free to say it.

13 So, did you have some further comments, Ma'am,
14 before we wrap it up?

15 I think that's it. Thank you for your time here
16 this evening, and we're concluded.)

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3.0 PUBLIC HEARING/ORAL TESTIMONY

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State of California)

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:

County of San Diego)

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4

I, Janet B. White, a Certified Shorthand

5

Reporter, Certificate No. 1879, do hereby certify that

6

the foregoing public hearing was taken before me at the

7

time and place herein named; that said hearing was

8

reported by me in machine shorthand and then transcribed

9

through computer-aided transcription, and the foregoing

10

transcript contains a true record of the hearing.

11

I do further certify that I am a

12

disinterested person and am in no way interested in the

13

outcome of this action or connected with or related to

14

any of the parties in this action or to their respective

15

counsel.

16

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my

17

hand on this 4th day of October, 2001, at San Diego

18

County, California.

19

20

21

22

23

Janet B. White
C.S.R. No. 1879

24

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4.1 INTRODUCTION AND INDEX OF COMMENTS

4.1.1 Introduction and Index of Written Comments

The official public review period for the Draft EIR began on June 29, 2001 and concluded on September 27, 2001. The Sanitation Districts provided 90 days for public review, double the required statutory minimum for review.

The Sanitation Districts provided comments received on the Draft EIR in Section 2.0 Written Comments Received. Written comments are arranged in alphabetical order in two sections. The first section, Section 2.2, contains comments received during the public review period and the second, Section 2.3, contains comments received after September 27, 2001 (last day of the 90-day public review period). Each letter and comment is assigned a number to systematically address each concern. The letter number is located on the upper right hand corner on the first page of each document. The letter number corresponds to the order within the alphabetical list mentioned above. Therefore, a particular letter can be located within the section based upon its alphabetical location or the letter number (index is provided below).

To identify a comment, comments within the letter are bracketed and numbered. The comment number begins at one (1) for each letter and increases until all the comments within the letter have been assigned a number. The letter number and comment number can be used to locate the Sanitation Districts' response to a specific letter and comment. An index of the letters and the page of the Sanitation Districts' response is provided below.

The Sanitation Districts' response to contains comments received during the public review period are contained in Section 4.2. The Sanitation Districts' response to comments received after September 27, 2001 (last day of the 90-day public review period) are contained in Section 4.3.

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4.1.2 Introduction and Index of Public Hearing/Oral Comments

The Sanitation Districts held four public hearings throughout Los Angeles County. Each of the public hearings began at 7:00 p.m. and concluded at 10:00 p.m., or until each person who requested to speak had finished their testimony. Notices of the public hearing were provided in six local newspapers, through notices mailed to residents within 1,500 feet of the landfill's property boundary, and the Sanitation Districts' website. The first public hearing was held on September 13, 2001, in the City of Torrance. The second public hearing was held on September 19, 2001, in the community of Hacienda Heights. The third public hearing was held on September 20, 2001, in the City of Norwalk. The fourth and final public hearing was held on September 27, 2001, in the community of Hacienda Heights. Each of the hearings was transcribed to document the events of the evening and collect all oral testimony.

Generally, the Sanitation Districts provided a 15-minute presentation on the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. However, on the second and fourth hearing, both in the community of Hacienda Heights, the Hacienda Heights Improvements Association also provided a 15-minute

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

presentation. After the presentations, the Sanitation Districts provided time for the audience to give oral testimony.

The transcripts for each public hearing are provided in Section 3.0. Similar to the letters, each comment within the transcript contains a bracket and a number. The bracket and number corresponds to the Sanitation Districts response to a specific comment. Responses to oral testimony are given the same considerations and the responses contain the same level of detail as written comments. The Sanitation Districts' response to the oral testimony is contained in Section 4.4. An index of the commentors and the Sanitation Districts response to comments is provided below:

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**SECTION 4.2 RESPONSE TO
WRITTEN COMMENTS**



4.2 RESPONSE TO WRITTEN COMMENTS

Abbott, Nancy

Letter #1

14402 Crystal Lantern Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are only aware of only one incident in which a Sanitation Districts' employee was observed relieving himself against a wall along the eastern property boundary. The employee used bad judgement and was reprimanded. All Sanitation Districts' employees and contractors are provided with adequate sanitary facilities as required by worker health and safety regulations.
2. The proposed project would not result in a significant impact on dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Odors.
3. The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see Topical Response on the Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

Acosta, Manuel

Letter #2

15329 Drybrook Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Comment noted.

City of Alhambra

Letter #3

Julio Fuentes
City Manager
111 South First St.
Alhambra, CA 91801

1. Comment noted.

Alvarado, F.

Letter #4

1262 Rudewood Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are bound by all applicable laws and regulations in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The operation of the landfill is subject to review and oversight by many regulatory agencies to ensure that it functions in a responsible manner. In addition, the Puente Hills Landfill is a state-of-the-art landfill that employs numerous environmental control systems and operational measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to the environment to a less than significant level.
2. As noted above, the Puente Hills Landfill is a state-of-the-art landfill that employs numerous environmental control systems and operational measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to the environment to a less than significant level. The landfill is operated under permits issued by independent regulatory agencies. The permits not only place conditions on the operations but also require regular monitoring and reporting to the agencies ensuring independent oversight and accountability. The Sanitation Districts will maintain the environmental control systems even after the closure of the landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Postclosure and Closure Maintenance Plans.
3. The operation of the landfill is subject to review and oversight by many regulatory agencies to ensure that it functions in a responsible manner. Some of these agencies have the authority to levy fines on the Sanitation Districts due to improper operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.
4. The only penalties assessed to the Puente Hills Landfill were by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) for “discharge of air contaminants (odors) causing a nuisance and annoyance to a considerable number of persons”¹. The table below summarizes these penalties.

Date Odor Penalty Imposed	Settlement Amount
November 8, 1996	\$500
October 13, 1999	\$13,600 (cash) \$6,362 (towards odor conference)
August 22, 2001	\$9,000

5. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
6. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

¹ Discharge of odors is regulated under the California Health and Safety Code Section 41700 and SCAQMD Rule 402

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

7. Through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement from the Sanitation Districts for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. Since the implementation of the Program, only two claims have been submitted for consideration. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid-1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
8. The Sanitation Districts are required to maintain and monitor the site for at least 30 years after the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. Any environmental impacts discovered during the post-closure period or any time thereafter would be the responsibility of the Sanitation Districts. Funding for environmental monitoring of the site is included in post-closure funding that must be put in place by the Sanitation Districts. In addition, the Sanitation Districts do maintain liability insurance for this facility. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Postclosure and Closure Maintenance Plans.
9. The proposed project would not involve an increase in truck traffic due to refuse disposal operations. Under the proposed project the current daily tonnage limits would continue. The only increase in truck traffic would be due to an increased need for soil cover import; soil cover is needed on a daily basis at the landfill to completely cover the refuse cell and build berms that shield the landfill operations from offsite areas. The potential impact of these additional soil cover import trucks is analyzed in the Draft EIR. The potential impact due to increased truck traffic from soil import trucks would be less than significant after mitigation. Nevertheless, efforts are made on an ongoing basis to reduce the amount of soil needed in the landfill operation including maximizing the use of alternative cover materials. These efforts have reduced the soil usage onsite by approximately 20% in recent years. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Alvarez, Ana Maria
15522 Three Palms St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #5

1. The landfill does not overly a groundwater basin and extensive investigations have demonstrated that the landfill is not impacting usable groundwater supplies. All of the issues raised in this letter have been addressed in the report. After mitigation, all potential impacts on water quality, air quality, odors, and public health due to the proposed project are less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Water Quality, Air Quality - Odors, and Air Quality - Public Health.

Amdahl, Alton and Helen (#1)

Letter #6

14607 Mountain Spring St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Through the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Sanitation Districts provide local jurisdictions with vital landfill recycling programs that help them achieve the diversion mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB939). Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. In addition, the Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the proposal for the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System and Waste-by-Rail.
2. According to projections of refuse generation compared to existing regional landfill capacity, as shown in Exhibits 1.-3 and 1.0-4 of the Draft EIR, the capacity that would be provided by the Puente Hills Landfill under the proposed project is vital to the solid waste management system of Los Angeles County. Therefore, the Sanitation Districts are committed to providing the environmentally safe and cost-effective refuse disposal for all residents of Los Angeles County that the Puente Hills Landfill provides. The Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill for an additional 38 million tons at existing disposal rates balances the critical need for local disposal capacity with environmental concerns. There is currently not enough alternative capacity available to replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill; thus, the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would strain the ability of Los Angeles County to effectively maintain solid waste infrastructure to accommodate all the refuse generated. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.
3. The proposal for Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is consistent with the long-term plans of the Sanitation Districts proposed in the early 1980s. The current project proposal is not inconsistent with previous statements made by the Sanitation Districts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

Amdahl, Alton and Helen (#2)

Letter #7

14607 Mountain Spring St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odor or dust. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Odors and Fugitive Dust Emissions.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on the health of surrounding residents. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
3. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

4. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid-1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
5. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant traffic impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
6. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. The proposed project would not involve the excavation of undisturbed areas or

areas with high habitat value. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.

7. Please see Response 3.
 8. As described in the Draft EIR, the proposed sewer line is for Canyon 4 Liquid Collection and Recovery System (LCRS) Liquids Management. During the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 winter seasons, the system experienced several overflows of the sump as a result of the limited capacity of the pumps and storage. To eliminate overflows, the site utilized several storage tanks to increase holding capacity, purchased additional auxiliary pumps to increase pumping capacity, constructed a new 4-inch sewer line to increase discharge capacity, and installed a protective membrane over the exposed liner to limit rainwater from entering the LCRS. Although these corrective measures successfully eliminated overflows in the 2000-01 winter season, these labor-intensive measures are considered to be a temporary solution. A long-term solution included in the proposed project would consist of a connection to the sewer system in Hacienda Heights and the construction of a permanent storage tank in Canyon 4. Canyon 4 LCRS liquids would be stored in a water tank allowing a controlled-discharge to the local sewer system in Hacienda Heights. The quantity and quality of the LCRS discharge, which would largely consist of rainwater, would be subject to an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit from the Industrial Waste Section of the Sanitation Districts. Under the proposed project, Canyon 4 LCRS flow would be pumped to a proposed storage tank. From the storage tank, the liquids would gravity flow through the proposed sewer on the Sanitation Districts' property to an off-site connection with the local sewer system at Frankton Ave. The direct discharge of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids to the eastern property boundary would be the most energy efficient and the least labor-intensive long-term solution to Canyon 4 LCRS liquids management. It would also provide flexibility in the management of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids without substantial upgrade to the pump system. The construction project will be of short-term duration (approximately 6 months). As discussed in the Draft EIR, after application of relevant mitigation there would be no significant impacts related to the construction of the sewer. The Sanitation Districts will prepare additional CEQA documentation as necessary before proceeding with the work.
 9. As detailed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have proposed numerous mitigation measures to reduce the potential visual impact of the increasing landfill height. In particular, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue their efforts to work with the surrounding communities to develop landscape palettes; for the Eastern Canyons areas, this includes planting native species and for the Main Canyon area, this involves planting primarily ornamental species. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would continue to construct visual berms to screen direct views of the refuse disposal operations. Nevertheless, after mitigation, the potential visual impact from operations would remain a significant impact.
-

Aney, Thomas M.
15515 La Moine St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #8

1. The Sanitation Districts are a public agency subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). One of the provisions of CEQA is soliciting and considering public input for discretionary activities, such as the proposal for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Sanitation Districts have provided various forums for encouraging and receiving public input including:

- preliminary scoping with the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee;
- holding four public hearings;
- extending the public review period on the Draft EIR beyond statutory requirements from 45 days to 90 days;
- publishing information on the Internet, including the a full copy of the Executive Summary for the Draft EIR;
- publishing the Executive Summary for the Draft EIR in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

The Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors will consider all input received on the Draft EIR before they take action to certify the Final EIR. The Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors is made of elected officials (mayors, council members, supervisors) from the cities and jurisdictions within the boundaries of that district.

2. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing cost-effective and environmentally sound solid waste management services for all residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. The landfill operates solely on a fee based system, rather than a tax base. The fees are set based upon operating costs. The project does provide benefits to the surrounding communities including the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority which has acquired approximately 800 acres to date of native habitat to be preserved in the community of Hacienda Heights.

3. The operation of the Puente Hills Landfill allows the Sanitation Districts to provide cost-effective refuse disposal as well as recycling to residents of Los Angeles County, including the residents of the community of Hacienda Heights. In addition, the Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. In addition, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Armas, Leticia

Letter #9

1512 Ameluxen Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust, odors, or noise. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Odors.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.
3. The landfill does not overly a groundwater basin and extensive investigations have demonstrated that the landfill is not impacting usable groundwater supplies. All of the issues raised in this letter have been addressed in the report. After mitigation, all potential impacts on water quality, air quality, odors, and public health due to the proposed project are less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors, Air Quality - Public Health, and Water Quality.

Barlow, Stanley E. (#1)

Letter #10

13605 7th Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation District's approval of the project as lead agency by its Board of Directors and the potential approval of the project by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors are actions that are expressly provided for by applicable state statutes and do not present any conflict of interest. The lead agency for the project is County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County. Pursuant to a joint powers agreement among fifteen County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, District No. 2 has been designated as the administrative district for the approval of such projects. Because District No. 2 includes unincorporated territory, the County Sanitation District Act provides that the presiding officer of the county board of supervisors in which the district is located is a member of the sanitation district's board. No other supervisors are board members of District No. 2. The presiding officers of each of the nineteen cities within the district, including such nearby cities as Whittier and Pico Rivera, are the remaining directors of District 2. The California Environmental Quality Act requires that the District No. 2 Board, as the lead agency for the project, take into consideration the environmental impacts on the surrounding community, and to make specific findings concerning the environmental impacts of the project as a whole, to adopt mitigation measures that would lessen or avoid any significant impacts, and consider feasible

alternatives. The County Sanitation District Act further provides that when a sanitation district proposes to establish and operate a refuse transfer or disposal facility within an unincorporated area of a county, the board of supervisors of that county must, by resolution, consent to the use of the proposed site for that purpose. In addition, even though the issuance of conditional use permits by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has been delegated to the Regional Planning Commission, the Board of Supervisors has the primary statutory authority to issue conditional use permits, and under its Zoning Code, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has retained authority to hear appeals of decisions of the Regional Planning Commission.

Barlow, Stanley E. (#2)

Letter #11

13605 7th Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust, odors, or traffic. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Fugitive Dust Emissions, Odors, and Traffic.
2. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing waste-by-rail at the earliest point at which there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.
3. As presented in the Draft EIR, there is a demonstrable need for the capacity from the Puente Hills Landfill for the additional 38 million tons as proposed. The proposed project would allow for cost-effective capacity to be provided in the near-term and an orderly transition to waste-by-rail to occur in the long-term. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

Barnes, Sara Shawa

Letter #12

14510 Orange Grove

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
2. The Sanitation Districts dispatch technicians to the community of Hacienda Heights both in the mornings and evenings to monitor potential odors or other concerns related to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. These technicians have 19 set monitoring locations throughout Hacienda Heights, which are shown in Exhibit 1 in Section 6.2.1. As shown of the exhibit, one of the monitoring locations is directly adjacent to Orange Grove Middle School. The Sanitation Districts maintain two ambient air monitoring stations to monitor the

prevailing winds both upwind and downwind from the operation as indicated in Exhibit 4.5-2 of the Draft EIR.

Bayha, Pat

Letter #13

1510 Drumhill Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles is the responsibility of the refuse hauler. The California Highway Patrol provides oversight of these vehicles to ensure they are in proper working condition and abide by all local traffic laws. The Puente Hills Landfill only accepts municipal solid waste. If Sanitation Districts' employees noticed a leaking refuse collection vehicle, the vehicle could be subject to inspection. Under the proposed Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, there would be no increase in refuse truck traffic.

Beckmann, Marjorie J.

Letter #14

PO Box 90991

City of Industry, CA 91715

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
2. Comment noted. Please see Topical Response - Alternatives to the Project, Topical Response - Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Topical Response - Waste-by-Rail.

Beier, Mr. and Mrs. Kurt

Letter #15

1871 Silver Lantern Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality, Noise, Property Values, and Water Quality.
2. The Draft EIR presented a health risk analysis for the landfill using conservative assumptions. As discussed, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see Topical Responses on Air Quality - Public Health and Water Quality.
3. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills

Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid-1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

4. As noted above in response 2, a health risk analysis was conducted incorporating conservative assumptions. These assumptions are protective of sensitive populations such as older people and children. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Public Health and Water Quality.
5. The Puente Hills Landfill is a regional public service facility much like other public service facilities such as airports and wastewater treatment facilities. While airports and wastewater facilities are permanent land uses, the Puente Hills Landfill operation would cease upon exhaustion of the proposed 38 million tons. Thereafter, the property would be developed into a recreational facility managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation.

Blair, Patricia, Richard, Richard S., Rita, and Robin

Letter #16

15523 Regalado St.
15237 Walbrook St
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The landfill does not overly a groundwater basin and extensive investigations have demonstrated that the landfill is not impacting usable groundwater supplies. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in any impact to drinking water sources. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Public Health and Water Quality.
2. Please see Response #1 above.
3. The Sanitation Districts conduct monitoring of the adjacent neighborhood Monday through Friday, during both daytime hours and evening hours until midnight. Results from the monitoring program show that odors are occasional and typically faint and fleeting. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant traffic or air quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Public Health and Traffic.

5. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The vegetation in the canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. Public trails are maintained through the preserved area. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with the landfill operation, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

Brude, Harriette (#1)

Letter #17

14402 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant dust or health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Public Health.

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant odor impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors.

Brude, Harriette (#2)

Letter #18

14402 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant dust impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response – Fugitive Dust Emissions. The relationship between the landfill and scavenger species such as crows is also discussed in the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR acknowledges the presence of urban-adapted wildlife species on page 4.2-37.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

However, as part of the proposed project, vector control measures have been included to minimize the impacts of nuisance pests and disease vectors.

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
3. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid-1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant odor impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

State of California, Department of Toxics Substances Control

Letter #19

Harlan R. Jeché

Unit Chief

1011 N. Grandview Ave.

Glendale, CA 91201

1. To reduce the amount of hazardous waste entering the landfill, the Sanitation Districts in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works sponsor Household Hazardous Waste Round-Ups. These round-ups allow residents to dispose of common hazardous substances such as paints, motor oil, and solvents so that they are not disposed of improperly. In addition, the Sanitation Districts employ a number of other hazardous waste exclusion measures as detailed in the Draft EIR. These measures include monitoring at the entrance scales, random load checking, training of staff to recognize hazardous wastes, and posting a full-time inspector at the refuse disposal area.

The only known release of potentially hazardous substances from the landfill was discovered in the 1990s. As presented in the Draft EIR, low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in several monitoring wells downgradient of the older, unlined Main Canyon landfill. The levels at which the VOCs were observed and the type of compounds found indicate that the VOCs are likely the result of historical contact of landfill gas with groundwater (prior to the development and installation of groundwater protection systems such as liners and subsurface barriers. Refer to pages 4.7-9 to 4.7-16 of the Draft EIR for

these systems). There is no evidence of leakage out of the landfill based on a thorough review of extensive groundwater monitoring data collected by the Sanitation Districts.

Upon detection of the VOCs, the Sanitation Districts undertook a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of the landfill effect on off-site areas. As a result of this investigation, the Sanitation Districts determined that the affected areas were very localized and primarily limited to the landfill property adjacent to the refuse fill on the north side of the Main Canyon. There have been no detections of any VOCs on the east side of the site.

The Sanitation Districts proposed a corrective action program (CAP) to the RWQCB in 1998 to address the situation. The CAP, which underwent public review and was presented at a public meeting, includes source control with gas collection wells and on-site groundwater extraction wells, as well as natural attenuation - the biological, chemical and physical degradation that occurs as groundwater moves through soils. The CAP was approved by the RWQCB in 1999.

Since the commencement of the CAP in 1999, levels of volatile organic compounds have been decreasing or stabilizing. The effectiveness of the CAP is demonstrated by the fact that the overall levels of VOCs have been decreasing more rapidly than were originally predicted in the CAP, as shown in Exhibit 4.7-36 of the Draft EIR.

For more details about how the Sanitation Districts have addressed the groundwater concerns in the Main Canyon with the implementation of the evaluation monitoring program and an effective corrective action program, refer to pages 4.7-19 to 4.7-29 of the Draft EIR.

2. See Response 1 above for a discussion of VOCs observed in groundwater monitoring wells along the perimeter of the landfill. Based on the success of the CAP, the Sanitation Districts contend that historical low levels of VOCs, which have been shown to be stabilizing or decreasing, do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.
3. The operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is subject to oversight by many public agencies. The Sanitation Districts would be responsible for any needed remediation both while the site is operating and after the closure of the site. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the proposed project would be adopted when the Final EIR is certified and the proposed project is approved. For each mitigation measure, the MMRP specifies the entity responsible for implementation and the entity responsible for enforcement and oversight. The agencies identified for oversight responsibility were so assigned according to their responsibilities under current regulatory authority.

State of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth St.
PO Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812

Letter #20

Receipt of Letter is acknowledged.

State of California, Integrated Waste Management Board

Letter #21

Michael Paparian

Member

1001 I St.

PO Box 4025

Sacramento, CA 95812

1. Comment noted.

State of California, Integrated Waste Management Board

Letter #22

William L. Ishmael

Integrated Waste Management Specialist

1001 I St.

PO Box 4025

Sacramento, CA 95812

1. To clarify the proposed project capacity, the project would provide a capacity of approximately 38 million tons of refuse. The Draft EIR incorrectly indicated that the density used in the estimate of capacity was 0.55 tons of refuse and cover material per cubic yard of volume. Correctly stated, the density used, based upon historical observation at the landfill, is 0.55 tons of refuse only per cubic yard of air space under the proposed fill plan.
2. The closure of the existing Workman Mill Road entrance is not part of the proposed project. It was part of the previously proposed and fully approved Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. The Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, for which grading activities have commenced and equipment has been ordered, along with the expected closure of the Workman Mill Road entrance as part of the implementation of that facility, was evaluated in the Draft EIR as a cumulative project.
3. Under CEQA, an EIR is required to evaluate the proposed changes in the environment due to the proposed project in comparison with a baseline condition. As stated in Section 15125 (a) of the Guidelines, an EIR must include a description of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published and that this environmental setting constitutes the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether an impact is significant. Thus, the Draft EIR does not specifically evaluate the presence of impacts estimated in previous environmental documents; however, if such impacts are occurring, they would be part of the baseline condition presented in the Draft EIR.
4. The Draft EIR did not propose a substantial increase in capacity beyond that proposed in the 1982 and 1992 EIRs. The 1982 EIR proposed an approximately 30 year project with an ultimate capacity of 106 million tons. From 1983 through the year 2000, approximately 67 million tons have been placed. Approximately 7.4 million tons are expected to be placed prior to the expiration of the current permits in 2003. The 2001 Draft EIR proposed a remaining capacity of 38 million tons which, if approved, would bring the total disposed

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

waste since 1983 to approximately 112 million tons which is comparable to the ultimate capacity originally identified in 1983, given the variations in density of refuse and actual excavation volume versus projected excavations. As discussed in the Draft EIR, Section 4.1, the currently proposed fill plan would include a higher fill than previously evaluated as a result of increased setback distances imposed during permitting in 1992. The increase in height was necessary to achieve the previously identified ultimate site capacity. With respect to the lateral expansion, the proposed project would only involve 12 acres outside previously evaluated fill areas.

5. The Draft EIR states that one of the objectives for the project is:

- *To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day.*

At the current rate of disposal, an average of 12,000 tons per day, the 38 million tons of capacity would be exhausted in approximately 10 years. Thus, the Draft EIR analyses were based upon this maximum tonnage rate for an approximate ten year project to evaluate worst case conditions. If the operation of the landfill as proposed extends beyond 2013 due to filling at a lower rate, the Sanitation Districts would evaluate whether or not additional environmental analysis would be appropriate at that time.

6. As noted above, the Draft EIR incorrectly stated that the density used to determine refuse capacity was 0.55 tons of refuse and cover material per cubic yard of airspace. Correctly stated, the density used is 0.55 tons of refuse per cubic yard of airspace. Thus, applying this factor to the fill design airspace volume of 68.8 million cubic yards, the proposed project would accommodate approximately 38 million tons of refuse.

Specific responses to the bulleted items in the comment letter follow.

- Total landfill waste footprint acreage for the site (assumed to refer to current waste footprint): 610 acres
- Total landfill airspace capacity currently filled: Approximately 172 million cubic yards of airspace as of December 2001.
- Total landfill waste volume and tonnage currently in place: Approximately 94.6 million tons as of December 2001.
- Landfill footprint acreage affected by this project: 330 acres
- Proposed project waste-to-cover ratio: 3.5:1 to 4.0:1 estimated.
- Proposed density of compacted refuse (lbs/CY): 1,400 lbs per cubic yard
- Proposed density of compacted cover soil (lbs/CY): See paragraph below.
- Total proposed project waste capacity (CY and tons) not including cover, liner, or berm requirements: 68.8 MCY equivalent to 38 million tons of waste

- Relationship between this project, waste capacity, and acreage described in 1982 and 1992 EIRs: Please see response # 4 above.

The density of cover soil has no bearing on the calculation of the proposed capacity, since the weight of the cover soil does not count towards the permitted daily tonnage of the landfill. The volume of the cover soil is the key criteria because 27 CCR regulates cover soil thickness and not weight or density. Although there can be large variations in soil density based on the origin of the borrow source, the moisture content, and how much compactive effort was applied in the placement of the cover soil, for informational purposes only, typical soil cover might have a density of 100 pounds per cubic foot (1.35 tons per cubic yard). It should be noted that the amount of dirt required to be imported to the landfill would be used, in part, for cover, but would also be use for other required projects relating to the operation of the landfill, including visual berm construction and road construction. The 25 million cubic yards of imported dirt required for the proposed project as described in Section 3.7.5 is based on the actual dirt use at the site for all of these purposes.

7. The proposed project would place wastes over pre-existing fill areas. The effect of the added wastes over these areas is evaluated below in terms of potential for leachate generation and the integrity of existing structures.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) can release leachate if its capacity to retain moisture, that is, its field capacity, is exceeded. MSW is brought to the landfill in a dry condition well below its field capacity giving it a substantial ability to absorb moisture due to any liquid or high moisture content waste placed with the MSW. Limited amounts of such wastes were accepted within existing fills proposed for additional waste disposal.

The Sanitation Districts systematically studied the MSW field capacity in a project under contract to the Los Angeles and Orange Metropolitan Areas Regional Wastewater Solids Management Program (LA/OMA).² The LA/OMA study found that the landfill overburden was the major factor affecting MSW field capacity. Near the landfill surface, the ratio of MSW solids³ to liquid at field capacity may be as low as 1 or less. But the minimum solid to liquid ratio at field capacity rapidly increases within a few tens of feet of depth. The field capacity ratio more gradually increases at greater depths, to about 7 to 1 and 12 to 1 at 200 and 450 feet, respectively. The LA/OMA study also found that ongoing waste decomposition could reduce the MSW field capacity. The foregoing estimates reflect such decomposition effects.

Review of disposal records indicates that MSW underlying the proposed fill area had a solid to liquid ratio generally 24 to 1 or greater. This is well above the minimum ratio needed to ensure that the field capacity is not exceeded.

While no significant leachate formation is anticipated, any produced amount would be addressed by environmental control systems. In the main canyon, underlying bedrock would

² "Landfill Disposal Demonstration Project – Phase I", J. D. Parkhurst, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, May 1978.

³ "Solids" refers to the weight of as-received MSW.

direct leachate towards existing groundwater extraction and barrier systems. Although leachate formation is not anticipated in the eastern canyons, any liquid release would be captured by the underlying leachate collection and removal system (LCRS).

The additional overburden pressure is not expected to have any unanticipated effect on the landfill cells themselves or on in-place structures used for either leachate or gas collection. The landfill cells will settle in response to the pressure but have no engineered features that could fail. The eastern canyon LCRS was designed to accommodate the full fill depth including the proposed fill. The main canyon barriers and extraction wells are not beneath the proposed fill and will be unaffected by the added overburden.

Gas control at the landfill has two components, the collection system and an extensive monitoring program that verifies its performance. The collection system is designed with horizontal and vertical collectors known as trenches and wells, respectively. The Districts collection system design has been field tested and optimized over nearly three decades to be redundant and resistant to failures. The Districts have analyzed this design using extensive finite-difference modeling and found that it is highly resilient. The modeling shows that the system effectively functions even after failure of one or more collectors. This resiliency is due to the overall closeness of well and trench spacing used in the Districts' design and the ability to flexibly adjust applied extraction levels throughout the system. Following is a more detailed description of these systems.

Use of both wells and trenches allows control over active and completed portions of the landfill. Trenches are designed to accommodate settlement and overburden pressure from added fill. This is done through the selection of casing materials and backfill that resist the overburden and a design that allows the trench to articulate with settlement without damage. However it is recognized that trenches can fail from overburden pressure. Consequently, trenches are designed to work as part of an overall system that is fully redundant. In the event one or more trenches fail, gas will flow to other collectors to the side or at other fill levels. As waste is placed over existing fill, additional trenches are installed to ensure that collection capacity is sufficient for both the currently placed waste and underlying fill lifts. Wells placed on the front face of the landfill also provide replacement capacity for underlying trenches that may have failed at lower level lifts. This design approach ensures that collection capacity is maintained at locations near the landfill surface where overburden pressures are low.

Wells are usually placed in completed fill areas and are not subject to additional overburdens. In those infrequent cases where wells are filled over, additional gas collectors, trenches or wells, are added to maintain gas collection levels. As with trenches, wells are designed to be redundant so that the failure of individual wells has little effect.

A second component of the gas control system is comprised of extensive, routine landfill emission monitoring programs. For example, the SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 requires comprehensive landfill emissions monitoring over the entire landfill surface. In the event that emissions begin to increase, additional collectors can be installed wherever needed to maintain compliance with SCAQMD Rule 1150.1.

While additional refuse will be placed over in-place refuse, the overburden pressure is not expected to result in adverse impacts. For over five years, the refuse fill in the Main Canyon area (northwest part of the site) of the site has been overlain by a soil stockpile that at its maximum point was nearly as high as the proposed fill design. Based on observations during placement of the stockpile, the Main Canyon area has not experienced changes in the amount of liquids generated nor an indication that the environmental control systems cannot be maintained to protect public health and safety.

8. The only area that would be excavated under the proposed project is the 12 acres on the north-facing slope of the Nike Site area. The other areas to be excavated are all previously approved projects and not part of the proposed project. These areas are referenced on pg. 1.0-10 and described on pg. 3.0-5, as well as shown in Exhibit 3.0-6 of the Draft EIR. The inclusion of these projects is intended simply to be instructive. The Lower Western Cut is already underway to support the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. The other area is referred to as the Canyon 5/6 Ridgeline excavation. This excavation is for slope stability and liner construction. As mentioned above, the only excavation under the proposed project would be a 12-acre area. The detail design of the 12-acre excavation would not be developed until after the permitting process and closer to the actual time of excavation so as to incorporate any permit or regulatory requirement revision prior to that time. A general discussion of seismic design and slope stability is included in Section 4.7 of the Draft EIR.
9. The only envisioned excavation into refuse that would occur during the proposed project is installation of additional gas collection system components (e.g., trenches and wells). The landfill gas system is described in Section 4.5 along with estimated construction emissions. This activity is ongoing as part of the current operation. Any excavation of refuse must be carried out under the oversight of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) through a Permit to Construct. Requirements of SCAQMD for construction measures include, but are not limited to, covering each well boring with a box under vacuum and setting a maximum allowable length of exposed trench at any given time, typically 100 feet although the Sanitation Districts often only allow 50 feet of open trench to be exposed. In addition, safety measures such as not allowing smoking within 50 feet of an open trench or well boring are also imposed during construction.
10. The fill design for the proposed project including the topographical contours is shown in the Draft EIR in Exhibit 3.0-7. Post-closure visual simulations of the proposed fill design are shown in the Draft EIR in Exhibits 4.1-8 through 4.1-12. Description of the landscaping palette for the fill slopes is discussed in Section 4.2 Biological Resources of the Draft EIR.
11. The traffic study was presented as clearly as possible, however, it remains a technical evaluation. In addition, it is more difficult to evaluate this project than a new project because the project is currently existing, so its impacts must be assessed by removing its associated traffic from the existing road system. In this manner of comparing conditions with and without the existing baseline traffic, the most accurate assessment of project impacts can be made. This is an unusual condition with respect to the traditional application of CEQA to new projects. Every effort was made to make the report as clear as possible. The findings

and impact assessment of the project are clear and succinct in indicating whether there are traffic impacts. The findings show that the proposed continued operation of the landfill would not have significant impacts upon the surrounding street system. The revised Traffic Study for this project appears in Section 6.0.

Conditions are fully assessed for existing conditions, for future conditions with the inclusion of additional trips, and with the elimination of all trips associated with the project. The assessment of impacts is based upon a proper comparison of these scenarios, comparing the maximum to the minimum.

V/C and ICU are essentially the same concept, though V/C is normally applied to freeways and specific intersection movements, while ICU refers to entire intersections. We will clarify that the terms are occasionally interchanged, however, it is not possible to discuss or evaluate impacts without using these terms. The approach taken for the freeway is substantially different than for the intersection analysis, as defined by the Federal Government. Also, for this project, the freeway level analysis shows the project does not meet the minimum criteria for conducting a detailed analysis of operation and weaving.

Vehicle capacity and how projected traffic affects each intersection is presented in Table 6.0.1 of the Traffic Study.

The forecast of potential freeway impacts is based upon the traffic generation and traffic distribution for the project. The generation, or project volumes, for the proposed project for the three peak conditions evaluated (a.m. peak, landfill peak, and p.m. peak) are shown in Exhibits 4.2.4, 4.2.5, and 4.2.6 of the revised Traffic Study. The distribution for the three peak conditions evaluated (a.m. peak, landfill peak, and p.m. peak) are indicated in Exhibits 4.2.1, 4.2.2, and 4.2.3. The 181 trips referred to in the Draft EIR came from applying the distribution of traffic percentage to the projected project traffic generation. The presentation of the 181 trips is found in Exhibit 4.2.4 of the revised Traffic Study.

Traffic impacts were assessed for three hours, the AM peak, the peak hour of the generator, and the PM peak. It is customary to only analyze the AM and PM peak for most projects, since traffic conditions are normally poorest during these hours. This project was also analyzed for the peak hour of the project to also determine potential impacts during this hour. If impacts are not identified for any of these hours, it is generally accepted that there would be no impacts in any hour other than the peak hours evaluated.

The growth rate was taken from a standard reference for traffic analysis, which is the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Plan, which defines growth throughout the region. In addition, traffic for all known and suspected future projects in the vicinity were added to the cumulative forecast. It is not possible to compare growth factors for traffic with growth factors for waste capacity need projections since they are two distinctly different issues. Waste capacity projections are made in accordance with CIWMB procedures using factors of population growth, sales tax and employment.

With regard to the Workman Mill Road-Peck Road intersection, consultation with the City of Industry during the preparation of the Draft EIR revealed that signalization of the intersection

was pending, thus, it was appropriate to consider the work as a committed project in the Draft EIR. The intersection is currently under construction and the intersection will be signalized by the City in the near future.

12. The proposed project is unlike some landfill projects that might simply identify one area for stockpiling during the life of the operation. The Sanitation Districts are proposing to stockpile dirt anywhere within the proposed limit of operations on deck areas, similar to what has occurred under the current permit; the current CUP Plot Plan identifies broad areas for soil stockpiling. The stockpile location would vary from time to time depending on refuse operation sequencing not known at this time. However, as noted in the Draft EIR, it is proposed that a 6 to 12 month supply of dirt be stockpiled at any given time. A conceptual estimate of the size of such a stockpile indicates that assuming a 50 ft. height, the stockpile would cover an area approximately 1,000 feet by 1,000 feet. As noted above, the location and size of the stockpile would vary and as such a visual simulation of a stockpile was not included in the Draft EIR. However, the Draft EIR did conclude that potential impacts to visual resources would be significant even with mitigation. The cover soil stockpile would be placed in accordance with 27 CCR §20660 so as not to cause problems or interfere with unloading, spreading, compacting, access, safety, drainage, or other operations. The soil stockpile would be watered as necessary and sprayed with a hydromulch mixture or a synthetic binder solution if it were exposed for more than 180 days in order to minimize dust impacts.
13. Comment noted.
14. Please see response to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board's letter, Letter No. 24.
15. The Sanitation Districts will adopt a Mitigation Monitoring program at the time of the certification of the Final EIR. At that time, the program will be submitted to responsible agencies identified in the program. It is intended that regulatory agencies' roles in carrying out the program would only be identified under currently established regulatory programs such as through enforcement of current regulations or permit conditions.
16. Comment noted.

State of California Native Heritage Commission

Letter #23

Rob Wood

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

915 Capitol Mall, Room 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

1. Comment noted. A mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project as follows:
 - Before excavation of the 12 acres on the north-facing slope of the Nike Site area, the Sanitation Districts would consult with the Native American Heritage Commission on issues related to the on-going archeological monitoring program including contingencies

for the evaluation and curation of archeological resources inadvertently discovered during project activities.

2. Comment noted. A mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project as follows:
 - The Sanitation Districts would follow all the provisions of *California Health and Safety Code* Section 7050.5, the *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(e), and *California Public Resources Code* Section 5097.98 in the event human remains are found in a location other than a dedicated cemetery during excavation.

State of California, Regional Water Quality Control Board

Letter #24

Rodney H. Nelson
Senior Engineering Geologist
320 W. 4th St., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

1. The Sanitation Districts expect to landfill dewatered biosolids in accordance with the requirements in Title 27 in the Canyon 9 and Eastern Canyons portions of the landfill.
2. Currently the Eastern Canyons LCRS collects less than one gallon per minute (gpm) of flow under average condition. The system was designed to handle an average flow in excess of 100 gpm. The observed LCRS flowrate has been as high as several hundred gpm. This has occurred under conditions when rain water infiltrated into bench drains that were not covered by refuse. As bench drains are covered by refuse over time, the Sanitation Districts expect the amount of flow that short-circuits into the LCRS to diminish, as was observed from the Canyon 9 area. These observations indicate that the LCRS is adequately sized to handle potential leachate flow from the existing and proposed continuing disposal operations in the Eastern Canyons area

The Sanitation Districts record LCRS flowrate on a weekly basis, and test the water quality of LCRS water on a quarterly basis. The fact that the LCRS continues to collect liquid at gradually increasing rates provides the best demonstration that the system functions properly. All flow and water quality monitoring results have been provided to the RWQCB in quarterly and annual monitoring reports.

3. Comment noted.
4. Comment noted.
5. The Sanitation Districts agree with the RWQCB that there are no existing 27 CCR standards for intermediate (interim) cover. The Sanitation Districts have been constructing individual 10-20 foot high, earthen berms using low permeability soils for visual shielding on the entire outside front face of the landfill unit. These berms have been vegetated to provide an effective medium for evapotranspiration to extract moisture from the cover. It is the intent of the Sanitation Districts to propose that these vegetated, low permeability soil berms would become a part of an engineered alternative final cover system. As referenced in your letter,

front face covers constructed in this manner in the Main Canyons and Canyon 9 areas of the Puente Hills Landfill (approximately 180 acres) have been demonstrated by the Sanitation Districts to fully comply with the requirements as an alternative final cover, and were approved by the RWQCB as an engineered alternative final cover. The Sanitation Districts have recently completed a second evaluation of front face covers constructed in the same fashion in the Main Canyon, Canyon 9 and Eastern Canyons areas. Preliminary results from this evaluation also suggested that these 94 acres of front face cover meet the requirements as an engineered alternative final cover pending a moisture monitoring study. The concept of a moisture monitoring program was proposed in the Final Closure Report submitted to the RWQCB in November 2001. A detailed work plan proposal will be submitted to the RWQCB for approval in February 2002. The primary objective of the moisture monitoring is to evaluate the performance of existing vegetated cover under a variety of weather and landfill operating conditions to further confirm that this cover is an engineered alternative to the prescriptive design in 27 CCR. Once the work plan proposal is approved by the RWQCB, the Sanitation Districts expect the study to be conducted over the next three to five years. Moisture monitoring devices will be installed on existing slopes and be monitored continuously under various conditions. The Sanitation Districts expect to analyze the collected data using mathematical models.

Because of these results, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue the construction of front face cover (or intermediate cover) as vegetated visual berms. On December 18, 2001, the Sanitation Districts met with RWQCB staff to discuss this issue as it pertains to the construction of future slopes. It was agreed that the Sanitation Districts will develop a formalized program for the design, the construction, and the construction quality assurance (CQA) for the installation of future front face cover. Details of the program will be prepared by the Sanitation Districts for RWQCB's review and approval. CQA will include periodic borrow source testing and testing of soils after placement. Information developed from this program will be used to model the performance of the front face cover and to demonstrate that this cover provides equivalent performance to that of the prescriptive design in Title 27.

6. See Response No. 5 above.
7. See Response No. 5 above.
8. See Response No. 5 above.

Camp, Effie M.
1942 Kellerton Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #25

1. Comment noted.
2. As detailed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have proposed numerous mitigation measures to reduce the potential visual impact of the increasing landfill height. In particular, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue their efforts to work with the surrounding communities to develop landscape palettes; for the Eastern Canyons areas, this includes

planting native species and for the Main Canyon area, this involves planting primarily ornamental species. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would continue to construct visual berms to screen direct views of the refuse disposal operations. Nevertheless, after mitigation, the potential visual impact from operations would remain a significant impact.

Cantu, Kari

Letter #26

16142 Villa Flores
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Draft EIR evaluated potential impacts to air quality and health from several sources including emissions from customer trucks. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. Comment noted.

Cappuccio, Emma

Letter #27

14403 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing cost-effective and environmentally sound refuse disposal for Los Angeles County. State law requires the preparation of a Countywide Siting Element to outline existing and proposed waste management facilities. This report was prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW) and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board on June 24, 1998. Policies adopted in the Siting Element include:
 - Securing in-county disposal capacity to the extent feasible (e.g., repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill for the remaining ten years); and
 - Developing rail haul disposal capacity and the in-county infrastructure necessary to access that capacity to meet the County's long term needs.

Commensurate with those adopted policies, the Sanitation Districts are committed to providing local disposal capacity to the extent feasible and to providing waste-by-rail to remote landfills at the soonest point at which a demonstrable need exists. In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project and Waste-by-Rail.

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant odor impacts. Please see

Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors for more information. The Sanitation Districts are unaware of any current issues regarding "movement of the earth". The only previous vibration complaints the Sanitation Districts have received occurred during the testing of the Eastern Flaring Station. The flares at the Eastern Flaring Station have not been operated since February 1999. For more information, please see Section 3.7.11 Environmental Control Features in the Draft EIR and the Topical Response on Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

3. Methane gas, which is a component of landfill gas, is a flammable compound. Various operational measures are in place to reduce danger of fires at the landfill, which are described in the Draft EIR. These measures include adequate monitoring and maintenance of the landfill gas management system to prevent releases of landfill gas, inspecting the incoming waste for flammable or smoldering waste, and covering of refuse at the end of each working day. No fires related to the operation of the landfill have occurred over the last seven years.
4. The Puente Hills Landfill does not accept refuse from 86 counties. Operating ordinances prohibit refuse delivered to Puente Hills Landfill to come from cities with populations more than 2.5 million or counties with more than 1.5 million people. Therefore, the City of Los Angeles, County of Orange, and County of San Diego are prohibited from delivering refuse to this facility. In 2000, less than 0.5% of the total refuse received for disposal at Puente Hills Landfill were generated by jurisdictions outside of Los Angeles County.
5. James F. Stahl, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Sanitation Districts, was not present at the Public Hearing on September 27, 2001. A court reporter was present at this and all the public hearings and all comments were transcribed for review.

Cappuccio, Louis A.
14403 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #28

1. The Draft EIR for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code, Division 13, §§ 21000-21177 (CEQA), and in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines published by the Resources Agency of the State of California (Title 14 CCR, Division 6, Chapter 3, §§ 15000-15387 and Appendices A-K) to assess the potential impacts of Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. An EIR must be prepared for proposed projects that may have potential significant adverse environmental effects. In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, §15121(a), the purpose of this EIR is to serve as an informational document that will inform public agency decision makers and the public regarding the significant environmental effects of a project, identify possible ways to minimize these effects, and evaluate reasonable alternatives to the project. While CEQA requires that consideration be given to avoiding adverse environmental effects, the lead agency and other responsible public agencies must balance these potential impacts against other public objectives, including the social and economic benefits of a project, in determining whether a project should be approved.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

In proposing this project, the Sanitation Districts considered the vital need for cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management provided by the Puente Hills Landfill. An analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project, including consideration of historical data, revealed that the only significant impact of the project after mitigation would be on aesthetics.

2. Under CEQA, the intent of a public hearing during a Draft EIR review period is to allow the public and agencies to provide input on the proposed project. Time permitting, Sanitation Districts' staff did take questions from the audience after all the persons wishing to testify had finished and attempted to answer all questions raised. The Final EIR will provide a Sanitation Districts' complete response to all issues raised at the public hearings.
3. As stated above, the intent of the public hearing was to solicit testimony and not to address concerns raised during the hearings. The Final EIR will provide a Sanitation Districts' response to all issues raised at the public hearings.
4. Comment noted.
5. Comment noted.
6. Please see Response #1 above. At the request of the community, a public review period of 90 days, twice that required by CEQA, was provided.
7. Please see Response #1 above.
8. As stated above, the Sanitation Districts are committed to providing the most cost-effective disposal capacity for the residents of Los Angeles County. The fees generated through tipping fees and other revenue sources go to pay for the costs associated with refuse disposal and to secure future disposal options. There is no profit generated through the operation of the landfill. Also, please see Topical Responses Air Quality - Public Health and Puente hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

Cardenas, Angie

2685 Amelgado Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #29

1. The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.
2. The Puente Hills Landfill does not overly a water supply and extensive field investigation has shown that the landfill is not impacting the beneficial use of near by supplies. The operation

of the Puente Hills Landfill is subject to regulatory oversight by many public agencies that are completely independent of the Sanitation Districts. In regards to water quality, the public agency with primary regulatory authority is the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The landfill is operated under permits issued by this agency which include groundwater monitoring and reporting requirements. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the canyons, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds the amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant odor impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

5. As described in the Draft EIR, the proposed sewer line is for Canyon 4 Liquid Collection and Recovery System (LCRS) Liquids Management. During the 1998-99 and 1999-00 winter seasons, the system experienced several overflows of the sump as a result of the limited capacity of the pumps and storage. To eliminate overflows, the site utilized several temporary

storage tanks to increase holding capacity, purchased additional auxiliary pumps to increase pumping capacity, constructed a new 4-inch sewer line to increase discharge capacity, and installed a protective membrane over the exposed liner to limit rain water from entering the LCRS. Although these corrective measures successfully eliminated overflows in the 2000-2001 winter season, these labor-intensive measures are considered to be a temporary solution. A long-term solution included in the proposed project would consist of a connection to the sewer system in Hacienda Heights and the construction of a permanent storage tank in Canyon 4. Canyon 4 LCRS liquids would be stored in a water tank allowing a controlled-discharge to the local sewer system in Hacienda Heights. The quantity and quality of the LCRS discharge, which would largely consist of rainwater, would be subject to an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit from the Industrial Waste Section of the Sanitation Districts. Under the proposed project, Canyon 4 LCRS flow would be pumped to a proposed storage tank. From the storage tank, the liquids would gravity flow through the proposed sewer on the Sanitation Districts' property to an off-site connection with the local sewer system at Frankton Ave. The direct discharge of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids to the eastern property boundary would be the most energy efficient and the least labor-intensive long-term solution to Canyon 4 LCRS liquids management. It would also provide flexibility in the management of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids without substantial upgrade to the pump system. The construction project will be of short-term duration (approximately 6 months). As discussed in the Draft EIR, after application of relevant mitigation there would be no significant impacts related to the construction of the sewer. The Sanitation Districts will prepared additional CEQA documentation as necessary before proceeding with the work.

6. The Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) is a previously approved and permitted facility that was addressed in previous environmental documentation. For the purposes of analysis in the Draft EIR for the Continued Operations of the Puente Hills Landfill, the MRF was considered a cumulative project and the cumulative impact of the landfill operation plus all cumulative projects was analyzed. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant traffic impacts even after considering the cumulative projects. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Castro, Armando Y., and Mary Louise
14505 Cabinda Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #30

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the liner system in place has a number of redundant protection in place. Two layers of materials, compacted clay and a high-density polyethylene material, make up the main layers of the liner. In addition to these materials, the liner has extraction systems both above and below the liner to reduce the potential for liquids to leave the site. As a further protection, the normal groundwater pathways are blocked through the use of barrier systems, which consist of subsurface walls and more extraction wells. The whole system is monitored regularly to detect inconsistencies. The groundwater protection system is under the regulatory oversight of the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. Monitoring data indicate that the landfill liner system is effective.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Odors.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on health. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Caudillo, Claudia and Javier
14525 Springwater St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #31

1. Comment noted.

Chen, Bill
PO Box 5762
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #32

1. The Draft EIR presents data for all local and regional landfills that have available capacity. For more information, please see Section 6.0 Project Alternatives of the Draft EIR and the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.
2. In the early 1990s, volatile organic compounds, typically found in landfill gas, were detected near the landfill. This information was presented in the 1992 Puente Hills Waste Management Facilities EIR and the Water Quality supplement to the 1992 EIR. Subsequently, the Sanitation Districts, under the oversight of the Regional Water Quality Board, conducted extensive field investigations to determine the extent of the landfill effect. That study showed that the landfill effect is contained within a localized area. Thereafter, the Sanitation Districts implemented a corrective action program which was proven successful by the decreasing or stabilizing trends in the volatile organic compound levels.
3. The Draft EIR contains a full analysis of alternatives (No Project, Expansion of Existing Landfills, New In-County Landfills, Reduced Daily Tonnage, Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan, and Alternative Waste Management Technologies) to the proposed project. For more information, please see Section 6.0 Project Alternatives and the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.
4. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts of the proposed project. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.

Chen, Desun

Letter #33

1140 Folkstone Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant dust impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.

Chi, Michael

Letter #34

14441 Longhill Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. The Draft EIR contains a full discussion of potential water quality impacts, including a consideration of concerns raised during previous permitting processes. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.
3. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Other impacts to regional disposal capacity may be arising as well. Currently, a ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10)

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional landfill projects.

For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System and Waste-by-Rail.

4. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

Chinn, Pete

Letter #35

16551 Echo Hill Way
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Comment noted.

Chong, Ronald A.

Letter #36

17063 Wedgeworth Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. The Pomona Freeway operates at acceptable level of service during non-peak (commute) hours. The contribution of the landfill to total traffic on the Pomona Freeway is small when it is taken into account that the truck trips would be spread out over the day and not all be using the same freeway or traveling in the same time. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
2. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such

as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County.

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Health Services (#1)

Letter #37

Don Stockenberg
EHS III
2525 Corporate Place, Suite 150
Monterey Park, CA 91754

1. Comment noted.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Health Services (#2)

Letter #38

Betty Morrison
Acting EHS IV
2525 Corporate Place, Suite 150
Monterey Park, CA 91754

1. Pursuant to CEQA, the Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors is lead agency for the proposed project. Coincident with considering the Final EIR for certification, the Board will also consider the adoption of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the proposed project. After adoption, the program will be submitted to responsible agencies identified in the program. For each mitigation measure for the proposed project, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program will clearly establish the person or agency responsible for implementation as well as the person or agency responsible for oversight. Mitigation Measures identified to be under the oversight of the Local Enforcement Agency

place prior to a demonstrated shortfall. For further information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

Cummings, William E.

Letter #44

14514 Langhill Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Comment noted. Alternatives to the proposed project were evaluated in the Draft EIR in Section 6.0. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

Davis, Carole J.

Letter #45

15924 Del Prado Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction improved separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on groundwater quality. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.
5. The proposed project would include the addition of about 450 dirt trucks to local freeways and streets over an 11-hour operating period, from 6:00 am to 5:00 pm. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
6. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Davis, Molicce

Letter #46

14444 Orange Grove Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are committed to developing a waste-by-rail system prior to a shortfall in local capacity. Please see Topical Response - Waste-by-Rail for more information.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality, traffic, or health impact. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Public Health, Traffic, and Water Quality.

The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

3. As detailed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have proposed numerous mitigation measures to reduce the potential visual impact of the increasing landfill height. In particular, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue their efforts to work with the surrounding communities to develop landscape palettes; for the Eastern Canyons areas, this includes planting native species and for the Main Canyon area, this involves planting primarily ornamental species. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would continue to construct visual berms to screen direct views of the refuse disposal operations. Nevertheless, after mitigation, the potential visual impact from operations would remain a significant impact.
4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impact. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

de Jesus Reynoso II, Maria
2516 Glenstone Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #47

1. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Ground Water Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.
2. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their

feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Dikeman, Richard J.

Letter #48

1109 Finegrove Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality, odor, dust, traffic, or health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Odors, Fugitive Dust Emissions, Health Impacts and Water Quality.

The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

2. Comment noted.

Emery, James H.

Letter #49

15491 Los Altos Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

2. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant traffic impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant dust impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
5. Over a 20-year period, the Sanitation Districts have received on average less than 2 odor complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' the greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
6. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have

indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

Espinosa, Dagoberto V.

Letter #50

14444 Frankton Ave

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Over a 20-year period, the Sanitation Districts have received on average less than 2 odor complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
2. As discussed in Section 4.11, Public Health and Safety, the Sanitation Districts would continue to manage vectors at the landfill through Best Management Practices of landfill operations. In terms of sea gull control, the Sanitation Districts would continue to cover the working area with soil or alternative cover at the end of each day. The Sanitation Districts would also continue to use a network of monofilament bird wires and bird whistlers to discourage the congregation of birds near the working face. Each of these mitigation measures is a proven method for sea gull control.

Unlike the sea gulls, potential rodent infestations are limited by the operational practices such as housekeeping and the compaction process. Studies have concluded that the compaction process employed in both collection and disposal operations are not conducive to survival rates for these type of vectors.

3. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation

Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

Esplin, Eugene T. and Mary

Letter #51

15021 Los Robles Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Over a 20-year period, the Sanitation Districts have received on average less than 2 odor complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic, noise, or dust. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions, Noise, and Traffic.
3. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

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4. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

Please see Topical Response - Follow Up Meetings With the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association.

5. As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

Fedderke, George and Sheila
14425 Los Robles Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #52

1. As presented in the Draft EIR, there is a demonstrable need for the capacity from the Puente Hills Landfill for the additional 38 million tons as proposed. The proposed project would allow for cost-effective capacity to be provided in the near-term and an orderly transition to waste-by-rail to occur in the long-term. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s.

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2. The proposed project would not involve increasing the hours for refuse disposal, which currently are 6:00 am - 5:00 pm. The current hours for soil cover import, 9:00 am - 3:00 pm, would increase to 6:00 am - 5:00 pm.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

The site did receive a few odor complaints during the Summer/Fall 2001, including on the dates indicated. However, over 20 years dating back to January 1981, the Sanitation Districts received an average of less than 2 odor complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

4. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the early 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
5. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-

facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

Ferrini, Frank V.

Letter #53

1639 S 9th Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As described in the Draft EIR, according to field noise measurements taken during July 2000 on-site and in the Hacienda Heights community and theoretical models of noise propagation, the noise generated by the landfill does not exceed noise standards for Los Angeles County. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to Noise. Please see Topical Response - Noise for more information.

Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald

Letter #54

1820 Deerhavem Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

It is the stated goal of the Sanitation Districts to have waste-by-rail available for Los Angeles County at the before there is a shortfall in local capacity. Moreover, it is also the Sanitation Districts stated goal to provide cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management service to the residents to Los Angeles County. The Continued Operation of Puente Hills Landfill is essential to both of these goals.

2. At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:
 - To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day,
 - To fund implementation of a waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before a shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;
 - To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and
 - To continue to provide funding for open space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1). A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2). The Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document developed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force⁴, approved by the County Board of Supervisors and the majority of the cities with the majority of the population, addresses solid waste disposal needs for Los Angeles County. Based on this planning document, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013 (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4). It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The Sanitation District's efforts to implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6 and 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR.

The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative:

- No Project;
- Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills;
- Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail);
- Alternative Modified Operations and Designs; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

Each alternative is evaluated based upon the three criteria specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. One of those alternatives, Modified Operations and Designs, analyzes reduced tonnage modifications and increased setbacks (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Section 6.6.2). This alternative was evaluated at the request of the Citizens Advisory Committee and the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association. In addition to evaluating the reduced tonnage alternative as to its ability to meet the project objectives, the alternative that addresses reduced tonnage and modified setbacks was

⁴ The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared by Los Angeles County and the 88 cities in the county prior to their submittal to the CIWMB.

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evaluated as to its feasibility and its ability to avoid or lessen potentially significant impacts. The analysis of this alternative concluded that the alternative could not feasibly meet the objectives of the proposed project.

Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

3. As a public agency, the Sanitation Districts are charging a fee based strictly on the cost to operate the facility and other landfill related costs. Of the \$18 per ton tipping fee for most waste, approximately \$3.77 per ton goes to local and state taxes and fees. An additional \$1 per ton goes to fund the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Authority. The remaining revenue goes towards the operation. No tax or other revenue is used to fund the operation of the landfill.
4. The Sanitation Districts did send a small amount of refuse from the South Gate Transfer to a remote disposal site in Utah in 1992 as a demonstration project in conjunction with the Utah landfill operator. However, it was not an economically feasible approach. Since then, the Sanitation Districts have permitted the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, which is designed to be compatible with a waste-by-rail system and have entered into purchase agreements for two California landfills designed to receive waste.
5. Section 6.0 Alternatives of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out of County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project.

In regards to the need for the project, projections of solid waste management in Los Angeles County versus disposal capacity conclusively indicate that the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is necessary. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Other impacts to regional disposal capacity may be arising as well. Currently, a ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10).

Regarding the El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County, Section 6.3.1 of the Draft EIR indicated that the expansion of the landfill was contingent on the completion of required roadway improvements in the vicinity of the landfill and upon issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the Local Enforcement Agency with the concurrence of the CIWMB, Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and Incidental Take Permits issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The schedule for completion of the roadway improvements detailed in Section 6.3.1 remains the same: the roadway improvements are anticipated to be completed by approximately the end of 2002. On July 24, 2001, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service implemented agreements for the Incidental Take Permits. On July 20, 2001 the Regional Water Quality Control Board/Santa Ana Region issued Waste Discharge Requirements for the site and on July 26, 2001 the CIWMB concurred on the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the site. As such, the El Sobrante Landfill expansion is fully permitted, with only the completion of the roadway improvements required in order to vest the permits. The above update is consistent with the anticipated schedule for availability of the expansion capacity at the El Sobrante Landfill as discussed in Section 6.3.1 of the Draft EIR. This capacity did not changes the conclusions of the alternatives analysis discussed above.

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, Alternatives to Project, and Waste-by-Rail. The Draft EIR and the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System also address potential out-of-county capacity, including consideration of potential future capacity at El Sobrante Landfill.

6. The Sanitation Districts sent a limited amount of refuse to a remote disposal site in Utah in 1992. This was only a demonstration project meant to show the feasibility of waste-by-rail technology. There are currently no facilities in Arizona with the necessary infrastructure to accept waste-by rail shipments. As discussed in the waste-by-rail topical response, the Mesquite Regional and Eagle Mountain Landfill Projects are the only two permitted waste-by-rail landfills in California and are the two landfills through which the Sanitation Districts plan to implement waste-by-rail. The Sanitation Districts do not plan to use more remote out-of-state sites for a number of reasons, including: the greater distances to these sites result in greater environmental impacts (e.g., air emissions from longer transport by rail); out-of-state landfills may not be designed and operated to the same standards as California landfills, resulting in greater potential liability for jurisdictions using these sites; proposed regulations limiting waste importation could potentially disrupt the essential public service of solid waste disposal; and to retain the economic benefits resulting from implementing waste-by-rail in the California economy.
7. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the landfill does not overly a groundwater supply and the landfill has not impacted the beneficial use of groundwater. The landfill employs a comprehensive groundwater protection system. Please see Topical Response - Water Quality for more information.
8. This document was prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), enacted in 1970. CEQA applies to all proposed discretionary activities that will be carried out or approved by California public agencies, such as the Sanitation Districts, unless such activities are specifically exempted. At the heart of CEQA is the principle that the environmental documentation furnishes the decision-makers and the public with sufficient information to understand a project's potential environmental consequences and to balance the project's benefits against the potential environmental impacts.

For proposed projects that may have potential significant adverse environmental effects, an EIR must be prepared. This EIR has been prepared in accordance with the *State CEQA Guidelines* for the implementation of the CEQA published by the Resources Agency of the State of California (Title 14 CCR, Division 6, Chapter 3, §15000-15387 and Appendices A-

K). In accordance with *State CEQA Guidelines* §15121(a), the purpose of this EIR is to serve as an informational document that will inform public-agency decision makers and the public regarding the significant environmental effects of the proposed project, identify possible ways to minimize these effects, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project.

Pursuant to the *State CEQA Guidelines*, an EIR can and should include consideration of economic information. Section 15131 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* states "*Economic or social information may be included in an EIR or may be presented in whatever form the agency desires.*" In addition, Section 15131 (c) states "*Economic . . . factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR.*" Moreover, the *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15142 directs that "*An EIR shall be prepared using an interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences . . .*"

9. Comment noted.

10. Currently, approximately 25% of the waste coming to the Puente Hills Landfill is processed through transfer/materials recovery facilities before arriving at the landfill. In addition, almost all residential waste from the approximately 80 cities and unincorporated areas using the site have curbside recycling programs. As the front-end infrastructure for a future waste-by-rail system, the Sanitation Districts are committed to developing a system of materials recovery facilities that would also provide additional waste diversion. We are currently in design for the Puente Hills MRF for which construction will soon begin. The first phase of construction will be an excavation, the contract for which has been awarded and notice to proceed has been issued. In the interim, a \$2.7 million contract has been awarded for recycling equipment to be used in the Puente Hills MRF. In addition, in August 2000 we acquired the Downey Area Recycling and Transfer facility and we have recently entered into a Joint Powers Agreement with the City of Los Angeles to develop other such facilities. We are not aware of any operating landfill permits in California that require all waste to first go through a materials recovery facility prior to allowing disposal at a landfill. This would be feasible in a system where the waste is controlled by one jurisdiction from collection to disposal; however, without control over the flow of waste, how and where waste is processed and disposed is largely a matter of economics. To require residential waste that has been subject to curbside recycling program to also be processed at a materials recovery facility would be very inefficient and costly.

11. Please see Response # 2 above.

12. As discussed in the Draft EIR, most of the landfill site is zoned A-2-5 (Heavy Agriculture, with a 5-acre minimum) by the County of Los Angeles. The heavy agriculture zone permits a wide range of uses, including open space and recreational uses, logging operations, oil wells, livestock feed and sale yards, residential development, utility stations, correctional facilities, and airports. The A-2-5 zone permits land reclamation projects, which include landfills and waste disposal facilities, are subject to a CUP from the Regional Planning Commission (Title 22 Part 1, Chapter 22.56). A few parcels within the property's undeveloped areas are zoned

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A-1-5 (Light Agriculture, with a 5-acre minimum parcel size). The A-1-5 zone also allows for land reclamation projects subject to a CUP.

13. Please see Response #10 above.
14. As noted in the Draft EIR, in response to a request from the community during scoping to include a greater degree of contouring to mimic natural topography, the Sanitation Districts were only able to incorporate minor changes to the topographical relief and still meet the project objectives. The final elevation of the solid waste fill plan would cause the solid waste fill slopes to become more visible from areas surrounding the site. The potential impact would be partially mitigated by continued adherence to the current landscape palette on both the eastern and northern facing fill slopes. The Sanitation Districts would continue to landscape the solid waste fill slopes as soon as practicable with landscaping schemes developed in conjunction with representatives from the surrounding communities. Lastly, the funding of the PHLNHPA provided under the current permit as well as potential future funds for acquisition, preservation, and maintenance of open space land in the vicinity of the site would provide additional offset mitigation. Visual impacts from the proposed project remain significant after mitigation.

A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative with the same capacity of the proposed project but with increased setbacks would not be feasible, and if increased setbacks involved any reduction of the capacity, any such alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.

15. At the time of the State Board petition, the Sanitation Districts had already proposed an evaluation monitoring program and were in the process of collecting data to meet the requirements of the evaluation monitoring program, which are to determine the nature and extent of the landfill effect on groundwater. The State Board's Order simply required the Sanitation Districts to continue the evaluation monitoring program and to conduct the corrective action program as necessary. These regulatory requirements are specified in Title 27, California Code of Regulations. The Sanitation Districts would have complied with these requirements with or without the State Board petition.

There are several reasons why the Sanitation Districts believe that filling in the Main Canyon area will not cause additional water quality concerns. First, while additional refuse will be placed in the Main Canyon area, the existing soil stockpile currently in the Main Canyon will be removed and used as cover in the Eastern Canyons at the same time, reducing the overburden pressure. Second, the refuse received at the Puente Hills Landfill is typically very dry with moisture content in the neighborhood of 20%. The moisture is either absorbed by the refuse mass, or is extracted via the landfill gas condensate system throughout the depth of the fill. Third, the Main Canyon has several hundred feet of refuse already in place. The thickness of the landfill results in considerable consolidation of refuse by its own weight. Data collected by the Sanitation Districts have shown that refuse is compacted to its

maximum density at depths exceeding 100 feet. This means that it is extremely unlikely for any moisture in the landfill to move vertically downward beyond this depth, let alone several hundred feet, to become "leakage" from the landfill. Finally, the Sanitation Districts operate an extensive groundwater extraction system upgradient of Barriers 1 and 3 to collect any groundwater that is potentially affected by the Main Canyon landfill. The Sanitation Districts also monitor wells immediately downgradient of these barriers to ensure no water quality degradation as a result of future filling in the Main Canyon.

The Sanitation Districts have been implementing a water quality corrective action program in the Main Canyon area. Monitoring results collected to date were presented in the Draft EIR, and have shown that this program is effective. In addition, the Sanitation Districts have installed numerous water quality protection systems such as composite liner systems, subsurface barrier systems, and landfill gas collection systems to prevent potential landfill effect on groundwater quality in the future. All water quality monitoring programs are under the oversight of the RWQCB. In the unlikely event of a future landfill release, the Sanitation Districts are required to comply with the requirements in Title 27, California Code of Regulations to remediate the problem.

16. Please see Response to Comments No. 15 above.
17. Please see Response to Comments No. 15 above.
18. Please see Response to Comments No. 15 above.
19. As explained earlier, the Sanitation Districts were in the process of complying with the regulatory requirements in Title 27, California Code of Regulations at the time of the State Board petition. The petition did not result in any additional requirements stipulated by the State Board for the Sanitation Districts to comply with.
20. Vinyl chloride has not been detected in any of the offsite wells (EMP2, EMP3, EMP5, and EMP6) routinely monitored by the Sanitation Districts. At RMW6, there has been a significant decrease in the concentrations of many VOCs since groundwater extraction was enhanced in 1996. Exhibits 4.7-19, 4.7-21, and 4.7-22 in the Draft EIR illustrate the decreasing trend. Vinyl chloride levels in RMW6 have fluctuated between 1 and 2 µg/L (Exhibit 4.7-18 of the Draft EIR). A significant decreasing trend has not been observed for this compound because the observed levels are already very low (the laboratory detection limit for this compound is 0.5 µg/L). The Sanitation Districts consider these levels to be stabilized.

As part of the corrective action program that was approved by the RWQCB, the Sanitation Districts will continue to operate the existing groundwater extraction system and the landfill gas collection system. The existing monitoring data show that the VOC levels at Barrier 1 downgradient wells are either decreasing or stabilizing over time, indicating that the corrective actions are effective. Consequently, no additional remedies are planned.

21. We assume the map referred to in this comment is Exhibit 4.7-2 of the Draft EIR. This exhibit was prepared by CH2M Hill for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It is a

VOC concentration contour map. Low levels of VOCs detected in groundwater in the vicinity of the landfill are clearly shown in this map.

22. The soil at the Puente Hills Landfill has naturally high mineral content, which is measured by total dissolved solids (TDS). For a detailed discussion of the background water quality conditions at the site, refer to pages 4.7-4 to 4.7-9 of the Draft EIR. The RWQCB approved the Sanitation Districts' characterization of background water quality for the Eastern Canyons and Canyon 9. The RWQCB has the authority on this issue; State Board's concurrence is not necessary.
23. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
- Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

The Sanitation Districts have and will comply with all applicable requirements for closure and post-closure maintenance of the Puente Hills Landfill. A Final Closure and Post-Closure report for the site was submitted to Regional Water Quality Control Board in November 2001. The Sanitation Districts are not proposing to cap the existing landfill upon expiration of the current CUP. Installing a new liner on top of the existing landfill is not practical. If a liner were installed over the existing waste, the waste below the new liner would generate gases that could collect under the liner. Boreholes would have to be drilled through the new liner so that gas collection wells could be installed to collect these gases. Also because of differential settling of the waste below the new liner, low spots would develop in the new liner where water could pond on top of the liner. The Sanitation Districts will install a composite liner system under any horizontally expanded areas of the landfill that do not already have waste.

24. The Sanitation Districts have assumed earthquake events occurring on faults closer than the "blind-thrust" faults recently discovered with stronger shaking. The environmental control systems have been designed to withstand at least the effects of an MPE or MCE without a

change in the integrity of the system. In addition, many redundant, or back-up safety features, have been designed and constructed so that should one or more feature fail, additional systems will protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state in accordance with the regulatory standards.

With respect to the flares, the Eastern Flaring Station has never been placed in operation and no flares are being operated currently. While the flares were being tested, vibrations were observed. The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters.

25. The entire Barrier 1 including the eastern 500 feet was keyed into the bedrock. However, the bedrock in the eastern 550 feet of the barrier alignment was not the low permeability siltstone typically found in other portions of Barrier 1. To control groundwater flow through sandstone and conglomerate, the Sanitation Districts have installed and operated an extensive bedrock groundwater extraction system upgradient of Barrier 1. These extraction wells are deeper than the bottom of the barrier, and are spaced to have overlapping radius of influence to ensure complete capture of any landfill affected groundwater. The operation of these wells has effectively controlled groundwater flow in the sandstone and conglomerate, and has resulted in a significant decrease in the concentrations of volatile organic compounds, as shown by the monitoring data collected from well RMW6 (Exhibits 4.7-19, 4.7-21, and 4.7-22) and well M10B (Exhibits 4.7-25 through 4.7-29).
26. Yes. Barrier 3 was installed at least five feet into unweathered bedrock. Monitoring data collected from four wells immediately downgradient of Barrier 3 have continued to show that Barrier 3 and the groundwater extraction system upgradient of Barrier 3 function effectively.
27. The Sanitation Districts believe the landfill effect on groundwater is caused by gas contact with groundwater, not a leachate release. This conclusion is based on the low levels of volatile organic compounds and low levels of a whole suite of typical leachate indicator parameters (such as biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, total organic carbon, ammonia nitrogen, and chloride) detected in the groundwater immediately downgradient of Barrier 1 (refer to Table 4.7-5 of the Draft EIR) and Barrier 3 (refer to Table 4.7-6 of the Draft EIR). The following table compares concentrations of typical leachate indicator parameters for leachate versus landfill affected groundwater downgradient of Barriers 1 and 3 of the Puente Hills Landfill.

Offsite testing of groundwater has not revealed any leachate effect either.

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The portion of the question regarding “characteristic of an aquifer” is not clear. The Sanitation Districts assumed that this question is also associated with the first sentence of the question.

	Leachate			Barrier 1 Groundwater	Barrier 3 Groundwater
	1 year	5 years	15 years		
BOD (mg/L)	20,000	2,000	50	<2 - 4	<2
Ammonia (mg/L)	2,000	400	70	<0.1 - 1.1	<0.1
Chloride (mg/L)	2,000	1,500	500	71.5 - 326	146 - 165
Calcium Hardness (mg/L)	6,000	2,200	720	217 - 936	607 - 1,160
Sodium (mg/L)	2,000	700	100	108 - 303	165 - 185
Potassium (mg/L)	2,000	700	100	4.9 - 11.6	4.4 - 5.5

Source: Leachate data from p. 296, Solid Waste Landfill Engineering and Design, McBean, E. A., Rovers, F. A., and Farquhar, G. J., Prentice Hall, 1995; Barriers 1 and 3 groundwater data from Tables 4.7-5 and 4.7-6 of Draft EIR.

28. As discussed in Section 4.11, Public Health and Safety, the Sanitation Districts would continue to manage vectors at the landfill through Best Management Practices of landfill operations. In terms of sea gull control, the Sanitation Districts would continue to cover the working area with soil or alternative cover at the end of each day. The Sanitation Districts would also continue to use a network of monofilament bird wires and bird whistlers to discourage the congregation of birds near the working face. Each of these mitigation measures is a proven method for sea gull control.

Unlike the sea gulls, potential rodent infestations are limited by the operational practices such as housekeeping and the compaction process. Studies have concluded that the compaction process employed in both collection and disposal operations are not conducive to survival rates for these type of vectors.

29. The discussion of the potential dedicated truck lanes on the 60 Freeway was presented in the Draft EIR simply to be instructive. The Sanitation Districts concur that the eventual form and timing for these truck lanes is speculative. A proposal such as the truck lanes would take many years to design and construct, if funding could be secured, which is by no means certain. The Sanitation Districts do not contend that the construction of these truck lanes would help alleviate congestion on the 60 Freeway during the expected life of the project. However, it is important to note that the 60 Freeway is a regional truck corridor and the contribution of the trucks from the project proposal is a very small percentage of overall traffic. The route is used by a combination of trucks traveling between the coastal ports and the Inland Empire distribution facilities, by trans-state carriers, and by local trucks, including landfill-related trucks. The 450 additional trucks under the proposed project would be spread out over an 11-hour period (6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) and over all of the freeways and highways in the vicinity, not just the 60 Freeway. Another point to note, the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill may actually exacerbate the congestion on local freeways and highways; closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would cause refuse vehicles to travel even farther distances on local highways and freeways to find suitable refuse disposal facilities. This potential increase in vehicle miles traveled would contribute to the congestion in the Los Angeles County region.

As presented in the Draft EIR, the contribution of the landfill to total traffic on the Pomona Freeway is small when it is taken into account that the truck trips would be spread out over

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the day and not all be using the same freeway or traveling at the same time. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. The Pomona Freeway operates at acceptable level of service during non-peak (commute) hours. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

- 30. Please see Response to Comment No. 29 above.
- 31. The Sanitation Districts would carefully consider any alternative alignments to the proposed dedicated truck lanes, including consideration of potential positive or negative impacts to Sanitation Districts' solid waste and wastewater treatment facilities. The San Jose Creek serves as a receiving facility for treated effluent from the Sanitation Districts' San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant. The Sanitation Districts support or opposition to any proposal would be contingent upon the potential impact to Sanitation Districts' facilities or impairment in the Sanitation Districts' statutory responsibilities to provide wastewater and solid waste services to residents of Los Angeles County.
- 32. The only penalties assessed to the Puente Hills Landfill were by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) for "discharge of air contaminants (odors) causing a nuisance and annoyance to a considerable number of persons"⁵. The table below summarizes these penalties. Please see Topical Response - Odor for more information.

Date Penalty Imposed	Settlement Amount
November 8, 1996	\$500
October 13, 1999	\$13,600 (cash) \$6,362 (towards odor conference)
August 22, 2001	\$9,000

- 33. The initial planning for a new energy recovery facility at Puente Hills Landfill is in progress. The facility will have landfill-gas-fired internal combustion engines driving an electrical generator, however, the exact engine/generator configuration is still in the planning phase. The proposed energy plant will not be a part of the proposed project but will be part of the current operation. Implementation of the new project has been expedited to meet the critical electrical needs of Southern California. Appropriate CEQA documentation will be prepared.
- 34. The environmental control systems, including the landfill gas collection and control systems, have been designed to safely withstand at least the effects of an maximum probable earthquake or maximum credible earthquake without a change in the integrity of the system. In addition, many redundant, or back-up safety features, have been design and constructed so that should one or more feature fail, additional systems will protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state in accordance with the regulatory standards. Studies by independent experts have confirmed that the type of environmental control systems designed and installed by the Sanitation Districts will last longer than the potential for landfill leachate and landfill gas production, effectively hundreds of years, or well beyond the anticipated closure and post-closure operation periods.

⁵ Discharge of odors is regulated under the California Health and Safety Code Section 41700 and SCAQMD Rule 402

The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response on the Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

35. The SCAQMD adopted Rule 1193 - Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles on June 16, 2000. This rule requires operators of public or private solid waste collection fleets to purchase or lease alternative-fuel or dual-fuel heavy-duty vehicles when adding or replacing solid waste collection vehicles to their fleet. Fleet operators with 50 or more heavy-duty vehicles must begin complying with the rule by July 1, 2001 and those with 15 or more by July 1, 2002. The turnover of these fleets cannot be predicted. However, on September 21, 2001, the SCAQMD approved \$13.4 million in funding to help pay for clean-fueled and lower-emission heavy-duty vehicles, so the process of fleet turnover has already begun. Additional monies will be available for this purpose in subsequent years. Furthermore, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is developing a proposed rule for solid waste collection vehicles that would require reductions in diesel PM emissions through the use of certified engines, alternative-fueled engines, or diesel engines that are retrofit with verified emissions control systems, or repowered (rebuilt) to certified engine performance standards, or converted to alternative fuels. This proposed rule is scheduled to go before the CARB for adoption in December 2001, and it has implementation dates that range from 2004 to 2009 depending upon the engine model year. Therefore, it is realistic to conclude that a large percentage of solid waste collection vehicles will be using clean burning fuel or emission control systems in the life of the landfill.

The Sanitation Districts utilize landfill gas at the Puente Hills Landfill to produce a clean fuel that is used in onsite water trucks, the Sanitation Districts' transfer trucks and light vehicles. The use of alternative clean burning fuels and/or after treatment devices will become a significant part of the mobile fleets operating at the landfill, and for collection vehicles using the landfill. The South Coast Air Quality Management District has recently adopted fleet regulations for on-road vehicles that apply at this time mostly to public fleets, but also to some private fleets.

Fleets, which are defined by SCAQMD as 15 or more vehicles, must begin complying with the fleet rules by July 2001 or July 2002, depending upon the rule. The rules all require that new or replacement vehicles in a fleet are acceptable clean vehicles or alternatively fueled vehicles. All of the Sanitation Districts' light, medium and heavy-duty vehicles will be impacted by these rules. The requirements of the rules become effective when vehicles are replaced or when new vehicles are purchased. Therefore, it is not possible to state

definitively when the entire fleet will be replaced with rule-compliant vehicles. However, the Sanitation Districts have already begun specifying the purchase of compliant vehicles in all vehicle weight classes. Given the current age of the Sanitation Districts' fleet, and the current turnover rate of vehicles, the Sanitation Districts' fleet could be fully compliant within six years.

Solid waste collection fleets that utilize the landfill will need to comply with clean fuel requirements. The turnover of private fleets can not be predicted; however, many large solid waste haulers have been actively pursuing available funding to convert their fleets to alternatively fueled vehicles. To expedite this process, the Sanitation Districts have committed to assisting private haulers, whenever possible, to convert their fleets to clean fuels as soon as possible. One form of assistance would be the continued sharing of technical knowledge on clean fuel vehicles that the Sanitation Districts have gained through its Clean Fuels Program. Also, the Sanitation Districts will explore the possibility of developing a centralized alternate fueling infrastructure at the landfill for haulers. Fueling availability is a major stumbling block to the development of clean fuel fleets. A reliable source of fueling at the landfill could be an important aid to haulers that cannot economically establish their own fuel station. If it is determined that an alternate fueling facility is required, it would be subject to assessments pursuant to CEQA prior to being implemented.

36. The operation of the landfill is subject to independent review and oversight by many regulatory agencies to ensure that it functions in a responsible manner. Condition Number 38 of CUP 92-250(4) requires that the Sanitation Districts pay a specified amount to the Department of Regional Planning for the purposes of undertaking and administrating planning studies. The funds are transferred to the Department annually as required and are used by the Department for items such as the review of the Puente Hills Draft EIR. In addition, Mitigation Monitoring Program Part IV requires that the Sanitation Districts tender a letter of credit to the County in the amount of \$300,000. The permit condition clearly states that the fund is to be used only to reimburse the County for any expenses which may be incurred by the County in performing any on and off-site work in the event that the Sanitation Districts failed to operate or maintain the landfill at an acceptable level or perform in a timely manner.
37. Please see Response to Comments No. 2 above.
38. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
39. Under the proposed project, no undisturbed areas, except areas previously approved for excavation and allowed under the current permit, would be used for cover soil.

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40. Please see Response to Comments No. 14 above.
41. Please see Response to Comments No. 2 above.
42. The cost for waste-by-rail was originally identified in the 1991 Waste-by-Rail report developed by the Sanitation Districts and Waste-by-Rail Ad Hoc Committee in coordination with the developers of the waste-by-rail landfills and railroad consultants. The existing waste-by-rail costs of \$55-\$60 per ton are consistent with the cost identified in 1991. The Ad Hoc Committee is comprised of 7 Sanitation Districts Directors and 6 City Managers representing three regional city managers associations. Approximately \$14 of the waste-by-rail cost is associated with the transfer and recycling operation conducted at materials recovery facilities similar to the Puente Hills MRF.

Garcia, Enrique

PO Box 5662

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #55

1. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

Over 20 years dating back to January 1981, the Sanitation Districts received an average of less than 2 odor complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts'

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greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

3. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the canyons, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
4. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
5. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Gervase, Larry

Letter #56

1. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.

The Sanitation Districts dispatch technicians to the community of Hacienda Heights both in the mornings and evenings to monitor potential odors or other concerns related to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. These technicians have 19 set monitoring locations throughout Hacienda Heights, which are shown in Exhibit 1 in Section 6.2.1. As shown of the exhibit, one of the monitoring locations is directly adjacent to Orange Grove Middle School. The Sanitation Districts maintain two ambient air monitoring stations to monitor the prevailing winds both upwind and downwind from the operation as indicated in Exhibit 4.5-2 of the Draft EIR.

The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the early 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

Glennon, John F.

Letter #57

2408 S. Hacienda Blvd, Apt L7
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Over 20 years dating back to January 1981, the Sanitation Districts received an average of less than 2 odor complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
2. As discussed in Section 4.11, Public Health and Safety, the Sanitation Districts would continue to manage vectors at the landfill through Best Management Practices of landfill operations. In terms of sea gull control, the Sanitation Districts would continue to cover the working area with soil or alternative cover at the end of each day. The Sanitation Districts would also continue to use a network of monofilament bird wires and bird whistlers to discourage the congregation of birds near the working face. Each of these mitigation measures is a proven method for sea gull control.

Unlike the sea gulls, potential rodent infestations are limited by the operational practices such as housekeeping and the compaction process. Studies have concluded that the compaction process employed in both collection and disposal operations are not conducive to survival rates for these type of vectors.

The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the early 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

6. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. The proposed project would not involve the excavation of undisturbed areas or areas with high habitat value.
7. The proposal for Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is consistent with the long-term plans of the Sanitation Districts proposed as far back as the early 1980s. In no way is the current project proposal inconsistent with previous statements made by the Sanitation Districts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

Goldbach, Erika
1434 Finegrove Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #58

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
2. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near

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Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

3. The Sanitation Districts have been tracking odor complaints since January 1981. On average, the Puente Hills Landfill has averaged less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts introduced the greenwaste program. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
4. See Response 3, above.
5. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the early 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
6. Comment noted.
7. As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:
 - No Project;
 - Expansion of Existing Landfills;
 - New In-County Landfills;

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- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project and Waste-by-Rail.

Gonzalez, Ricardo and Connie Romero

Letter #59

14443 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. The analysis presented included conservative assumptions protective of sensitive populations such as children. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Odors.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Gray, Charles R.

Letter #60

1736 S. Charlemont Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Comment noted.

Gray, Florence J.

Letter #61

2513 Las Lomas Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant odor or health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health and Odor.
2. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

Gutierrez, David

Letter #62

14431 Wedgeworth Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health or odor impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors and Air Quality - Public Health.
 2. The proposed landfill operation would be moving farther away from residential areas to the east. The project, as described in the Draft EIR, would primarily be a vertical expansion over existing fill. Of the 330 acres of the proposed footprint, the only area that would be filled outside the already disturbed fill area is 12 acres on the north-facing slope of the Nike site area. This slope area would need to be mechanically stabilized and lined under the proposed project. The 12 acres has already been previously disturbed by drainage projects, previous slope stabilization, and natural landslide activity.
-

Gutierrez, Roy P.

Letter #63

15868 Parkland Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

2. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. The proposed project would not involve the excavation of undisturbed areas or areas with high habitat value.

Hacienda Heights Improvement Association

Letter #64

Michael D. Hughes

President

PO Box 5235

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. It is agreed that frequently occurring and persistent odors are not acceptable. Unfortunately, while some odor events have occurred, in general, they are short-term and transient in nature. Recent trenching activities in close proximity to the Hacienda Heights neighborhood have caused a cluster of odor complaints in late August and mid-September. These events led to the issuance of Notices of Violation by SCAQMD on September 7, 13 and 24. As a result of these events, new mitigation measures were instituted: (1) trenching activities ceased when

the winds began blowing towards Hacienda Heights and (2) the trenching spoils were sprayed with foam and/or water to reduce odors when loaded onto trucks for hauling away. The numbers of complaints received has been reduced in the last two months and have been more sporadic in their timing.

The impact of odors on the surrounding communities is influenced by several factors, such as the size and extent of the operation, proximity of the operation to the community, climate and the source of odors. As the proposed project proceeds, the disposal and cover operation would become more distant from the local communities. Assessing the impact of odors on the local communities from the proposed project is difficult because of the subjective and transient nature of odors; however, examining odor complaints is a valid indicator of perceived impact.

Odor complaints are received by the Sanitation Districts through two pathways: 1) directly from the complainant to our office, either through the Sanitation Districts' Odor Complaint Hot Line, or to office personnel; or 2) through the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

The Sanitation Districts' Odor Complaint Hot Line is available to the public 24 hours a day. It was established as part of a program to quickly determine the nature and remedies of any odors experienced in the adjacent communities. When an odor complaint is received, landfill technicians are sent out immediately to investigate the complaint. The technician responds to the location of the complaint, and if requested, contacts the person who made the complaint. The technician will attempt to verify the odor, evaluate onsite weather station data, and trace the source of the odor. If the source of the odor is verified to be from landfill activities, the situation can be mitigated through the use of deodorant or other operational modifications. Odor complaints are also received by the SCAQMD. Depending upon the number of complaints, and time of day, SCAQMD may send inspectors out to the community to verify the odors and contact the complainant. SCAQMD inspectors also contact the Districts Odor Complaint Hot Line, which initiates the Districts' procedures for odor investigation.

A review of past odor complaints received on the Sanitation Districts Odor Complaint Hot Line was presented in Section 4.5 Air Quality of the Draft EIR. This review indicated that the landfill received an average of two complaints per month from 1990 to 1995. Then, due to a combination of operating difficulties at the beginning of the Puente Hills Landfill Green Waste Recycling Program and periods of meteorological conditions that were favorable to odor transport, the number of odor complaints rose dramatically from 1995 to 1998. During this period, the amount of green waste received at the site was steadily increasing. The SCAQMD had also been receiving an increased number of complaints during this period, which resulted in the issuance of 18 nuisance violations for isolated odor events. In response to this situation, the Sanitation Districts set out a program to study ways to manage the increasing tonnage of green waste received at the site, while minimizing nuisance odor. A literature search was conducted on odor generation, detection, identification, control and possible mechanisms to disrupt transport of odorous air. Laboratory and field tests were performed on various types of odor control methods and equipment. Based on the results of these investigations, the Sanitation Districts purchased six wind machines and a soil-mixing

tractor. The wind machines mix and dilute the air in contact with green waste cover. The soil-mixing tractor is used to mix green waste and soil, or other equivalent material, to produce a cover material less likely to cause odors. In addition, new green waste grinding machines were purchased to increase the efficiency of daily processing. Finally, several private hauling companies were contracted to haul green waste off-site during conditions conducive to odor transport, or at other times deemed appropriate by site personnel. After almost two years of work, and expending over two million dollars in equipment and resources, the Sanitation Districts have developed a green waste management program that minimized nuisance odor due to the green waste handling and use. The program was approved and formalized in a Settlement Agreement with the SCAQMD in 1999. As was shown in Exhibit 4.5-23 in the Draft EIR, since the development of this program, the number of odor complaints received and verified by the Sanitation Districts were reduced dramatically. Since 1998, the Sanitation Districts had received three violations in a two-year period for nuisance odor events due to the Green Waste Recycling Program; the last in April 2000. These events were due to meteorological conditions that led to severe inversions and transport of odors down canyon to the community. These conditions are isolated, unavoidable, and beyond the control of the operator.

In the most recent fall/winter season, odor complaints were decreased significantly, with none received between December 2000 and April 2001. This is typically a period when meteorology creates conditions that can lead to odor transport. Complaints were received on five days in May, including May 12th, when six complaints were registered. The SCAQMD inspector could not confirm these six complaints. A single complaint was received in each June and July. Then in late August and early September, there was a spike in the number of odor complaints received. The Sanitation Districts received three nuisance violations for odor events on September 7, September 13 and September 24, 2001. These odor events were the result of trenching operations that were occurring at the top of Canyon 4 on the eastern side of the landfill, in close proximity to the Hacienda Heights neighborhood. In response to these complaints, the Sanitation Districts instituted new procedures for the trenching contractor to follow. The contractor must monitor the wind direction and cease trenching operations when the wind is blowing towards the neighborhood (usually between 11:00 AM and Noon during the fall season). The trenching spoils must be sprayed with foam and/or water to reduce odors when it is loaded into dump trucks for transport to the active refuse operations area. Since these new procedures were instituted, only one complaint has been registered during a period of active trenching operations. The total number of complaints received has diminished also. Only three complaints were received in late September, and three each in October and November.

Many of the odor complaints generated by the community are also called directly into the SCAQMD. It was requested in a number of comments received by the public that the Sanitation Districts provide a listing of all the odor complaints received by the SCAQMD. This complete listing for the period from 1/1/93 to 11/20/01 (approximately the period since the 1992 EIR) is provided as an attachment. This attachment contains 884 odor complaints received by SCAQMD during that time period, the vast majority of which were not verified as to the presence of an odor, or if present, the source. Of these complaints, odors were verified as having some level due to the landfill on 77 days of the 9-year period. On only 27

of those days were odor levels present that caused the SCAQMD to issue nuisance violations. As discussed previously, 18 of the 27 nuisance violations occurred from the period between 1995 to 1998, and were linked to the Green Waste Recycling Program. In addition, a violation was received for a Christmas tree odor in January 1998 when, as part of the Sanitation Districts' annual Christmas Tree Recycling Program, the Districts used shredded trees for cover. An additional six of the 27 occurred between 1/14/00 and 4/25/00. Three of the six were linked to green waste odors occurring during unusual meteorological events. The remaining three were caused by compost material that was stockpiled by a landscape contractor for use in a landscaping project that occurred on the eastern property of the landfill, adjacent to the Hacienda Heights Community. Finally, the remaining three of the 27 nuisance violations were issued between 9/7/01 and 9/24/01, and were linked to a landfill gas collection system trenching operation, as discussed above. It is important to note that no complaints were received by either the SCAQMD or the Sanitation Districts beginning December 2000 through April 2001, a recent five month period.

The odor complaints received from the public are an important indicator for the Sanitation Districts of how well the landfills operations are keeping odors under control. In an effort to be even more proactive in monitoring odors, in January 1998, the Sanitation Districts began a program of monitoring the community on a regular basis, for the presence of any odors. Districts' landfill technicians are used for this effort, and are trained to report and identify, whenever possible, any odors detected during monitoring. Between January 1998 and September 2001, 19 locations in the Hacienda Heights neighborhood, shown on Exhibit 1 in Section 6.2.1, have been routinely monitored for ambient odor levels by Districts technicians. Each location has been monitored on average nearly 1,400 times during this time period, generally between four PM and midnight. These hours correspond to those for which odor complaints have been most common. In summer 2001, an increasing number of odor complaints were received during the day prompting the Sanitation Districts to expand the monitoring times, starting now from 5:00 a.m.

Since the start of monitoring, no odors were detected about 82 percent of the time. Odors from local neighborhood sources were detected 17 percent of the time. The majority of these neighborhood odors are due to local yard vegetation and gardening activities (e.g., compost usage). Other noticeable neighborhood odor sources include cooking, fireplaces, and laundry products. The balance of monitoring, about 1 percent, detected odors due to landfill activities. These detections tended to occur at monitoring locations near the landfill property boundary and diminished at locations further east.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, landfill operations will become more distant from the community as the elevation of the landfill increases and the slope setback increases, which should lead to further reductions in odor complaints. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

2. The Draft EIR presented the results of a comprehensive, multi-pathway health risk assessment conducted using the most recent cancer potency values and non-cancer reference exposure levels developed by OEHHA and procedures and methodologies approved by the OEHHA, CAPCOA and SCAQMD. When compared to existing guidelines and regulations
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for acceptable levels of risk (both cancer and noncancer), the risk associated with continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill would not be significant.

Dust emissions due to landfill activities were estimated using the most recent methodologies and emission factors from the SCAQMD, U.S. EPA and the Air and Waste Management Association. Uncontrolled dust emissions due to unloading of refuse trucks were determined to be 0.12 pounds per day. These emissions are reduced 65% by watering. The Sanitation Districts have recently purchased three water cannons, which would be used to direct the water spray longer distances into the refuse unloading area to mitigate dust emissions from this activity.

3. To the best knowledge of the Sanitation Districts, the alleged mud incident occurred during the winter of 1995-96. As noted below, the incident was unrelated to the landfill. The affected properties were located adjacent to the intersection of Palms and 7th Ave. During this event, rainwater run-off and mud from a storm drainage channel owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works overflowed the channel. The overflow was caused by debris blocking a grating system at the point where the storm drainage channel goes underground. The blockage reduced the flow capacity of the facility. The reduced capacity caused the rainwater and mud to flow into two houses adjacent to the storm water facility along Palm Avenue. After the incident, it was determined by the LACODPW and the Sanitation Districts that large yard trimmings blocking the channel caused the restriction. Residents along the facility probably threw the yard trimmings into the channel. The grating system that became blocked during the overflow has been since removed. Removing the grating system would reduce the chance of this event happening again. No claims were filed against the Sanitation Districts as a result of this incident.
4. The Sanitation Districts are not aware of any odor complaints due to refuse in the storm drain systems either on-site or adjacent to the site. The basin referred to is one of the stops made by an engineering technician on the odor monitoring route. During and after storms, landfill personnel patrol on-site and adjacent off-site drainage facilities to ensure that any landfill related debris is collected.
5. Biological resources were examined in Section 4.2. of the Draft EIR and specific impacts related to the project were addressed through a series of mitigation measures. Issues related to vectors, including the common raven (*Corvus corax*), were also addressed in Section 4.11 Public Health and Safety. Please refer to mitigation measures MM 4.11-4 and MM 4.11-5.

Given the known feeding habits of the common raven, it is possible that this species depredate eggs and nestlings of birds near landfills. The Draft EIR acknowledges the presence of urban-adapted wildlife species on page 4.2-37, however, the likelihood that raven depredation alone would cause a serious decline in local bird populations appears unlikely, given the presence of other readily available food items in the local environment (such as mammals (e.g. gophers, mice, squirrels) and insects. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.

6. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and

72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. In addition, the analysis of potential impacts on traffic was based on actual traffic counts taken during the summer of 2000, so it does consider the impact of early closure of the landfill. Also, in response to comments received during the review of the Draft EIR and to minimize congestion caused by trucks queuing at the Crossroads Parkway Entrance, the following mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project:

- Landfill gates would be opened at the Crossroads Parkway Entrance one hour before the site opens for business.

The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

7. Currently, a portion of the soil used for cover has been generated on site through excavation. As explained in the Soil Cover Management Plan on page 3.0-12 of the EIR, this soil could all be used by the end of the current permit. Under the proposed project, all the soil needed for operations would be obtained from off-site sources. This is an increase of 450 trucks per day over a current average import rate of 250 trucks per day. Up to 700 trucks in a day delivering cover soil have been received during the existing operations without causing a local traffic impact. The Sanitation Districts have no knowledge of odor problems resulting from inadequate cover. There are currently no plans to excavate undisturbed ridges outside of the 12 acre expansion and previously approved excavation.
8. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out of County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project.

EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every alternative to the project. (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (a).) The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives that it does consider, and are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

9. The CUP for the Puente Hills MRF was initially issued by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1993. As discussed in the topical response, litigation initiated by the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association and others delayed the development of the Puente Hills MRF by six years, prohibiting the Sanitation Districts from moving forward until 1997 and resulting in the delay in the reissuance of the CUP for the Puente Hills MRF by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors until 1999. The MRF was not fully permitted for operation by other regulatory agencies until the year 2000. The approval for the site grading activities was not received from the Department of Public Works until December 3, 2001. If the Puente Hills MRF had been in operations during that time period, an increase in diversion would have occurred for the customers of the facility. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.
10. The alternative of a reduced fill design was prepared in response to a request from the community (see approved minutes of the scoping meetings of the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee contained in the appendices of the Draft EIR) for a design with a setback from the surrounding communities. That configuration was presented in the Draft EIR and evaluated with respect to environmental and operational considerations. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the design would have serious operational problems related to differential settlement and would not eliminate the unavoidable significant impact to visual resources of the proposed project.
11. Current regulations require that each permitted landfill, transformation facility and transfer station in California prepare quarterly reports that list all jurisdictions that had refuse allocated to them by the customers of the facility. In Los Angeles County, these reports are sent to the L.A. County Department of Public Works whose responsibility includes aggregating the individual facility reports and sending them to the jurisdictions involved. The "key" to accurate quarterly reports is obtaining accurate information from the customers of the facility when they are asked to identify the jurisdiction of origin for the load. After nearly six years of operating within the Disposal Reporting System, several problem areas are easily identified but not as easily corrected.
 1. Jurisdictions in L.A. County are basically contiguous making it difficult to tell when moving from one jurisdiction to another. A single street, such as Valley Blvd. can go through many jurisdictions.
 2. There are large pockets of unincorporated areas within L.A. County that have the same "postal" address as cities. This means that an area can have the same name as a nearby city but actually be in an unincorporated area. If care isn't taken, waste can be misallocated.
 3. Drivers may only be given driving directions to a street address and not actually know the name of the correct jurisdiction.

It is ultimately the responsibility of the collection company to insure their drivers provide correct information to the disposal facility. Companies may check by reviewing the facility receipt that shows the jurisdiction named by the driver and contacting the facility to correct any errors made by the driver.

For the several thousand transactions conducted at the Puente Hills Landfill alone, the accounting process discussed above is clearly problematic.

12. As presented in the Draft EIR, the pollutants detected in the groundwater are volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Low levels of VOCs were detected in several monitoring wells downgradient of the older, unlined Main Canyon landfill. The levels at which the VOCs were observed and the type of compounds found indicate that the VOCs are likely the result of historical contact of landfill gas with groundwater (prior to the development and installation of groundwater protection systems such as liners and subsurface barriers. Refer to pages 4.7-9 to 4.7-16 of the Draft EIR for these systems). There is no evidence of leakage out of the landfill based on a thorough review of extensive groundwater monitoring data collected by the Sanitation Districts.

Upon detection of the VOCs, the Sanitation Districts undertook a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of the landfill effect on off-site areas. As a result of this investigation, the Sanitation Districts determined that the affected areas were very localized and primarily limited to the landfill property adjacent to the refuse fill on the north side of the Main Canyon. There have been no detections of any VOCs on the east side of the site.

The Sanitation Districts proposed a corrective action program (CAP) to the RWQCB in 1998 to address the situation. The CAP, which underwent public review and was presented at a public meeting, includes source control with gas collection wells and on-site groundwater extraction wells, as well as natural attenuation - the biological, chemical and physical degradation that occurs as groundwater moves through soils. The CAP was approved by the RWQCB in 1999.

Since the commencement of the CAP in 1999, levels of volatile organic compounds have been decreasing or stabilizing. The effectiveness of the CAP is demonstrated by the fact that the overall levels of VOCs have been decreasing more rapidly than were originally predicted in the CAP, as shown in Exhibit 4.7-36 of the Draft EIR.

For more details about how the Sanitation Districts have addressed the groundwater concerns in the Main Canyon with the implementation of the evaluation monitoring program and an effective corrective action program, refer to pages 4.7-19 to 4.7-29 of the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

After concerns were raised by community members in Hacienda Heights regarding the comments that were submitted by USGVMWD, the Sanitation Districts were encouraged by Los Angeles County Supervisor Don Knabe to meet with USGVMWD, their consultant, Stetson Engineers, and members of the community to discuss their water quality concerns. Representing the USGVMWD were Mr. Ken Manning, Board President, and Stetson Engineers. Also in attendance were members of HHIA (Jeff Yann and Barbara Fish) and representatives of elected officials. The first meeting with Sanitation Districts' staff was on November 9, 2001, and the discussion focussed on the effectiveness of the various barrier systems at PHLF and developing a consensus on the procedure to evaluate the effectiveness of the barrier systems in the future. Stetson Engineers and Sanitation Districts' staff subsequently met on November 16 and 30, 2001. During the discussions, it was generally

agreed that the existing corrective action program reduced VOC concentrations in the Main Canyon area. However, because no background water quality data is available in the Main Canyon area, it is difficult to differentiate between natural changes in water quality and landfill effects for some parameters. Furthermore, both Stetson Engineers and Sanitation Districts' staff agreed to forge a cooperative working relationship to ensure that surrounding groundwater resources remain unaffected by the landfill.

As a result of these discussions, the respective staffs of the Sanitation Districts and USGVMWD and Stetson Engineers have recommended an enhanced evaluation program to aid in the review of groundwater conditions at the site. This proposed program would be conducted by the Sanitation Districts in addition to existing regulatory requirements. This process would include monitoring of additional wells, identification of appropriate landfill indicator parameters, evaluation of additional data on a long term and short term basis to determine trends, provisions to cooperatively analyze data and, if necessary, investigate increasing trends.

While the Sanitation Districts believe that the existing barrier systems are operating effectively, the proposed evaluation program, which includes close cooperation with USGVMWD, will provide an additional tool to protect local groundwater resources and verify the integrity of the Puente Hills Landfill barrier systems. The USGVMWD staff and Stetson Engineers have indicated to the Sanitation Districts that the implementation of this process addresses their concerns as expressed in their comment letter dated September 26, 2001.

Follow-Up to the Response Letter from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association

The comment letter on the Draft EIR from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association (HHIA) expressed a desire to discuss issues raised in the letter. Thus, the Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Sanitation Districts, James F. Stahl, telephoned Michael Hughes, President of HHIA, to offer to meet. As a result of this telephone conversation, the Sanitation Districts organized follow up meetings with representatives of HHIA. Meetings were held on November 30, 2001 and December 14, 2001. Attendees included members of HHIA, Sanitation Districts' staff, and representatives of local and state elected officials.

Topics discussed included air quality issues (odor, health risks, landfill gas and dust), traffic, property values, project alternatives, and visual impacts. The issues were discussed beginning with clarification of HHIA's concern followed by Sanitation Districts' response.

As indicated at the meetings, a central concern of HHIA is the desire for a reduced project either by reducing the ultimate capacity and fill volume or reducing the allowable daily tonnage. It was stated that a reduced project would address, at least in part, concerns relative to the topics listed above. In response, the Sanitation Districts indicated the need for the proposed capacity of the project (also discussed in Section 2 of the Draft EIR) to prevent a shortfall in disposal capacity and to provide a transition to waste-by-rail for the long term. The Sanitation Districts discussed how this approach was the most cost effective and reliable manner to provide solid waste management for the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County.

HHIA indicated that alternatives such as waste-by-rail, additional recycling, and alternative waste management technologies could provide alternate waste management capacity. The Districts reviewed other potential available capacity at existing in-county and nearby out-of-county landfills. As noted, this available capacity is extremely limited. As noted in the Draft EIR, both waste-by-rail landfills are currently being held up in litigation and the Sanitation Districts are not able to move forward at this time on the development of the sites. Alternative technologies such as gasification were discussed with a mutual acknowledgement that there are no full scale projects that use municipal solid waste as a feedstock and that waste commitments at the high tipping fee (relative to landfills) would be required to render these types of technologies economically viable. While the Sanitation Districts believe, based upon the analyses of alternatives in the Draft EIR, that alternatives do not exist that could provide the needed capacity identified by the proposed project In response to HHIA's expressed concern that future landfill use beyond the proposed permit may occur, a an unconditional commitment was made by the Sanitation Districts to close the site upon placement of the identified remaining capacity of 38 million tons identified in this EIR.

Other additional measures offered at the meetings to address HHIA concerns include reviewing site activities such as landfill gas trench construction to determine if any correlation exists between odor complaint history and construction; increased public awareness of the Sanitation Districts' 24-hour odor complaint hotline; additional dust control in the disposal area; working with dirt hauling contractors with respect to frequency and access to minimize traffic impacts; reviewing a fill configuration with 50-ft benches recognizing, however, that such a plan would not provide needed capacity; and evaluating the need for funding of a feasibility study studies on alternative technologies. Some of these actions have been included as additional mitigation measures for the proposed project and are indicated in the Topical Response - Additional Mitigation Measures. The remaining actions will be the subject of ongoing discussions with HHIA. For example, the following mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project:

- The Districts will commit to fund up to \$100,000 per year over the life of the proposed project for the purpose of evaluating alternative technologies which may be most appropriate for the South Coast Air Basin from an environmental and economic perspective. If the study identifies a technology that is deemed viable and appropriate to pursue on a pilot scale, the Sanitation Districts would consider additional funding. The Sanitation Districts would also form an Alternative Technology Advisory Committee composed of a representative from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, a staff person from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, an elected official who serves on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force whose city is served by the Puente Hills Landfill, and a staff person from the Sanitation Districts to provide input and review of this effort.

Halpin, Thomas**Letter #65**

1. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. The claims process can involve appraisals of the property which can require approximately 45 to 60 days to complete. When a review appraisal is requested, an independent review appraiser must be mutually-selected, and a review appraisal report must be prepared. In one case where a review appraisal was requested, an additional 45 days was required to obtain a final report. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project. Please see Topical Response - Litigation Entitled Nancy Jo Abbott, ET AL. V. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, ET AL.
3. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing cost-effective and environmentally sound solid waste management services for all residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. The landfill operates solely on a fee based system, rather than a tax base. The fees are set based upon operating costs. The project does provide benefits to the surrounding communities including the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority which has acquired approximately 800 acres to date of native habitat to be preserved in the community of Hacienda Heights. Please see Topical Response - Tipping Fees.
4. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would

not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Hazard, Joseph

Letter #66

15935 Del Prado Dr.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts introduced the greenwaste program. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
4. The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the

site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

5. To the best knowledge of the Sanitation Districts, the alleged mud incident occurred during the winter of 1995-96. As noted below, the incident was unrelated to the landfill. The affected properties were located adjacent to the intersection of Palms and 7th Ave. During this event, rainwater run-off and mud from a storm drainage channel owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works overflowed the channel. The overflow was caused by debris blocking a grating system at the point where the storm drainage channel goes underground. The blockage reduced the flow capacity of the facility. The reduced capacity caused the rainwater and mud to flow into two houses adjacent to the storm water facility along Palm Avenue. After the incident, it was determined by the LACODPW and the Sanitation Districts that large yard trimmings blocking the channel caused the restriction. Residents along the facility probably threw the yard trimmings into the channel. The grating system that became blocked during the overflow has been since removed. Removing the grating system would reduce the chance of this event happening again. No claims were filed against the Sanitation Districts as a result of this incident.

6. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

7. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

Hew, Richard and Christine
1131 Old Canyon Dr.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #67

1. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts introduced the greenwaste program. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.
4. Please see response #2.

Homan, J.R.
2904 Adelita Dr.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #68

1. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the

potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

Hovelsrud, Shirley

14442 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #69

1. Reduction in quality of life would typically result from a change in one's standard of living. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.
2. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.
3. As described in the Draft EIR, according to field noise measurements taken during July 2000 on-site and in the Hacienda Heights community and theoretical models of noise propagation, the noise generated by the landfill does not exceed noise standards for Los Angeles County. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to Noise.
4. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project.
5. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

6. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts introduced the greenwaste program. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
7. Please see response #3.
8. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
9. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.

Huang, Antony

Letter #70

1. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. To date, none of the alternatives can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the proposed capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

Huang, Joseph

Letter #71

1575 S. Dunswell Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Comment noted.

more information, please see the Topical Response on History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

2. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Kaiser, Orval H.
2830 Fragancia Ave.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #77

1. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors for more information.
3. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

The maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles is the responsibility of the refuse hauler. The California Highway Patrol provides oversight of these vehicles to ensure they are in proper working condition and abide by all local traffic laws. The Puente Hills Landfill only accepts municipal solid waste. If Sanitation Districts' employees noticed a leaking refuse

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

collection vehicle, the vehicle could be subject to inspection. Under the proposed Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, there would be no increase in refuse truck traffic.

4. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts of the proposed project. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.
5. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Kim, Nan Ho

Letter #78

14731 Mountain Spring St.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources. The proposed continued operations would move farther from adjacent residential areas to the east.

Kim, Young B.

Letter #79

14731 Mountain Spring St.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

1. As detailed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have proposed numerous mitigation measures to reduce the potential visual impact of the increasing landfill height. In particular, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue their efforts to work with the surrounding

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

communities to develop landscape palettes; for the Eastern Canyons areas, this includes planting native species and for the Main Canyon area, this involves planting primarily ornamental species. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would continue to construct visual berms to screen direct views of the refuse disposal operations. Nevertheless, after mitigation, the potential visual impact from operations would remain a significant impact.

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Kuo, Nancy

2211 S. Hacienda Blvd, #100
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #80

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

4. As presented in the Draft EIR, there is a demonstrable need for the capacity from the Puente Hills Landfill for the additional 38 million tons as proposed. No further extensions would be sought. The proposed project would allow for cost-effective capacity to be provided in the near-term and an orderly transition to waste-by-rail to occur in the long-term. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s.
5. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts of the proposed project. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.

Lam, Tiffanie
1538 Latchford Ave.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #81

1. As presented in the Draft EIR, there is a demonstrable need for the capacity from the Puente Hills Landfill for the additional 38 million tons as proposed. The proposed project would allow for cost-effective capacity to be provided in the near-term and an orderly transition to waste-by-rail to occur in the long-term. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-

year project proposed in the early 1990s. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System and History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

2. The CUP for the Puente Hills MRF was initially issued by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1993. As discussed in the topical response, litigation initiated by the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association and others delayed the development of the Puente Hills MRF by six years, prohibiting the Sanitation Districts from moving forward until 1997 and resulting in the delay in the reissuance of the CUP for the Puente Hills MRF by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors until 1999. The MRF was not fully permitted for operations by other regulatory agencies until the year 2000. If the Puente Hills MRF had been in operations during that time period, an increase in diversion would have occurred for the customers of the facility. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.
3. Please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project
4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to

accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. Please see Topical Response - Tipping Fees for more information.

5. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
6. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Lee, Yichia
15442 Newton St.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #82

1. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import

would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

2. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

Lew, Frank
14405 Langhill Dr.
Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #83

1. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and

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- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, Waste-by-Rail, and History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

2. See Response 1, above.
3. The Sanitation Districts' solid waste management program is not supported by taxes but rather funded through customer fees.
4. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
5. As described in the Draft EIR, according to field noise measurements taken during July 2000 on-site and in the Hacienda Heights community and theoretical models of noise propagation, the noise generated by the landfill does not exceed noise standards for Los Angeles County. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to Noise.
6. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Liuzzi, Vito

15461 La Belle St.

Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #84

1. Reduction in quality of life would typically result from a change in one's standard of living. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.

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2. For response to the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association flier, please see response to comments for letter #7.
3. Please see comment #1.
4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Lopez, Cynthia

1351 S. 7th Ave.

Hacienda Height, CA 91745

Letter #85

1. The items noted are considered hazardous waste under state law and are, thus, not allowed at the Puente Hills Landfill. The Draft EIR includes a detailed discussion of the extensive program employed to screen for hazardous wastes. In addition, comprehensive air and water quality monitoring programs are conducted in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements under the oversight of independent agencies as discussed in the Draft EIR.
2. Please see Response #1 above.
3. The Draft EIR presented the results of a comprehensive, multi-pathway health risk assessment conducted using the most recent cancer potency values and non-cancer reference exposure levels developed by OEHHA and procedures and methodologies approved by the OEHHA, CAPCOA and SCAQMD. When compared to existing guidelines and regulations for acceptable levels of risk (both cancer and non-cancer), the risk associated with continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill would not be significant.

The literature on the health effects of living near a landfill presents a mixed picture. The first study presented by the commentor acknowledges that there is little data available regarding exposure to landfill gas (Abiogas) around the study site¹. The paper discusses a monitoring program conducted by the author, which is described as a small pilot study. It further states that this monitoring program was conducted after a major overhaul of the biogas capture system occurred, the result of which was greatly reduced emissions of biogas. Therefore, it is likely that earlier exposures to landfill gas were higher. Furthermore, the report states that associations for liver cancer, kidney cancer, pancreatic cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphomas are not supported by statistical evidence. A study not cited by the commentor found no consistent differences in mortality rates of hospital admissions, or proportion of low birth weight infants between a population living near a landfill site and a population matched for socioeconomic status living away from the landfill².

¹ Goldberg, Mark. A Risks of Developing Cancer Relative to Living near a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Site in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Archives of Environmental Health. Jul-Aug; 54(4):291-296. July 1999.

² Fielder, H. A Assessment of impact on health of residents living near the Nant-y-Gwyddon landfill site: retrospective analysis. British Medical Journal 2000;320:19-23. January 2000.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

4. The health effects of particulate matter (PM₁₀) are described on page 4.5-14 of the Draft EIR.

The proposed mitigation measures state that :

- Water trucks are available to wet down any dusty solid waste loads and to spray water on all on-site roads in use;
- That areas where grading is occurring are wetted as necessary;
- Traffic is restricted to specific roads that are paved, if possible, and wetted on a regular basis.
- The reference to a continuous watering in the Draft EIR implies watering on a regular basis such that the dirt remains damp continuously.

5. A “less than significant impact” is defined as not having a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in the physical environment. “Environment” is defined in this context to include, but not limited to, land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historical and aesthetic significance.

6. The results of the health risk assessment indicate that the Puente Hills Landfill does not present a significant risk to the surrounding population. The health risk assessment conducted for the Draft EIR utilized highly conservative assumptions with respect to emissions, duration of exposure and potency. For example, individual inhalation cancer risk is calculated assuming that the exposure occurs 24-hours per day, every day, and outdoors, at the same location over a lifetime of 70 years. In reality, people move in and out of an area, go to school and work, and are continually mobile throughout their lives. Furthermore, it is assumed that 100% of the inhaled substance is absorbed and is available to elicit a biological effect. Cancer potency values and non-cancer reference exposure levels are designed to protect the most sensitive individuals in the population by the inclusion of margins of safety. These assumptions result in what can be confidently referred to as an upper level of risk. The actual risk should not exceed this calculated value and is very likely to be much lower.

Loustatat, Nelly

Letter #86

2408 S. Hacienda Blvd., #M-7
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors, dust or noise. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors, Air Quality - Fugitive Dust and Noise.

The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be

due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

The SCAQMD adopted Rule 1193 - Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles on June 16, 2000. This rule requires operators of public or private solid waste collection fleets to purchase or lease alternative-fuel or dual-fuel heavy-duty vehicles when adding or replacing solid waste collection vehicles to their fleet. Fleet operators with 50 or more heavy-duty vehicles must begin complying with the rule by July 1, 2001 and those with 15 or more by July 1, 2002. The turnover of these fleets cannot be predicted. However, on September 21, 2001, the SCAQMD approved \$13.4 million in funding to help pay for clean-fueled and lower-emission heavy-duty vehicles, so the process of fleet turnover has already begun. Additional monies will be available for this purpose in subsequent years. Furthermore, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is developing a proposed rule for solid waste collection vehicles that would require reductions in diesel PM emissions through the use of certified engines, alternative-fueled engines, or diesel engines that are retrofit with verified emissions control systems, or repowered (rebuilt) to certified engine performance standards, or converted to alternative fuels. This proposed rule is scheduled to go before the CARB for adoption in December 2001, and it has implementation dates that range from 2004 to 2009 depending upon the engine model year. Therefore, it is realistic to conclude that a large percentage of solid waste collection vehicles will be using clean burning fuel or emission control systems in the life of the landfill.

2. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County.

3. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

4. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

Lutjens, Robert D.

Letter #87

3114 Leticia Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

4. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such

as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost. For more information, please see Topical Reponses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

5. As presented in the Draft EIR, there is a demonstrable need for the capacity from the Puente Hills Landfill for the additional 38 million tons as proposed. The proposed project would allow for cost-effective capacity to be provided in the near-term and an orderly transition to waste-by-rail to occur in the long-term. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s. Please see Topical Response - History/Consistency with Previous Programs for more information.

Main San Gabriel Basin Water Master

Letter #88

Carol Williams
Executive Officer
725 N. Azusa Ave.
Azusa, CA 91703

1. Total dissolved solids (TDS) is a naturally occurring constituent in groundwater, and is not as good as VOCs as indicators of a landfill effect on groundwater. Monitoring well EMP2 has never detected any VOCs. This well is not located along the major groundwater flow path north of the landfill. Changes in TDS level at this well may be caused by a source near the well, rather than by the landfill which is some distance away. To evaluate the performance of the Barrier 1 system (subsurface barrier and groundwater extraction wells), the Sanitation Districts routinely monitor six wells immediately downgradient of the barrier. Two of these wells (M04B and M11A) have not detected any VOCs. The other four wells (M04A, M05A, RMW6, and M10B) have detected VOCs, but TDS as well as sulfate levels have been stable (see Exhibits 6 and 7 of Section 6.2.1). In addition, the VOC levels in these four wells have been either decreasing or stabilizing (see Exhibits 4.7-12 to 4.7-29 in the DEIR). This indicates that the barrier system is effective in controlling landfill affected groundwater from

offsite migration. Consequently the Sanitation Districts disagree that the landfill waters continue to migrate offsite.

Monitoring results showing increasing concentrations of TDS concentrations at monitoring well EMP1 do not indicate that subsurface Barrier 3 is leaking. Monitoring well EMP1 is located more than 2,000 feet away from Barrier 3. The change in TDS levels is likely due to a local source. This well is located in an area adjacent to the proposed material recovery facility. The Sanitation Districts were grading the area around the time when the change in water quality was first observed. The grading activities likely changed the recharge pattern of groundwater. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Barrier 3 system, it is more relevant to evaluate the water quality at wells immediately downgradient of the barrier (M31A, R32B, M33A, and R34B) and offsite well EMP5 which is approximately 350 feet from the barrier. None of these five wells show increasing TDS, sulfate, or chloride concentrations. Exhibits 8 to 10 in Section 6.2.1 are plots of TDS, sulfate, and chloride for wells M31A, M33A, and EMP5 (R32B and R34A data are not plotted because no landfill effect has ever been detected at these two wells).

The Sanitation Districts believe that the corrective measures implemented as part of the CAP for the Main Canyon area have been effective in achieving the goals of protecting and improving groundwater quality adjacent to the Main Canyon landfill area. No new facilities to further mitigate off-site migration of landfill waters are needed.

During the public review period, comments were received from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (USGVMWD) that expressed uncertainties about the integrity of the existing barrier systems at the PHLF. The comments were provided in the form of a cover letter from USGVMWD and an attached memorandum from their consultant, Stetson Engineers.

After concerns were raised by community members in Hacienda Heights regarding the comments that were submitted by USGVMWD, the Sanitation Districts were encouraged by Los Angeles County Supervisor Don Knabe to meet with USGVMWD, their consultant, Stetson Engineers and members of the community to discuss their water quality concerns. Representing the USGVMWD, Mr. Ken Manning, Board President, and Stetson Engineers, along with Jeff Yann, Barbara Fish, and representatives of elected officials met with CSD staff on November 9, 2001, to discuss the effectiveness of the various barrier systems at PHLF and to develop a consensus on the procedure to evaluate the effectiveness of the barrier systems in the future. Stetson Engineers and CSD staff subsequently met on November 16 and 30, 2001. During the discussions, it was generally agreed that the existing corrective action program reduced VOC concentrations in the Main Canyon area. However, because no background water quality data is available in the Main Canyon area, it is difficult to differentiate between natural changes in water quality and landfill effects for some parameters. Furthermore, both Stetson Engineers and CSD staff agreed to forge a cooperative working relationship to ensure that surrounding groundwater resources remain unaffected by the landfill.

As a result of these discussions, the respective staffs of the Sanitation Districts and USGVMWD and Stetson Engineers have recommended an enhanced evaluation program to

aid in the review of groundwater conditions at the site. This proposed program would be conducted by the Sanitation Districts in addition to existing regulatory requirements. This process would include monitoring of additional wells, identification of appropriate landfill indicator parameters, evaluation of additional data on a long term and short term basis to determine trends, provisions to cooperatively analyze data and, if necessary, investigate increasing trends.

While the Sanitation Districts believe that the existing barrier systems are operating effectively as demonstrated by the above responses to comments, the proposed evaluation program will provide an additional tool to protect local groundwater resources and verify the integrity of the Puente Hills Landfill barrier systems. The USGVMWD staff and Stetson Engineers have indicated to the Sanitation Districts that the implementation of this process addresses their concerns as expressed in their comment letter dated September 26, 2001.

For more details on the responses to the specific comments by USGVMWD refer to Section 4.2 of this document. In addition to its own review and response, the Sanitation Districts requested Todd Engineers to review and respond to the Stetson Engineers comments prepared on behalf of USGVMWD. For more details on Todd Engineers response see the "Review of Stetson Engineers' Comments by Todd Engineers" in Section 6.1 of this document.

2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located on the northern tip of the western Puente Hills, which are part of the Santa Ana Mountains. The rocks and geologic units of the western Puente Hills area, which include the Puente Hills Landfill, are considered non-water bearing by the Department of Water Resources because they do not contain or store groundwater in economically recoverable quantities. Natural groundwater found in the western Puente Hills contain high levels of minerals (as measured by total dissolved solids) and metals. Because of the poor natural water quality and limited quantities, this groundwater is not considered to be a suitable drinking water supply. These characteristics make the groundwater found at the Puente Hills Landfill very different from that in the adjacent San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. The extraction wells not reported to Watermaster are located in the western Puente Hills and not in the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.
3. In the early morning hours of Thursday, July 5, 2001, a fire on a hillside below the Puente Hills Gas-to-Energy Facility damaged approximately 400 feet of above ground polyethylene sewer pipeline. The incident resulted in a liquid discharge from the site consisting of a mixture of cooling tower blow down water, fire fighting potable water, and a minor amount of sewage. The fire department believed that the fire was related to fire works, shot off-site of the landfill, that landed in the native brush at the site. Approximately 11 acres were burnt by the fire. The Sanitation Districts have night guards who will continue to patrol the site for fires on a regular basis. In addition, where feasible, the Sanitation Districts buried the 8-inch polyethylene line on those portions of the hillside that are not too steep.
4. Reference to the California Department of Water Resources is hereby removed from the report.
5. Exhibit 4.7-1 has been corrected to show the groundwater elevations. See Section 6.0.

Martinez, Edward
1210 Ameluxen Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #89

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health. Also, as discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to water quality or dust. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Water Quality and Air Quality - Fugitive Dust.
2. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
3. The maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles is the responsibility of the refuse hauler. The California Highway Patrol provides oversight of these vehicles to ensure they abide by all local traffic laws. If Sanitation Districts' employees noticed a refuse collection vehicle with flying debris, the vehicle could be subject to inspection. Moreover, loads found to be uncovered and capable of producing litter are assessed a surcharge of \$4.40/ton with a \$4.40 minimum charge.
4. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

5. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

Maswan, Yurita

Letter #90

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
2. See Response 1, above.
3. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

McElhattan, Helen I.

Letter #91

1455 Ameluxen Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

McMillin, John A.

Letter #92

1235 Beech Hill Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors.

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For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

2. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

Meza, Patricia

Letter #93

14416 Crystal Lantern Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. Comment noted.

Miller, Joseph & Ruth

Letter #94

14407 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
4. The Sanitation Districts continue to play a significant role in aiding jurisdictions' efforts to comply with AB 939. Over 60 cities participate in Puente Hills Landfill recycling programs such as the green waste recovery program. The Districts continue to evaluate operations to identify new potential recycling programs such as recycling wood wastes from construction and demolition loads for use as alternative daily cover. The Sanitation Districts are currently in design of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, which will provide addition diversion capacity for the commercial portion of the municipal solid waste stream. In addition, we act as a technical resource for jurisdictions regarding potential new programs proposed by cities. Finally, the Sanitation Districts have an extensive public education program regarding environmentally sound and cost effective waste management through newspaper articles and advertisements, radio advertisements, newsletters, and a website.
5. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the

comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

6. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Moriyama, Harvey (#1)
1604 Ameluxen Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #95

1. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Other impacts to regional disposal capacity may be arising as well. Currently, a ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. As their budget situation has improved, the ballot initiative has been proposed by residents of Orange County who no longer want waste imported to Orange County. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10).

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
 - Expansion of Existing Landfills;
 - New In-County Landfills;
 - New Out-of-County Landfills;
 - Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
 - Alternative Waste Management Technologies.
2. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health. Also, as discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project

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would not result in significant impacts to water quality. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
4. See Response 3, above.
5. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
6. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
7. The major landfills serving Los Angeles County operate between 200 feet to as far as 4,000 feet away from the nearest neighbor. Puente Hills Landfill operates no closer than 2,000 feet to the nearest neighbor on the eastern property boundary. As the operation continues the landfill operation will move away from the community of Hacienda Heights.
8. As presented in the Draft EIR, views of the landfill were shown from the east including views from Los Robles and 7th Avenue, Orange Grove Middle School, Edgeridge Drive, and the 60 Freeway going west at Hacienda Boulevard. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the

southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

Moriyama, Harvey (#2)

Letter #96

1604 Ameluxen Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.
2. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse

disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

3. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

4. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
5. See Response 4.
6. Nitrogen oxide emissions from heavy equipment at the landfill would decrease by 612 pounds per day as the use of alternative clean burning fuels and engines becomes a significant part of the mobile fleets operating at the landfill, and for collection vehicles using the landfill. The SCAQMD has adopted fleet regulations, which require that new or replacement vehicles in a fleet are acceptable clean vehicles or alternatively-fueled vehicles. Also, the CARB is developing emission reduction regulations that would impact existing fleets of on - and off-

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

road diesel vehicles. Finally, the Sanitation Districts have embarked on a program to rebuild heavy-duty off-road equipment with cleaner burning engines.

7. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
8. See Response 4.
9. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the liner system in place has a number of redundant protection in place. Two layers of materials, compacted clay and a high-density polyethylene material, make up the main layers of the liner. In addition to these materials, the liner has extraction systems both above and below the liner to reduce the potential for liquids to leave the site. As a further protection, the normal groundwater pathways are blocked through the use of barrier systems, which consist of subsurface walls and more extraction wells. The whole system is monitored regularly to detect inconsistencies. The groundwater protections system is under the regulatory oversight of the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. Monitoring data indicate that the landfill liner system is effective.
10. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts introduced the greenwaste program. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
11. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
12. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current

operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic. The traffic analysis presented in the Draft EIR did consider traffic from the new Frye's Electronics store.

13. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

Mueller, Werner
16083 Mesa Robles Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #97

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors and Traffic.
2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the

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Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant air or water quality impacts or significant impacts to biological resources. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality, Water Quality and Biological Resources.

3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

Mullenbach, Patricia

Letter #98

15685 Senadale St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Please see the Topical Responses in Section 5.0.

Nasou, Russ

Letter #99

1445 9th Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts dispatch technicians to the community of Hacienda Heights both in the mornings and evenings to monitor potential odors or other concerns related to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. These technicians have 19 set monitoring locations throughout Hacienda Heights, which are shown in Exhibit 1 in Section 6.2.1. As shown of the exhibit, one of the monitoring locations is directly adjacent to Orange Grove Middle School. The Sanitation Districts maintain two ambient air monitoring stations to monitor the prevailing winds both upwind and downwind from the operation as indicated in Exhibit 4.5-2 of the Draft EIR.

As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend

Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

The Sanitation Districts have made several offers to brief school personnel on the proposed project. The school received all public notices of the proposed project and did not comment on the Draft EIR.

Nye, Charles D.

Letter #100

14432 Denley St.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
3. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.
4. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is

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no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

5. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour. Please see Topical Response - History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

Odeen, Jan

Letter #101

14421 Crystal Lantern
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The potential impacts to biological resources associated with the proposed project were examined in Section 4.2 of the DEIR. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Dust.
3. The potential impacts to biological resources associated with the proposed project were examined in Section 4.2 of the DEIR and were addressed through a series of mitigation measures. Please refer to subsection 4.2.6, Operational Impacts, as well as mitigation measures MM 4.2-1 through MM 4.2-8.
4. The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the

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site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to noise. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Noise and Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

5. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Olivares, Lorraine
1836 Blazing Star Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #102

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to air quality. Please see Topical Responses on Air Quality for more information

The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

O'Neill, Dennis
15637 La Subida Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #103

1. The proposed project would not change the hours of disposal operations. The current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect . The only change operating hours would be for the increased soil import operations. The current soil import hours operations are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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2. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.

3. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost. Please see Topical Response - History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;

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- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

Payan, Nicolas

Letter #104

14416 Crystal Lantern Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are responsible for maintaining and monitoring the site during the continued operation and at least 30 years after the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. Any environmental impacts discovered during the operation, post-closure period, or any time thereafter would be the responsibility of the Sanitation Districts. Funding for environmental monitoring of the site is included in post-closure funding that must be put in place by the Sanitation Districts. In addition, the Sanitation Districts do maintain liability insurance for this facility. The Sanitation Districts are also permissibly self-insured. In addition, to providing coverage for property damage and personal injury claims, liability insurance policies typically cover the cost of defending claims, including litigation costs. There is no coverage limit or estimated exposure for claims or litigation specifically related to the Puente Hills Landfill or its repermitting. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Postclosure and Closure Maintenance Plans.
2. Reserves for post-closure expenses are established in accordance with applicable regulations. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Pemberton, Vernetta Ann

Letter #105

14616 E. Lujon St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would

occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Perez, Alex

14544 Langhill

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #106

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

Price, Brennan

Letter #107

1. The capacity need of 37,050 tpd was based on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarter disposal rates for Los Angeles County originated refuse for the year 2000. This included all facilities in Los Angeles, Oranges, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura County that accepted Los Angeles County refuse. Los Angeles County Public Works provided the numbers, which are reported by each of the facilities. It should be noted that using this number would likely underestimate the actual disposal need. State regulations provides a methodology for determining disposal capacity needs. According to this methodology, the projected needs in 2003 should be around 39,880 tpd and increase to 46,370 tpd in 2013. Therefore, this estimate is a conservative disposal capacity analysis since it does not account for probable increases in generation rates.
2. Assumptions for Tables 6.0-2 and 6.0-4 are based on similar data. Available capacity was calculated as the difference between the permitted capacity and the disposal rates discussed above. Similar to disposal need, it does not assume any increase in refuse generation rates. Therefore, any closure of a facility during the proposed project period or increase in disposal rate would only exacerbate the shortfall in capacity.

If you would like a more detailed description of the analysis, please see Appendix H of Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. This is located in Volume II of the Environmental Impact Report.

Prohonoff, John

Letter #108

1601 Ridley Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Comment noted.

Resnick, J.

Letter #109

1. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

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2. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Ricotta, Mary

Letter #110

15708 Caracol Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.
2. See Response 1.
3. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Ridgeway, Jacqueline**Letter #111**

15845 Del Prado Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Reduction in quality of life would typically result from a change in one's standard of living. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.

2. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. In addition, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project.
3. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
4. The Sanitation Districts are a public agency subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). One of the provisions of CEQA is soliciting and considering public input for discretionary activities, such as the proposal for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Sanitation Districts have provided various forums for encouraging and receiving public input including:
 - Holding preliminary scoping meetings with the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee;

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- Sending notices to all properties within 1500 feet of the landfill in June 2001;
- Publishing press releases in six local newspapers in June 2001
- Holding four public hearings;
- Extending the public review period on the Draft EIR beyond statutory requirements from 45 days to 90 days;
- Publishing information on the Internet, including the a full copy of the Executive Summary for the Draft EIR;
- Publishing the Executive Summary for the Draft EIR in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

The Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors will consider all input received on the Draft EIR before they take action to certify the Final EIR. The Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors is made of elected officials (mayors, council members, supervisors) from the cities and jurisdictions within the boundaries of that district.

City of Rolling Hills Estate

Letter #112

Steve Zuckerman

Mayor

4045 Palos Verdes Drive N.

Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274

1. Comment noted.

Schneider, Howard

Letter #113

2504 Joan Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing waste-by-rail at the soonest point at which there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

Sehork, Tucker

Letter #114

1. Comment noted.

Serrato, Mike

Letter #115

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result

in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

2. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts of the proposed project. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.

The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

Severance, Larry & Alice
14511 Eadbrook Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #116

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

2. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

3. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, final use of the landfill after closure would be a park and recreational facility to be managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation.

4. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to

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screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

5. Please see Response 4.
6. Please see Response 1.
7. Reduction in quality of life would typically result from a change in one's standard of living. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
8. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
9. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Sharrett, D.L.

Letter #117

1147 Beech Hill Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Comment noted.

Shubin, John

Letter #118

14350 Edgeridge Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.
2. Existing zoning for the project site and the vicinity are shown in Exhibit 4.10-2. Most of the landfill site is zoned A-2-5 (Heavy Agriculture, with a 5-acre minimum) by the County of Los Angeles. The heavy agriculture zone permits a wide range of uses, including open space and recreational uses, logging operations, oil wells, livestock feed and sale yards, residential development, utility stations, correctional facilities, and airports. The A-2-5 zone permits land reclamation projects, which include landfills and waste disposal facilities, are subject to a CUP from the Regional Planning Commission (Title 22 Part 1, Chapter 22.56). A few parcels within the property's undeveloped areas are zoned A-1-5 (Light Agriculture, with a 5-acre minimum parcel size). The A-1-5 zone also allows for land reclamation projects subject to a CUP.
3. As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
5. The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1.) A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2.) Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013. (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4) It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The District's efforts to implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6, and Section 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR. Please see Response #3 above.
6. See Response 3, above.
7. See Response 3, above.
8. See discussion in the Draft EIR, Section 4.1 Aesthetics/Visual Resources and Topical Response - Alternatives to the Project. EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every alternative to the project. (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (a).) The lead agency has discretion to

determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives considered, or address alternatives whose relative advantages and disadvantages can be assessed from the discussion of the alternatives presented. EIRs are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project. A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative with the same capacity of the proposed project but with increased setbacks would not be feasible, and if increased setbacks involved any reduction of the capacity, any such alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.

9. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.
10. See Response 1, above.
11. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Other impacts to regional disposal capacity may be arising as well. Currently, a ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being

disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. As their budget situation has improved, the ballot initiative has been proposed by residents of Orange County who no longer want waste imported to Orange County. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10).

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
 - Expansion of Existing Landfills;
 - New In-County Landfills;
 - New Out-of-County Landfills;
 - Reduced Daily Tonnage;
 - Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
 - Alternative Waste Management Technologies.
12. See Response 11, above.
13. See Response 11, above.
14. The Draft EIR discusses the need for the identified disposal capacity to meet the near term disposal needs of the county and to allow a systematic transition to remote disposal to meet

the long term needs. The landfill design is not arbitrary. Landfill designs must comply with extensive regulatory requirements for environmental control and protection. An example of this control and protection is designing top deck drainage systems to minimize percolation into refuse while also minimizing erosion. The typical industry landfill has 2:1 side slopes and flat mesa top to maximize refuse height, or revenue, for a set footprint size. Conversely, the proposed fill plan for the Puente Hills Landfill has a graded top deck which meets requirements for long term drainage and final cover integrity while providing a more contoured and organic skyline. Contouring to significantly alter the appearance of the proposed project would substantially reduce the capacity and not satisfy the project objectives.

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Letter #119

Steve Smith

Program Supervisor

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Diamond Bar, CA 91765

1. Section 4.5 Air Quality refers to the SCAQMD Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook on the following pages:

- 4.5-17
- 4.5-18
- 4.5-20
- 4.5-25
- 4.5-26
- 4.5-35
- 4.5-39
- 4.5-40
- 4.5-48 (2 times)
- 4.5-53
- 4.5-57

Please note that the correct reference is SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook.

2. The NOCALM option was included in all ISCST modeling conducted for this project. Table 4.2-1 B Model Options Used -- in the Air Quality Technical Report has been revised to reflect the fact that this option was used in the ISCST modeling runs.

Table 4.2-1 (Revised) Model Options Used

Model	Options Used
ISCST	Cartesian coordinate receptor grid Urban mode Gradual plume rise Buoyancy induced dispersion Terrain elevations of receptors used Ground-level receptors No calms processing
RTDM	Rural mode Transitional plume rise Buoyancy enhanced plume dispersion Partial reflection algorithm used Ground-level receptors 22.5 sector averaging

3. Additional modeling runs to determine the incremental impacts of the 24 modified flares were conducted. The 24 flares were modeled simultaneously as 24 individual sources, first using the original 1,000-scfm source parameters, and second, using the new 1,600-scfm source parameters. The incremental impacts of the flare modifications were determined, and these data are presented in the revised Table 4.3-2 - Estimated Project Combustion Impacts B 24 Flares Modeled Individually. The revised table is provided in Section 6.0. It is evident from the results presented in the table that modeling the 24 flares simultaneously as individual sources yields results that are very similar to modeling the flares using a single flare located in the middle of the flare station. Furthermore, in both cases, the impacts from the modified flares would not be significant.
4. The background concentration data listed in Table 4.3-2 on page 4-5 of the Air Quality Technical Report were obtained from two SCAQMD monitoring stations:
- Area 11: South San Gabriel Valley: CO, NO₂*
 - Area 9: East San Gabriel Valley: PM₁₀

*Note: The CO and NO₂ background values were based on the worst case from years 1998, 1999 and 2000.

As stated in the Draft EIR the modeling output files are bulky in nature and, therefore, were not provided with the Draft EIR. They are available for review at the Sanitation Districts' Joint Administration Office. Electronic files will be provided upon request.

Southern California Association of Governments

Letter #120

Jeffery M. Smith
Senior Planner
818 W. 7th St., 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017

1. Comment noted.

Steinmetz, Donna

Letter #121

15425 Rojas

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. In addition to directly to the Sanitation Districts through the 24-hour hotline provided, odor complaints are also directly received by the SCAQMD. Depending upon the number of complaints, and time of day, SCAQMD may send inspectors out to the community to verify the odors and contact the complainant. SCAQMD inspectors also contact the Sanitation Districts Odor Complaint Hot Line, which initiates the Sanitation Districts' procedures for odor investigation.

The State of California has adopted legislation to address the impact of nuisance odors. Specifically, Health and Safety Code, Section 41700, determines that "...no person shall discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which can cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or other annoyance to **any considerable number of persons...**". The SCAQMD is the enforcement body for the State of California's nuisance regulations and, as such, has developed policies to define "*any considerable number of persons.*" The SCAQMD Enforcement Division Policies & Procedures (5/1/89) state that "*A multiple complaint condition must be documented (referring to when a Notice of Violation of the State Law should be issued). As a rule, District Legal Counsel prefers that it be based on a minimum of six (6) to ten (10) complainants from separate households.*" Thus, the SCAQMD defines a nuisance event as being one where at least six (6) verified odor complaints are received; their time frame for what constitutes an event is 24 hours. While the Sanitation Districts respond to every complaint, the SCAQMD is responsible for more widespread nuisance odor situations. Although every complaint is important to the SCAQMD, it is reasonable to expect that if an odor, for instance, is creating a substantial impact, it would be experienced by several individuals. It is this expectation that forms the basis for SCAQMD's policy. Once SCAQMD inspectors verify these complaints, a Notice of Violation may be issued to the operator. In summary, the SCAQMD are the enforcement body for nuisance odors experienced by a considerable number of people, not just single or a few complaints. The Sanitation Districts will continue to respond to each call received.

2. Current dust levels in the environment would be the result of several sources including the landfill such as the nearby freeway and the open space native habitat. Technically it is extremely difficult to monitor for fugitive dust with the goal to isolate one of the sources. The selection of a background monitoring location is problematic given the multiple sources of fugitive dust. As discussed in the Draft EIR, several new mitigation measures and operational measures are proposed for the continued operation that would result in an overall reduction in fugitive dust from the existing environment. These mitigation measures are as follows:
 - MM 4.5-21: A curb and gutter is in place on the south side of the paved road from the landfill entrance to the active landfill area;

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- MM 4.5-22: Street-sweeping frequency on paved roadways would be increased from once per week to twice per day. This would require purchase of a new street sweeper dedicated to the Puente Hills Landfill and MRF;
- MM 4.5-23: Vehicle travel on unpaved areas in the active landfill face would be reduced by 50%. This would be accomplished by paving access ramps to the working area with crushed aggregate and concrete, treating this area with chemical stabilizers, and restricting travel as much as possible to the paved ramps as opposed to the unpaved working area surface; and
- MM 4.5-24: Chemical stabilizer would be applied to the bench roads and to the dirt shoulder on the north side of the paved access road.

With the mitigation measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

3. In follow up meetings with the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, in which the commentor participated, the Sanitation Districts have agreed to review the current Property Value Claims Evaluation Program and have specifically allowed them commentor to amend her existing claim. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. The studies have included a comprehensive comparison of property values for homes adjacent to the landfill with similar homes in similar neighborhoods more removed from the landfill. Five have been completed over the past 18 years. The most recent property value study was completed in June 2001.

This study analyzed more than 1,000 transactions (home sales) within the Program Area and Control Areas between January 1995 and April 2001. The sales data were analyzed using three independent methods: a) a price per square foot analysis, b) average growth rate analysis, and c) regression analysis. Trend lines for each area were developed and compared. The study showed that the market trend of the Program Area parallels the trend in the Control Area. In addition, the average sale price per square foot in the Program Area was \$138.37, which is within the range of \$125.04 to \$142.71 in the Control Area. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

In addition, Condition No. 37 of the Puente Hills Landfill CUP 92-250(4) requires that the Sanitation Districts establish a procedure to evaluate claims by residents of the Hacienda Heights area west of Seventh Avenue for alleged loss of value of their property. This loss must arise solely from the operation of the expansion of the landfill. In compliance with the requirement, the Sanitation Districts drafted the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program (Program) and gave it to the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee for review in December 1996. After reviewing and incorporating the comments received, the Sanitation Districts adopted the Program and authorized its implementation. A copy of the Program was distributed to all residents within the Program area on July 29, 1997.

The Program area encompasses the 485 single-family residences located south of the SR-60 Freeway, east of the Puente Hills Landfill, and west of Seventh Avenue, and north of Old Canyon Drive. Any property owners, who sells their property to an unrelated party prior to the last day the landfill is open for refuse disposal under the CUP is eligible to participate in the Program. A claim package, including escrow statements and other documentation, must be submitted to the Sanitation Districts within 90 days after the close of escrow for the sale of an eligible property. The Sanitation Districts will make a determination as to whether or not the claim has merit by evaluating the appraisal submitted by the claimant, obtaining an independent appraisal of the property, studying the property value trends in the Program area and identified Control areas, and investigating any special circumstances claimed. If the claim is deemed valid, the Districts will reimburse the property owner in the amount the Districts find represents a loss of value arising solely from the operation of the expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill. In the case that the Districts and the claimant agreed that a diminution in value occurred but could not agree on the actual amount that the claimant should be reimbursed, the program designates a third party resolution mechanism to be used.

Since the implementation of the Program, only two claims have been submitted for consideration. The Sanitation Districts received the claims in March 2000 and in April 2001. For each claim, the Sanitation Districts retained a qualified professional appraiser to conduct an appraisal of the property for which the claim was submitted. Both appraisals concluded that the sale price reflected the market value of the property at the time of sale and that landfill operations did not impact to the property value. Based on this information, the Sanitation Districts determined that neither claim was eligible for compensation through the Program. Both claimants were given the opportunity to pursue a third party resolution mechanism as specified in the Program. The claimant, who submitted the claim package in April 2001, elected to pursue the third party resolution mechanism. The Review Appraiser, who was selected by mutual agreement by both parties, (after considering appraisals submitted by both parties) found no evidence to substantiate the claim that there has been a loss in property value resulting from the operation of the landfill. The claimant has recently requested to amend the claim. The claim is still pending and awaits new submittal from the claimant.

In addition, during the review of the Draft EIR, residents requested that the Sanitation Districts clarify the claims process for the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program. As a result, the Sanitation Districts have included the following mitigation measure in the proposed project:

- Condition No. 37 of the landfill's existing conditional use permit required that the Sanitation Districts establish a procedure to evaluate claims by residents of the Hacienda Heights area west of 7th Avenue for alleged loss of value of their property arising solely from the operation of the expansion of the landfill. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program would continue under the proposed project. However, during the review of the Draft EIR, residents requested that the Sanitation Districts clarify the claims process for the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program. The Sanitation Districts would consult with representatives of the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association in a review of the claims process for the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program and

consider revisions to the Program. Any revisions to the claims process approved the Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors would be effective coincident with the new conditional use permit for the proposed project.

4. The Sanitation Districts utilize landfill gas at the Puente Hills Landfill to produce a clean fuel that is used in onsite water trucks, the Sanitation Districts' transfer trucks and light vehicles. The use of alternative clean burning fuels and/or after treatment devices will become a significant part of the mobile fleets operating at the landfill, and for collection vehicles using the landfill. The South Coast Air Quality Management District has recently adopted fleet regulations for on-road vehicles that apply at this time mostly to public fleets, but also to some private fleets.

Fleets, which are defined by SCAQMD as 15 or more vehicles, must begin complying with the fleet rules by July 2001 or July 2002, depending upon the rule. The rules all require that new or replacement vehicles in a fleet are acceptable clean vehicles or alternatively fueled vehicles. All of the Sanitation Districts' light, medium and heavy-duty vehicles will be impacted by these rules. The requirements of the rules become effective when vehicles are replaced or when new vehicles are purchased. Therefore, it is not possible to state definitively when the entire fleet will be replaced with rule-compliant vehicles. However, the Sanitation Districts have already begun specifying the purchase of compliant vehicles in all vehicle weight classes. Given the current age of the Sanitation Districts' fleet, and the current turnover rate of vehicles, the Sanitation Districts' fleet could be fully compliant within six years.

Solid waste collection fleets that utilize the landfill will need to comply with clean fuel requirements. The turnover of private fleets can not be predicted; however, many large solid waste haulers have been actively pursuing available funding to convert their fleets to alternatively fueled vehicles. To expedite this process, the Sanitation Districts have committed to assisting private haulers, whenever possible, to convert their fleets to clean fuels as soon as possible. One form of assistance would be the continued sharing of technical knowledge on clean fuel vehicles that the Sanitation Districts have gained through its Clean Fuels Program. Also, the Sanitation Districts will explore the possibility of developing a centralized alternate fueling infrastructure at the landfill for haulers. Fueling availability is a major stumbling block to the development of clean fuel fleets. A reliable source of fueling at the landfill could be an important aid to haulers that cannot economically establish their own fuel station. If it is determined that an alternate fueling facility is required, it would be subject to assessments pursuant to CEQA prior to being implemented.

The SCAQMD adopted Rule 1193 - Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles on June 16, 2000. This rule requires operators of public or private solid waste collection fleets to purchase or lease alternative-fuel or dual-fuel heavy-duty vehicles when adding or replacing solid waste collection vehicles to their fleet. Fleet operators with 50 or more heavy-duty vehicles must begin complying with the rule by July 1, 2001 and those with 15 or more by July 1, 2002. The turnover of these fleets cannot be predicted. However, on September 21, 2001, the SCAQMD approved \$13.4 million in funding to help pay for clean-fueled and lower-emission heavy-duty vehicles, so the process of fleet turnover

has already begun. Additional monies will be available for this purpose in subsequent years. Furthermore, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is developing a proposed rule for solid waste collection vehicles that would require reductions in diesel PM emissions through the use of certified engines, alternative-fueled engines, or diesel engines that are retrofit with verified emissions control systems, or repowered (rebuilt) to certified engine performance standards, or converted to alternative fuels. This proposed rule is scheduled to go before the CARB for adoption in December 2001, and it has implementation dates that range from 2004 to 2009 depending upon the engine model year. Therefore, it is realistic to conclude that a large percentage of solid waste collection vehicles will be using clean burning fuel or emission control systems in the life of the landfill.

5. Please refer to Response # 2 above regarding potential dust impacts from the proposed continued operation. With regard to odor, as discussed in the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors, following consultation with a meteorologist to determine whether odors could become more widespread as the refuse fill gets higher, the meteorologist determined that the transport of odors would be more and more subject to regional wind patterns as the fill gets higher. However, these odors would also be subject to substantially greater dispersion and therefore would be expected to be fainter than existing conditions. As noted in the Draft EIR, odors are currently generally faint and fleeting and with incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures identified in the Draft EIR, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. The Sanitation Districts will continue to investigate additional odor control measures including consulting meteorologists as appropriate. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
6. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis evaluating potential cancer and non-cancer impacts was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School.

To further explore the appropriateness of the methodology used in the health risk assessment, the Sanitation Districts retained the services of ENVIRON. Sharon Libicki, PhD, a principal with ENVIRON, prepared a memorandum that presented an independent review of the health risk assessment presented in the Draft EIR. The full memorandum, Ms. Libicki's resume, and a description of ENVIRON are included in Section 6.1.

An excerpt of her conclusions from the memorandum are provided below:

"ENVIRON's review encompassed methods used for emissions estimation, dispersion modeling, and health risk evaluation for landfill operations. In addition, we conducted spot checks of most of the emissions and dispersion modeling. We did not conduct spot checks on the tailpipe emissions modeling using EMFAC."

"The Draft EIR presents emissions estimates of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants (TACs) resulting from both the proposed continuation of the landfill operations and the total proposed and existing landfill emissions including proposed mitigation efforts. For the airborne toxic emissions, standard USEPA – approved

dispersion modeling tools were used to assess the maximum off-site impact on air quality. The potential health risk to the neighboring community was evaluated using methods developed for the Air Toxics "hot spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588), published by the California Air Pollution Control Officers (CAPCOA), and later updated by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)."

"In general, if our comments were followed, the resulting assessment would predict lower, rather than higher, impacts from the airborne emissions at the Site."

"The air quality analysis went to great lengths to examine the potential impacts of dust emissions at the Site. ENVIRON's review of the evaluation of dust emissions from the continued operations of the landfill found the methods of calculation to be generally appropriate. In additions, where the methods deviated from those ENVIRON may have recommended, we found the results to be either conservative, or to vary little from the analysis we would have recommended. ENVIRON conducted spot checks on the calculations and found the calculations to be generally correct. Where small errors were found, they did not impact the conclusions of the analysis. From ENVIRON's evaluation, we conclude that the analysis conducted in the DEIR showing dust impacts to be minimal, is correct."

"The DEIR also used methods prepared by the CAPCOA and OEHHA to evaluate the potential health risks of airborne air toxics emitted from the site. Again, ENVIRON found the methods used to be correct for this type of application. In fact, the DEIR went one step beyond that typically followed in these types of analyses in that it evaluated the combined risk of other, off-site facilities with its own facility risk, and presented the combined risk to the public. Where small errors were found, they did not impact the conclusions of the assessment. From ENVIRON's evaluation, we conclude that the analysis conducted in the DEIR showing that the impacts from airborne emissions from the Site are far lower than the combined risks from airborne toxics in the Los Angeles area, to be correct."

7. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

8. Please see Response to Comments No. 6, above. The assumption used in the health risk assessment presented in the Draft EIR were conservative and assumed the maximum exposed individual is exposed to the annual ground level concentrations of toxics for a 24-hour day, 365 days per year, 70-year period for residential; and 9-hour day, 240 days per year, over a 46-year period for employment. These assumptions would be protective of sensitive populations such as students at Orange Grove Middle School.

Stenberg, Ralph

Letter #122

1215 Beech Hill Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. As presented in the Draft EIR, there is a demonstrable need for the capacity from the Puente Hills Landfill for the additional 38 million tons as proposed. The proposed project would allow for cost-effective capacity to be provided in the near-term and an orderly transition to waste-by-rail to occur in the long-term. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s. Please see Topical Response - History/Consistency with Previous Programs.
4. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing cost-effective and environmentally

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

sound solid waste management services for all residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. The landfill operates solely on a fee based system, rather than a tax base. The fees are set based upon operating costs. The project does provide benefits to the surrounding communities including the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority which has acquired approximately 800 acres to date of native habitat to be preserved in the community of Hacienda Heights.

Suliveres, Arcelia & Angel

Letter #123

1109 Folkstone Ave

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
2. The DEIR acknowledges the presence of urban-adapted wildlife species on page 4.2-37. However, as part of the proposed project, vector control measures have been included to minimize the impacts of nuisance pests and disease vectors.
3. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
4. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

Tauli, Peggy

Letter #124

1305 Gembrook Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

2. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to air or water quality. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality and Water Quality.
4. See Response 2, above.

Thomas, Earl (#1)

Letter #125

1467 Palm Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. A copy of the comments received from the California Department of Transportation was sent to commentor. The Sanitation Districts are not proposing to put a signal at the Crossroads Parkway Landfill Entrance. Mitigation Measure 4.4-1 of the Draft EIR states that the Sanitation Districts would: "*Conduct traffic signal warrants for the Crossroads Parkway at Main Landfill Entrance intersection on a periodic basis.*" Any proposed signalization of that intersection would be subject to review by responsible agencies per applicable regulations and statutes. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Thomas, Earl (#2)

Letter #126

1467 Palm Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see Section 6.0, Alternatives, of the Draft EIR (Volume I) and the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.
2. The graph referenced does assume that the 50% waste diversion goal is achieved. As discussed below, even if this goal was achieved, there would still be a need for the proposed project. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted.

Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Other impacts to regional disposal capacity may be arising as well. Currently, a ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. As their budget situation has improved, the ballot initiative has been proposed by residents of Orange County who no longer want waste imported to Orange County. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10).

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

To date, none of the alternatives can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the proposed capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

3. Please see Topical Response - Waste-by-Rail.
4. The currently permitted tonnage rate for disposal, as outlined in the existing landfill permits, is 13,200 tons per day on any given day but no more than 72,000 tons per week (which equates to 12,000 tons per day for a 6-day operating week).
5. The eastern canyons include Canyons 1 through 8 as depicted in Exhibit 3.0-7 of the Draft EIR.
6. The Eastern Flaring Station was evaluated in the 1992 EIR and subsequently permitted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Please see Topical Response - Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.
7. Please see Response #2 above and Section 6.0, Alternatives, of the Draft EIR for a discussion of alternatives evaluated including a reduced project. To date, none of the alternatives can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the proposed capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.
8. Currently, there are three areas proposed for excavation either for placement of liner systems or slope stabilization, which are depicted in Exhibit 3.0-6 of DEIR. These areas include the cover soil excavation area for the MRF (Lower Western Cut), the Canyon 5 and 6 ridge area, and the upper north facing cut slopes below the Nike site (expansion area).

Excavation of the Lower Western Cut and the Canyon 5 and 6 ridge areas are permitted under the current CUP and will provide approximately 2.2 million cubic yards and 0.5 million cubic yards of cover soil, respectively. Both excavations are necessary to meet regulatory requirements for slope stability. The Lower Western Cut project will begin in late December 2001 and will take approximately nine months to complete. Although the Canyon 5 and 6 ridge excavation has not been scheduled, the cut design was completed and the excavation is expected to occur under the current CUP. Cover soil from these grading activities will be used to supplement onsite soil supply and soil import.

The excavation of the upper north facing cut slopes below the Nike site is the only anticipated excavation for the proposed project and the only area to be disturbed outside the existing limit of operations. The extent of this excavation is approximately 12 acres, which

is necessary for placement of required liner systems. Specific design for this excavation has not been developed; hence, the depth and the volume of this excavation are not available at this time.

9. The Sanitation Districts have been actively pursuing contracts for soil import since 1999 and have developed contacts in both the public and private sector who assist the Sanitation Districts in monitoring the progress of current and probable future large excavation projects. As large excavation projects are identified, the Sanitation Districts will assess the likelihood of obtaining soil from these projects and enter into negotiation with the respective parties. For example, several major haulers are currently under contracts to bring cover soil from large excavation projects, such as the construction of the 210 Freeway and the Alameda Corridor, to the landfill. Specific location of offsite sources and the quantity of cover soil available from future contracts cannot be properly identified at this time, however, as stated in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts expect to obtain soil from sources such as sediment placement sites operated by DPW.
10. The “truck problem” on Route 60 is not a result of the landfill. The route is used by a combination of trucks traveling from the Ports to the Inland Empire distribution centers, by trans-state carriers, and by local trucks that are attributed to both the landfill and to other truck generators located within the vicinity. The trucks related to the landfill are a small component of the total volume of trucks on the freeway. The volume attributed to the landfill is not a significant component of the total traffic volume on the freeway according to the criteria for threshold of impact. No further analysis is required.
11. Most of the ramp volume is served by the free right turn lane at Crossroads Parkway South. The storage required for the ramp is minimal since vehicles turning right from the ramp are not required to stop. There is little potential for queuing based upon the volumes that are existing or forecasted. Weaving analysis is complex and imprecise, so it is rarely conducted in detail except when weaving is strongly suspected to be a cause of congestion or traffic problems. The required weave is not known to create congestion-related problems at this time, and the increase over existing volumes is very small compared to the total existing volume. We have never observed traffic congestion relating to weaving between the freeway ramps and the main entrance. We have been advised that in the past the landfill gate was periodically closed near the entrance in the morning and at noon, resulting in stopped queues of trucks extending back from the main entrance along Crossroads Parkway and onto the eastbound off ramp. The practice of closing the main entrance gate at these times has since been discontinued. To prevent this from happening in the future, it would be appropriate to include a mitigation measure to insure that adequate queuing and storage is provided at the main entrance to insure that vehicles do not spill back onto Crossroads Parkway. No closed gates should be allowed within 600 feet of Crossroads Parkway between one hour before opening.

The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be

due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

12. The following summarizes the major changes to disposal capacity in the past ten years. 1996 saw major changes in the solid waste disposal system serving Los Angeles County. Three major solid waste landfills closed in 1996: the Lopez Canyon Landfill, the BKK Landfill, and the Azusa Western Landfill. The closures of these sites represented a loss of over 21,000 tpd-6 of permitted capacity within Los Angeles County. At the same time, the Bradley West Landfill increased its maximum daily permitted tonnage from 7,000 tpd-6 to 10,000 tpd-6 and the Sunshine Canyon Landfill reopened with a maximum daily permitted capacity of 6,000 tpd-6. These changes resulted in a net loss of 12,000 tpd-6 of permitted disposal capacity. The net loss in available permitted disposal capacity from these changes resulted in a significant increase in the level of waste exportation from Los Angeles County. Prior to the closures of these three landfills, Los Angeles County exported an average of 530 tpd-6 during the second quarter of 1996. After the closures of these three landfills, Los Angeles County exported an average of 2,250 tpd-6 through the first three-quarters of 1999. The following landfills receive waste by truck from Los Angeles County: Olinda Alpha Landfill and Bowerman Landfill in Orange County, Simi Landfill in Ventura County, and El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County.

Another major factor affecting Los Angeles solid waste disposal system was the 1994 bankruptcy of Orange County. Orange County, which previously prohibited out of county waste, executed agreements to accept out-of-county waste beginning in January 1997 as a way to generate revenue. Private solid waste haulers have signed contracts with Orange County Integrated Waste Management Department to import solid waste from Los Angeles County to Orange County Landfills. The importation rate from Los Angeles County to Orange County during the first three quarters of 1999 was 2,023 tpd-6.

In 1997, the Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion was granted. The expansion provided 23 million tons of expanded landfill capacity and continued disposal operations through November 24, 2019, with the daily limit remaining the same at 5,000 tpd-6. Antelope Valley Landfill and Lancaster.

Landfill also obtained approvals for expansion. The Antelope Valley Landfill expansion provided an additional disposal capacity of 6.4 million tons and increased its maximum daily permitted tonnage from 1,400 tpd-6 to 1,800 tpd-6. The Lancaster Landfill expansion allowed approximately 9.2 million tons of capacity and increased its maximum daily permitted tonnage from 1,000 tpd-6 to 1,700 tpd-6.

In 1998, the Sanitation Districts executed a subcontract to haul 500 tons per day of waste to Orange County from the South Gate Transfer Station. This exportation of waste lessened the burden on both Spadra Landfill and Puente Hills Landfill, thus, reduced the number of early closures due to reaching permit-imposed tonnage restrictions at these landfills.

The Riverside County Board of Supervisors (RCBS) approved the El Sobrante Landfill Expansion on August 18, 1998. The owner/operator, Waste Management, Inc, is in the process of obtaining permits from the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the CIWMB. The expanded Landfill has a disposal capacity of 108 million tons and a daily disposal rate of 10,000 tons, of which 6,000 tons of daily disposal may be imported from out-of-County to Riverside County. This agreement between the County of Riverside and Waste Management, Inc will have a significant impact on the Los Angeles County regional solid waste management by providing additional long-term out-of-County disposal capacity.

On December 10, 1999, Mayor Richard Riordan signed the zone change ordinance approved by the Los Angeles City Council, which allowed Sunshine Canyon Landfill to accept an additional 18 million tons of trash within the County unincorporated area and 55 million tons of trash on the 194 acres in Granada Hills. The expansion also allowed an increase in maximum permitted daily tonnage from 6,000 tpd-6 to 11,000 tpd-6. This included 5,000 tpd-6 in the City portion in addition to the currently permitted 6,000 tpd-6 in the County portion. In January 2000, the North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens filed a lawsuit against the City of Los Angeles, claiming that the city failed to adequately address the alternatives to the expansion and the cumulative negative impacts on the surrounding community.

The Spadra Landfill closed in April 2000 and the Bradley West Landfill is projected to close in 2002 both due to the exhaustion of their capacity. This will result in the loss of 12,500 tpd-6 of local disposal capacity. Additional local disposal capacity is likely to be made available in the future through the extension of permits for the Puente Hills Landfill. However, as local disposal capacity is exhausted, out-of-County disposal capacity will be heavily relied upon to provide future needs.

13. The section referenced is an evaluation of potential landfill expansions. There is no identified expansion capacity at the Scholl Canyon Landfill (Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, 1997). In addition, as discussed in the Draft EIR, the Scholl Canyon Landfill only accepts waste from within a specified boundary and could not received the majority of the waste currently going to the Puente Hills Landfill.
14. The Draft EIR considered capacity available at the El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County, both the current capacity (Section 6.2 of the Draft EIR) and the proposed expansion capacity (Section 6.3 of the Draft EIR). These sections indicate the shortfall that would occur if this capacity along with other capacity is accounted. Please see Tables 6.0-2 and 6.0-4 of the Draft EIR. The current tipping fee at the El Sobrante Landfill is \$30 per ton and is located 50 miles from the centroid of the wasteshed for the Puente Hills Landfill. This can be compared with \$18.05 per ton tipping fee at the Puente Hills Landfill and \$55 to \$60 per ton for waste-by-rail.

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15. As stated in the Draft EIR, Browns Canyon and Toyon Canyon II, initially identified as potential new in-county landfills in 1988, were dropped from consideration because the sites failed to meet suitable geology for Class III landfills.

Thomas, Earl (#3)

Letter #127

1467 Palm Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Waste by-rail cars would be designed to safely transport municipal solid waste. Reduction in quality of life would typically result from a change in one's standard of living. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.
2. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.
3. As part of the proposed project, tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill would be levelized, or blended, with the fees for waste-by-rail through the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill, to levelize waste-by-rail fees as stated above, will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.
4. See Response 3, above.
5. The Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, funded with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill, was made part of the current permit as a mitigation measure to help offset disturbance caused by landfilling operation. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be

preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. Also under the current permits and agreements, the Sanitation Districts are required to turn over the landfill once completed to the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation for development as a recreational facility. The Sanitation Districts are required to fund the master plan process for the park facility as well as the development and operating costs.

A total of 849 acres of open space is currently owned by the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority (Authority) and the total acreage under management by the Authority is 2,797 acres, including some areas owned by the City of Whittier and the Sanitation Districts. In many ways, the community of Hacienda Heights benefits directly and indirectly from all of the open space properties within the jurisdiction of the Authority, as well as having several direct access points to the existing Skyline Trail network.

6. See Response 5, above.

Ting, Alice & Carol & Martin
1415 Finegrove Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #128

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increases in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction improved separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
3. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts of the proposed project. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive

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groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

4. See Response 3, above.

City of Torrance

Letter #129

Dee Hardison
Mayor

1. Comment noted.

Torres, Edward A.

Letter #130

14474 Frankton Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

To date, none of the alternatives can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the proposed capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

2. In an effort to be even more proactive in monitoring odors, in January 1998, the Sanitation Districts began a program of monitoring the community on a regular basis, for the presence of any odors. Districts' landfill technicians are used for this effort, and are trained to report and identify, whenever possible, any odors detected during monitoring. Between January 1998 and September 2001, 19 locations in the Hacienda Heights neighborhood, shown on Exhibit 1 in Section 6.2.1, have been routinely monitored for ambient odor levels by Districts technicians. Each location has been monitored on average nearly 1,400 times during this time period, generally between four PM and midnight. These hours correspond to those for which odor complaints have been most common. In summer 2001, an increasing number of odor complaints were received during the day prompting the Sanitation Districts to expand the monitoring times, starting now from 5:00 a.m. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
4. See Response 3, above.

Tran, Lee
1538 Latchford Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #131

1. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

2. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts of the proposed project. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

3. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
4. The Sanitation Districts continue to play a significant role in aiding jurisdictions' efforts to comply with AB 939. Over 60 cities participate in Puente Hills Landfill recycling programs such as the green waste recovery program. The Districts continue to evaluate operations to identify new potential recycling programs such as recycling wood wastes from construction and demolition loads for use as alternative daily cover. The Sanitation Districts have begun grading activities and equipment purchase for the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, which will provide additional diversion capacity for the commercial portion of the municipal solid waste stream. In addition, we act as a technical resource for jurisdictions regarding potential new programs proposed by cities. Finally, the Sanitation Districts have an extensive public education program regarding environmentally sound and cost effective waste management through newspaper articles and advertisements, radio advertisements, newsletters, and a website.
5. Comment noted.

Truong, Sieu

1556 Latchford Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #132

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. Reduction in quality of life would typically result from a change in one's standard of living. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.
3. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.
4. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour. Please see Topical Response - Follow Up Meetings with the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association.
5. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills

Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

To date, none of the alternatives can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the proposed capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

Letter #133

Timothy C. Jochem
General Manager
11310 Valley Boulevard
El Monte, CA 91731

The Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Board of Directors requested that Stetson Engineers review the Draft EIR and provide comments in the form of a memorandum. The Stetson Engineers' memorandum was attached to a cover letter and submitted as the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District's official comments.

1. These observations indicate that the corrective action program being implemented by the Sanitation Districts is effective in mitigating the VOC concentrations in groundwater.
2. Comment noted.
3. The Sanitation Districts disagree with this conclusion. It is not appropriate to compare site groundwater quality with basin objectives for TDS, sulfate, and chloride. For the Puente Hills Landfill, the RWQCB specifies groundwater protection standards, that are grouped by

geographical area and type of well, for these parameters in the waste discharge requirements because RWQCB recognizes that the site groundwater quality is very different from that in the surrounding basin. As an example, the alluvial wells in the Eastern Canyons area have standards of 7,000 mg/L, 4500 mg/L and 290 mg/L respectively for TDS, sulfate and chloride. In addition, this conclusion was partly based on the increasing concentrations of TDS and sulfate at monitoring well M51A from early to mid 2000. Exhibits 4 and 5 show the TDS and sulfate concentration plots at M51A. Monitoring well M51A is located downgradient of Barrier 5, which is at the mouth of Canyon 5. The Sanitation Districts believe the initial increase in TDS and sulfate concentrations at M51A is because the well is screened in a tight geologic formation that does not yield much groundwater. Once the well was installed, the groundwater slowly seeped into the well, and monitoring data suggested that it took approximately six months for the groundwater in this well to reach equilibrium conditions. Therefore, any monitoring data obtained before the equilibrium conditions had been reached are not representative of the groundwater quality in the formation. Since mid 2000, TDS and sulfate levels have been stable. Moreover, VOCs are a more definitive indicator of landfill effect than TDS or sulfate because they are not naturally occurring. No VOCs have been observed in well M51A since monitoring began in early 2000.

Also shown on Exhibits 4 and 5 are data collected from piezometer S16, which were not presented in the DEIR. This piezometer was located near M51A and was monitored for background water quality before Barrier 5 and M51A were installed. The TDS and sulfate levels in this piezometer are consistent with those observed in M51A once equilibrium conditions have been reached in M51A.

4. The existing mitigation measures will continue to be implemented during the proposed project. The Sanitation Districts believe these measures are sufficient for mitigating any potential water quality concerns for the continued operation of the landfill.
5. Reference to the California Department of Water Resources will be removed from the report.
6. Exhibit 4.7-1 has been corrected to show the groundwater elevations.
7. Total dissolved solids (TDS) and sulfate are naturally occurring constituents in groundwater, and are not as good as VOCs as indicators of a landfill effect on groundwater. Monitoring well EMP2 has never detected any VOCs. This well is not located along the major groundwater flowpath north of the landfill. Changes in TDS and sulfate levels at this well may be caused by a source near the well, rather than by the landfill which is approximately 1900 feet away. To evaluate the performance of the Barrier 1 system (subsurface barrier and groundwater extraction wells), the Sanitation Districts routinely monitor six wells immediately downgradient of the barrier. Two of these wells (M04B and M11A) have not detected any VOCs. The other four wells (M04A, M05A, RMW6, and M10B) have detected VOCs, but TDS and sulfate levels have been stable (see Exhibits 6 and 7 below). In addition, the VOC levels in these four wells have been either decreasing or stabilizing (see Exhibits 4.7-12 to 4.7-29 in the DEIR). This indicates that the barrier system is effective in controlling landfill affected groundwater from offsite migration.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

8. The Sanitation Districts agree with this observation that the corrective measures have resulted in a significant decrease in VOC concentrations, but disagree with Stetson Engineers that there is “leakage” through the barrier. The levels at which the VOCs were observed and the type of compounds found indicate that the VOCs are likely the result of historical contact of landfill gas with groundwater, which previously migrated away from the landfill. There is no evidence of leakage out of the landfill based on a thorough review of extensive groundwater monitoring data collected by the Sanitation Districts since the corrective measures have been implemented. The following table compares typical leachate water quality with water quality observed downgradient of Barrier 1. This table indicates that organic matter parameters such as BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) and ammonia nitrogen, and some inorganic parameters (chloride and potassium) are good indicators of a landfill effect. However, TDS, sulfate, calcium hardness, and sodium may not be good indicators because concentrations of these parameters in leachate overlap those in natural groundwater at Barriers 1 and 3.

	Leachate			Barrier 1 Groundwater	Barrier 3 Groundwater
	1 year	5 years	15 years		
BOD (mg/L)	20,000	2,000	50	<2 - 4	<2
Ammonia (mg/L)	2,000	400	70	<0.1 - 1.1	<0.1
TDS (mg/L)	20,000	5,000	2,000	1,018 - 2,992	1,816 - 3,072
Sulfate (mg/L)	1,000	400	50	261 - 1,360	614 - 1,440
Chloride (mg/L)	2,000	1,500	500	71.5 - 326	146 - 165
Calcium Hardness (mg/L)	6,000	2,200	720	217 - 936	607 - 1,160
Sodium (mg/L)	2,000	700	100	108 - 303	165 - 185
Potassium (mg/L)	2,000	700	100	4.9 - 11.6	4.4 - 5.5

Source: Leachate data from p. 296, Solid Waste Landfill Engineering and Design, McBean, E. A., Rovers, F. A., and Farquhar, G. J., Prentice Hall, 1995; Barriers 1 and 3 groundwater data from Tables 4.7-5 and 4.7-6 of Draft EIR. These wells have detected VOCs.

9. As mentioned earlier, TDS and sulfates are naturally occurring constituents in groundwater, and are not as good as VOCs as indicators of a landfill effect on groundwater. Monitoring results showing increasing concentrations of TDS, sulfate, and chloride concentrations at monitoring well EMP1 do not indicate that subsurface Barrier 3 is leaking. Monitoring well EMP1 is located more than 2,000 feet away from Barrier 3. The change in TDS, sulfate, and chloride levels is likely due to a local source. This well is located in an area adjacent to the proposed material recovery facility. The Sanitation Districts was grading the area around the time when the change in water quality was first observed. The grading activities likely changed the recharge pattern of groundwater. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Barrier 3 system, it is more relevant to evaluate the water quality at wells immediately downgradient of the barrier (M31A, R32B, M33A, and R34B) and offsite well EMP5 which is approximately 350 feet from the barrier. None of these five wells show increasing TDS, sulfate, or chloride concentrations. Exhibits 8 to 10 in Section 6.0 are plots of TDS, sulfate, and chloride for wells M31A, M33A, and EMP5 (R32B and R34B data are not plotted because no landfill effect has even been detected at these two wells). Again, refer to the above table which indicates that groundwater downgradient of Barrier 3 is very different from leachate.
10. Comment noted.
11. See Response No.3 above.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

12. The discussion has been presented above.
13. The Sanitation Districts believe that the corrective measures implemented as part of the CAP for the Main Canyon area have been effective in achieving the goals of protecting and improving groundwater quality adjacent to the Main Canyon landfill area. No new facilities to further mitigate off-site migration of landfill waters are needed at this time.
14. The Sanitation Districts have and will comply with all applicable requirements for closure and post-closure maintenance of the Puente Hills Landfill. A Final Closure and Post-Closure report for the site was submitted to Regional Water Quality Control Board in November 2001. The Sanitation Districts are not proposing to cap the existing landfill upon expiration of the current CUP. Installing a new liner on top of the existing landfill is not practical. If a liner were installed over the existing waste, the waste below the new liner would generate gases that could collect under the liner. Boreholes would have to be drilled through the new liner so that gas collection wells could be installed to collect these gases. Also because of differential settling of the waste below the new liner, low spots would develop in the new liner where water could pond on top of the liner. The Sanitation Districts will install a composite liner system under any horizontally expanded areas of the landfill that do not already have waste. Furthermore, the Sanitation Districts believe that it would not be effective to line the existing areas of the Main Canyon that have already accepted trash because subsequent differential settlement will result in failures of the liner. Also, the installation of an intermediate liner could be detrimental to landfill slope stability and could hinder landfill gas collection.

The Sanitation Districts do not believe future landfilling activities as proposed in the DEIR will have any significant impact on groundwater quality at Barriers 1 and 3. The existing groundwater containment systems, consisting of subsurface barriers, groundwater extraction wells, and gas collection systems, have sufficient capacity to mitigate any potential landfill effect on groundwater resulting from any previous and future landfilling activities in the Main Canyon area. The Sanitation Districts will continue to monitor groundwater quality immediately downgradient of these barriers on a quarterly basis for any potential landfill effect. If any adverse effect on groundwater quality is observed, the Sanitation Districts will investigate feasible and appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that the affected groundwater is completely collected and properly managed.

15. The Sanitation Districts do not believe that tracer studies are needed to identify the long-term integrity of the barriers. Waste Discharge Requirement Order No. 99-059 does require semi-annual reports that discuss the effectiveness of the Main Canyon corrective action program. The effectiveness of the corrective action program and the integrity of the Barriers 1 and 3 systems can be determined by reviewing the water quality monitoring data collected at wells immediately downgradient of these barriers. These monitoring results are evaluated by the Sanitation Districts on a quarterly basis. This evaluation serves as an alternative to conducting tracer studies on a regular basis.

Follow Up to Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Stetson Engineers) Comments

After concerns were raised by community members in Hacienda Heights regarding the comments that were submitted by USGVMWD, the Sanitation Districts were encouraged by Los Angeles County Supervisor Don Knabe to meet with USGVMWD, their consultant, Stetson Engineers and members of the community to discuss their water quality concerns. Representing the USGVMWD, Mr. Ken Manning, Board President, and Stetson Engineers, along with Jeff Yann, Barbara Fish, and representatives of elected officials met with Sanitation Districts' staff on November 9, 2001, to discuss the effectiveness of the various barrier systems at PHLF and to develop a consensus on the procedure to evaluate the effectiveness of the barrier systems in the future. Stetson Engineers and Sanitation Districts' staff subsequently met on November 16 and 30, 2001. During the discussions, it was generally agreed that the existing corrective action program reduced VOC concentrations in the Main Canyon area. However, because no background water quality data is available in the Main Canyon area, it is difficult to differentiate between natural changes in water quality and landfill effects for some parameters. Furthermore, both Stetson Engineers and CSD staff agreed to forge a cooperative working relationship to ensure that surrounding groundwater resources remain unaffected by the landfill.

As a result of these discussions, the respective staffs of the Sanitation Districts and USGVMWD and Stetson Engineers have recommended an enhanced evaluation program to aid in the review of groundwater conditions at the site. This proposed program would be conducted by the Sanitation Districts in addition to existing regulatory requirements. This process would include monitoring of additional wells, identification of appropriate landfill indicator parameters, evaluation of additional data on a long term and short term basis to determine trends, provisions to cooperatively analyze data and, if necessary, investigate increasing trends.

While the Sanitation Districts believe that the existing barrier systems are operating effectively as demonstrated by the above responses to comments, the proposed evaluation program will provide an additional tool to protect local groundwater resources and verify the integrity of the Puente Hills Landfill barrier systems. The USGVMWD staff and Stetson Engineers have indicated to the Sanitation Districts that the implementation of this process addresses their concerns as expressed in their comment letter dated September 26, 2001.

Valenzuela, Francisco

Letter #134

1123 Old Canyon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. Please see Response 1.

Valenzuela, Karina

1123 Old Canyon Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #135

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts introduced the greenwaste program. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Vincent, Shirley

Letter #136

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
2. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid-1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
3. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects,

would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Wagoneer, Joe & Anna
14507 Los Robles Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #137

1. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

4. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
5. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.
6. As described in the Draft EIR, the proposed sewer line is for Canyon 4 Liquid Collection and Recovery System (LCRS) Liquids Management. During the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 winter seasons, the system experienced several overflows of the sump as a result of the limited capacity of the pumps and storage. To eliminate overflows, the site utilized several storage tanks to increase holding capacity, purchased additional auxiliary pumps to increase pumping capacity, constructed a new 4-inch sewer line to increase discharge capacity, and installed a protective membrane over the exposed liner to limit rainwater from entering the LCRS. Although these corrective measures successfully eliminated overflows in the 2000-01 winter season, these labor-intensive measures are considered to be a temporary solution. A long-term solution included in the proposed project would consist of a connection to the sewer system in Hacienda Heights and the construction of a permanent storage tank in Canyon 4. Canyon 4 LCRS liquids would be stored in a water tank allowing a controlled-discharge to the local sewer system in Hacienda Heights. The quantity and quality of the LCRS discharge, which would largely consist of rainwater, would be subject to an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit from the Industrial Waste Section of the Sanitation Districts. Under the proposed project, Canyon 4 LCRS flow would be pumped to a proposed storage tank. From the storage tank, the liquids would gravity flow through the proposed sewer on the Sanitation Districts' property to an off-site connection with the local sewer system at Frankton Ave. The direct discharge of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids to the eastern property boundary would be the most energy efficient and the least labor-intensive long-term solution to Canyon 4 LCRS liquids management. It would also provide flexibility in the management of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids without substantial upgrade to the pump system. The construction project will be of short-term duration (approximately 6 months). As discussed in the Draft EIR, after application of relevant mitigation there would be no significant impacts related to the construction of the sewer. The Sanitation Districts will prepared additional CEQA documentation as necessary before proceeding with the work.

Waite, Robert

Letter #138

14435 Autumn Moon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
2. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
3. As described in the Draft EIR, according to field noise measurements taken during July 2000 on-site and in the Hacienda Heights community and theoretical models of noise propagation, the noise generated by the landfill does not exceed noise standards for Los Angeles County. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to noise. Please see Topical Response - Noise for more information.
4. Please see Response 2.
5. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing environmentally sound and cost effective waste disposal capacity for all residents of Los Angeles County. The Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill for the entire 38 million tons is essential to this goal. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los

Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost. For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

Wang, Lydia

Letter #139

14441 Langhill Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse

disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

Warner, Robert & Ingrid**Letter #140**

15895 La Floresta Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
2. The Sanitation Districts are not involved in collection of solid waste. Through the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Sanitation Districts provide local jurisdictions with vital landfill recycling programs that help them achieve the diversion mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB939). Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.
3. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Also, as discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to water quality. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

4. and 5. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed " . . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage; Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

To date, none of the alternatives can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the proposed capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see Topical Responses - Alternatives to the Project, Waste-by-Rail and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

Williams, Michael J.
15929 Del Prado Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #141

1. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on

the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts introduced the greenwaste program. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.
3. To reduce impacts from dust emissions, the Sanitation Districts would institute new mitigation measures in addition to those that are currently employed to control fugitive dust emissions. These new mitigation measures include:
 - Installation of a curb and gutter on the south side of the paved road from the landfill entrance to the active landfill area. (This would reduce the amount of the dirt loading on the street by about 38%, which would yield a 26% reduction in dust emissions due to traffic on the street.)
 - Increasing the street-sweeping frequency on paved roads from once per week to twice per day. The Sanitation Districts would purchase a new street sweeper, dedicated to the Puente Hills Landfill roadways. (This would reduce the fugitive dust emissions by 71% as discussed in the DEIR Air Quality Technical Report.)
 - Reducing the amount of vehicle travel on unpaved roads by paving access ramps to the working areas with crushed aggregate and concrete and treating with chemical stabilizers where feasible. (This would reduce dust emissions by 90% when compared with unpaved roads.)
 - Applying chemical stabilizer to the unpaved bench roads and to the dirt shoulder on the north side of the paved access road. (This would reduce dust emissions from the bench roads by 90% and from the paved road by 17%.)

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- Increasing watering of on-site roads in use and in the active dumping area. The Sanitation Districts have recently purchased 3 water cannons, which will allow water to be sprayed longer distances into the refuse unloading area to reduce dust emissions from this activity.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

4. To the best knowledge of the Sanitation Districts, the alleged mud incident occurred during the winter of 1995-96. As noted below, the incident was unrelated to the landfill. The affected properties were located adjacent to the intersection of Palms and 7th Ave. During this event, rainwater run-off and mud from a storm drainage channel owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works overflowed the channel. The overflow was caused by debris blocking a grating system at the point where the storm drainage channel goes underground. The blockage reduced the flow capacity of the facility. The reduced capacity caused the rainwater and mud to flow into two houses adjacent to the storm water facility along Palm Avenue. After the incident, it was determined by the LACODPW and the Sanitation Districts that large yard trimmings blocking the channel caused the restriction. Residents along the facility probably threw the yard trimmings into the channel. The grating system that became blocked during the overflow has been since removed. Removing the grating system would reduce the chance of this event happening again. No claims were filed against the Sanitation Districts as a result of this incident.
5. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

6. The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while

testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofitted with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

7. The Sanitation Districts takes complaints from the residents of Hacienda Heights very seriously. The Sanitation Districts' Odor Complaint Hot Line is available to the public 24 hours a day and was established as part of a program to quickly determine the nature of, and potential remedy to, any odors experienced in the adjacent communities. When an odor complaint is received, landfill technicians are sent out immediately to investigate the complaint. The technician responds to the location of the complaint, and if requested, contacts the person who made the complaint. The technician will attempt to verify the odor, evaluate on-site weather station data, and trace the source of the odor. If the source of the odor is verified to be from landfill activities, the situation can be mitigated through the use of deodorant or other operational modifications. Odor complaints are also directly received by the SCAQMD. Depending upon the number of complaints, and time of day, SCAQMD may send inspectors out to the community to verify the odors and contact the complainant. SCAQMD inspectors also contact the Sanitation Districts Odor Complaint Hot Line, which initiates the Sanitation Districts' procedures for odor investigation. Finally, the Sanitation Districts maintains a staff of technicians that survey the neighborhood, day and night, for any odors. Any odors detected in the community are reported back to the site for further investigation and mitigation.

Wong, Helen

1840 Old Canyon Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #142

1. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing environmentally sound and cost effective waste disposal capacity for all residents of Los Angeles County. The Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill for the entire 38 million tons is essential to this goal. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be re-permitted, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost. Please see Topical Response on History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

2. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

4. Please see Response 2.
5. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills

Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

6. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.
7. Comment noted.

Yann, Jeff (#1)

Letter #143

1622 Adalia Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:
 - To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day,
 - To fund implementation of an waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;
 - To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and
 - To continue to provide funding for opens space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1.) A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2.) Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will

occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013. (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4) It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The Sanitation Districts' efforts to implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6, and Section 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR.

The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative. Each alternative is evaluated based upon the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. One of those alternatives, Modified Operations And Designs, analyzes reduced tonnage modifications and increased setbacks. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Section 6.6.2) In addition to evaluating the reduced tonnage alternative as to its ability to meet the project objectives, the alternative that addresses reduced tonnage and modified setbacks was evaluated as to its feasibility and its ability to avoid or lessen potentially significant impacts. The analysis of this alternative was not restricted to its ability to meet project objectives.

2. See Response 1 above. CEQA requires that an EIR for a proposed project contain a project description which adequately apprizes interested parties of the true scope of the project and its environmental consequences. (CEQA Guidelines §15124.) The project description must contain a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project, including the underlying purpose for the project. (CEQA Guidelines §15124(b).) Project descriptions in EIRs for sanitary landfills commonly specify the tonnage or volumetric capacity for the site, and such descriptions have been determined to be adequate by the courts. The project objectives in the Draft EIR are clearly written and clearly describe the needs that the project is intended to satisfy.
3. Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, an EIR can and should include consideration of economic information. Section 15131 of the State CEQA Guidelines states "Economic or social information may be included in an EIR or may be presented in whatever form the agency desires." In addition, Section 15131 (c) states "Economic . . . factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR."
4. The characteristics of the Pico Formation sandstone and conglomerate have been factored into the project analysis. In the eastern Barrier 1 area where Pico Formation sandstone and conglomerate is present, four extraction wells were installed in the bedrock in 1996 and have been operated to collect any groundwater that has been affected by the landfill. Water quality monitoring results collected since 1996 have shown a significant decrease in the concentrations of volatile organic compounds in the groundwater indicating this mitigation

measure is effective. These concentration history plots were presented in Section 4.7 of the DEIR.

5. The odor incidents referred to occurred in late August and early September 2001 during which time trenching activities were occurring in close proximity to Hacienda Heights. The Sanitation Districts made modifications to the schedule and procedures of the trenching contractor. Trenching activity stops when the wind begins blowing towards Hacienda Heights, which has limited the trenching to about 4 or 5 hours per day. The trenching spoils are sprayed with water or foam when they are loaded onto trucks for delivery to the disposal area. This helps reduce the emissions of odors. Since September, only occasional odor complaints have been received by both the Sanitation Districts and the SCAQMD, the weekly averages ranging from 0 to 3 complaints per week. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odor.
6. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project.

At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project. The first specific objective is to continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day. The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure dates or other operating limitations. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1.) A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2.) Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document approved by a majority of the cities and the County of Los Angeles, that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013. (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4)

EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every alternative to the project. (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (a).) The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitute a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives that it does consider, and are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

7. The Draft EIR presented an alternatives analysis of alternative waste management technologies including hydrolysis, anaerobic digestion and gasification all of which would reduce or avoid significant unavoidable impacts to visual resources. However, these

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

technologies were found to not be able to satisfy the project objectives or to be technically or economically feasible on a large scale. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

8. Off-site excavations are not part of the proposed project. Soil delivered to the Puente Hills Landfill comes from construction and maintenance projects carried out by others from throughout the metropolitan Los Angeles area. Prior to starting, all such projects are subject to compliance with CEQA by the respective lead agencies. The delivery of soil to the Puente Hills Landfill for cover soil was analyzed in the Draft EIR Section 3.7.
9. EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every alternative to the project. (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (a).) The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives considered, or address alternatives whose relative advantages and disadvantages can be assessed from the discussion of the alternatives presented. EIRs are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project. In addition to alternative technologies, alternative disposal capacities from existing landfill expansions and remote landfills, a Modified Fill Design Alternative is also discussed in the Draft EIR (Section 6.6 including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10). Analysis of this alternative, a modified design with a setback away from community areas, was requested by the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee, of which the commentator is a member, as is indicated in the minutes of the committee scoping meetings contained in Appendix B to the Draft EIR. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative with the same capacity of the proposed project but with increased setbacks would not be feasible, and if increased setbacks involved any reduction of the capacity, any such alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.
10. The cost numbers cited by the commentator are the costs of disposal: in-county compared with remote, out-of-county disposal. Local disposal is currently available by direct haul at \$18 per ton. To utilize remote disposal capacity, the waste would be first processed through a materials recovery facility to minimize the waste to be expensively transported by rail to disposal facilities. While the actual disposal operation at a remote landfill may have costs comparable to existing in-county landfills, the processing of waste, as well as transport by rail, are inherent elements of a waste-by-rail system and cannot be separated from the remote landfill component. Local disposal is available at \$18 per ton at the gate of the landfill. Remote disposal would only be available at \$55-60 per ton at the gate of the MRF. Thus, the comparison of the two figures is valid.

Yann, Jeff (#2)**Letter #144**

1622 Adalia Ave.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. The determination of overall environmental soundness can be measured by the numerous environmental control measures in place and proposed, compliance with regulatory requirements, environmental benefits provided by the project such as habitat preservation, energy recovery and the production of clean fuels, and the avoidance of environmental impacts that would result from the severe shortfall in adequate disposal capacity in Los Angeles County that would be experienced without the project. A rigorous environmental impact analysis was conducted on the proposed project, and it was determined that odor, dust, water quality, and traffic impacts due to the proposed project would not exceed regulatory thresholds and, therefore, would not be significant. Visual impacts due to the changes in topography of the landfill were found to be significant. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.

2. At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:
 - To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day,
 - To fund implementation of an waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;
 - To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and
 - To continue to provide funding for opens space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1.) A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2.) Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013. (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4) It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The District's efforts to implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6, and Section 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

3. The setback to 2,000 feet from the originally proposed 1,000 feet in the 1992 Draft EIR was made in a series of decisions by the Sanitation Districts Board of Directors, the Regional Planning Commission and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in response to concerns voiced by the community. The 1992 Final EIR evaluated a series of different setbacks and the impacts on capacity and contouring. The amount of fill capacity proposed is intended to provide needed disposal capacity as discussed in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.
4. Table 3.0-2 shows the amount and type of materials that are diverted at the Puente Hills Landfill for beneficial reuse. Of these materials listed in the subject table, the following are used off-site for non-landfill related purposes: approximately 10 percent of the greenwaste; all of the metallic discards, and; all of the tires.
5. Over the past decade there have been several major sources of funding available for land acquisition and management within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority (Authority). The major sources of public funding have been Proposition A, Proposition 117, the State Habitat Conservation Fund and the \$1.00 fee collected for use by the Authority. The Authority has not received any direct grant money (Andrea Gullo, Executive Director, personal communication 11/14/01).

According to a status report provided by the Los Angeles County Regional Park and Open Space District, Proposition A expended \$10,697,246 to fund acquisitions in the Whittier-Puente Hills (Status Report Date: 10/03/01). Overall, Proposition A has committed approximately \$18 million dollars and provided funding for land acquisition to a number of stakeholders including the City of Whittier and the Whittier Puente Hills Conservation Authority. Proposition A has also provided funding for several grants. The State Habitat Conservation Fund provided \$201,000 for a portion of the purchase of the Davies property in La Habra Heights.

At this time, the Authority has spent a total of \$11,276,115 acquiring land. In addition, the Authority has set aside \$10 million dollars (\$8 million from Authority funds and \$2 million in Proposition A resources) for the imminent acquisition of the 953 acre Rose Hills Foundation Property.

As a result of this analysis, approximately 50% of the funds spent for land acquisition within the jurisdiction of the Authority have been directly related to the actions of the Authority. This amount will increase to approximately 60% with the potential purchase of the Rose Hills Foundation Property. The acquisition of the Rose Hills Foundation Property will represent a significant accomplishment, ensuring that a connection will always exist between Hacienda Heights and the rest of the preserved open space parcels to the south and east.

The total acreage currently owned by the Authority is 849 acres and the total acreage under management by the Authority is 2,797 acres, including some areas owned by the City of Whittier and the Sanitation Districts. A summary of expenditures for some of the local Hacienda Heights properties follows:

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- The first acquisition of the Authority was the 63 acre Hacienda Hills property, purchased for \$740,000. This property is located in Hacienda Heights. Representatives from Hacienda Heights Improvement Association stated this acquisition should be the first priority for the Authority. An estimated \$500,000 of additional Authority funds for additional parking and other site improvements has been budgeted for this property;
 - The 8 acre Ford property was donated by the owner to the Authority, however, this property has experienced a heavy amount vandalism. Patrols by rangers, restoration and revegetation costs have resulted in a much higher annual maintenance cost per acre at this property than at any other property managed by the Authority (Andrea Gullo, Executive Director, personal communication 11/14/01) ;
 - The annual maintenance costs incurred by the Authority is approximately \$260,000 (Andrea Gullo, Executive Director, personal communication 11/14/01). Improvements for all of the properties managed by the Authority include trail construction and maintenance, graffiti removal, weed removal/fuel modification, sign replacement and ranger patrols. It should be noted that Proposition A provides the City of Whittier with an annual stipend of \$62,000 per year for maintenance activities, which is being directed to the Authority to offset the maintenance costs associated with managing the City of Whittier properties.
6. The Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility is shown in most of the Draft EIR exhibits as part of the base map. Thus, it appears on the exhibit titled “existing land uses” however it is clearly labeled as the “Future Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility – Previously Approved”. The Conditional Use Permit for the Puente Hills MRF was approved by the Board of Supervisors in 1999 and the CIWMB and Local Enforcement Agency approved the Solid Waste Facilities Permit in 2000. The site grading for the MRF is currently underway.
7. The 225 acres and other nearby native ridges are not proposed for landfilling. Pursuant to Conditional Use Permit 92-2235, the Sanitation Districts have entered into a legal agreement with the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority that specifically prohibits use of the canyons for future landfilling. The Sanitation Districts have no rights to any nearby lands outside the current property boundary. The only area outside the current limit of operations to be included in the proposed project is 12 acres of previously disturbed slope on the western side of the landfill property.
8. The CUP for the Puente Hills MRF was initially issued by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1993. As discussed in the topical response, litigation initiated by the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association and others, including you as an individual, delayed the development of the Puente Hills MRF by six years, prohibiting the Sanitation Districts from moving forward until 1997 and resulting in the delay in the reissuance of the CUP for the Puente Hills MRF by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors until 1999. The MRF was not fully permitted for operations by other regulatory agencies until the year 2000. If the Puente Hills MRF had been in operations during that time period, an increase in diversion would have occurred for the customers of the facility. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

9. Biological resources were examined in Section 4.2. of the DEIR and the specific impacts related to the coastal California gnatcatcher and the critical habitat designation were evaluated in detail. Specific impacts from the project and mitigation measures can be found in Section 4.2.6. of the DEIR, Construction Impacts. As noted in MM 4.2-1, pre-construction protocol-level surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist to evaluate the presence or absence of Coastal California gnatcatcher. The area in question, referred to by the commentor as the Canyon 5/6 ridge, has already been approved for excavation under the current operating permit and has also been determined to be geologically unstable. The Sanitation Districts intend to proceed with the stabilization of this area and completion of the permitted landfill footprint. The commentor's proposed setback from the ridgeline would not only leave an unstable slope that could potentially fail and cause a hazardous condition, but would also serve to reduce the amount of on-site soil conserved for use at the facility in the future and critically needed disposal capacity.

10. Please refer to the above response to Comment 8. Because of the delay in the implementation of the Puente Hills MRF, no money has yet been set aside for the cost levelization program.

11. The Plot Plan in the current Conditional Use Permit states:

The fill contour lines indicated on this Plot Plan were developed to correspond to the 10 year period approved pursuant to CUP 92-250(4). Additional disposal capacity (approximately 10 additional years) is available within the approved refuse fill limits at elevations greater than those indicated.

Per the June 1997 Siting Element prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, approved by 94% of the cities in Los Angeles County containing 97% of the cities' population and the Board of Supervisors:

While the existing land use grant was approved for ten years of operation only, the approved landfill footprint was designed to provide flexibility in the use of ten years of additional capacity...at the discretion of the local land use authority.

12. The Draft EIR discusses the need for the identified disposal capacity to meet the near term disposal needs of the county and to allow a systematic transition to remote disposal to meet the long term needs. The landfill design is not arbitrary. Landfill designs must comply with extensive regulatory requirements for environmental control and protection. An example of this control and protection is designing top deck drainage systems to minimize percolation into refuse while also minimizing erosion. The typical industry landfill has 2:1 side slopes and flat mesa top to maximize refuse height, or revenue, for a set footprint size. Conversely, the proposed fill plan for the Puente Hills Landfill has a graded top deck which meets requirements for long term drainage and final cover integrity while providing a more contoured and organic skyline. Contouring to significantly alter the appearance of the proposed project would substantially reduce the capacity and not satisfy the project objectives.

13. As described in Section 4.4 of the Draft EIR, the maximum amount of traffic generated by the landfill occurs between 10:00 a.m. and noon, not during the morning rush hours of 7:00

a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Therefore, preventing the landfill from accepting waste during the time period between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. would increase the amount of traffic during the peak traffic hour for the landfill with little benefit, since, as described in Section 4.4, the additional trucks required to deliver cover soil will not cause a significant impact to traffic if they are permitted to deliver soil during the hours that the landfill is open to receive refuse (6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). Additionally, residential waste comprises only a portion of the waste received at the Puente Hills Landfill. While some jurisdictions limit the hours the collection of waste in residential areas, the same restrictions are not necessarily imposed on the collection of commercial and industrial wastes or construction and demolition wastes. Further, loads of residential waste collected in the afternoon often cannot be disposed of until the next morning, when the trucks must dump their loads collected from the previous day before starting their routes for the current day. In addition, residential waste is brought to transfer stations for transportation to the Puente Hills Landfill in transfer trucks. Transfer trucks often are loaded with waste collected the previous day.

14. It is not clear what question is being asked. It is assumed that the question is as following: if materials recovered for use as cover were to be counted as part of the permitted daily permitted refuse acceptance rate, how much refuse could be accepted at the site? Of the materials listed in Table 3.0-2, greenwaste is used as cover material. Soil is obviously used as a cover material but isn't considered a waste. For the five years of data listed in Table 3.0-2, the average annual recovery rate for greenwaste is 181,528 tons per year. At 310 operating days per year, this is equivalent to 586 tons per day. If this greenwaste were to be counted as part of the 12,000 tons per day (6 day per week average) permitted daily permitted refuse acceptance rate, there would be 11,414 tons of capacity for other material.
15. The Draft EIR does not indicate that use of clean soil at the landfill for cover is "recycling" and, in fact, under state law its use does not count as recycling or disposal. Clean soil from construction projects has historically been recovered and used at the landfill for daily cover since 1970 when the Districts acquired the site. Thus, it is included in Table 3.0-2, titled "Historical Material Recovery at the Puente Hills Landfill". Clean soil has never been disposed of at the landfill.
16. The Sanitation Districts are not proposing to divert broken concrete, asphalt, soil, and rocks from beneficial uses such as a quarry reclamation. In addition, CEQA does not require analysis of alternatives to project elements but only the project as proposed.
17. Approximately 35 acres of winter deck are constructed each year.
18. The Sanitation Districts are committed to minimizing odors from the operation of the landfill. The exact source of an odor complaint is often very difficult if not impossible to determine. Therefore, the Sanitation Districts do not keep record of the exact percentage of odor complaints that are attributable to green waste. Nevertheless, once green waste has been prepared for use as cover material by grinding process and mixing with dirt, it no longer is a significant source of odor. Use of green waste as cover material at the landfill was approved by the CIWMB based on the results of the 1993 green waste cover demonstration program that determined that green waste satisfies all the requirements for daily cover.

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19. The reference to 1982 figures is unclear without a citation. The 1982 EIR presented various fill plans and associated cover soil needs as well as available soil from onsite excavations which was substantially more than the 2.3 million tons noted in the comment. Off-site excavations are not part of the proposed project. Soil delivered to the Puente Hills Landfill comes from construction and maintenance projects carried out by others from throughout the metropolitan Los Angeles area. Prior to starting, all such projects are subject to compliance with CEQA by the respective lead agencies.
 20. Currently, a portion of the soil used for cover has been generated on site through excavation. As explained in the Soil Cover Management Plan on page 3.0-12 of the EIR, this soil could all be used by the end of the current permit. Under the proposed project, all the soil needed for operations would be obtained from off-site sources. This is an increase of 450 trucks per day over a current average import rate of 250 trucks per day. However, it should be noted that up to 700 trucks in one day have delivered soil to the existing operation without impacting local traffic.
 21. The Draft EIR discusses the need for the identified disposal capacity to meet the near term disposal needs of the county, both on a daily basis as well as over the 10 year planning period reviewed in the Draft EIR, and to allow a systematic transition to remote disposal to meet the long term needs.
 22. Approximately 21 percent of the waste received at the Puente Hills Landfill is residential refuse. Most jurisdictions already have separate collection programs for residential recyclables. MRF processing of the residual wastes from the residential waste stream would not be practical in most cases since the recyclable materials would have already been removed. For the remaining 79 percent of the waste, the number of workers required to separate recyclables from the waste would depend upon the nature of the material being sorted and the economics of sorting the material in terms of their particular costs to perform the sorting versus the revenue that may be generated from the sale and transportation to market of the recovered material. It should be noted that approximately 25 percent of the waste disposed of at the Puente Hills Landfill comes from transfer stations/MRFs, where materials recovery activities already occur.
 23. The SCAQMD adopted Rule 1193 - Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles on June 16, 2000. This rule requires operators of public or private solid waste collection fleets to purchase or lease alternative-fuel or dual-fuel heavy-duty vehicles when adding or replacing solid waste collection vehicles to their fleet. Fleet operators with 50 or more heavy-duty vehicles must begin complying with the rule by July 1, 2001 and those with 15 or more by July 1, 2002. The turnover of these fleets cannot be predicted. However, on September 21, 2001, the SCAQMD approved \$13.4 million in funding to help pay for clean-fueled and lower-emission heavy-duty vehicles, so the process of fleet turnover has already begun. Additional monies will be available for this purpose in subsequent years. Furthermore, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is developing a proposed rule for solid waste collection vehicles that would require reductions in diesel PM emissions through the use of certified engines, alternative-fueled engines, or diesel engines that are retrofit with verified emissions control systems, or repowered (rebuilt) to certified engine performance
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standards, or converted to alternative fuels. This proposed rule is scheduled to go before the CARB for adoption in December 2001, and it has implementation dates that range from 2004 to 2009 depending upon the engine model year. Therefore, it is realistic to conclude that a large percentage of solid waste collection vehicles will be using clean burning fuel or emission control systems in the life of the landfill.

24. Typical storms result in the accumulation of less than one cubic yard of refuse in the on-site storm channels and debris basins. This refuse is comprised mostly of styrofoam, plastic bags, paper and plastic bottles. Because the debris basins are designed to inhibit the off-site transport of storm debris, the vast majority of refuse debris is retained on-site. In addition, during and after storms, landfill personnel patrol on-site and adjacent off-site drainage facilities to ensure that any landfill related debris is collected.
25. The Sanitation Districts are not aware of any odor complaints due to refuse in the storm drain systems either on-site or adjacent to the site. The basin referred to is one of the stops made by an engineering technician on the odor monitoring route. During and after storms, landfill personnel patrol on-site and adjacent off-site drainage facilities to ensure that any landfill related debris is collected.
26. The Eastern Flare Station is currently not in operation. It was constructed in 1997 to provide for new landfill gas management capacity that was anticipated at that time. As discussed in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications; however, further testing of the station was halted to avoid any additional inconvenience to the community. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, energy recovery and flaring would be located on the western side of the landfill, away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.
27. Based on the year 2000 random load checking program, it is estimated that approximately 0.00089 percent of the incoming solid waste is comprised of incidental hazardous waste. The hazardous waste screening and removal program, described in more detail in the EIR on pages 3.0-24 through 26, removes approximately 0.00032 percent of the waste received. The remaining 0.00057 percent was disposed of with the refuse. In addition to the random load checking, incidental hazardous waste is also removed from the refuse by general inspections of the working face performed by equipment operators trained in the recognition of hazardous waste, specific hazardous waste inspectors and an independent Los Angeles County Department of Health Services inspector at the working face. The effectiveness of seven loads inspected each day rests on the random nature of the inspections. They are conducted in a highly visible area, and as a result, are very effective as a deterrent to the watching haulers. Of course, the random load inspection is only one part of a larger program to prevent the intentional and unintentional disposal of hazardous waste materials at the Puente Hills Landfill. The whole program is explained in more detail in the EIR pages 3.0-24 through

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26. The program includes initial screening at the scales, equipment operators trained in the recognition of hazardous waste, specific hazardous waste inspectors and an independent Los Angeles County Department of Health Services inspector at the working face, in addition to the random inspection program. The most difficult inappropriate waste to prevent is the small items within regular residential waste. To specifically target this waste source, the Sanitation Districts in conjunction with Los Angeles County and local cities, sponsor Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program. This program combined with the whole on-site program has been very effective at preventing such waste from coming into the site, finding what does enter before it is buried and recycling the recovered materials to the extent possible.
28. In response to concerns raised at the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee meeting, the Sanitation Districts began to station an extra water truck full time in the disposal area and recently purchased three water cannons capable of shooting water significantly farther over the refuse operation than a standard water truck. Estimates of fugitive dust from the existing and proposed project are outlined in the Draft EIR, Section 4.5, Air Quality. The section also outlines existing and proposed mitigation measures to minimize dust generation. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
29. The suggestion to include increased contouring was conceptual and not specific in the amount or the areas in which to include contouring. However, as stated in the Draft EIR, during preparation of the Draft EIR, attempts were made to include contouring to significantly alter the appearance of the proposed project but it was determined that this would substantially reduce the capacity and thus would not satisfy the project objectives.
30. The Draft EIR presented an analysis of alternative waste management technologies including hydrolysis, anaerobic digestion and gasification, all of which would reduce or avoid significant unavoidable impacts to visual resources. However, these technologies were unable to satisfy the project objectives or to be technically or economically feasible on a large scale. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project
31. The photo referred to was not taken with a wide angle lens. In addition, views from the freeway would occur from a passenger in a moving vehicle rendering the view from the freeway temporary as opposed to the static photo presented.
32. As shown in the Draft EIR photos of the current landfill views and the simulated proposed views, the refuse fill does not and would not have bare slopes. A priority is placed upon landscaping constructed slopes as soon as practicable after completion. The Draft EIR does state that views of various periodic, temporary construction activities, such as building berms to provide visual shielding of the disposal operations, would be visible on occasion.
33. The construction of the 10-foot wall is a provision of an existing agreement with Rose Hills Memorial Park, required by Finding No. 57 of CUP 92-250-(4). The potential wall is a mitigation measure required by Rose Hills and is not part of the proposed project. Nevertheless, the Draft EIR concluded that an unavoidable significant impact to visual resources would result from the proposed project.

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34. Computer simulations identified the volume between the 1992 Final EIR fill design elevations and the proposed elevations in 2013 is about 32 million cubic yards. This volume is equivalent to 17.5 million tons of refuse.
35. The refuse density numbers used in this DEIR reflect the results of field measurements of refuse volumes at the site. These numbers will vary throughout the history of a site based upon the amount of fill placed above a given refuse cell, the depth of existing refuse below, the amount of time that has elapsed, the rate and extent of decomposition, and variations in the character of the refuse itself. The specific density of 1,100 pounds per cubic yard reflects the consolidation behavior of refuse received over the last ten years in the associated filling areas.
36. Biological resources were examined in Section 4.2. of the DEIR and specific impacts related to the project were addressed through a series of mitigation measures. Issues related to vectors, including the common raven (*Corvus corax*), were also addressed in Section 4.11 Public Health and Safety. Please refer to mitigation measures MM 4.11-4 and MM 4.11-5.

Given the known feeding habits of the common raven, it is possible that this species depredate eggs and nestlings of birds near landfills. The DEIR acknowledges the presence of urban-adapted wildlife species on page 4.2-37, however, the likelihood that raven depredation alone would cause a serious decline in local bird populations appears unlikely, given the presence of other readily available food items in the local environment (such as) mammals (e.g. gophers, mice, squirrels) and insects. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.

37. The Sanitation Districts have not preferentially selected non-native species for landscaping at the landfill. The landscaping efforts underway on the landfill surfaces and in surrounding areas are the result of comments, citizen participation and permit conditions over many years of mitigation and revegetation efforts. Homeowners who live to the north of the landfill have always expressed preference for non-native landscaping on north-facing slopes. Thus, the Sanitation Districts have continued to plant non-native species on the north-facing slopes. With respect to east-facing slopes, the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association expressed preference for native species. Thus, the Sanitation Districts planted native species on these slopes. Some species have been selected which blend in with the natural environment and require very little supplemental irrigation, while others have been selected for their aesthetic appeal, low-fuel potential, rapid growth, and visual screening.
38. The commentator's observation is correct that mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) is currently the most dominant plant in the riparian mitigation areas. Mule fat is particularly dominant in the mule fat scrub areas between Canyons 4 and 5 and the mouth of Canyon 6, which is classified as an open sycamore woodland. The riparian mitigation plan was developed to create biological habitats comparable to those the areas that were impacted by the expansion of the landfill, and was approved by the California Department of Fish and Game. Some of the more common native species present within the drainage areas of the site included mule fat, blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Whenever feasible, the plant materials used in the mitigation program were grown and/or collected from

onsite genetic material. The composition of plants, container spacing, seed mixes and irrigation system were developed based upon the desired outcome of creating four different types of habitat: coastal sage scrub, mule fat scrub, sycamore woodland, and oak/sycamore woodland.

Prior to the revegetation program, the mitigation area was predominantly classified as disturbed ruderal area which was dominated by black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*) and common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*). After four years of site maintenance and horticultural evaluation, the monitoring program has determined that each of the four habitat type areas (e.g. coastal sage scrub, mule fat scrub, sycamore woodland, oak/sycamore woodland) have exceeded the final success standards outlined in the Streambed Alteration Agreements (5-269-93 and 5-270-93) and in the five-year monitoring program. Absolute percent cover of species, which counts overlapping areas cumulatively, was measured during June 2001 and mule fat was determined to be 37.70%. Some of the other dominant species recorded in the June 2001 survey were western sycamore (23.70%), black sage (21.41%), California sagebrush (19.92%) and mugwort (14.25%). A variety of other native shrubs including blue elderberry, coyote brush, laurel sumac and toyon are also present in the sycamore woodland and mule fat scrub mitigation areas. Supplemental irrigation was discontinued during the winter season of 1999, based upon the successful establishment of many of the container and seeded plants, as well as natural recruitment of species such as poison oak and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Although not included in the conceptual planting plan, the arroyo willow has established and grown rapidly in several locations throughout the mitigation areas, including the southern sycamore woodland.

39. Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*) was included in the original landscaping efforts for the Main Canyon of the landfill before it was identified as an invasive "pest" plant. Given the observed ability of this species to disperse over large areas and the potential to invade landscaped and native plant communities on and around the landfill it has been managed and removed as an on-going maintenance measure. The desire to completely eradicate the older established areas of pampas grass from the landscaped surfaces has been constrained due the extensive root system of this plant which would require a significant amount of disturbance to the compacted cover soil layer, as well as other features of the landscape (e.g. gas system piping, drains and irrigation lines), over potentially large areas.
40. The Sanitation Districts current landscaping efforts underway at the landfill to replace eucalyptus trees damaged by the lerp psyllid include approximately 30 different native and non-native species (including some varietal subspecies) of shrubs and trees. These species are being planted as 5-gallon, 15-gallon and 24-inch box containers in areas that were severely affected by the red gum lerp psyllid. The diversity of species included in this revegetation effort will prevent a recurrence of the type of dramatic change in aesthetics occurring as a result of the mortality associated with the red gum lerp psyllid, while ensuring that the Main Canyon of the landfill maintains a "forested" appearance over time. The diversity of shrub and tree species will prevent the recurrence of the type of dramatic aesthetic changes resulting from the mortality associated with the red gum lerp psyllid.

**Containers Planted on the Main Canyon Areas
Impacted by the Red Gum Lerp Psyllid**

Common Name	Botanical Name
Afghan Pine	<i>Pinus eldarica</i>
Allepo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>
Bailey Acacia	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
Blackwood Acacia	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Brazilian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Bushy Yate	<i>Eucalyptus lehmanii</i>
California Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Catalina Cherry	<i>Prunus lyonii</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia 'tuscorora'</i>
Cypress hybrid	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dwarf Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus compacta</i>
Escallonia 'Fradesii'	<i>Escallonia 'Fradesii'</i>
Evergreen Ash	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>
Fern Pine	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>
Grevillea	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
India Hawthorn 'Clara'	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica 'Clara'</i>
India Hawthorn 'Pink Lady'	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica 'Pink Lady'</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Japanese Plum (hybrid)	<i>Prunus blireiana</i>
Knobcone Pine	<i>Pinus attenuata</i>
Laurel sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>
Liquidambar	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Liquidambar Palo Alto'	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua Palo Alto'</i>
London Plane Tree	<i>Platanus acerifolia 'Bloodgood'</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Oleander 'Betty'	<i>Nerium oleander 'Betty'</i>
Oleander 'Red'	<i>Nerium oleander 'Red'</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Photinia 'Redtip'	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium 'variegata'</i>
Red Iron Bark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxydon</i>
Silk Tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthus</i>
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
White Alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>
Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma

41. Please see Response #9 above.

42. Several investigations were conducted prior to the eastern canyon expansion activities, as well as the eastern canyons drainage improvement project, to determine the presence or absence of the Great Horned Owls recorded on site during a previous survey by Kurt F. Campbell in October, 1992. In particular, the later evaluations were performed to determine whether any currently active nests occurred within 1000 feet of the limits of grading. At the

time of the evaluation in January 1993, Kurt F. Campbell determined that the nest identified in a small cave in Canyon 6 was not being occupied by any owls or other raptors. During a later survey conducted in January, 1994, a pair of great horned owls was observed and eventually determined to be nesting on a south-facing slope in Canyon 1 over 1200 feet from the closest limits of grading activities during construction.

43. As noted in Section 4.2.4, the comments submitted on Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) Update Study were based upon an extensive internal review of the maps provided in the Draft SEA Update Study. It was determined through this review that the proposed Puente Hills SEA boundary significantly overlapped the operations footprint (approved excavation and/or disposal area) of the Puente Hills landfill. The Sanitation Districts' comments on the Study requested that the boundaries of the SEA be revised to reflect the existing landfill footprint and did not request that any additional acreage be included beyond the approximately 225 acres of natural areas preserved and managed in Canyons 6, 7 and 8. It should be noted in this response that the Puente Hills SEA boundary, as proposed by the County in the Update Study, did not appear to extend north of the flowline of Canyon 4. However, MM 4.2-5 does ensure that the native topography will be maintained between the residential areas and the landfill, including any retained open space at the mouth of Canyons 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
44. The analysis of potential traffic impacts in the Draft EIR looked at both project-specific traffic and cumulative projects such as the Puente Hills MRF. The only project-related change in traffic generation is from the additional soil cover import trucks. The Puente Hills MRF is an already approved project and the traffic impacts related specifically to that project were addressed in previous analyses pursuant to CEQA. However, as noted above, the Draft EIR presents a cumulative traffic analysis that includes the Puente Hills MRF. After incorporation of relevant mitigation measures and operational measures, the potential traffic impacts from the project plus cumulative projects is less than significant.
45. It is important to note that the 60 Freeway is a regional truck corridor and the contribution of the trucks from the project proposal is a very small percentage of overall traffic. The route is used by a combination of trucks traveling between the coastal ports and the Inland Empire distribution facilities, by trans-state carriers, and by local trucks, including landfill-related trucks. The 450 additional trucks under the proposed project would be spread out over an 11-hour period (6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) and over all of the freeways and highways in the vicinity, not just the 60 Freeway. Another point to note, the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill may actually exacerbate the congestion on local freeways and highways; closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would cause refuse vehicles to travel even farther distances on local highways and freeways to find suitable refuse disposal facilities. This potential increase in vehicle miles traveled would contribute to the congestion in the Los Angeles County region.

As presented in the Draft EIR, the contribution of the landfill to total traffic on the Pomona Freeway is small when it is taken into account that the truck trips would be spread out over the day and not all the trucks would be using the same route. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. The Pomona Freeway operates at

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acceptable level of service during non-peak (commute) hours. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

46. The construction of either a dedicated high occupancy vehicle lane or dedicated truck lanes on the 60 Freeway is speculative. A description of the current status of the discussion on dedicated truck lanes on the 60 Freeway was presented in the Draft EIR simply to be instructive. Pursuant to CEQA, the Sanitation Districts have considered reasonably foreseeable future projects in the cumulative analysis. Construction of either of these projects would be subject to review pursuant to CEQA as necessary.
47. The predominant direction of landfill traffic during the a.m. peak period is eastbound on the 60 Freeway after the junction of the 605 Freeway. Approximately 181 landfill related truck trips would be generated on the eastbound 60 Freeway during the a.m. peak period. The trip distribution for landfill-related traffic during the a.m. peak period is shown in Exhibit 4.4-5 in the Draft EIR.
48. The Sanitation Districts have conducted two extensive geological and hydrogeological investigations from 1994 to 1998 to address this issue. The results of these investigations are summarized in the following reports (both are listed in the References section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report):
- ENVIRON Corporation. Hydrogeologic Investigation Along Subsurface Barrier Systems, Puente Hills Landfill, Whittier, California. July 1996
 - IT Corporation. Final Report - Detection and Evaluation Monitoring Programs for the Main Canyon at Puente Hills Landfill. March 1998.
49. In the two investigations listed in the previous response, the Sanitation Districts have collected geologic and water quality information from depths exceeding 200 feet from ground surface. Numerous monitoring wells and piezometers were methodically installed and sampled as a function of depth during these investigations. In addition, during both investigations, Hydropunch™ samples were obtained as a function of depth to determine the vertical extent of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) within the groundwater table. Sampling results along both Barriers 1 and 3 conclusively showed that VOC concentrations decreased with increasing depth, and VOCs were not detected at depths greater than approximately 100 feet. It was found, in IT Corporation's investigation, that an upward hydraulic gradient exists within the study area. This upward groundwater movement prevents VOCs from migrating into deep water-bearing formations.

Although the investigations concluded that there is no water quality concerns in the "deep" groundwater bearing zones at and near the Main Canyon, the Sanitation Districts installed several offsite monitoring wells (EMP2, EMP3 and EMP6) in the deep sandstone/conglomerate units to ensure the groundwater in these units is not affected by the landfill. These wells range from 199 to 230 feet in depth. These monitoring wells have been routinely sampled for VOCs and other indicator parameters to address any concerns about the deep groundwater bearing zone. To date, they have not detected any landfill effect.

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50. The majority of Barrier 1 was installed into low permeability siltstone except the easternmost 550 feet. The bedrock in this area consists of conglomerate and sandstone. The Sanitation Districts use an active groundwater extraction system in this area to control groundwater flow and potential offsite migration. An aquifer test was conducted during the IT Corporation's investigation. The test showed that the groundwater extraction system, under normal operations, has overlapping zone of influence and completely captures groundwater that has been affected by the landfill.
51. The SWRCB did not remand the Waste Discharge Requirements back to the Regional Board (RWQCB). The SWRCB issued its own Order No. WQ 96-10, which simply stated the requirements in Title 23, Chapter 15 (later changed to Title 27), California Code of Regulations. The Sanitation Districts were working on these requirements at the time of this petition process. If the petitioners had raised any valid technical issues, the SWRCB would have specified additional, more stringent requirements for the Sanitation Districts to comply with. Since the SWRCB's Order did not materially change any of the water quality compliance activities at the Puente Hills Landfill, it is not necessary to discuss the SWRCB's staff report in the DEIR.
52. The Sanitation Districts use groundwater extraction wells upgradient of Barrier 1 to collect the groundwater that is affected by the landfill. Four extraction wells were installed and initially operated in 1986. Additional extraction wells were added over time to more effectively collect the groundwater. Currently the Sanitation Districts operate 17 extraction wells upgradient of Barrier 1. These wells collect a combined 13 gallons per minute (gpm) of groundwater. The operation of these wells create a hydraulic gradient toward the landfill. This system effectively collects groundwater that has been affected by the landfill. The low levels of VOCs detected downgradient of the barrier will be naturally attenuated. As discussed in Section 4.7 of the DEIR, the VOC concentrations in the groundwater at Barrier 1 have been either decreasing or stabilizing.
53. In response to requests made in 2000 to preserve the referenced ridge by members of the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee, the Sanitation Districts reevaluated previous collected data with the geotechnical engineers on staff. They reviewed information received to date, including the Dames and Moore study and confirmed that the excavation needed to be made for stability purposes. This conclusion was also later verified through in-grade mapping during liner construction below the Canyon 5/6 ridge area.
54. The permeability of sandstone and conglomerate is typically higher than 10^{-7} cm/sec. In the two investigations mentioned above (ENVIRON and IT Corporation), some offsite areas between the landfill and San Gabriel River were explored to determine if these sandstone and conglomerate lenses were potential groundwater pathways. Although the permeability of these materials are relatively high, the groundwater yield is low, as evidenced by the amount of groundwater that is extracted from upgradient of Barrier 1. Typical groundwater extraction rate from each extraction well installed in these materials is approximately one gallon per minute (gpm). In comparison, it is not unusual for a production well in the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin to produce over 1,000 gpm.

There is not a leachate collection system at Barrier 1. The Sanitation Districts operate a system of groundwater extraction wells upgradient of Barrier 1 to collect groundwater that is affected by landfill gas contact, as explained on page 4.7-27 of the DEIR.

55. Slope stability evaluations are conducted prior to any planned excavations. Data collected include both bedrock geometry and strength testing. Data are typically collected through an initial exploratory program including drilling, trenching and visual surface observations. Geologists on site typically either log the exploratory hole by going down-hole or through the collection of continuous cores through which the geometry of the geologic materials can be derived. The bedrock geometry, however, has the potential to change due to flexing and folding in the bedrock strata. Therefore, during excavation operations, all exposed slopes are monitored by independent geologists to confirm the geologic conditions the slope was designed for as part of the Districts' Construction Quality Assurance activities. This independent monitoring allows the geologists to detect changes in the bedrock geometry which could potentially affect the stability. During excavations for the slope indicated, a change in the bedrock geometry at depth was detected. After conducting additional slope stability analyses, the slope was graded to a flatter orientation to assure its stability and safety, pursuant to Condition 10c of the Conditional Use Permit.
56. The standard the Sanitation Districts have utilized is detailed in California Code of Regulations Title 27 §21750 which requires faults investigations to be prepared in accordance with California Division of Mines and Geology Note Number 42, "Guidelines for Geologic/Seismic Reports" and Note Number 44, "Guidelines for Engineering Geologic Reports" that include the following seismicity elements:
- A review of earthquakes during historic times;
 - Location of active major faults; and
 - Surface investigation of the site and surrounding area.

In addition, the maximum expected horizontal acceleration in rock at the site determined for the design earthquake for the Unit under §20370 [i.e. for Class II Units, the maximum credible earthquake (MCE), and for Class III Units, at least the maximum probable earthquake (MPE), as supported by data and analysis. For Class III landfills, the maximum expected acceleration in rock from the MCE can be used instead of the MPE.

The Sanitation Districts have commissioned numerous studies to evaluate the seismic potential and degree of shaking for the landfill site. Site-Specific probabilistic and deterministic seismic studies have been conducted as required. These studies have assessed the peak horizontal ground acceleration (PHGA) and seismic design parameters at various hazard levels, including the maximum credible earthquake (MCE) event, over and above the minimum state MPE requirements.

The Sanitation Districts considered seismic sources much closer and stronger than the 1987 Whittier Earthquake which was centered 7 miles southwest of Pasadena at a depth of 9.5 kilometers. The Sanitation Districts design modeled the seismicity by considering a strong,

but distant earthquake event on the San Andreas Fault 30 miles from the landfill (M = 7.5 - 8.5, 30 seconds of strong shaking), and a more moderate MPE on the Whittier-Elsinore Fault less than 2 miles from the landfill site (M = 7.5, 14 seconds of strong shaking). The San Andreas earthquake event, while representing an apparent smaller PHGA has a much longer duration than an earthquake event on a nearby source, such as the Whittier-Elsinore. The Sanitation Districts further used scaled time histories from actual earthquake events, including some of the most damaging events recorded around the world, and analyzed one dimensional wave propagational analyses to develop horizontal equivalent acceleration time histories and estimate the potential effects on slopes and structures at the landfill site. This type of analysis is much more rigorous than the minimum regulatory standards required.

All environmental control systems have been designed to withstand at least the effects of an MPE or MCE without change to the integrity of the system.

In addition, the environmental control systems have been designed with many redundant, or back-up safety features, that should one or more feature fail, additional systems will protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state in accordance with the regulatory standards.

Many factors influence the strength or intensity of earthquake shaking at specific sites, including the geologic materials underlying the site and the type of design and construction of facilities, as well, including the earthquake's magnitude and the site's proximity to the fault. The area underlying the City of Whittier damaged by the 1987 earthquake event consisted of softer, unlithified soils. The shaking affected the older buildings that had not been constructed according to modern codes. Soft soils can amplify seismic shear waves. If an earthquake is strong enough and close enough to cause damage, the damage will usually be more severe on soft soils. The landfill site is underlain by lithified bedrock and is more resistive to shaking. In addition, all environmental control systems have been designed to withstand at least the effects of an MPE or MCE without change to the integrity of the system.

57. The barrier itself is a passive containment system. The Sanitation Districts also operate an active groundwater extraction system that has been enhanced and upgraded over time to collect groundwater that is affected by landfill gas contact. There is no evidence of any leakage through the barrier based on the water quality monitoring data (see discussion on page 4.7-27 of the DEIR) and aquifer testing results obtained in IT Corporation's and ENVIRON's studies.
58. A well designed and constructed composite liner system, such as proposed for the continued operations project, will not result in impairment to the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Sanitation Districts propose and will continue to employ independent Construction Quality Assurance monitors who will rigorously inspect the entire surfaces of the liners for potential defects. These defects are repaired prior to final acceptance and waste placement. A drainage system is placed above the liner to remove any liquids collecting on the liner. A final cover system is constructed to minimize water infiltration after closure.
59. The current system of pumps and storage tanks is adequate to manage expected flows as evidenced by the fact that no overflows occurred last winter. The sewer connection would

provide more operational flexibility, be less labor intensive, and provide a backup option to dispose of the additional LCRS flow and extracted groundwater which may not be used for dust control during prolonged rainy weather.

60. The proposed sewer connection in Hacienda Heights is a long-term solution. As noted above, it will provide more operational flexibility to handle storm related LCRS flow increases. The program implemented over the last two years (described on DEIR page 3.0-18) has been effective at reducing and handling these flows. The Districts continue to implement and improve protection of the LCRS system from rainwater access. Permanent securing of the LCRS system will not be possible until full closure has been implemented. The proposed sewer connection with the associated tanks, containment, pumps, and control systems will insure that all impacts to the LCRS from storm water will be contained and then discharged in a controlled manner through the closure of the site. The sewer connection would serve the current operations and is not exclusively proposed for the continued operations. The design of the sewer was in the early stages at the time the Draft EIR was published and the Draft EIR included as much information as possible. The Draft EIR also included an analysis of construction impacts. Additional information has been included in the Final EIR. The Sanitation Districts will commit to additional CEQA documentation and discussions with the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee concerning the alignment and alternatives before proceeding with the sewer construction in Hacienda Heights.
61. The Sanitation Districts installed additional bedrock groundwater extraction wells, in 1996 and 1999, in the eastern Barrier 1 area of the Main Canyon where the uppermost bedrock formation consists of sandstone and conglomerate. These wells have effectively collected groundwater that is affected by landfill gas contact and resulted in a significant decrease in VOC levels in wells RMW6 (see Exhibits 4.7-19, 4.7-21, and 4.7-22 in DEIR) and well M10B (see Exhibits 4.7-25 through 4.7-29 in DEIR).
62. The background water quality found at the Puente Hills Landfill varies over a wide range, as shown in Tables 4.7-1 through 4.7-4 of the DEIR. There is significant spatial variations in background water quality. Groundwater quality data collected from monitoring wells is usually within the range of background water quality conditions summarized in Tables 4.7-1 through 4.7-4.
63. The following table shows the comparison for the major water quality indicator parameters. The water chemistry of the groundwater in these two areas is different, as indicated by the levels of general parameters and major ions. This is expected given the spatial variations of the groundwater quality at the site. It should be noted that there is practically no difference in the levels of organic matter parameters in these two areas. These organic parameters are much better indicators of a landfill effect than naturally occurring ions.

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Constituents	Units	Monitoring Well RMW6 (1)	Monitoring Well M10B (1)	Monitoring Well M24A (2)	Monitoring Well M27B (2)	Monitoring Well M29B (2)
General						
Field pH	pH	6.27 - 6.93	6.51 - 7.07	7.00 - 7.50	7.10 - 7.45	6.90 - 7.82
Tot. Dissolved Solids	mg/l	1018 - 2088	1902 - 2044	768 - 845	804 - 886	821 - 1485
Boron	mg/l	0.54	0.4	0.1 - 0.39	0.07 - 0.21	0.12 - 0.58
Total Alkalinity	mg/l	357 - 410	366 - 377	263 - 622	245 - 646	227 - 303
Anions						
Sulfate	mg/l	964 - 985	908 - 919	265 - 430	241 - 530	296 - 700
Chloride	mg/l	71.5 - 75.8	91.7 - 112	15 - 95	12 - 55	48.7 - 130
Fluoride	mg/l	0.93	1.01	0.46 - 1.2	0.4 - 0.96	0.39 - 0.98
Bicarbonate Alk.	mg/l	357 - 410	366 - 377	263 - 622	245 - 646	227 - 303
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/l	< 0.05 - 0.06	1.29 - 2.95	< 0.01 - 0.77	< 0.01 - 0.12	0.01 - 0.15
Cations						
Calcium Hardness	mg/l	562 - 629	558 - 581	284 - 424	367 - 448	378 - 605
Magnesium Hard.	mg/l	531 - 556	525 - 558	144 - 202	140 - 192	196 - 330
Sodium	mg/l	164 - 183	153 - 162	38.5 - 46	26.8 - 32	49.4 - 73
Potassium	mg/l	6.4 - 6.7	6.2 - 6.6	8 - 13	7 - 13	6 - 10
Organic Matter						
Soluble BOD	mg/l	< 2	< 2	< 1 - 2	< 1 - 3	< 1 - 2
Soluble COD	mg/l	< 10	< 10	< 1 - 16	< 3 - 10	< 3 - 11
Total Org. Carbon	mg/l	2.01 - 2.23	1.16 - 2.76	2.2 - 5.5	1.2 - 5.8	1.8 - 3.6
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/l	< 0.1 - 0.4	< 0.1	< 0.01 - 0.42	< 0.01 - 0.2	< 0.01 - 0.35

NOTES: 1. Data from Table 4.7-5 in DEIR; 2000 monitoring results
 2. Data obtained from monitoring wells M24A, M27B, and M29B are from groundwater samples collected during 1989, before landfilling started in Canyon 9 in 1990.

- 64. The landfill employs a number of measures to screen for unacceptable materials such as hazardous waste including screening all loads for radioactive waste at the scales, random load checking, continuous inspection of the disposal area by two full time inspectors, and by employing bulldozer operators in the disposal area that are trained to identify hazardous waste. On rare occasion, an unacceptable waste will be observed in the disposal fill that cannot be safely removed such as broken florescent tubes. As noted above in Response #27, the amount of hazardous waste that is actually placed in with the refuse is 0.00057 percent of the total disposal.
- 65. The design and operation of the Main Canyon landfill have always been in compliance with the regulatory requirements in place at the time. Regulatory agencies provide comprehensive oversight of the landfill operations to monitor ongoing compliance with regulations as they develop over time.
- 66. The area will be designed and re-graded to construct containment systems, including composite liners, liquid collection and removal systems and sub-grade drainage systems. These systems will be designed and constructed to collect potentially generated liquids and transport them away from the Main Canyon to points of treatment and disposal per the requirements of the RWQCB.
- 67. Permeabilities of refuse and daily cover materials compacted over it vary but have been generally accepted to be on the order of 1×10^{-4} cm/sec when fully compacted. Refuse cells and daily cover are not placed over the liners as stated. The Sanitation Districts propose a liquids collection and removal layer to be constructed directly over and in contact with the

composite liner below. This layer has measured permeabilities of 1×10^{-1} cm/sec. An operations layer of 2-3 feet of selected soils is placed over the liquids collection and removal layer. This layer has variable permeabilities depending on its source. The refuse cell and daily cover materials are then placed over this layer.

The permeabilities of the composite liner, as proposed by the Sanitation Districts for the continued operations areas, are extremely low and cannot be effectively measured in the same manner as the other materials discussed above (i.e. relative to water permeability). The water vapor hydraulic conductivity is generally accepted to be less than 1×10^{-12} cm/sec.

68. During IT Corporation's and ENVIRON's studies, aquifer tests were conducted to determine the zone of influence caused by the extraction wells at Barriers 1 and 3. At Barrier 3, it was observed that pumping at the extraction wells affected the water levels in the downgradient monitoring wells which are located within the property boundary. This indicates that the operation of the extraction wells at Barrier 3 controls landfill affected groundwater from migrating offsite.

In the Barrier 1 area, a piezometer located across the Pomona Freeway (EB2-SO) was pumped at 36.5 gpm for 72 hours. Drawdown was observed in some onsite extraction wells and piezometers (see IT Corporation's report, Appendix E, Figure E-1). At the conclusion of the EB2-SO pumping test, all extraction wells at Barrier 1 were turned on, and drawdown was observed at offsite piezometers EB2-S and EB2-SO, and at several onsite monitoring wells and piezometers including monitoring well M10B (see IT Corporation's report, Appendix E, Figure E-7). These results indicate that during normal operation of the extraction wells at Barrier 1 (especially in the eastern end of Barrier 1 area), groundwater flow in offsite areas (as far as across the Pomona Freeway) is influenced. In other words, groundwater extraction at Barrier 1 effectively controls any landfill affected groundwater from migrating offsite.

69. When refuse is placed in a landfill, a portion of the organic material is converted to methane and carbon dioxide over a long period of time. If the resulting landfill gas is combusted in a conventional power plant, the net power produced would be 310 kwh/ton if refuse. If a similar ton of refuse is burned in a modern refuse to energy facility, 530 kwh/ton of power would be produced.

70. Currently, approximately 25% of the waste coming to the Puente Hills Landfill is processed through transfer/materials recovery facilities before arriving at the landfill providing significant waste diversion. In addition, almost all residential waste from the approximately 80 cities and unincorporated areas using the site have curbside recycling programs. As the front-end infrastructure for a future waste-by-rail system, the Sanitation Districts are committed to developing a system of materials recovery facilities that would also provide additional waste diversion. Moreover, there are several materials recovery operations at the landfill that remove useful materials including yard waste, construction and demolition wastes, tires, asphalt, ash, soil, and metallic appliances. Nearly 1.2 million tons of material was recovered or reused or recycled at the Puente Hills Landfill in 2000. All of the above waste diversion methods divert economically recoverable materials prior to their disposal at the landfill.

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71. As documented in the technical analysis presented in the Draft EIR, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact on dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
72. Two miles represents an estimate of the average on-site round trip for the dirt trucks over the life of the landfill. The apparent discrepancy is due to the scale of the map and limitations of the software used to produce the exhibit.
73. Table 4.5-25 on page 4.5-51 of the DEIR presents the toxic air contaminant (TACs) that are found in landfill gas at the Puente Hills Landfill. Note that for several of the TACs, the test results were below the limits of detection, and, therefore, they may not be present in the landfill gas. A comprehensive health risk assessment was conducted to determine potential impacts of these emissions. The potential noncancer impacts were determined by comparing calculated exposure levels to established exposure guidelines. The calculated exposure at the maximum receptor location was used to compare with the exposure guidelines. The noncancer impacts were several orders of magnitude lower than acceptable exposure levels. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
74. There is no inconsistency between the quantities of landfill gas emissions used in the health risk assessment and the assumption that landfill gas odors are not significant. The quantities of landfill gas emissions used in the health risk assessment are based on measurements from samples collected during the monthly monitoring conducted in compliance with SCAQMD Rule 1150.1, landfill gas generation models of future gas flows, and an estimate of the in-place waste in the future. Odors, on the other hand, can be derived from three potential sources associated with landfill operations: (1) odors emitted directly from specific types at solid waste delivered to the landfill; (2) landfill gas emissions from the landfill surface or temporary construction projects; and (3) collected green waste that is shredded and used for a portion of daily cover material at the site. Nearly all of the landfill gas generated in the landfill is collected and transported to a landfill gas management system. The remaining fugitive gas is further reduced in the soil cover before being released from the surface. The amount of gas emitted from the surface must meet the SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 threshold, which is below any odor threshold on landfill gas. Thus, the infrequent detection of odors offsite would not be due to landfill gas emissions with the exception of occasional releases from gas collection system construction. Several mitigation measures are employed to minimize the odors during construction such as the use of deodorizing sprays.
75. With regard to the first issue, a summary of odor complaints received by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) have been presented in the Topical Response to Air Quality - Odor. With regard to the second issue, the Sanitation Districts have worked with the SCAQMD to notify our hotline when they receive complaints. In this way, we can more effectively investigate the source of any odors and either mitigate it immediately, or ensure that events that led to the odor event do not re-occur. The notification to us covers the time complaints were received and the street location. The SCAQMD can not provide exact names or addresses.
76. The Draft EIR presents the total dust emissions associated with the (proposed and existing) landfill operations in Table 4.5-18 on page 4.5-39. These emissions are presented in greater

detail in Section 3 of Appendix D - Air Quality Technical Report, including the methodology and formulas used in developing the calculations. The Alternative of a Reduced Tonnage Scenario was evaluated in the Draft EIR and was found not to be able to feasibly meet the project objectives. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Alternatives to the Project.

77. The dust emissions from the unloading of refuse are included in the "Materials Handling" emission source presented in Table 4.5-18 and Table 4.5-19 on pages 4.5-39 and 4.5-40, respectively. The emissions from this activity are discussed in greater detail in Section 3 of Appendix D - Air Quality Technical Report. The calculation used is based on the most recently approved U.S. EPA emissions factors and equations presented in AP-42.
78. Clouds of dust can occasionally be observed in the refuse unloading areas due to some dusty loads. Water trucks periodically spray water in this area. However, to further reduce the dust emissions from this activity, the Sanitation Districts have recently purchased three water cannons, which will allow water to be sprayed longer distances into the refuse unloading area to further reduce dust emissions from this activity.
79. At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:
- To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day,
 - To fund implementation of an waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;
 - To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and
 - To continue to provide funding for opens space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1.) A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2.) Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013. (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4) It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The District's efforts to implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6, and Section 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide

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waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR.

The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative. Each alternative is evaluated based upon the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. One of those alternatives, Modified Operations And Designs, analyzes reduced tonnage modifications and increased setbacks. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Section 6.6.2) In addition to evaluating the reduced tonnage alternative as to its ability to meet the project objectives, the alternative that addresses reduced tonnage and modified setbacks was evaluated as to its feasibility and its ability to avoid or lessen potentially significant impacts. The analysis of this alternative was not restricted to its ability to meet project objectives.

80. Please refer to response #79 above.

81. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies . Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project.

At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project. The first specific objective is to continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day. The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure dates or other operating limitations. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1.) A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided. (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2.) Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013. (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4)

EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every alternative to the project. (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (a).) The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives that is does consider, and are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project.

82. Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, an EIR can and should include consideration of economic information. Section 15131 of the State CEQA Guidelines states "Economic or

social information may be included in an EIR or may be presented in whatever form the agency desires." In addition, Section 15131 (c) states "Economic . . . factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR." Moreover, the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15142 directs that "An EIR shall be prepared using an interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences . . ."

83. The health risk assessment conducted for the Draft EIR included emissions from the proposed project, the existing landfill operations, and two facilities that were required to produce health risk assessments for the AB2588 (Air Toxics "Hotspots" Act) process: Quemetco and the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant. The maximum individual cancer risk (MICR) due to the cumulative projects is shown in the following table:

Source	MICR
Proposed Landfill Operations	1.24
Existing Landfill Operations	8.61
San Jose Creek Water Reclamation	0.01
Quemetco	1.10
Total	10.96

This risk includes the risk from mobile sources at the landfill. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook and Rule 1401 establish a guideline of 10 million as an acceptable risk for new stationary sources of air toxics emissions. SCAQMD Rule 1402 identifies 100 per million as a significant risk level for all of the existing stationary equipment at a facility. The cumulative risk at this residential receptor site due to emissions from the stationary sources at the landfill and Quemetco is approximately 1.6 per million. Thus, when compared to existing guidelines and regulations for acceptable levels of cancer risk, the cumulative cancer risk associated with the proposed project would not be considered significant.

The health risk assessment included the increased diesel emissions associated with the additional dirt trucks that would be required. Only the on-site emissions were included, however, because some portion of this truck traffic would continue to travel on the 60 Freeway whether or not the current level of operations continue at the Puente Hills Landfill.

84. The Draft EIR reviewed alternative capacity at other in-county landfills and concluded that there is not sufficient capacity available at these sites to feasibly meet the objectives of the project. Furthermore, the Draft EIR states that even with approval of the proposed project, a shortfall in disposal capacity could occur between the years of 2006 and 2013. Impacts from the proposed project evaluated impacts to areas immediately adjacent to the landfill and, with the exception of impacts to visual resources, the potential impacts were not significant.
85. The daily permitted capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill is an essential component of the solid waste management system serving Los Angeles County. As discussed in Section 6, without the Puente Hills Landfill, Los Angeles County does not have adequate capacity to provide for its disposal needs and there is currently insufficient infrastructure to replace the capacity provided by the Puente Hills Landfill. Reducing the daily permitted capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill would only exacerbate this problem. Further, a key objective of the

proposed project is to transition to a waste-by-rail system just prior to a shortfall in disposal capacity. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

86. The disposal capacity analyses in previous EIRs relating to the expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill were developed in order to assess the ability of the then-existing permitted solid waste management system serving Los Angeles County to adequately provide disposal capacity in the event that the Puente Hills Landfill were to close. The results of these previous analyses indicated that there would be insufficient permitted disposal capacity at the time to provide for the long-term needs of Los Angeles County if the Puente Hills Landfill closed. The repermitting of the Puente Hills Landfill obviously changed the underlying conditions of the subject disposal capacity analyses since additional capacity was added to the system through the repermitting. Further, in the interim, additional permitted disposal capacity has been made available through the permitted expansions of the Antelope Valley, Bradley West, Chiquita Canyon, Lancaster and Sunshine Canyon landfills in Los Angeles County, through the permitted expansion of the El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County, and through waste importation contracts with Orange County. All of these expansions and contracts have been considered in the analysis presented in Section 6. Irrespective of their efficiency, haulers may only dispose of waste at permitted landfills. Section 6 fully describes the permitted landfills available to haulers in Los Angeles County.
87. It is speculative to determine the change in the waste centroid resulting from the concurrent operation of the land and the MRF. The centroid will fluctuate based mainly on economic considerations by individual haulers. Regardless of the permitted capacities of the Puente Hills Landfill and the Puente Hills MRF, haulers will only deliver waste to these facilities if it makes economic sense for them to do so. The Sanitation Districts' facilities participate in an open market with other private and publicly owned facilities. Thus, if other transfer stations and/or refuse disposal facilities are more cost-effective than the Puente Hills Landfill and MRF after taking into account transportation costs and tipping fees, the waste will be redistributed to those facilities. If the average permitted daily capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill is reduced from 12,000 tons per day to 8,000 tons per day, there is no assurance that equivalent diversion rates could be provided elsewhere for the 4,000 tons per day of displaced waste that would otherwise have been afforded the opportunity to participate in the existing and future diversion programs implemented at the Puente Hills Landfill. Thus, future the extent of future recycling, if any, under the commentor's proposed scenario would be speculative.
88. Table 2-1 of Volume 4 of the 1992 Final EIR for the Puente Hills Waste Management Facilities indicated that the amount of waste disposed of by Los Angeles County in 1992 was approximately 38,900 tons per day and the diversion rate was approximately 21 percent. Based on the assumption that the waste generation rate would increase by 2.5 percent per year and that diversion would increase steadily to 50 percent by 2000 in compliance with AB 939, it was projected that the disposal need in 1999 would be 32,854 tons per day at a diversion rate of 45 percent, and for 2000 the disposal need was projected to be 30,614 tons per day at a diversion rate of 50 percent. As indicated in Section 2, approximately 36,000 tons per day of waste was actually disposed of in 1999 and the estimated diversion rate for 1999 was 45 percent. The difference in the 1992 Final EIR projected disposal rate for 1999

of 32,854 tons per day and the actual 1999 disposal rate of 36,000 is likely the result of a combination of greater than expected increases in the annual population growth coupled with a strong California economy throughout most of the 1990s.

89. Section 6.2.1 of the Draft EIR states:

“Additionally, if sites were available to receive refuse after the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill, these sites would experience a higher daily intake rate. The higher daily intake would reduce the amount of available capacity at the landfill and would increase the elevation of the site. These topographic changes, although they would be within the permitted levels, could be expected to have local impact similar to the proposed project.”

By their very nature, landfill operations change the existing topography. It is impossible to accurately project the amount of waste that might be redirected from the Puente Hills Landfill to any specific Los Angeles County landfill in the event that the Puente Hills Landfill closes in 2003. However, these landfills are all major facilities and the landfilling operations at these sites result in substantial changes to the underlying topography. Even though the facilities are permitted, the topographic changes still occur. If these facilities accept waste that otherwise would have gone to the Puente Hills Landfill, the topographic changes resulting from the disposal of this waste would be caused by the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill.

90. The Sanitation Districts have taken aggressive steps to establish at the earliest practical time the local and remote waste-by-rail infrastructure required to provide the long-term solid waste management capacity for Los Angeles County. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

91. Section 6.5.1 of the Draft EIR discusses the potential availability of waste-by-rail landfills in other states. As discussed in the Waste-by-Rail Topical Response, Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects are the only two permitted waste-by-rail landfills in California and are the two landfills through which the Sanitation Districts will implement waste-by-rail. There are a number of other permitted waste-by-rail landfills in the United States including sites in New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. However, the Sanitation Districts do not plan to use more remote out-of-state sites for a number of reasons, including: the greater distances to these sites result in greater environmental impacts (e.g., air emissions from longer transport by rail); out-of-state landfills may not be designed and operated to the same standards as California landfills, resulting in greater potential liability for jurisdictions using these sites; proposed regulations limiting waste importation could potentially disrupt the essential public service of solid waste disposal; and to retain the economic benefits resulting from implementing waste-by-rail in the California economy.

92. Without the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) exchange lands required for the Eagle Mountain Landfill and the Mesquite Regional Landfill, rail access to both sites would be precluded, rendering the projects unusable. Even if smaller landfill projects could be redesigned on the non-BLM lands at these site, without the ability to access the sites by rail,

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the projects would remain unusable. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

93. The alternative of a reduced fill design was prepared in response to a request from the community (see approved minutes of the scoping meetings of the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee contained in the appendices of the Draft EIR) for a design with a setback from the surrounding communities. That configuration was presented in the Draft EIR and evaluated with respect to environmental and operational considerations. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the design would have serious operational problems related to differential settlement and would not eliminate the unavoidable significant impact to visual resources of the proposed project.
94. Please see Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.
95. Please see Response #24 above.
96. The Sanitation Districts currently mitigate to the greatest extent feasible all emissions or discharges that can potentially impact the environment. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities and on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions, Air Quality - Odors, and Air Quality - Public Health.
97. The Sanitation Districts are currently paid the "short run avoided costs" plus a capacity payment by Southern California Edison for electricity generated from landfill gas. The revenue generated through electricity sales at the Puente Hills Landfill goes to pay for the operation and maintenance of the gas to energy facility, securing future capacity to replace the Puente Hills Landfill, and funding closure and post-closure expenditures; thus, the operation of the landfill is not being subsidized by the ratepayers. The landfill is expected to generate sufficient landfill gas for power generation for at least 20 years beyond closure, whenever that may occur. Using revenues from the sale of power at the Puente Hills Landfill for anticipated future expenditures such as closure and postclosure costs and replacement capacity for use when the landfill closes (i.e., waste-by-rail) has allowed the Sanitation Districts to keep landfill tipping fees cost-effective. Moreover, the price paid by Southern California Edison for the electricity generated at the landfill is not set by the Sanitation Districts, rather the Public Utilities Commission sets this price.
98. Please see Response #82 above.
99. The Sanitation Districts have always been on the forefront of waste management technologies, and continue to do so. Back in the 1970's and 1980's, the Sanitation Districts took a leadership role in developing and promoting new waste management or waste-to-energy technologies. Some of these alternative technologies included waste-to-energy, pyrolysis, composting and baling technologies. After many years of effort, it became clear that mass-fire technologies offered the most cost-effective and reliable alternative means of managing waste. The process became even more effective when coupled with recycling programs, such as the AB939 program in California. The Sanitation Districts' first two facilities, the Commerce-Refuse-to-Energy Facility, and SERRF, were the most advanced facilities of its type in the nation. In fact, these facilities became the model for federal

regulation of municipal waste incinerators in other states. The difficult air quality problems in Southern California, however, prompted the Sanitation Districts to propose a third facility, to be located at the Spadra Landfill, that would further the pollution control state-of-the-art, even beyond the first two. The South Coast Air Quality Management District recognized the advanced nature of this proposed facility, and had issued the Sanitation Districts a Permit-to-Construct. It ultimately was public and political opposition, not technical, that caused this project to not move forward. The Sanitation Districts believe that mass-fire technology is still viable and can be built to the strict environmental standards that exist here in Southern California. Nevertheless, the Sanitation Districts' staff are open to any innovative solid waste management technologies that are both viable and cost-effective. Emerging technologies were evaluated in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

100. The Sanitation Districts do not have any authority to impose what would in effect be penalties to jurisdictions. State law specifically empowers the California Integrated Waste Management Board to levy fines for jurisdictions that are not in compliance with state recycling mandates.
101. There has been a significant reduction in the amount of waste disposed of in Los Angeles County municipal landfills during the period from 1990 to 2000. The amount of ash, asphalt, dirt and other recovered materials used in the construction of the Sanitation Districts Landfills are not included in the calculated disposal values, but these valuable programs were carefully monitored during this time period. The amount of ash and asphalt diverted at the landfills have remained relatively stable during the past ten years, while the amount of green waste diverted at Puente Hills landfill has steadily increased from 17,400 tons in 1990 to over 230,000 tons in 2000. The average daily tonnage disposed of in Los Angeles County on a six-day per week (tpd-6) basis has dropped to approximately 34,660 tpd-6 in 2000 from 43,245 tpd-6 in 1990. With the inclusion of an additional 2,630 tons generated in the Los Angeles in the year 2000, but disposed of in facilities outside the County, there was approximately 37,290 tpd-6 of disposed material that was generated within Los Angeles County. This reduction in disposal tonnages during the past ten year period of unparalleled economic expansion and population growth does indicate that AB 939 has increased diversion away from disposal, while also having a measurable impact on the amount of material being disposed of in local landfills.
102. Approximately 40% of the green waste material received at Puente Hills is being diverted to uses offsite and approximately 25-50% of that material is currently going to uses other than alternative daily cover. Therefore, approximately 10-20% of the material in the Puente Hills green waste program is currently being utilized as a non-ADC product, such as a soil amendment. Please see Response #88 above.
103. State law (AB 939) mandates that local jurisdictions divert 50% of the waste from disposal in the year 2000. The law also requires jurisdictions to identify 15 years of disposal capacity. As stated in the project objectives, the proposed project is intended to provide short and long term disposal capacity and continued recycling programs to support jurisdictions' efforts to

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comply with AB 939. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on the Alternatives to the Project and Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.

104. Please see Topical Response on History/Consistency with Previous Programs.
105. The current materials recovery programs at the landfill provide cost-effective diversion for support to jurisdictions in complying with AB 939. As discussed in the Draft EIR, when the landfill closes, additional recycling capacity would be needed to manage the material but that does not diminish the use of one of the most cost-effective markets today - the construction of a landfill. If more cost-effective markets existed, the material would not come to the landfill.
106. Landfill recycling programs, similar to the program at Puente Hills Landfill, would discontinue after the facility closes. However, landfill recycling is only a portion of the programs used by local jurisdictions to meet AB 939 compliance. Curbside recycling and MRFs are also recycling programs used to meet the state mandated 50% diversion goals.
107. Please see Response 88.
108. Available capacity at both in-county and landfills in all adjacent counties, including expansion potential, was evaluated in the Alternatives Section of the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System.
109. The sources referenced are current activities at the landfill and, as such, are included in the baseline 15-minute and 24-hour field measurements of background noise levels presented in the Draft EIR.
110. Under the proposed project, there would be no alteration of natural hillsides. The continued operation would increase in height over previously filled areas and in a 12-acre area of previously disturbed slope.
111. As noted in Section 4.11 of the DEIR, research studies have concluded that the gulls observed at the landfill are attracted for reasons other than foraging (Gabrey et al 1994 and Belant ,et al 1993), such as social interaction. With regard to where the gulls go at night, observations indicate that the majority of gulls observed at the landfill site fly inland from the direction of the Pacific Ocean in the morning and return in the opposite direction near dusk. These observations are consistent with the information that was presented in Section 4.11 of the DEIR.

Yesthal, Eugenie A.

Letter #145

16930 Shady Meadow Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who

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attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

3. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program in the mid 1990s. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
4. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in

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areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

5. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a significant impact on aesthetics.

Yu, Michelle

15597 La Subida Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #146

1. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
3. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable

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groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

4. Please see Response 3.

5. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

4.3 Response to Written Comments Received After September 27, 2001

Armas, Anna

Letter #147

1423 Folkstone Ave
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.
2. See Response 1, above.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. Please see Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors for more information.

The Draft EIR discussed potential impacts due to "pest" species such as rodents, scavengers, and vectors. After incorporation of appropriate mitigation and operational measures, the potential impact is less than significant. For more information see Topical Response - Biology.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. Please see Topical Response - Fugitive Dust Emissions for more information.

4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust, odors, or noise. Please see Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors for more information.
5. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. The Pomona Freeway operates at acceptable level of service during non-peak (commute) hours. The contribution of the landfill to total traffic on the Pomona Freeway is small when it is taken into account that the truck trips would be spread out over the day and not all be using the same freeway or traveling in the same time. Please see Topical Response on Traffic for more information.
6. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. Please see Topical Response on Air Quality - Health Impacts for more information.

**State of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research –
State Clearinghouse**

Letter #148

Terry Roberts
Senior Planner
1400 Tenth St.
PO Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812

1. Comment noted.

Caltrans

Letter #149

Steve Buswell
120 S. Spring St., 1-10C
Los Angeles, CA

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. The Pomona Freeway operates at acceptable level of service during non-peak (commute) hours. The contribution of the landfill to total traffic on the Pomona Freeway is small when it is taken into account that the truck trips would be spread out over the day and not all be using the same freeway or traveling in the same time. Please see Topical Response on Traffic for more information.

Sanitation Districts' staff met with CalTrans staff on December 5, 2001 to discuss the proposed project, the analysis contained within the Draft EIR and comments submitted by CalTrans on the Draft EIR. As a follow up to the meeting, Steve Buswell of CalTrans, called the Sanitation Districts on Friday, December 14, 2001, to state that no immediate mitigation measures are required. Sanitation Districts staff indicated that a copy of all future traffic studies regarding the proposed project would be submitted to CalTrans.

2. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. Please see Topical Response on Traffic for more information.

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Sanitation Districts' staff met with CalTrans staff on December 5, 2001 to discuss the proposed project, the analysis contained within the Draft EIR and comments submitted by CalTrans on the Draft EIR. As a follow up to the meeting, Steve Buswell of CalTrans, called the Sanitation Districts on Friday, December 14, 2001, to state that no immediate mitigation measures are required. Sanitation Districts staff indicated that a copy of all future traffic studies regarding the proposed project would be submitted to CalTrans.

3. See Response 2, above.

Campos, Nadine

Letter #150

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. Please see Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors for more information.
2. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. Please see Topical Response on Water Quality for more information.

Carillo, Hilda

Letter #151

14415 S Langhill Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. Please see Topical Response on Air Quality - Health Impacts for more information.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would

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not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.

3. See Response 2, above.
4. The number of employees living in the vicinity of the landfill is not relevant to an analysis of environmental impacts. However, employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site.

Gervase, Ellen

Letter #152

1738 Old Canyon Dr.

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

1. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides up to 1/3 of the waste disposal capacity in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price fluctuations for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust, odors, or noise. Please see Topical Responses on Air Quality - Dust and Air Quality - Odors for more information.

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4. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. The Pomona Freeway operates at acceptable level of service during non-peak (commute) hours. The contribution of the landfill to total traffic on the Pomona Freeway is small when it is taken into account that the truck trips would be spread out over the day and not all be using the same freeway or traveling in the same time. Please see Topical Response on Traffic for more information.
5. See Response 3, above.
6. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality and least disturbed habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the canyons, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

Heaton, Bernadette M.
16904 E. Glenfold
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #153

1. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides up to 1/3 of the waste disposal capacity in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price fluctuations for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to

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deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

2. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a potentially significant impact on aesthetics.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.
4. Comment noted.

Isozaki, Ralph
14515 Cabinda Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #154

1. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. Please see Topical Response on Air Quality - Health Impacts for more information.
2. The Sanitation Districts would unconditionally close the Puente Hills Landfill after the remaining 38 million tons of capacity identified under the proposed project is used. Based on current refuse disposal rates at the Puente Hills Landfill, the 38 million tons of capacity would be exhausted in late 2013.
3. The California Highway Patrol provides oversight of all refuse disposal vehicles to ensure they are in proper working condition and abide by all local traffic laws. Damage to personal property as a result of these vehicles driving on a public right of way would be subject to relevant criminal and civil penalties and is outside of the jurisdiction of the Sanitation Districts.

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4. The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills and developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable. Please see Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail for more information.

Novak, John
14505 Springwater St
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Letter #155

1. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. Please see Topical Responses on Air Quality - Odors for more information.
2. As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. Please see Topical Response on Air Quality - Health Impacts for more information.
3. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
 - Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
 - Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
 - Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. Please see Topical Response on Water Quality for more information.

4. Reduction in quality of life would typically result from a change in one's standard of living. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health,

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economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would also not be significant under the proposed project.

5. Comment noted.

Renier, Dorthy

Letter #156

1. Comment noted.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to traffic. The Pomona Freeway operates at acceptable level of service during non-peak (commute) hours. The contribution of the landfill to total traffic on the Pomona Freeway is small when it is taken into account that the truck trips would be spread out over the day and not all be using the same freeway or traveling in the same time. Please see Topical Response on Traffic for more information.
3. The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. Please see Topical Responses on Capacity, Alternatives, and Waste-by-Rail for more information.

South Bay Cities Council of Governments

Letter #157

Sandy Jacobs
Chair
5033 Rockvalley Rd.
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

1. Comment noted.

Treinen, Susan

Letter #158

1731 Beech Hill Dr.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

- 1 As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. Please see Topical Responses on Air Quality - Dust for more information.

As outlined in the report, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result

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in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. Please see Topical Response on Air Quality - Health Impacts for more information.

2. The Sanitation Districts have analyzed potential impacts to wildlife species in the Draft EIR and found them to be less than significant. The Sanitation Districts did recently receive comments from the community about coyotes near the eastern property boundary, including adjacent to Orange Grove School. The Sanitation Districts have not changed operations or commenced any construction projects adjacent to the eastern property boundaries that could have caused this occurrence. To investigate the issue, the Sanitation Districts contacted Dr. Roy Williams from Rio Hondo College and the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, whose rangers patrol native areas on site. They did not find any landfill-related impact that would cause the displacement of wildlife such as coyotes. Kenn Hughes, a Supervising Ranger with the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, concluded that the coyote sightings were probably as a result of very dry conditions; he asserted that coyotes will often encroach on urban areas to search for water during dry conditions.

City of Whittier

Allan Zolkenoff

Mayor

13230 Penn St.

Whittier, CA 90602

Letter #159

1. Comment noted.

4.4.1 September 13, 2001 Public Hearing

4.4.1 Public Hearing No. 1

September 13, 2001

Torrance Cultural Center

Torrance, CA

RESPONSE TO ZUCKERMAN (1)

1. Comment noted.

4.4.2 September 19, 2001 Public Hearing

4.4.2 Public Hearing No. 2

September 19, 2001

Los Altos High School

Hacienda Heights, CA

RESPONSE TO WILLIAMS (1 TO 5)

1. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts over 20 years dating back to January 1981 have been received at an overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to the commencement of new separate collection programs throughout the county. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, future energy recovery and flaring would

take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

To the best knowledge of the Sanitation Districts, the alleged mud incident occurred during the winter of 1995-96. As noted below, the incident was unrelated to the landfill. The affected properties were located adjacent to the intersection of Palms and 7th Ave. During this event, rainwater run-off and mud from a storm drainage channel owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works overflowed the channel. The overflow was caused by debris blocking a grating system at the point where the storm drainage channel goes underground. The blockage reduced the flow capacity of the facility. The reduced capacity caused the rainwater and mud to flow into two houses adjacent to the storm water facility along Palm Avenue. After the incident, it was determined by the LACODPW and the Sanitation Districts that large yard trimmings blocking the channel caused the restriction. Residents along the facility probably threw the yard trimmings into the channel. The grating system that became blocked during the overflow has been since removed. Removing the grating system would reduce the chance of this event happening again. No claims were filed against the Sanitation Districts as a result of this incident.

2. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.
3. As detailed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have proposed numerous mitigation measures to reduce the potential visual impact of the increasing landfill height. In particular, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue their efforts to work with the surrounding communities to develop landscape palettes; for the Eastern Canyons areas, this includes planting native species and for the Main Canyon area, this involves planting primarily ornamental species. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would continue to construct visual berms so there will be limited direct views of the refuse disposal operations. Nevertheless, after mitigation, the potential visual impact from operations would remain a significant impact.
4. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import

would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

5. As described in the Draft EIR, the proposed sewer line is for Canyon 4 Liquid Collection and Recovery System (LCRS) Liquids Management. During the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 winter seasons, the system experienced several overflows of the sump as a result of the limited capacity of the pumps and storage. At all times, water was contained within drainage facilities. To eliminate overflows, the site utilized several storage tanks to increase holding capacity, purchased additional auxiliary pumps to increase pumping capacity, constructed a new 4-inch sewer line to increase discharge capacity, and installed a protective membrane over the exposed liner to limit rainwater from entering the LCRS. Although these corrective measures successfully eliminated overflows in the 2000-01 winter season, these labor-intensive measures are considered to be a temporary solution. A long-term solution included in the proposed project would consist of a connection to the sewer system in Hacienda Heights and the construction of a permanent storage tank in Canyon 4. Canyon 4 LCRS liquids would be stored in a water tank allowing a controlled-discharge to the local sewer system in Hacienda Heights. The quantity and quality of the LCRS discharge, which would largely consist of rainwater, would be subject to an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit from the Industrial Waste Section of the Sanitation Districts. Under the proposed project, Canyon 4 LCRS flow would be pumped to a proposed storage tank. From the storage tank, the liquids would gravity flow through the proposed sewer on the Sanitation Districts' property to an off-site connection with the local sewer system at Frankton Ave. The direct discharge of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids to the eastern property boundary would be the most energy efficient and the least labor-intensive long-term solution to Canyon 4 LCRS liquids management. It would also provide flexibility in the management of the Canyon 4 LCRS liquids without substantial upgrade to the pump system. The construction project will be of short-term duration (approximately six months). As discussed in the Draft EIR, after application of relevant mitigation there would be no significant impacts related to the construction of the sewer, including any contribution to an increase in rodents or animals in the local community.

RESPONSE TO ISAACSON (6 TO 18)

6. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed ". . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

7. This document was prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), enacted in 1970. CEQA applies to all proposed discretionary activities that will be carried out or approved by California public agencies, such as the Sanitation Districts, unless such activities are specifically exempted. At the heart of CEQA is the principle that the environmental documentation furnishes the decision-makers and the public with sufficient information to understand a project's potential environmental consequences and to balance the project's benefits against the potential environmental impacts.

For proposed projects that may have potential significant adverse environmental effects, an EIR must be prepared. This EIR has been prepared in accordance with the *State CEQA Guidelines* for the implementation of the CEQA published by the Resources Agency of the State of California (Title 14 CCR, Division 6, Chapter 3, §15000-15387 and Appendices A-K). In accordance with *State CEQA Guidelines* §15121(a), the purpose of this EIR is to serve as an informational document that will inform public-agency decision makers and the public regarding the significant environmental effects of the proposed project, identify possible ways to minimize these effects, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project.

Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, an EIR can and should include consideration of economic information. Section 15131 of the State CEQA Guidelines states "Economic or social information may be included in an EIR or may be presented in whatever form the agency desires." In addition, §15131 (c) states "Economic . . . factors shall be considered by

public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR." Moreover, the State CEQA Guidelines §15142 directs that "An EIR shall be prepared using an interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences . . ."

8. The Sanitation Districts support efforts to reduce the waste stream, reuse products, recycle, recover, and remove. The Materials Recovery Program at the Puente Hills Landfill has provided a means to recover substantial quantities of waste such as yard waste (green waste), construction and demolition wastes, tires, asphalt, ash, soil, and metallic appliances. The Sanitation Districts implemented each of these recovery programs to conserve landfill capacity and to support cities in their efforts to comply with state-mandated waste diversion goals. Loads containing these materials are currently being diverted to designated locations at the landfill and would continue to be diverted under the proposed project. Nearly 1.2 million tons of material, including green waste, asphalt, ash, soil, metallic discards, and tires were recovered and reused or recycled at the Puente Hills Landfill in 2000.
9. Historically, the most effective tool to stimulate recycling has been legislation through which markets can be stimulated at the state level. The recycling rates in Los Angeles County have shown a marked improvement since the passage of AB 939. In addition, due to recycling programs, the Puente Hills Landfill has been an important contributor to jurisdiction's efforts to achieve the diversion goals of AB 939 as well as to provide adequate disposal capacity for wastes that are not recycled, also required by AB 939. Artificially raising the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill would not likely result in a significant increase in recycling in Los Angeles County and would be contrary to the Sanitation Districts' goal to provide cost-effective and environmentally sound refuse disposal for residents of Los Angeles County. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Tipping Fees.
10. Comment noted.
11. As specified in the *State CEQA Guidelines*, §15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed "*. . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives.*" Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:
 - No Project;
 - Expansion of Existing Landfills;
 - New In-County Landfills;
 - New Out-of-County Landfills;
 - Reduced Daily Tonnage;

- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

The analysis of alternatives includes consideration of existing alternative technologies and composting.

12. The Sanitation Districts are pursuing the development of a network of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), including the Puente Hills MRF, as part of a systematic transition to waste-by-rail. These facilities would also provide additional recycling and complement existing and proposed MRFs implemented by the private sector.
13. In response to a comment letter on the Draft EIR from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association (HHIA) expressing a desire to discuss issues raised in the letter, the Sanitation Districts organized follow up meetings with representatives of HHIA. Meetings were held on November 30, 2001 and December 14, 2001. Attendees included members of HHIA, Sanitation Districts' staff, and representatives of local and state elected officials. As a result of these meetings and other comments received during the public review period, the Sanitation Districts have proposed the following mitigation measure for the proposed project:
 - The Sanitation Districts would commit to fund up to \$100,000 per year (\$1,000,000 over the life of the proposed project) for the purpose of studying alternative technologies that may be most appropriate for the South Coast Air Basin from an environmental and economic perspective. If a study identifies a technology that is deemed viable and appropriate to pursue on a pilot scale, the Sanitation Districts would consider additional funding. The Sanitation Districts would also form an Alternative Technology Advisory Committee composed of a representative from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, a staff person from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, an elected official who serves on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force whose city is served by the Puente Hills Landfill, and a staff person from the Sanitation Districts to provide input and review of this study effort.
14. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the *State CEQA Guidelines*, §15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed ". . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project,

which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

15. Comment noted.

16. The Puente Hills Landfill is a state-of-the-art facility that is looked at as a model for waste disposal facilities nationwide. Many of the innovative environmental control techniques pioneered at the Puente Hills Landfill or other sites operated by the Sanitation Districts are used throughout the waste management industry. In addition, the Puente Hills Landfill is subject to regulation by numerous state and local agencies to ensure its safe and efficient operation.

The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

17. The Sanitation Districts plan to haul solid waste to remote regional landfills to provide the long term solid waste disposal capacity of Los Angeles County. The local infrastructure required includes material recovery facilities and/or transfer stations and rail loading facilities to receive and process waste from collection trucks, place it into rail-compatible containers, and load the containers onto trains. The remote infrastructure includes landfills permitted and designed to receive waste via rail. The Sanitation Districts are currently in escrow to purchase both the Mesquite Regional Landfill Project in Imperial County and the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project in Riverside County. In August 2000, the Sanitation Districts

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

entered into purchase agreements to acquire these landfills, both of which are permitted to receive solid waste from Los Angeles County by rail. The two new facilities are key elements of the Sanitation Districts' plan to haul solid waste to remote regional landfills by railroad and provide long term solid waste disposal capacity for Los Angeles County. However, each of the facilities must be found to meet certain conditions established by the Sanitation Districts and resolve pending litigation prior to commencing with construction and operation of the projects.

18. The provision of public services such as waste management services has always been the responsibility of the local jurisdictions, who are in the best position to judge the community-specific needs. Under state law, this responsibility must be carried out in accordance with requirements for both recycling and disposal capacity. In Los Angeles County, all solid waste management planning activities are coordinated through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACODPW) and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force. Policies outlined in the integrated waste plans prepared by LACODPW and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force under go consideration by all jurisdictions. Therefore, solid waste management planning is centralized but with incorporation of jurisdiction-specific needs and programs.
19. Comment noted.

RESPONSE TO YANN (20-25)

20. Pursuant to CEQA, the Sanitation Districts will carefully evaluate all the input received during the public review process. In addition, in direct response to a comment letter on the Draft EIR from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association (HHIA) expressing a desire to discuss issues raised in the letter, the Sanitation Districts organized follow up meetings with representatives of HHIA. Meetings were held on November 30, 2001 and December 14, 2001. Attendees included members of HHIA, Sanitation Districts' staff, and representatives of local and state elected officials. Topics discussed included air quality issues (odor, health risks, landfill gas and dust), traffic, property values, project alternatives, and visual impacts. The issues were discussed beginning with clarification of HHIA's concern followed by Sanitation Districts' response.

As a result of these meetings and other comments received during the public review period, additional measures offered at the meetings to address HHIA concerns include reviewing site activities such as landfill gas trench construction to determine if any correlation exists between odor complaint history and construction; increased public awareness of the Sanitation Districts' 24-hour odor complaint hotline; additional dust control in the disposal area; working with dirt hauling contractors with respect to frequency and access to minimize traffic impacts; reviewing a fill configuration with 50-ft benches recognizing, however, that such a plan would not provide needed capacity; and evaluating the need for funding of a feasibility study studies on alternative technologies. Some of these actions have been included as additional mitigation measures for the proposed project and are indicated in the Topical Response - Additional Mitigation Measures. The remaining actions will be the

subject of ongoing discussions with HHIA. For example, the following mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project:

- The Sanitation Districts would commit to fund up to \$100,000 per year (\$1,000,000 over the life of the proposed project) for the purpose of studying alternative technologies that may be most appropriate for the South Coast Air Basin from an environmental and economic perspective. If a study identifies a technology that is deemed viable and appropriate to pursue on a pilot scale, the Sanitation Districts would consider additional funding. The Sanitation Districts would also form an Alternative Technology Advisory Committee composed of a representative from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, a staff person from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, an elected official who serves on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force whose city is served by the Puente Hills Landfill, and a staff person from the Sanitation Districts to provide input and review of this study effort.
21. The Puente Hills Landfill is a state-of-the-art facility that is looked at as a model for waste disposal facilities nationwide. Many of the innovative environmental control techniques pioneered at the Puente Hills Landfill or other sites operated by the Sanitation Districts are used throughout the waste management industry. In addition, the Puente Hills Landfill is subject to regulation by numerous state and local agencies to ensure its safe and efficient operation. The Draft EIR evaluates potential impacts to the environment and the surrounding community from the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. With the exception of aesthetic impacts, all the potential impacts of the proposed project were determined to be less than significant after mitigation.
 22. The Draft EIR included a comprehensive evaluation of dust and odor impacts. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Odors.
 23. The Sanitation Districts have always been committed to developing an array of waste management techniques; however, the agency has never committed to do so in lieu of the Puente Hills Landfill, which provides cost-effective and safe disposal capacity for residents of Los Angeles County. In 1983, the Sanitation Districts applied for 30-year permit for the landfill while also developing several waste-to-energy projects. Waste-to-energy projects were encouraged by the State Legislature to help alleviate the energy crisis at the time. No other demonstrated waste management technology, with the exception of sanitary landfills, existed at the time to meet regional needs as other identified technologies were neither technically nor economically viable. Two waste-to-energy facilities were implemented (in the City of Commerce and the City of Long Beach) and have been operational for over 10 years in compliance with strict local air emission standards. In addition, the Sanitation Districts have always pursued and facilitated increased recycling in the county to reduce the reliance on disposal facilities. During the past ten years, the Sanitation Districts have aggressively pursued waste diversion programs to support local jurisdictions' efforts to

comply with AB 939. These programs, implemented at the Puente Hills Landfill, are described in Section 3.0 of the Draft EIR. In addition, the Sanitation Districts provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions for implementing additional diversion programs.

The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

24. Materials that are reused in the construction of a landfill is considered recycling because their reuse results in the replacement of a material otherwise purchased such as dirt with a waste material that was previously part of the disposal volume. Therefore, this actually conserves landfill volume and resources.

25. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. In addition, in direct response to a comment letter on the Draft EIR from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association (HHIA) expressing a desire to discuss issues raised in the letter, the Sanitation Districts organized follow up meetings with representatives of HHIA. Meetings were held on November 30, 2001 and December 14, 2001. Attendees included members of HHIA, Sanitation Districts' staff, and representatives of local and state elected officials. Topics discussed included air quality issues (odor, health risks, landfill gas and dust), traffic, property values, project alternatives, and visual impacts. The issues were discussed beginning with clarification of HHIA's concern followed by Sanitation Districts' response.

As a result of these meetings and other comments received during the public review period, additional measures offered at the meetings to address HHIA concerns include reviewing site activities such as landfill gas trench construction to determine if any correlation exists between odor complaint history and construction; increased public awareness of the Sanitation Districts' 24-hour odor complaint hotline; additional dust control in the disposal area; working with dirt hauling contractors with respect to frequency and access to minimize traffic impacts; reviewing a fill configuration with 50-ft benches recognizing, however, that such a plan would not provide needed capacity; and evaluating the need for funding of a feasibility study studies on alternative technologies. Some of these actions have been included as additional mitigation measures for the proposed project and are indicated in the Topical Response - Additional Mitigation Measures. The remaining actions will be the subject of ongoing discussions with HHIA. For example, the following mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project:

- The Districts will commit to fund up to \$100,000 per year over the life of the proposed project for the purpose of evaluating alternative technologies which may be most appropriate for the South Coast Air Basin from an environmental and economic perspective. If the study identifies a technology that is deemed viable and appropriate to pursue on a pilot scale, the Sanitation Districts would consider additional funding. The Sanitation Districts would also form an Alternative Technology Advisory Committee composed of a representative from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, a staff person from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, an elected official who serves on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force whose city is served by the Puente Hills Landfill, and a staff person from the Sanitation Districts to provide input and review of this effort.

Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. The Sanitation Districts have evaluated alternatives to the proposed project, including a reduced solid waste fill plan at the direct request of the HHIA during preliminary scoping. For more information, please see Topical Responses on Capacity and Alternatives to the Proposed Project.

RESPONSE TO ROMERO (26-45)

26. Section 6.0 Alternatives of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project: No Project; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills; Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail); Alternative Operations and Designs; and Alternative Waste Management Technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project.

In regards to the need for the project, projections of solid waste management in Los Angeles County versus disposal capacity conclusively indicate that the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is necessary. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals.

When the Draft EIR analyzed the need for the proposed project, potentially available capacity at other landfills was carefully considered. While the El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County is expected to provide additional capacity over the proposed life of the Puente Hills Landfill, when the expected loss in capacity at other landfills is considered, such as the closure of the Bradley Landfill in the San Fernando Valley, the El Sobrante Landfill will not be able to replace the need for the proposed project. In addition, uncertainties in currently available capacity exist. A ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills, including up to 1,000 tons per day being hauled by the Sanitation Districts. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10). Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully re-permitted, as fully described in Section 6.0 of the Draft EIR.

The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure or reduction in the proposed life of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, insufficient capacity and changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Disposal Reporting System

When AB 939 was initially passed in 1989, it required all cities and counties in California to achieve a 25 percent diversion level by 1995 and a 50 percent diversion level by 2000. AB 939 further defined diversion as waste reduction, waste reuse, and waste recycling. While it was easier for cities and counties to determine how much recycling had occurred based on actual tonnage records of commodities recycled, it was very difficult for cities and counties to quantify how much waste reduction and reuse had occurred within their jurisdictional boundaries. For example, if a city had implemented a program to educate its citizens to purchase products with less packaging, it was very difficult for the city to specifically quantify how many tons of waste was not generated as a result of the program. As a result, cities and counties were concerned about spending significant resources attempting to quantify diversion rates instead of implementing diversion programs.

In an effort to focus resources on diversion program implementation instead of diversion accounting, AB 2494 was passed by the California Legislature and was signed by the Governor in 1992. AB 2494 modified AB 939 to convert from a diversion based reporting system to a disposal based reporting system. Current regulations require that each permitted landfill, transformation facility and transfer station in California prepare quarterly reports that

list all jurisdictions that had refuse allocated to them by the customers of the facility. In Los Angeles County, these reports are sent to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works whose responsibility includes aggregating the individual facility reports and sending them to the jurisdictions involved. The “key” to accurate quarterly reports is obtaining accurate information from the customers of the facility when they are asked to identify the jurisdiction of origin for the load. After nearly six years of operating within the Disposal Reporting System, several problems areas are easily identified but not as easily corrected.

1. Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County are contiguous making it difficult to tell when moving from one jurisdiction to another. A single street, such as Valley Blvd. can go through many jurisdictions.
2. There are large pockets of unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County that have the same “postal” address as cities. This means that an area can have the same name as a nearby city but actually be in an unincorporated area. If care isn’t taken, waste can be misallocated.
3. Drivers may only be given driving directions to a street address and not actually know the name of the correct jurisdiction.

It is ultimately the responsibility of the collection company to insure their drivers provide correct information to the disposal facility. Companies may check by reviewing the facility receipt that shows the jurisdiction named by the driver and contacting the facility to correct any errors made by the driver.

When the disposal reporting system was implemented, it was recognized that there would be factors that would skew the results if not taken into account. For instance, population changes can have a major effect on the diversion rates. If the population of a jurisdiction were to increase above that of the base year population, the diversion rate for subsequent years would not be correctly calculated even if the new population diverted material at the same rate (and disposed of material at the same rate) as the population as a whole if the population increase was not considered together with the reported disposal numbers. Similarly, if a city had a number of businesses move into its boundaries after the base year, the diversion rate for subsequent years would not be correctly calculated even if the new businesses diverted material at the same rate (and disposed of material at the same rate) as the rest of the business community if the increase in economic activity of the city was not considered together with the reported disposal numbers. Because these factors might skew the results of the disposal reporting system, the CIWMB developed an adjustment methodology that applies growth factors for population and economic activity to the base year waste generation numbers in order to determine the appropriate waste generation numbers for subsequent years.

Origin of Data

Section 6.0 of the Draft EIR identifies 37,050 tons per day as the amount of Los Angeles County waste that required disposal in 2000. This number is based on the disposal reporting system discussed above for the first three quarters of data for 2000, which were the latest verified data released by the CIWMB at the time the Draft EIR was prepared. As discussed

above, 37,050 tons per day was the actual amount of Los Angeles County waste disposed of in the various landfills and refuse-to-energy facilities in Los Angeles County and surrounding counties. This information is available from both the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and the CIWMB.

Consideration of Future Increases in the Amount of Waste Requiring Disposal

The analysis of disposal capacity in Section 6.0 of the Draft EIR assumes that the AB 939 diversion requirement 50 percent for 2000 of is achieved. It was further assumed that no increases in population and economic growth would occur, although the CIWMB has adopted methodology that provides for the consideration of increases in disposal rates from these factors. If any additional increases in waste generation occur either from population and economic growth, the impact to the solid waste management system serving Los Angeles County from the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill in 2003 will be even greater than that identified in Section 6.0 in that more waste will require disposal and there will be less permitted capacity available to serve that need.

In the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2000 Annual Report on the Countywide Summary Plan and Countywide Siting Element, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works calculates that between 2003 and 2013, Los Angeles County will experience a 21 percent increase in the amount of waste generation due to population and economic growth factors. This increase represents approximately 16,500 tons per day of additional waste that must be managed. The subject report calculates this increase in waste generation to occur even if Los Angeles County fully achieves the 50 percent diversion goal. At a 50 percent diversion rate, this represents 8,250 tons per day of additional required diversion and 8,250 tons per day of additional required permitted landfill capacity above the quantity described in the Draft EIR.

Landfills Available to Receive Los Angeles County Waste

Without the required local and remote waste-by-rail infrastructure currently in place, the landfills available to Los Angeles County must be within cost-effective trucking distances and must be able to receive waste from Los Angeles County. Section 6.2.1 of the Draft EIR identifies all of the landfills in Los Angeles County and all adjacent counties that would potentially be available to receive Los Angeles County waste in the event that the Puente Hills Landfill closes in 2003 including landfills in Los Angeles County, Ventura County, Kern County, San Bernardino County, Riverside County and Orange County.

Since the completion of the Draft EIR, there is additional information on the status of three of the landfills that have the potential for expansion capacity: the Bradley West Landfill and the Sunshine Canyon Landfill in Los Angeles County, and the El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County.

Regarding the Bradley West Landfill, Section 6.2.1 of the Draft EIR indicated that the facility had approximately 3.1 million tons of remaining capacity at the end of 2000. At the current disposal rate of 7,610 tons per day, it was projected that the Bradley West Landfill would exhaust its permitted capacity by the end of 2002. Section 6.3.1 of the Draft EIR did not

identify any expansion capacity for this site. However, since the release of the Draft EIR, the operator of the site has proposed to vertically expand the landfill approximately 45 feet to provide approximately three additional years of capacity at its current disposal rate. In order for this expansion to move forward, it requires the discretionary approval of the City of Los Angeles. To date, no CEQA analysis has yet been performed on this proposal nor have any permits been granted. Further, the Mayor of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles City Council member who represents the district in which the landfill is located both indicated in a joint letter to the Director of the City of Los Angeles Planning Department that the expansion proposal should be rejected. As such, its ultimate availability can only be considered speculative, and therefore, it is not considered a feasible alternative to the proposed project. Even if it were to eventually become permitted, it would be able only to provide partial capacity for the short term, and would not be able to provide adequate disposal capacity over the term of the proposed Puente Hills Landfill project.

Regarding the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, Section 6.3.1 of the Draft EIR indicated that upon the execution of an agreement between the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services and the City of Los Angeles Environmental Affairs Department regarding joint enforcement of the landfill, the operator could begin pursuing other required permits required for the expansion of the landfill, including the Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Once all permits are acquired, the landfill could commence receiving up to 11,000 tons per day. The City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles have not yet executed any agreements relating to the joint enforcement of the site. Due to this delay, the operator has indicated that it may seek approvals to operate the landfill as two separate filling operations that would provide for the disposal of 6,000 tons per day in the unincorporated Los Angeles County portion of the site and 5,000 tons per day in the City of Los Angeles portion of the site. This change will have no net effect on the disposal capacity analysis presented in Section 6.0.

Regarding the El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County, Section 6.3.1 of the Draft EIR indicated that the expansion of the landfill was contingent on the completion of required roadway improvements in the vicinity of the landfill and upon issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the Local Enforcement Agency with the concurrence of the CIWMB, Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and Incidental Take Permits issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The schedule for completion of the roadway improvements detailed in Section 6.3.1 remains the same: the roadway improvements are anticipated to be completed by approximately the end of 2002. On July 24, 2001, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service implemented agreements for the Incidental Take Permits. On July 20, 2001 the Regional Water Quality Control Board/Santa Ana Region issued Waste Discharge Requirements for the site and on July 26, 2001 the CIWMB concurred on the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the site. As such, the El Sobrante Landfill expansion is fully permitted, with only the completion of the roadway improvements required in order to vest the permits. The above update is consistent with the anticipated schedule for availability of the expansion capacity at the El Sobrante Landfill as discussed in Section 6.3.1 of the Draft EIR.

In addition, the Draft EIR examined the feasibility of emerging waste management technologies such as gasification. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established

and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill.

CEQA requires that an EIR for a proposed project contain a project description which adequately apprizes interested parties of the true scope of the project and its environmental consequences (CEQA Guidelines §15124). The project description must contain a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project, including the underlying purpose for the project (CEQA Guidelines §15124(b)). Project descriptions in EIRs for sanitary landfills commonly specify the tonnage or volumetric capacity for the site, and such descriptions have been determined to be adequate by the courts. The project objectives in the Draft EIR are clearly written and clearly describe the needs that the project is intended to satisfy.

At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:

- To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals;
- To continue to provide funding for open space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill;
- To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day; and
- To fund implementation of a waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before a shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1). A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2). The Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document developed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force¹, approved by the County Board of Supervisors and the majority of the cities with the majority of the population, addresses solid waste disposal needs for Los Angeles County. Based on this planning document, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013 (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4). It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the

¹ The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared by Los Angeles County and the 88 cities in the county prior to their submittal to the CIWMB.

second specific project objective. The Sanitation District's efforts to implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6 and 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR.

The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative:

- No Project;
- Alternative Disposal Capacity from Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- Alternative Disposal Capacity from New In-County Landfills;
- Alternative Disposal Capacity from Out-of-County Landfills (Waste-by-Rail);
- Alternative Modified Operations and Designs; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

Each alternative is evaluated based upon the three criteria specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. One of those alternatives, Modified Operations and Designs, analyzes reduced tonnage modifications and increased setbacks (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Section 6.6.2). This alternative was evaluated at the request of the Citizens Advisory Committee and the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association. In addition to evaluating the reduced tonnage alternative as to its ability to meet the project objectives, the alternative that addresses reduced tonnage and modified setbacks was evaluated as to its feasibility and its ability to avoid or lessen potentially significant impacts. The analysis of this alternative was not restricted to its ability to meet project objectives.

EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every conceivable alternative to the project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (a)). The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives considered, or address alternatives whose relative advantages and disadvantages can be assessed from the discussion of the alternatives presented. EIRs are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project. A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criteria specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative with the same capacity of the proposed project but with increased setbacks would not be feasible, and if increased setbacks involved any

reduction of the capacity, any such alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.

Analysis of Increased Diversion as an Additional Alternative

Comments were received that indicated that additional diversion should be considered as an alternative to the proposed project. AB 939 requires that all jurisdictions in California divert 50 percent of their waste by 2000 and continue thereafter. The legislature has set stiff penalties of up to \$10,000 per day to be imposed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board for any jurisdiction that does not comply with AB 939.

Jurisdictions in California have committed a tremendous amount of resources in an effort to achieve the required diversion rate of 50 percent by the 2000 deadline. Most jurisdictions have a number of residential recycling programs, waste reduction and recycling education programs, greenwaste diversion programs and other diversion programs tailored specifically for their particular needs. However, based on the diversion rate database maintained by the CIWMB for 2000, 74 percent of the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County had diversion rates of less than 50 percent. Further, the database shows that 53 percent of the jurisdictions had diversion rates of less than 40 percent. However to place these efforts in perspective, on a national basis, cities have achieved a recycling rate of less than 30% (Environmental Protection Agency, *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1999 Facts and Figures*). It will be difficult for jurisdictions to achieve the last increment of required diversion since, in many cases, the most effective and economical programs have already been implemented. Complicating this matter further are expected changes in population and economic activity that will result in increases in the amount of waste generation. In the September 2001 *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2000 Annual Report on the Countywide Summary Plan and Countywide Siting Element*, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works calculates that between 2003 and 2013, Los Angeles County will experience a 21 percent increase in the amount of waste generation due to population and economic growth factors. This increase represents approximately 16,500 tons per day of additional waste that must be managed. The subject report calculates this increase in waste generation to occur even if all jurisdictions within Los Angeles County fully achieve the 50 percent diversion goal. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System. At a 50 percent diversion rate, this represents 8,250 tons per day of additional required diversion and 8,250 tons per day of additional required permitted landfill capacity.

In order to accommodate this increase in the waste generation rate, some of the waste diversion programs already in existence may be expanded. However, it is likely that additional diversion programs will also have to be implemented just to keep up with the increase in waste generation.

With respect to the feasibility of increased diversion as an alternative to the proposed project, Section 6.0 of the Draft EIR describes the need for the project under the assumptions that Los Angeles County fully achieves the required diversion rate of 50 percent and that no increases in waste generation will occur due to population and economic growth factors. As discussed above, it will be difficult for jurisdictions to achieve the last increment of required diversion

since, in many cases, the most effective and economical programs have already been implemented. Combined with the expected growth in the waste generation rate, it is not feasible to expect that diversion will be able to increase to the extent that first the 50 percent diversion goal is achieved and is then surpassed in order to accommodate both anticipated growth as well as to fully replace the 12,000 tons per day of capacity provided by the Puente Hills Landfill.

With respect to the ability of increased diversion as an alternative to the proposed project to meet the project objectives, it would not provide disposal capacity for the waste remaining after recycling, it would not fund implementation of a waste-by-rail system, diversion rates would decrease if the diversion programs implemented at the landfill are not be available, and it would not provide funding for open space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

With respect to the ability of increased diversion to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project, the project specific significant impacts to aesthetics and visual resources would be avoided or lessened in that the landfill would not change the topography. However, numerous new additional facilities such as materials recovery facilities would likely be required to provide additional diversion capacity. Depending on the type of facility, the location of the facility and the nature of the facility operations, potentially significant impacts from the development and operation of these new facilities could occur. Increasing recovery of materials is only part of the equation, it is also necessary to increase the market for these materials before "diversion" is accomplished. While increased diversion could potentially avoid or lessen the potentially significant impacts to aesthetics and visual resources of the proposed project, it could also create potentially significant impacts to aesthetics and visual resources at other locations, and would therefore not potentially avoid or lessen overall impacts to aesthetics and visual resources.

Update on Alternative Waste Management Technologies

Many questions have also been raised about the ability of alternative technologies to replace landfill capacity. Alternative technologies include refuse-to-energy facilities and conversion technologies. Typically, these processes convert solid waste into an energy resource and a residue.

In terms of alternative technologies, these processes can be placed into one of three categories. The three categories are combustion, gasification, and pyrolysis. Each of these systems use either mass fired or refuse derived fuel (RDF). Mass fired systems have little to no processing prior to placing the MSW into the conversion chamber. The energy content of mass fired fuel is highly dependent on climate, season, and source of waste. RDF typically goes through extensive separation and processing prior to placement into the conversions chamber. Front end systems remove significant portions of metals, plastics, and other materials that can contribute to harmful air emissions, and the residual waste is often shredded to achieve size reduction. The homogeneous nature of this fuel source provides a higher energy content than a similar quantity of mass fired fuel. Most existing alternative technology facilities are combustion processes and are mass fired fuel facilities.

Combustion and gasification differ from pyrolysis in two major ways. First, combustion and gasification operate under aerobic conditions. Combustion operates under either stoichiometric or excess air condition while the gasification process is performed under substoichiometric air conditions. Pyrolysis reactions take place in an oxygen free environment. The second major difference is that combustion and gasification are exothermic processes while pyrolysis is an endothermic process. Simply, pyrolysis requires an external heat source to drive the reaction. For this reason, this process is sometimes referred to as destructive distillation. Residual management, either through additional processing for recycling or disposal must still be taken into account.

Conversion technologies are another form of alternative technologies. Conversion technologies transform solid waste into a useful product. Hydrolysis and anaerobic digestion are the two most popular conversion technologies. Hydrolysis uses either an acid or enzyme to break down the cellulose feedstock for recovery of sugars. Sugar recovery can be used for ethanol production. Anaerobic digestion is similar to what happens naturally in a landfill, but under accelerated conditions. Refuse is placed in airtight containers in a relatively wet condition. Depending on the temperature, which ranges from about 70 F to over 110 F, digestion occurs within 12 to 30 days. The biological breakdown process creates a gas primarily composed of methane. The methane can then be used for energy production. Again, residual management, either through additional processing for recycling or disposal must still be taken into account.

Alternative technologies have significant drawbacks, including capacity, purity of the fuel source, and cost. Currently, there are no large scale proven alternative technology facilities capable of processing the wastestream necessary to feasibly replace Puente Hills Landfill. The few facilities operating are sized to only process between 50 to 150 tons per day. Although a few facilities have been able to process more than this amount, these facilities are still in the early stages of testing. Therefore, 80 to 200 facilities of this type would be required to replace the capacity of the proposed project. In addition, many of the alternative technologies cannot accept mixed solid waste, but rather require high organic content waste that has already been separated from other types of solid waste. Another significant drawback is cost. Although the CEQA process does not allow an alternative to be eliminated on cost alone, cost for alternative technology facilities are usually a magnitude higher than a landfill with the same daily capacity.

The Sanitation Districts actively monitor various projects and participate in alternative technologies forums. Until these systems become proven, permitted and cost-effective, they cannot be considered feasible alternatives to the proposed project. To demonstrate the Sanitation Districts commitment to evaluating alternative technologies on an on-going basis, the following mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project:

- The Districts will commit to fund up to \$100,000 per year over the life of the proposed project for the purpose of evaluating alternative technologies which may be most appropriate for the South Coast Air Basin from an environmental and economic perspective. If the study identifies a technology that is deemed viable and appropriate to pursue on a pilot scale, the Sanitation Districts would consider additional funding. The

Sanitation Districts would also form an Alternative Technology Advisory Committee composed of a representative from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, a staff person from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, an elected official who serves on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force whose city is served by the Puente Hills Landfill, and a staff person from the Sanitation Districts to provide input and review of this effort.

The Sanitation Districts are also committed to providing remote disposal of refuse, including the use of waste-by-rail, at the soonest point at which a demonstrated need is shown.

Waste-by-Rail Overview

The Sanitation Districts' involvement in waste-by-rail commenced in 1987, when the Sanitation Districts assisted the San Gabriel Valley Association of Cities (SGVAC) in evaluating solid waste management options, including waste-by-rail. In 1988, the SGVAC requested the Sanitation Districts to take the lead role in preparing a request for proposals for implementation of a waste-by-rail system for Los Angeles County.

In order for waste-by-rail to be implemented, the sites must be permitted for use, just as the Puente Hills Landfill must be, and the higher cost of waste-by-rail relative to other available options must be overcome. Complicating this matter further is the existence of a state law that precludes sanitation districts from collecting waste. As such, the Sanitation Districts cannot direct any waste to a waste-by-rail system, but instead must rely on other mechanisms to attract waste to its system such as contractual arrangements or economic incentives. The Sanitation Districts, working closely with the SGVAC, and following discussions with the waste-by-rail proposers, determined that a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), if feasible, would be the most expeditious way to obtain waste commitments to implement a waste-by-rail system. With a JPA, cities could contractually commit all or a portion of the waste under their direct control to a waste-by-rail system. In 1990 the Sanitation Districts executed a JPA that allowed cities to commit waste to a waste-by-rail system. However, while a number of cities showed great interest in the JPA, none were willing to formally enter into the JPA and commit waste to the project. The various undetermined factors at that time involved in implementing a waste-by-rail system, such as final cost, location of materials recovery facilities/transfer stations/rail loading facilities, schedule of implementation, out-of-county host fees and quantity of waste to commit all had an effect. At the same time cities were facing uncertainties related to implementing AB 939. In any event, it became apparent that cities were not prepared to make a waste commitment at that time.

In response to lack of formal commitments to the JPA, in early 1991, the SGVAC adopted measures reiterating their support for a waste-by-rail system and requesting that the Sanitation Districts "take over the Rail Haul project from the SGVAC and become the sole and lead agent for this project." In March 1991, the Sanitation Districts' Boards of Directors unanimously concurred with all of the SGVAC measures and subsequently formed an Ad Hoc Committee to guide the Sanitation Districts' efforts towards implementing a waste-by-rail system. The Ad Hoc Committee is comprised of seven Sanitation Districts Directors (elected city officials) and six city managers from three regional city managers associations. In December 1991 the Ad Hoc Committee developed a Report on Waste-by-Rail that

identified the major obstacles to the implementation of a waste-by-rail system and recommendations to overcome the major obstacles. The Report on Waste-by-Rail detailed three major obstacles to implementing waste-by-rail:

- Obtaining landfill permits from adjacent counties that would receive waste from Los Angeles County;
- Siting and permitting materials recovery and rail loading facilities in Los Angeles County; and
- The higher cost of waste-by-rail.

Concerning the first issue, the Ad Hoc Committee recognized that there was very little that could be done by the Sanitation Districts to influence outlying jurisdictions' environmental and permit deliberations beyond a commitment to minimize the quantity of waste for disposal through waste diversion and recycling, and payment of appropriate host fees to the waste receiving community. However, the second and third issues identified above are areas where the Sanitation Districts can play an aggressive and positive role in helping to diminish these obstacles to waste-by-rail implementation. Consequently, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that the Sanitation Districts:

- Implement the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to establish the initial infrastructure for a waste-by-rail system;
- Implement cost levelization as a mechanism to overcome the higher cost obstacle to waste-by-rail implementation by utilizing the Sanitation Districts' existing facilities, including the Puente Hills Landfill, to provide funds to transition to the higher cost of waste-by-rail;
- Consider incorporating additional MRFs into the Sanitation Districts' system after development of a Waste-by-Rail Master Plan; and
- Implement a continuing public education program.

The Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee in January 1992. Consistent with the first recommendation, the Sanitation Districts identified the potential environmental impacts from the Puente Hills MRF in the Final EIR for the Puente Hills Waste Management Facilities, and upon certification of the Final EIR applied to Los Angeles County for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the Puente Hills MRF. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved a CUP for the Puente Hills MRF in 1993. However, a number of entities, including the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, challenged the certification of the Final EIR and the issuance of the CUP for the Puente Hills MRF. This litigation and subsequent appeals were not resolved until 1997. Following resolution of the litigation, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors reissued the CUP for the Puente Hills MRF in 1999, six years after it was initially issued.

To comply with the second recommendation, the Sanitation Districts proposed to implement cost levelization by averaging the relatively higher cost of waste-by-rail with the relatively lower costs of the Puente Hills Landfill. The extension of the Puente Hills Landfill operations to its ultimate capacity in 2013 would play a very important role in assuring the ability of the Sanitation Districts to balance the higher costs of waste-by-rail with the lower costs of local landfills. The resulting tipping fee would be economically competitive with the other currently available options. This would allow required waste-by-rail infrastructure to be developed prior to the time it could function economically as a stand-alone system. This will assure that the required waste-by-rail infrastructure is in place and operable when local capacity is exhausted.

To comply with the third recommendation, the Sanitation Districts developed a Waste-by-Rail Master Plan, which was adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee in January 1997. This plan discusses criteria by which other MRFs would be incorporated into the cost levelization system. Since the Master Plan was completed in 2000, the Sanitation Districts acquired the Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility, which is an operating MRF in the City of Downey permitted to accept up to 5,000 tons per day of waste. This MRF can serve as part of the waste-by-rail infrastructure. In addition, in 2001 the Sanitation Districts entered into a Joint Powers Agreement with the City of Los Angeles for joint development and operation of MRFs that can serve as waste-by-rail infrastructure.

To comply with the fourth recommendation, the Sanitation Districts implemented an extensive ongoing public education program for waste-by-rail. The education program includes a series of specially designed information advertisements placed in local newspapers, local mailings, meetings with the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee and local homeowner groups, periodic presentations to the County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, participation on the SCAG Solid Waste Technical Advisory Committee, and participation in local, regional, and statewide conferences.

Status of Waste-by-Rail Landfills

Waste-by-rail requires local and remote infrastructure permitted and designed to accept, transport, and receive waste via rail. The local infrastructure required includes material recovery facilities and/or transfer stations and rail loading facilities to receive and process waste from collection trucks, place it into rail-compatible containers, and load the containers onto trains. The remote infrastructure includes landfills permitted and designed to receive waste via rail. In August 2000, the Sanitation Districts entered into purchase agreements to acquire the Mesquite Regional Landfill Project in Imperial County and the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project in Riverside County, both of which are permitted to receive solid waste from Los Angeles County by rail. The Sanitation Districts are currently in escrow to purchase both these landfill projects. The two new facilities are key elements of the Sanitation Districts' plan to haul solid waste to remote regional landfills by railroad and provide long-term solid waste disposal capacity for Los Angeles County. However, each of the facilities must be found to meet certain conditions established by the Sanitation Districts and resolve pending

litigation brought by environmental groups prior to commencing with construction and operation of the projects.

The Mesquite Regional and Eagle Mountain Landfill Projects are the only two permitted waste-by-rail landfills in California and are the two landfills through which the Sanitation Districts plan to implement waste-by-rail. There are a number of other permitted waste-by-rail landfills in the United States including sites in Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. However, the Sanitation Districts do not plan to use these more remote out-of-state sites for a number of reasons, including: the greater distances to these sites result in greater environmental impacts (e.g., air emissions from longer transport by rail); out-of-state landfills may not be designed and operated to the same standards as California landfills, resulting in greater potential liability for jurisdictions using these sites; proposed regulations limiting waste importation could potentially disrupt the essential public service of solid waste disposal; and to retain the additional money spent on implementing waste-by-rail in the California economy.

The information provided below focuses on the use of the Mesquite Regional Landfill and the Eagle Mountain Landfill since these two landfills are the most likely landfills to receive municipal solid waste from Los Angeles County in the foreseeable future. Each of these sites is described below and shown in DEIR Exhibit 6.0-8.

Mesquite Landfill

Mesquite Landfill is located in Imperial County near the town of Glamis. The site is permitted to accept 600 million tons at a rate of up to 20,000 tons per day. At this rate and the permitted capacity, the site would have a project life of approximately 100 years. A majority of the refuse would originate from out-of-county locations with 1,000 tons per day reserved for Imperial County. Waste is expected to originate from Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Under Imperial County's Conditional Use Permit, all imported waste must be delivered to the site by rail. Mesquite Landfill is permitted as a Class III landfill. The total permitted area is 4,245 acres with a landfill footprint of 2,290 acres.

The Mesquite Regional Landfill would be located adjacent to an existing gold mine and ore processing facility. The majority of refuse is expected to arrive at the site in enclosed intermodal containers using the rail haul system. The project would include construction of a new 4 to 5 mile railroad spur that would extend from the Union Pacific main line track to the Mesquite Regional Landfill.

The implementation of the Mesquite Regional Landfill is contingent upon the successful conclusion of a case brought by three environmental groups against the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), *Desert Citizens Against Pollution, et al. v. Henri R. Bisson, et al. (United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Case No. CV 96-02011 RMB/JFSS)*. As a part of its project approval process, the Mesquite Landfill received BLM's approval of an exchange of private lands for federally owned lands needed for the project. The pending litigation challenges the adequacy of the appraisal method used by the BLM appraiser for the valuation of the lands involved in the exchange. In November, 2000, the

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit determined that the appraisal did not properly identify the highest and best use of the exchanged lands, and remanded the case to the trial court for further proceedings (*Desert Citizens Against Pollution, et al. V. Henri R. Bisson, et al.* (9th Cir. 2000) 231 F.3d 1172). The BLM is currently in the process of completing an updated review appraisal for the land exchange. Upon receipt of the review appraisal, the parties to the litigation will be provided an opportunity to further challenge the appraisal process at the trial court level following the preparation and submission of the BLM's record of decision. A decision of the trial court is not anticipated until sometime in 2002. If the BLM prevails at the trial court level and allows the landfill project to proceed, the environmental groups will have further opportunities to challenge the project by appeal to higher courts.

Without the BLM exchange property, the proposed railroad spur for the Mesquite Regional Landfill could not be constructed. Consequently, without railroad access, operation of the landfill would be infeasible. In addition, design and construction of the landfill and railroad infrastructure will take 2 to 3 years after resolution of litigation. Specifically, detailed plans and specifications must be developed for the proposed railroad spur, intermodal facilities, drainage structures, composite liner system, landfill gas collection system, groundwater monitoring system and other ancillary facilities. Subsequently, these plans and specifications must be approved by respective regulatory agencies before construction activities can commence. Moreover, because the proposed railroad spur will connect to Union Pacific's main line track, the spur and the intermodal facilities must also be reviewed and accepted by Union Pacific. Due to the pendency of the current litigation and the lack of sufficient supporting infrastructure, the Mesquite Regional Landfill is not a feasible alternative to the Puente Hills Landfill at this time.

Eagle Mountain Landfill

Eagle Mountain Landfill is located in Riverside County, north of Interstate 10 at the Eagle Mountain Road exit. The site is permitted to accept 708 million tons at a rate of up to 20,000 tons per day ². At this rate and permitted capacity, the site would have a project life of approximately 100 years. A majority of the refuse would originate from out-of-county waste with 2,000 tons per day reserved for Riverside County. The site is permitted to accept waste from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Orange, San Diego, and Santa Barbara Counties. Under the County of Riverside's Development Agreement, all imported waste must be delivered to the site by rail. The Eagle Mountain Landfill is permitted as a Class III landfill. The total permitted area is 4,654 acres with a landfill footprint of 2,164 acres.

The Eagle Mountain Landfill was previously operated as an open pit iron ore mine and concentrating facility. Kaiser Steel Corporation actively operated the mine from 1948 to 1983. The Kaiser Steel Corporation recovered over 940 million tons of material at annual

² During the first ten years, the Eagle Mountain Landfill may accept up to 10,000 tons per day. After this period and subject to review of permit compliance, the Eagle Mountain Landfill may increase the disposal rate to 20,000 tons per day.

recovery rates as high as 59 million tons. As a result of the mining process that has taken place, stockpiles of overburden and tailings provides a ready source of construction material that will be used for the liner system, daily cover, and final cap.

The majority of the waste would arrive in enclosed intermodal containers through the Union Pacific rail system and an existing private 52-mile rail line that extends from Ferrum Junction to the Eagle Mountain Mine. Up to 100 transfer trucks per day and a small percentage of local refuse traffic would transport the remaining refuse not received by rail. Only waste from Riverside County can be accepted in trucks at the Eagle Mountain Landfill.

Viability of the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project depends upon the successful conclusion of two lawsuits, *Donna Charpied, et al. v. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, et al.* (*United States District Court for the Central District of California, Riverside Division, Case No. EDCV 99-0454 RT(MCx)*), and *National Parks and Conservation Assn. v. Bureau of Land Management* (*United States District Court for the Central District of California, Riverside Division, Case No. EDCV-00-0041 VAX (JWJx)*). The project approval process for the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project also included the approval of federal land exchanges by the BLM. The pending cases challenge the approval of the land exchange on several grounds, including the adequacy of the EIS/EIR for the project and the undervaluation of the federal lands exchanged. In addition, the Charpied case challenges the adequacy of the involvement of the National Park Service in the approval of the project. As a result of the appellate court ruling in the Desert Citizens case regarding the Mesquite land exchange, the plaintiffs in the Eagle Mountain litigation have amended their respective complaints to include allegations that the appraisal used in the Eagle Mountain land exchange with the BLM is defective for the same reasons as the appraisal was found to be defective in the Mesquite case. It was originally anticipated that the federal court would hold a trial or rule on summary judgment motions in regard to these pending cases in the fall of 2001. However, that original schedule has been delayed as a result of the Mesquite case and a trial is not likely to occur until sometime in spring 2002.

A review appraisal of the exchange lands for the Eagle Mountain landfill will be undertaken following completion of the review appraisal for the Mesquite landfill, and the resolution of the issues raised in the pending cases would thereafter be addressed by the trial court. Like the Mesquite Regional Landfill, without the BLM exchange property, the majority of the Eagle Mountain Landfill and portions of the existing railroad would not be able to receive municipal solid waste. Design and construction of the landfill and railroad infrastructure is also anticipated to take 2 to 3 years after resolution of litigation. Specifically, detailed plans and specifications must be developed for intermodal facilities, drainage structures, composite liner system, landfill gas collection system, groundwater monitoring system and other ancillary facilities. Subsequently, these plans and specifications must be approved by respective regulatory agencies before construction activities can commence. Due to the pendency of the current litigation and the lack of sufficient supporting infrastructure, the Eagle Mountain Landfill is not a feasible alternative to the Puente Hills Landfill at this time.

Chronology of Waste-by-Rail Implementation

Since the 1980s, the Sanitation Districts have been committed to the development of waste-by-rail to meet the county's long term future disposal needs. In addition, the Sanitation Districts have committed their best efforts to have waste-by-rail on-line at the soonest time before it would be needed. The following is a chronology the Sanitation Districts' activities relating to the development of waste-by-rail:

- 1988 At the request of the SGVAC, the Sanitation Districts took the lead in soliciting proposals for a waste-by-rail system and released a Request for Proposals to solicit detailed proposals for a complete waste-by-rail system.
- 1989 The Sanitation Districts evaluated the ten proposals received including those proposing the Eagle Mountain Landfill in Riverside County and the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County.
- 1990 The Sanitation Districts executed a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) to obtain waste commitments from cities for the waste-by-rail system. Without another mechanism to insure the economic viability of waste-by-rail, waste commitments were required because of the higher cost of waste-by-rail when compared with other local disposal options.
- 1991 SGVAC adopted measures reiterating their support for a waste-by-rail system and requesting that the Sanitation Districts become the sole and lead agent for this project.

The Sanitation Districts' Boards of Directors unanimously concurred with all of the SGVAC measures and subsequently formed an Ad Hoc Committee to guide the Sanitation Districts' efforts towards implementing a waste-by-rail system.

The Ad Hoc Committee identified obstacles to the development of waste-by-rail, including permitting of remote landfills, siting and permitting local loading facilities, and the higher costs. The Ad Hoc Committee also developed strategies to overcome the obstacles which included public education programs, implementation of the Puente Hills materials recovery and rail loading facility (MRF), and cost levelization with the Puente Hills Landfill. Cost levelization would result in a blending of the costs of the Puente Hills Landfill with waste-by-rail so that all users of the waste-by-rail system at the Puente Hills MRF would pay the same tipping fee as users of the landfill.

- 1992 The Sanitation Districts Board of Directors concurred with the findings and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee and the Sanitation Districts began development of the conceptual designs for the Puente Hills MRF and environmental analysis.

The Sanitation Districts' Board of Directors certified the Puente Hills Waste Management Facilities Final EIR which included an analysis of the Puente Hills MRF.

- 1993 The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors issued a CUP for the Puente Hills MRF.

HHIA and a commercial developer filed lawsuits challenging the certification of the Final EIR and the CUP for the Puente Hills MRF.

The courts ordered the Sanitation Districts to conduct further proceedings on waste by-rail relative to the MRF and set aside the CUP for the MRF.

- 1994 The Sanitation Districts issued the Draft EIR for an Intermodal Facility and a Waste-by-Rail Disposal System Originating from the Puente Hills MRF.

- 1995 The Sanitation Districts certified the Final EIR for an Intermodal Facility and a Waste-by-Rail Disposal System Originating from the Puente Hills MRF and the Final EIR for the Puente Hills Waste Management Facilities with respect to the Puente Hills MRF.

A subsequent lawsuit challenging the certification of these two EIRs was filed.

- 1996 The lawsuit challenging the Puente Hills MRF and Intermodal Facilities EIRs was decided in favor of the Sanitation Districts; however, the project opponents appealed the court decision.

- 1997 The appeal of the 1996 ruling approving the Final EIRs was abandoned.

- 1998 The Sanitation Districts and RR&C entered into a Ground Lease and Option to Purchase the property required for the development of the Puente Hills MRF.

- 1999 The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors reissued the CUP for the Puente Hills MRF.

- 2000 The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services and the California Integrated Waste Management Board issued the Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Puente Hills MRF.

The Sanitation Districts entered into a purchase and sale agreement for the acquisition of both the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfills.

The Sanitation Districts purchased the Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility in the City of Downey. This facility is a MRF permitted to accept up to 5,000 tons per day and can serve as waste-by-rail infrastructure.

The Sanitation Districts hired a nationally recognized firm to commence design of the Puente Hills MRF.

2001 The Sanitation Districts and the City of Los Angeles executed a Joint Powers Agreement that provides for the joint development and operations of materials recovery facilities/transfer stations that will serve as waste-by-rail infrastructure.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works approved the design of the excavation required for the development of the Puente Hills MRF.

2002 Anticipated start of construction of the Puente Hills MRF.

2003 Anticipated completion of the Puente Hills MRF construction.

27. As outlined in the Draft EIR, three of the four objectives of the project are to take comprehensive approaches to waste management. In addition to providing environmentally sound landfill disposal capacity, other goals include the transition away from local landfilling, addressing energy recovery programs, and the direct community benefit of habitat preservation. At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:

- To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day,
- To fund implementation of an waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;
- To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and
- To continue to provide funding for open space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013. It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The District's efforts to implement waste-by-rail, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Section 2.6. To summarize the discussion on waste-by-rail, recognizing that local disposal capacity is finite, the Sanitation Districts are committed to developing a waste-by-rail system to meet long term needs of the County. In order to implement waste-by-rail just prior to when it is needed and economically viable, the Sanitation Districts would levelize the higher cost of the first train with landfill tipping fees from the Puente Hills Landfill. The third objective is to continue recycling programs at the landfill. For example, as discussed in the Draft EIR, over 60 cities participate in the Puente Hills Landfill green waste recycling program. The fourth objective is

to continue open space preservation. Up to \$38 million would be provided by the proposed project for native habitat preservation in nearby areas.

As noted above, the Draft EIR addressed six different alternatives to the project including alternatives other than landfilling such as alternative waste management technologies. Each alternative is evaluated based upon each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. None of the alternatives evaluated could feasibly meet the project objectives.

28. The SCAQMD adopted Rule 1193 - Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles on June 16, 2000. This rule requires operators of public or private solid waste collection fleets to purchase or lease alternative-fuel or dual-fuel heavy-duty vehicles when adding or replacing solid waste collection vehicles to their fleet. Fleet operators with 50 or more heavy-duty vehicles must begin complying with the rule by July 1, 2001 and those with 15 or more by July 1, 2002. The turnover of these fleets cannot be predicted. However, on September 21, 2001, the SCAQMD approved \$13.4 million in funding to help pay for clean-fueled and lower-emission heavy-duty vehicles, so the process of fleet turnover has already begun. Additional monies will be available for this purpose in subsequent years. Furthermore, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is developing a proposed rule for solid waste collection vehicles that would require reductions in diesel PM emissions through the use of certified engines, alternative-fueled engines, or diesel engines that are retrofit with verified emissions control systems, or repowered (rebuilt) to certified engine performance standards, or converted to alternative fuels. This proposed rule is scheduled to go before the CARB for adoption in December 2001, and it has implementation dates that range from 2004 to 2009 depending upon the engine model year. Therefore, it is realistic to conclude that a large percentage of solid waste collection vehicles will be using clean burning fuel or emission control systems in the life of the landfill.
29. Currently, approximately 25% of the waste coming to the Puente Hills Landfill is processed through transfer/materials recovery facilities before arriving at the landfill. In addition, almost all residential waste from the approximately 80 cities and unincorporated areas using the site have curbside recycling programs. As the front-end infrastructure for a future waste-by-rail system, the Sanitation Districts are committed to developing a system of materials recovery facilities that would also provide additional waste diversion. We are currently in design for the Puente Hills MRF for which construction will soon begin. The first phase of construction will be an excavation, the contract for which has been awarded and notice to proceed has been issued. In the interim, a \$2.7 million contract has been awarded for recycling equipment to be used in the Puente Hills MRF. In addition, in August 2000 we acquired the Downey Area Recycling and Transfer facility and we have recently entered into a Joint Powers Agreement with the City of Los Angeles to develop other such facilities. We are not aware of any operating landfill permits in California that require all waste to first go through a materials recovery facility prior to allowing disposal at a landfill. This would be feasible in a system where the waste is controlled by one jurisdiction from collection to disposal; however, without control over the flow of waste, how and where waste is processed and disposed is largely a matter of economics. To require residential waste that has been

subject to curbside recycling program to also be processed at a materials recovery facility would be very inefficient and costly.

When referring to a diversion standard for materials recovery facility, it should be clarified what type of facility is being discussed since there are many types such as those that process commingled recyclables (sometimes referred to as intermediate processing facilities or IPFs), mixed residential waste or mixed commercial waste. The type of incoming waste greatly influences the diversion rates achieved. The Puente Hills MRF is targeting mixed commercial waste since diversion from this wastestream has not been largely attempted, primarily because it is extremely heterogeneous and other portions of the wastestream are more readily recycled. While we are committed to achieving the highest diversion rate possible, the siting of the facility at the Puente Hills Landfill is particularly advantageous in that we can identify incoming loads with the highest potential for recycling. We are not aware of any materials recovery facility that solely processes mixed commercial waste and achieves a diversion rate of 50%.

In addition, the Materials Recovery Program at the Puente Hills Landfill has provided a means to recover substantial quantities of waste such as yard waste (green waste), construction and demolition wastes, tires, asphalt, ash, soil, and metallic appliances. The Sanitation Districts implemented each of these recovery programs to conserve landfill capacity and to support cities in their efforts to comply with state-mandated waste diversion goals. Loads containing these materials are currently being diverted to designated locations at the landfill and would continue to be diverted under the proposed project. Nearly 1.2 million tons of material, including green waste, asphalt, ash, soil, metallic discards, and tires were recovered and reused or recycled at the Puente Hills Landfill in 2000.

30. As discussed in the Draft EIR, flaring has not been the primary gas management technique used at the Puente Hills Landfill for over 15 years. Currently, no gas is being flared, except when energy recovery facilities are down for maintenance. The energy plan that the Sanitation Districts are committed to carrying out is to use landfill gas for energy recovery to the maximum extent feasible as evidenced by its use as a clean burning vehicle fuel, production of electricity, and use in building heating and cooling systems. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts are currently designing a new 9 MW energy recovery project to serve the current operation. In addition, as discussed in the Draft EIR, for the Continued Operations of the Puente Hills Landfill, the priority would be to use landfill gas for energy recovery. Flaring would still always be needed on a short-term basis when energy recovery facilities would be shut down for maintenance. The flares would be designed to meet the strict regulations for air emissions and to be protective of public health.
31. The Sanitation Districts have been active in energy recovery programs since the late 1970s. The Puente Hills Gas to Energy Facility, which provides enough electricity to serve 100,000 homes, has been in operation since the mid-1980s. As noted above, energy recovery would be a priority under the proposed project.
32. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with

representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

In response to a comment letter on the Draft EIR from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association (HHIA) expressing a desire to discuss issues raised in the letter, the Sanitation Districts organized follow up meetings with representatives of HHIA. Meetings were held on November 30, 2001 and December 14, 2001. Attendees included members of HHIA, Sanitation Districts' staff, and representatives of local and state elected officials.

Topics discussed included air quality issues (odor, health risks, landfill gas and dust), traffic, property values, project alternatives, and visual impacts. The issues were discussed beginning with clarification of HHIA's concern followed by Sanitation Districts' response.

As indicated at the meetings, a central concern of HHIA is the desire for a reduced project either by reducing the ultimate capacity and fill volume or reducing the allowable daily tonnage. It was stated that a reduced project would address, at least in part, concerns relative to the topics listed above. In response, the Sanitation Districts indicated the need for the proposed capacity of the project (also discussed in Section 2.0 of the Draft EIR) to prevent a shortfall in disposal capacity and to provide a transition to waste-by-rail for the long term. The Sanitation Districts discussed how this approach was the most cost effective and reliable manner to provide solid waste management for the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. The Sanitation Districts unconditionally assert that the 38 million ton proposal presented herein is a necessary component to achieve cost effective and reliable solid waste management for the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County.

HHIA indicated that alternatives such as waste-by-rail, additional recycling, and alternative waste management technologies could provide alternate waste management capacity. The Districts reviewed other potential available capacity at existing in-county and nearby out-of-county landfills. As noted, this available capacity is extremely limited. As noted in the Draft EIR, both waste-by-rail landfills are currently being held up in litigation and the Sanitation Districts are not able to move forward at this time on the development of the sites. Alternative technologies such as gasification were discussed with a mutual acknowledgement that there are no full scale projects that use municipal solid waste as a feedstock and that waste commitments at the high tipping fee (relative to landfills) would be required to render these types of technologies economically viable. While the Sanitation Districts believe, based upon the analyses of alternatives in the Draft EIR, that alternatives do not exist that could provide the needed capacity identified by the proposed project. In response to HHIA's expressed concern that future landfill use beyond the proposed permit may occur, an unconditional commitment was made by the Sanitation Districts to close the site upon placement of the identified remaining capacity of 38 million tons identified in this EIR.

Other additional measures offered at the meetings to address HHIA concerns include reviewing site activities such as landfill gas trench construction to determine if any correlation exists between odor complaint history and construction; increased public awareness of the Sanitation Districts' 24-hour odor complaint hotline; additional dust control in the disposal area; working with dirt hauling contractors with respect to frequency and

access to minimize traffic impacts; reviewing a fill configuration with 50-ft benches recognizing, however, that such a plan would not provide needed capacity; and evaluating the need for funding of a feasibility study on alternative technologies. Some of these actions have been included as additional mitigation measures for the proposed project. The remaining actions will be the subject of ongoing discussions with HHIA. For example, the following mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project:

- The Districts will commit to fund up to \$100,000 per year over the life of the proposed project for the purpose of evaluating alternative technologies which may be most appropriate for the South Coast Air Basin from an environmental and economic perspective. If the study identifies a technology that is deemed viable and appropriate to pursue on a pilot scale, the Sanitation Districts would consider additional funding. The Sanitation Districts would also form an Alternative Technology Advisory Committee composed of a representative from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, a staff person from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, an elected official who serves on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force whose city is served by the Puente Hills Landfill, and a staff person from the Sanitation Districts to provide input and review of this effort.

33. As discussed in the Draft EIR, odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts over 20 years dating back to January 1981 have been received at an overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. In addition, this stated frequency of complaints would be even less if only verified odor occurrences were considered. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to the commencement of new separate collection programs throughout the county. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors.

Sources of Odors

There are three potential sources of odor generally associated with landfilling operations. The first is emitted directly from specific types of solid waste as they are brought into the landfill. The extent of odor generation from this source is influenced directly or indirectly by factors that include the types of materials comprising the waste, age of the refuse, the acidic content of the waste (pH level), and the moisture content of the refuse. Localized odor associated with fresh refuse and/or decomposing refuse may be present in the landfill operating area. Usually, this odor is sufficiently diluted through dispersion and/or atmospheric mixing. Under certain conditions, a slight breeze has the potential to transport odors away from the operating area.

The second potential source of odor is the landfill gas produced by anaerobic microbial decomposition of organic matter present in solid waste. Carbon dioxide and methane are the two main constituents of landfill gas, neither of which has a perceptible odor to humans.

However, landfill gas contains trace gases consisting of odorous compounds such as short chain fatty acids and sulfur-containing compounds that can cause distinct odors.

A third source of odor is the shredded green waste (yard and landscape trimmings) that is used for a portion of the daily cover used at the site. Approximately 900 tons per day of green waste are shredded and applied as cover material or transported offsite to other markets, offsetting the use of daily cover soil and saving landfill capacity. Under State Law, the Sanitation Districts' green waste recycling program is a program that helps to fulfill the recycling goals of AB939. Most of the cities that recycle green waste to meet their AB939 goals rely on the Sanitation Districts green waste recycling program. Odor can result from the anaerobic decomposition of the green waste. This decomposition occurs because of the extended storage either at a residence, at a transfer station, or after the material arrives at the site and is shredded. For example, Notices of Violations from the SCAQMD were received for Christmas tree odors in the community due to the Sanitation Districts' Christmas Tree Recycling Program and the use of compost in landscaping projects on the eastern landfill property boundary.

Meteorology

Transport of any odors produced by the landfill will be dependent upon regional and local meteorology. The two critical elements of meteorology that influence odor transport are wind, which determines horizontal transport and dispersion, and inversions, which determine vertical transport and mixing. The predominant wind pattern in the Puente Hills area is the sea/land breeze typical of the entire South Coast Air Basin. The regional and local wind patterns are discussed in detail in Section 4.5 Air Quality of the Draft EIR. In general, winds have a diffusion effect on odors that is maximized by adequate vertical mixing. Micrometeorology can play an important role in odor transport. Some of the terrain features of the proposed project are canyons that are subject to ground level inversions that can potentially cause the transport of odors towards the community. The severe inversions that have the potential for odor transport occur most frequently in the late evening/night hours of the fall and winter months. Many factors can influence the transport of odors, however, if an odor event occurs, it is typically transient and localized.

Impact From Odors

The impact of odors on the surrounding communities is influenced by several factors, such as the size and extent of the operation, proximity of the operation to the community, climate and the source of odors. As the proposed project proceeds, the disposal and cover operation would become more distant from the local communities. Assessing the impact of odors on the local communities from the proposed project is difficult because of the subjective and transient nature of odors; however, examining odor complaints is a valid indicator of perceived impact.

Odor complaints are received by the Sanitation Districts through two pathways: 1) directly from the complainant to our office, either through the Districts' Odor Complaint Hot Line, or to office personnel; or 2) through the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

The Sanitation Districts' Odor Complaint Hot Line is available to the public 24 hours a day. It was established as part of a program to quickly determine the nature and remedies of any odors experienced in the adjacent communities. When an odor complaint is received, landfill technicians are sent out immediately to investigate the complaint. The technician responds to the location of the complaint, and if requested, contacts the person who made the complaint. The technician will attempt to verify the odor, evaluate onsite weather station data, and trace the source of the odor. If the source of the odor is verified to be from landfill activities, the situation can be mitigated through the use of a deodorizing product or other operational modifications. Odor complaints are also received by the SCAQMD. Depending upon the number of complaints, and time of day, SCAQMD may send inspectors out to the community to verify the odors and contact the complainant. SCAQMD inspectors also contact the Districts Odor Complaint Hot Line, which initiates the Sanitation Districts' procedures for odor investigation. However, the SCAQMD does not specifically identify the address of the complainant.

A review of past odor complaints received on the Districts Odor Complaint Hot Line was presented in Section 4.5 – Air Quality of the Draft EIR. This review indicated that the landfill received an average of two complaints per month from 1990 to 1995. Then, due to a combination of operating difficulties at the beginning of the Puente Hills Landfill Green Waste Recycling Program and periods of meteorological conditions that were favorable to odor transport, the number of odor complaints rose dramatically from 1995 to 1998. During this period, the amount of green waste received at the site was steadily increasing. The SCAQMD had also been receiving an increased number of complaints during this period, which resulted in the issuance of 18 nuisance violations for isolated odor events. In response to this situation, the Sanitation Districts set out a program to study ways to manage the increasing tonnage of green waste received at the site, while minimizing nuisance odor. A literature search was conducted on odor generation, detection, identification, control and possible mechanisms to disrupt transport of odorous air. Laboratory and field tests were performed on various types of odor control methods and equipment. Based on the results of these investigations, the Sanitation Districts purchased six wind machines, which are successfully used in agriculture for citrus operations to move still air, and a soil-mixing tractor. The wind machines mix and dilute the air in contact with green waste cover. The soil-mixing tractor is used to mix green waste and soil, or other equivalent material, to produce a cover material less likely to cause odors. In addition, new green waste grinding machines were purchased to increase the efficiency of daily processing. Finally, several private hauling companies were contracted to haul green waste off-site during conditions conducive to odor transport, or at other times deemed appropriate by site personnel. After almost two years of work, and expending over two million dollars in equipment and resources, the Sanitation Districts have developed a green waste management program that minimized nuisance odor due to the green waste handling and use. The program was approved and formalized in a Settlement Agreement with the SCAQMD in 1999. As was shown in Exhibit 4.5-23 in the Draft EIR, since the development of this program, the number of odor complaints received and verified by the Sanitation Districts were reduced dramatically. Since 1998, the Sanitation Districts had received three violations in a two-year period for nuisance odor events due to the Green Waste Recycling Program; the last in April 2000. These events were due to meteorological conditions that led to severe inversions and

transport of odors down canyon to the community. These conditions are isolated, unavoidable, and beyond the control of the operator. In the most recent fall/winter season, odor complaints were decreased significantly, with none received between December 2000 and April 2001. This is typically a period when meteorology creates conditions that can lead to odor transport. Complaints were received on five days in May, including May 12th, when six complaints were registered. The SCAQMD inspector could not confirm these six complaints. A single complaint was received in each June and July. Then in late August and early September, there was a spike in the number of odor complaints received. The Sanitation Districts received three nuisance violations for odor events on September 7, September 13 and September 24, 2001. These odor events were the result of trenching operations that were occurring at the top of Canyon 4 on the eastern side of the landfill, in close proximity to the Hacienda Heights neighborhood. In response to these complaints, the Sanitation Districts instituted new procedures for the trenching contractor to follow. The contractor must monitor the wind direction and cease trenching operations when the wind is blowing towards the neighborhood (usually between 11:00 a.m. and Noon during the fall season). The trenching spoils must be sprayed with foam and/or water to reduce odors when it is loaded into dump trucks for transport to the active refuse operations area. Since these new procedures were instituted, only one complaint has been registered during a period of active trenching operations. The total number of complaints received has diminished also. Only three complaints were received in late September, and three each in October and November.

Many of the odor complaints generated by the community are called directly into the SCAQMD. It was requested in a number of comments received by the public that the Sanitation Districts provide a listing of all the odor complaints received by the SCAQMD. This complete listing for the period from 1/1/93 to 11/20/01 (approximately the period since the 1992 EIR) is provided as an attachment. This attachment contains 884 odor complaints received by SCAQMD during that time period, the vast majority of which were not verified as to the presence of an odor, or if present, the source. Of these complaints, odors were verified as having some level due to the landfill on 77 days of the 9-year period. On only 27 of those days were odor levels present that caused the SCAQMD to issue nuisance violations. As discussed previously, 18 of the 27 nuisance violations occurred from the period between 1995 to 1998, and were linked to the Green Waste Recycling Program. In addition, a violation was received for a Christmas tree odor in January 1998 when, as part of the Sanitation Districts' annual Christmas Tree Recycling Program, the Districts used shredded trees for cover. An additional six of the 27 occurred between 1/14/00 and 4/25/00. Three of the six were linked to green waste odors occurring during unusual meteorological events. The remaining three were caused by compost material that was stockpiled by a landscape contractor for use in a landscaping project that occurred on the eastern property of the landfill, adjacent to the Hacienda Heights Community. Finally, the remaining three of the 27 nuisance violations were issued between 9/7/01 and 9/24/01, and were linked to a landfill gas collection system trenching operation, as discussed above. It is important to note that no complaints were received by either the SCAQMD or the Sanitation Districts beginning December 2000 through April 2001, a recent five month period.

The odor complaints received from the public are an important indicator for the Sanitation Districts of how well the landfills operations are keeping odors under control. In an effort to be even more proactive in monitoring odors, in January 1998, the Sanitation Districts began a program of monitoring the community on a regular basis, for the presence of any odors. Districts' landfill technicians are used for this effort, and are trained to report and identify, whenever possible, any odors detected during monitoring. Between January 1998 and September 2001, 19 locations in the Hacienda Heights neighborhood, shown on Exhibit 1 in Section 6.2.1, have been routinely monitored for ambient odor levels by Districts technicians. Each location has been monitored on average nearly 1,400 times during this time period, generally between four PM and midnight. These hours correspond to those for which odor complaints have been most common. In summer 2001, an increasing number of odor complaints were received during the day prompting the Sanitation Districts to expand the monitoring times, starting now from five a.m.

Since the start of monitoring, no odors were detected about 82 percent of the time. Odors from local neighborhood sources were detected 17 percent of the time. The majority of these neighborhood odors are due to local yard vegetation and gardening activities (e.g., compost usage). Other noticeable neighborhood odor sources include trash containers, cooking, and fireplaces. The balance of monitoring, about one percent, detected odors due to landfill activities. These detections tended to occur at monitoring locations near the landfill property boundary and diminished at locations further east.

Mitigation Measures – Odors

The following mitigation measures have been successfully employed at the existing landfill, and would continue as part of the proposed project.

1. Potential odors in the operating area of the landfill would be controlled by rejection of extremely odorous loads and application of daily cover.
2. The design and installation of additional proposed landfill gas collection and management systems would occur in a timely manner to minimize potential odors associated with landfill gas. During construction of gas control systems, potentially odorous emissions are conveyed for flaring or alternative processing. Also, where appropriate, odor masking or neutralizing agents is used to prevent odors resulting from drilling or excavation of refuse.
3. The Sanitation Districts would fully comply with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1150.1. This includes routine instantaneous and integrated monitoring of the landfill. As required by the rule, any areas found to be in exceedance of the standards will be remediated by cover maintenance, landfill gas system adjustments, or installation of a new gas collector, in the time frames allowed under the rule. Remediation will also include the repairing of surface cracks that can lead to landfill gas emissions.
4. As appropriate, the Sanitation Districts will continue to conduct periodic odor surveys on the landfill and at various points in the area surrounding the project site. The cause of

any odors detected by such odor surveys or as reported by nearby residents will be immediately investigated and appropriate action taken.

5. The Sanitation Districts will continue to operate wind machines at the toe of the refuse, or the area deemed appropriate, during the evening hours of the time periods most likely to lead to severe inversions. These machines help break up any odors that may emanate from the green waste alternative daily cover.
6. To the greatest extent feasible, the Sanitation Districts will use a green waste and soil mixture (or equivalent material), as an alternative daily cover. Studies conducted by the Sanitation Districts have shown that mixing the green waste with soil dramatically reduces any potential odors.
7. The Sanitation Districts will continue, as feasible, to conduct a green waste off-site hauling program. This program is very effective in reducing the amount of green waste that must be handled and utilized at the landfill.
8. To the maximum extent feasible, the Sanitation Districts will process and use all green waste brought to the site by the conclusion of the daily activities.
9. The Sanitation Districts will investigate the feasibility of incorporating trees, other vegetation or fences to modify the wind flow patterns at the landfill and reduce odor transport. Some literature has suggested that trees (or other types of "shelterbelts") create turbulence that can intercept and disrupt odor plumes that are traveling in laminar flow. They can also reduce wind speeds, which can reduce the convection of odorous compounds from the active operation area and encourage deposition of dust and other aerosols.

Despite the level of mitigation that will be instituted in the proposed project, odors from the disposal operations may infrequently be detected offsite, however, nuisance odor events will be rare and localized. This is borne out by the historical SCAQMD odor complaint database which shows that over an approximately nine year period, odors were reported only 2.5 percent of the days, with most days in this small percentage, odors being experience by an average of 2.6 individuals per event, for an entire community. Additionally, the Sanitation Districts' monitoring program detected odors in only one percent of the locations monitored over an almost three year period. When these events due occur, however, they are short-term and transient in nature. Overall, odors from the proposed project should not increase over the existing levels; therefore, would not be considered a significant impact. Also, landfill operations will become more distant from the community as the elevation of the landfill increases and the necessary slope grading occurs, which should lead to further reductions in odor complaints.

The Senator stated that she had flown over the landfill and experienced odors. To follow up on this statement, on November 9, 2001, the Sanitation Districts' staff and a representative from the Senator's staff, who had been present when the Senator detected odors above the landfill, chartered a helicopter to fly above the Puente Hills Landfill. The helicopter flew as low as 500 ft. above ground surface both over the landfill operating area and the adjacent

Hacienda Heights community. Slight odors of trash being dumped were noted immediately above the refuse disposal and of greenwaste over the grinding areas by some, but not all, of the people in the helicopter. Even at 500-ft feet directly above the refuse disposal and greenwaste grinding areas, the odors were faint and fleeting. However, most importantly, odors were not present at the property boundary or over the community.

34. Waste materials that are reused in the construction of a landfill replace materials otherwise purchased and brought into the landfill as well as conserve disposal volume. For example, the use of shredded greenwaste for cover replaces the volume previously taken up by soil cover, a beneficial use, and provides more disposal volume previously occupied by the greenwaste. The Sanitation Districts have taken additional aggressive measures to reduce the amount of soil cover used at the landfill including conducting a comprehensive field demonstration with tarps, film, slurry, foam, wood waste and greenwaste (Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) Evaluation Program at Puente Hills Landfill, November 1999). The Sanitation Districts determined that the use of foam and film in addition to the shredded greenwaste is cost effective, provides operational flexibility and assists jurisdictions' waste diversion efforts (e.g., using greenwaste as daily cover). Soil cover requirements have been reduced by 25% over the last several years through use of these materials. With respect to compost facilities, the greenwaste recovery program has not impacted the market for compost. There is not adequate capacity at existing compost facilities to handle all of the greenwaste collected in Los Angeles County and the facilities that do exist are farther away than the Puente Hills Landfill and are more costly. For example, the Puente Hills Landfill accepts clean greenwaste for \$11 per ton compared with the fee at compost facilities of up to \$40 per ton. The Sanitation Districts' greenwaste recovery program has directly caused the development of necessary infrastructure, such as numerous separate collection programs throughout the county, for waste diversion of greenwaste.

35. As the Senator notes, the Sanitation Districts are aggressively pursuing waste-by-rail to serve the long-term disposal needs of the county once the capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill has been exhausted. The remaining capacity is important to not only provide the most cost effective waste management for residents and businesses in over 60 jurisdictions, but also to subsidize the first train in a waste-by-rail system so that the system will be in place sooner than it would be economically viable and can compete with other remaining partial capacity alternatives.

The Draft EIR evaluated a Reduced Tonnage Alternative as requested by community representatives during scoping meetings for the document. However, even with anticipated expansions of other landfills, there is expected to be a shortfall in capacity over the proposed life of the Puente Hills Landfill. While the Sanitation Districts are committed, as noted above, to providing a transition to waste-by-rail, uncertainties exist such as economic climate changes and diversion rates achieved in the future. In addition, although the Sanitation Districts have entered into purchase agreements for the waste-by-rail landfills, both sites are currently being held up in federal court over legal challenges filed by environmental groups. Reducing the daily tonnage or number of years of operation could create or exacerbate a disposal capacity shortfall and uncontrolled price escalation.

36. The Sanitation Districts have indicated in the Draft EIR that there are no further plans to expand the site beyond the current project proposal for 38 million tons and have unconditionally committed to closing the landfill upon use of the remaining capacity of 38 million tons. At the current rate of disposal, that amount of capacity would be exhausted in approximately the year 2013. The 225 acres in the southern portion of the site have been designated as open space in perpetuity pursuant to the existing Conditional Use Permit and would not be available for expansion.
37. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the existing operation has not and the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would not result in significant impacts to determinants of standard of living such as health, economic factors (i.e. reduction in property values), and safety. In addition, impacts to quality of life due to nuisances such as noise and odors would be insignificant under the proposed project.

The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. The studies have included a comprehensive comparison of property values for homes adjacent to the landfill with similar homes in similar neighborhoods more removed from the landfill. Five have been completed over the past 18 years. The most recent property value study was completed in June 2001.

This study analyzed more than 1,000 transactions (home sales) within the Program Area and Control Areas between January 1995 and April 2001. The sales data were analyzed using three independent methods: a) a price per square foot analysis, b) average growth rate analysis, and c) regression analysis. Trend lines for each area were developed and compared. The study showed that the market trend of the Program Area parallels the trend in the Control Area. In addition, the average sale price per square foot in the Program Area was \$138.37, which is within the range of \$125.04 to \$142.71 in the Control Area. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill.

In addition, Condition No. 37 of the Puente Hills Landfill CUP 92-250(4) requires that the Sanitation Districts establish a procedure to evaluate claims by residents of the Hacienda Heights area west of Seventh Avenue for alleged loss of value of their property. This loss must arise solely from the operation of the expansion of the landfill. In compliance with the requirement, the Sanitation Districts drafted the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program (Program) and gave it to the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee for review in December 1996. After reviewing and incorporating the comments received, the Sanitation Districts adopted the Program and authorized its implementation. A copy of the Program was distributed to all residents within the Program area on July 29, 1997.

The Program area encompasses the 485 single-family residences located south of the SR-60 Freeway, east of the Puente Hills Landfill, and west of Seventh Avenue, and north of Old Canyon Drive. Any property owners, who sells their property to an unrelated party prior to the last day the landfill is open for refuse disposal under the CUP is eligible to participate in the Program. A claim package, including escrow statements and other documentation, must be submitted to the Sanitation Districts within 90 days after the close of escrow for the sale of an eligible property. The Sanitation Districts will make a determination as to whether or not

the claim has merit by evaluating the appraisal submitted by the claimant, obtaining an independent appraisal of the property, studying the property value trends in the Program area and identified Control areas, and investigating any special circumstances claimed. If the claim is deemed valid, the Districts will reimburse the property owner in the amount the Districts find represents a loss of value arising solely from the operation of the expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill. In the case that the Districts and the claimant agreed that a diminution in value occurred but could not agree on the actual amount that the claimant should be reimbursed, the program designates a third party resolution mechanism to be used.

Since the implementation of the Program, only two claims have been submitted for consideration. The Sanitation Districts received the claims in March 2000 and in April 2001. For each claim, the Sanitation Districts retained a qualified professional appraiser to conduct an appraisal of the property for which the claim was submitted. Both appraisals concluded that the sale price reflected the market value of the property at the time of sale and that landfill operations did not impact to the property value. Based on this information, the Sanitation Districts determined that neither claim was eligible for compensation through the Program. Both claimants were given the opportunity to pursue a third party resolution mechanism as specified in the Program. The claimant, who submitted the claim package in April 2001, elected to pursue the third party resolution mechanism. The Review Appraiser, who was selected by mutual agreement by both parties, (after considering appraisals submitted by both parties) found no evidence to substantiate the claim that there has been a loss in property value resulting from the operation of the landfill. The claimant has recently requested to amend the claim, which the Sanitation Districts allowed. The claim is still pending and awaits new submittal from the claimant. It should be noted that no other landfill or public infrastructure project in Southern California has such a requirement to guarantee property values. During the review of the Draft EIR, residents requested that the Sanitation Districts clarify the claims process for the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program. As such, the Sanitation Districts have added the following mitigation measure:

- Condition No. 37 of the landfill's existing conditional use permit required that the Sanitation Districts establish a procedure to evaluate claims by residents of the Hacienda Heights area west of 7th Avenue for alleged loss of value of their property arising solely from the operation of the expansion of the landfill. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program would continue under the proposed project. However, during the review of the Draft EIR, residents requested that the Sanitation Districts clarify the claims process for the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program. The Sanitation Districts would consult with representatives of the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association in a review of the claims process for the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program and consider revisions to the Program. Any revisions to the claims process approved the Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors would be effective coincident with the new conditional use permit for the proposed project.

38. As noted in Response to Testimony #33 above, and as discussed in the Draft EIR, odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts over 20 years dating back to January 1981 have been received at an overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that

the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to the commencement of new separate collection programs throughout the county. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. Please see Response to Testimony #33 above for more information on odor control at the Puente Hills Landfill.

The Senator stated that she had flown over the landfill and experienced odors. To follow up on this statement, on November 9, 2001, the Sanitation Districts' staff and a representative from the Senator's staff, who had been present when the Senator detected odors above the landfill, chartered a helicopter to fly above the Puente Hills Landfill. The helicopter flew as low as 500 ft. above ground surface both over the landfill operating area and the adjacent Hacienda Heights community. Slight odors of trash being dumped were noted immediately above the refuse disposal and of greenwaste over the grinding areas by some, but not all, of the people in the helicopter. Even at 500-ft feet directly above the refuse disposal and greenwaste grinding areas, the odors were faint and fleeting. However, most importantly, odors were not present at the property boundary or over the community.

39. Current dust control measures included use of a fleet of approximately ten water trucks including trucks stationed in the disposal area equipped with water cannons to spray the incoming refuse, street sweeping and vegetation of inactive areas. In addition, the Draft EIR proposed several additional mitigation measures such as providing a paved access road further into the disposal area and placement of soil stabilizers on all slopes "benches", roads used by site personnel to monitor and maintain the landfill gas collection system and landscaping. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts consulted with ENVIRON International Corporation (ENVIRON), a company acknowledged as an expert in the field of health risk analysis, to review the analysis of potential health impacts due to dust as presented in the Draft EIR. A memorandum describing ENVIRON's review of the Draft EIR, a description of the company, and a resume for the Principal who completed the review are included in Section 6.0. The following is a conclusion presented by ENVIRON:

"The air quality analysis went to great lengths to examine the impacts of dust emissions at the site. ENVIRON's review of the evaluation of dust emissions from the continued operations of the landfill found the methods of calculation to be generally appropriate. In addition, where the methods deviated from those ENVIRON may have recommended, we found the results to be either conservative, or to vary little from the analysis we would have recommended. From ENVIRON's evaluation, we conclude that the analysis conducted in the DEIR showing dust impacts to be minimal, is correct."

40. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the liner system in place has a number of redundant protection features. Two layers of materials, compacted clay and a high-density polyethylene material, make up the main layers of the liner. The satisfactory construction of this liner is subject to

independent verification through construction quality assurance; these independent inspectors review the liner construction specifications and are present during the construction process. In addition to these materials, the liner has extraction systems both above and below the liner to reduce the potential for liquids to leave the site. As a further protection, the normal groundwater pathways are blocked using barrier systems, which consist of subsurface walls and more extraction wells. The whole system is monitored regularly to detect inconsistencies. The groundwater protections system is under the regulatory oversight of the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. Monitoring data indicate that the landfill liner system is effective in protecting the beneficial uses of offsite water supplies.

41. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways.

As outlined in the Draft EIR, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions, including diesel emissions from refuse vehicles. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community as detailed below.

Health Risk Assessment

A comprehensive, multipathway health risk assessment (HRA) was conducted to evaluate the carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic risks associated with toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions from the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The risks due to the proposed project emissions as well as the cumulative risk due to the proposed project combined with the surrounding significant project emissions were determined and summarized in the Draft EIR on pages 4.5-45 through 4.5-55. The health risk assessment is discussed in greater detail in Section 4.0 of Appendix D – Air Quality Technical Report to the Draft EIR.

The approaches and methodologies used in the risk assessment were taken from

- the South Coast Air Quality Management District guideline document entitled, “Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401 and 212,” Version 6.0 August 18, 2000; and

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

- "Air Toxics Hot Spots Program – Revised 1992 Risk Assessment Guidelines", prepared by the Toxics Committee of the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), October 1993; and
- "Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments to Comply with the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act [AB 2588]", prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District, September 1991.

In addition, the most recent cancer potency values (June 1999) and chronic and acute noncancer reference exposure levels (May 2000) developed by Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) were used in the assessment. All emission estimates used to calculate risk values were from source tests conducted using methods approved by the SCAQMD and the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

The results of the health risk assessment have shown that the cancer and noncancer risk associated with emissions from both stationary and mobile sources of the proposed project are not significant when compared to existing guidelines and regulations for acceptable levels of risk. The cancer risk at the maximally impacted residential receptor site was 1.24 per million, which is significantly below acceptable risk levels established by the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* and Rule 1401 establish a guideline of 10 per million as an acceptable risk level for new stationary sources of air toxics emissions. The cancer burden was determined to be 0.036, which is an order of magnitude below the limit of 0.5 established in SCAQMD Rules 1401 and 1402. The noncancer impacts were also several orders of magnitude lower than acceptable exposure levels.

A cumulative health risk assessment in which the health risk associated with the proposed project is combined with risks associated with the existing landfill and additional facilities in the vicinity (including a water reclamation plant and a lead recycling facility) was conducted. The results of the cumulative assessment have also shown that the cancer and noncancer risks are not significant when compared to existing guidelines and regulations for acceptable levels of risk. The cumulative cancer risk at the maximally impacted residential receptor site was determined to be 18.2 per million.

The SCAQMD Rule 1402 identifies 100 per million as a significant risk level for all of the existing stationary equipment at a facility. The cancer burden for stationary sources of this project was determined to be 0.077, which is an order of magnitude below the limit of 0.5 established for stationary sources in SCAQMD Rules 1401 and 1402. The noncancer impacts were also several orders of magnitude lower than acceptable exposure levels.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts consulted with ENVIRON International Corporation (ENVIRON), a company acknowledged as an expert in the field of health risk analysis, to review the analysis of potential health impacts of the proposed project as presented in the Draft EIR. A memorandum describing ENVIRON's review of the Draft EIR, a description of the company, and a resume for the Principal who completed the review are included in Section 6.0. The following is a conclusion presented by ENVIRON:

"The DEIR . . . used methods prepared by the CAPCOA and OEHHA to evaluate the potential health risks of airborne toxics emitted from the site. . . ENVIRON found the methods used to be correct for this type of application. In fact, the DEIR went one step beyond that typically followed in these type of analyses in that it evaluated the combined risk of other, off-site facilities with its own facility risk, and presented the combined risk to the public . . . From ENVIRON's evaluation, we conclude that the analysis conducted in the DEIR showing that the impacts from airborne emissions from the Site are far lower than the combined risks from air toxics in the Los Angeles area, to be correct."

In conclusion, when compared to existing guidelines and regulations for acceptable levels of cancer and noncancer risks, no significant health risks are associated with the proposed project.

42. Current conditions and impacts to biological resources were examined in Section 4.2 Biological Resources of the Draft EIR and the commentators' concerns were addressed through a number of mitigation measures. In particular, please refer to mitigation measures MM 4.2-1 through MM 4.2-9, which includes a commitment to enlarging the wildlife movement corridor between Ecology Canyon and Sycamore Canyon through a program of post-closure revegetation of the landfill with oak woodland species, or coastal sage scrub species. In addition, the continued operation of the landfill would provide funding, up to \$38 million, for preservation of native habitat in nearby offsite areas through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, which has a significant beneficial impact to the quality of life in the San Gabriel Valley.
43. Settlements of disputed matters in litigation are important to the efficient administration of our legal system. Out of court settlements are highly favored and encouraged by the courts (*People ex rel Dept of Public Works v. Forster* (1962) 58 Cal. 2d, 257, 263; *In re Marriage of Hasso* (1994) 229 Cal.App.3d 1174, 1184.) and (*Stambaugh v. Superior Court* (1976) (62 Cal.App. 3d. 23111, 285, 236). As a result, the settlement in the above-referenced matter in no way constituted a gift of public funds, nor did the settlement in some way preclude the plaintiffs from participating in the re-permitting process for the landfill.

In August 1996, 179 individuals residing on the east side of the Puente Hills Landfill filed an action in the Los Angeles Superior Court, entitled *Nancy Jo Abbott, et al. v. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, et al.* The action sought damages for health issues, nuisance conditions and diminution of property values, which the Districts do not concede were valid.. The plaintiffs in the case were represented by Thomas V. Girardi of the firm of Girardi and Keese. Mr. Girardi is widely as one of the leading environmental litigation attorneys in the nation. Mr. Girardi made it clear that he saw the case as being very costly and time-consuming given the number of plaintiffs and Sanitation Districts' counsel concurred with this assessment. Both parties agreed to explore settlement through mediation. Mediation was conducted by the Honorable Bruce R. Geernaert (Retired) and under his guidance a settlement was reached.

The settlement in the case is a matter of public record. The Board of Directors of District No. 2 approved the settlement in open session during a public meeting. There was no confidentiality condition and the settlement did not require the plaintiffs to support or not

oppose the landfill repermitting. They were, and are, entirely free to take any position they want on the landfill repermitting.

Under the settlement, the plaintiffs agreed to dismiss their case and release all claims against the Districts, and they also acknowledged, in light of appraisal information presented by the Sanitation Districts during the settlement discussions, that they had not experienced a diminution in property value due to the landfill operation. The Sanitation Districts agreed to a monetary payment, broken into two payments with the second payment contingent upon the repermitting of the landfill. The fact that the second payment would be made only if an extension permit was granted was included in the settlement for the Sanitation Districts to ensure that an on-going landfill operation to serve the 60 cities currently using the site would exist to justify the total settlement amount.

44. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback through the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC).

During the long relationship between the Sanitation Districts and the CAC, numerous suggestions by the CAC that were not required to be implemented by CEQA have been incorporated into the operation and design of the Puente Hills Landfill. Several examples of this input include the eastern front face vegetation design, improved drainage on the eastern property boundary, and landscaping and beautification of the fire break in the buffer zone adjacent to Hacienda Heights in response to CAC comments. When the stabilization of the upper Nike Slopes necessitated the removal of a number of eucalyptus, ash and pine trees, the Sanitation Districts worked with the CAC to devise a revegetation plan. The CAC also provided valuable input on the planting of mitigation oak trees and many other landscaping issues in the Eastern Canyons area. The Sanitation Districts also work with representatives of Hacienda Heights through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority which has preserved approximately 800 acres to date near the community.

Most recently, the Sanitation Districts responded to the CAC desire to save a small, dilapidated structure that once served as a guard station at the former Puente Hills Nike missile site. The structure was within the design footprint of a reclaimed water tank to be constructed on-site. At the request of the CAC, the Sanitation Districts disassembled the dilapidated structure block by block, then reconstructed and restored it at a new location with reinforced salvaged and new blocks, a refinished window frame, a new foundation and a new roof. A plaque describing the significance of the site has also been installed on a pedestal adjacent to the structure.

During the CEQA process for the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts provided double the required period of time for public review. During the review period, the Sanitation Districts conducted an open house and four public hearings, two of which were held in Hacienda Heights.

The Sanitation Districts are committed to continue working with the local community and considering their suggestions beyond any requirements of CEQA. The Sanitation Districts have been conducting meetings with representatives of Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, in which Senator Romero's staff has participated, regarding issues of concern to the community including but not limited to water quality, potential odors, traffic and alternatives.

In response to a comment letter on the Draft EIR from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association (HHIA) expressing a desire to discuss issues raised in the letter, the Sanitation Districts organized follow up meetings with representatives of HHIA. Meetings were held on November 30, 2001 and December 14, 2001. Attendees included members of HHIA, Sanitation Districts' staff, and representatives of local and state elected officials, including representatives from Senator Romero's staff.

Topics discussed included air quality issues (odor, health risks, landfill gas and dust), traffic, property values, project alternatives, and visual impacts. The issues were discussed beginning with clarification of HHIA's concern followed by Sanitation Districts' response.

As indicated at the meetings, a central concern of HHIA is the desire for a reduced project either by reducing the ultimate capacity and fill volume or reducing the allowable daily tonnage. It was stated that a reduced project would address, at least in part, concerns relative to the topics listed above. In response, the Sanitation Districts indicated the need for the proposed capacity of the project (also discussed in Section 2.0 of the Draft EIR) to prevent a shortfall in disposal capacity and to provide a transition to waste-by-rail for the long term. The Sanitation Districts discussed how this approach was the most cost effective and reliable manner to provide solid waste management for the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County.

HHIA indicated that alternatives such as waste-by-rail, additional recycling, and alternative waste management technologies could provide alternate waste management capacity. The Districts reviewed other potential available capacity at existing in-county and nearby out-of-county landfills. As noted, this available capacity is extremely limited. As noted in the Draft EIR, both waste-by-rail landfills are currently being held up in litigation and the Sanitation Districts are not able to move forward at this time on the development of the sites. Alternative technologies such as gasification were discussed with a mutual acknowledgement that there are no full scale projects that use municipal solid waste as a feedstock and that waste commitments at the high tipping fee (relative to landfills) would be required to render these types of technologies economically viable. While the Sanitation Districts believe, based upon the analyses of alternatives in the Draft EIR, that alternatives do not exist that could provide the needed capacity identified by the proposed project In response to HHIA's expressed concern that future landfill use beyond the proposed permit may occur, a an unconditional commitment was made by the Sanitation Districts to close the site upon placement of the identified remaining capacity of 38 million tons identified in this EIR.

Other additional measures offered at the meetings to address HHIA concerns include reviewing site activities such as landfill gas trench construction to determine if any correlation exists between odor complaint history and construction; increased public

awareness of the Sanitation Districts' 24-hour odor complaint hotline; additional dust control in the disposal area; working with dirt hauling contractors with respect to frequency and access to minimize traffic impacts; reviewing a fill configuration with 50-ft benches recognizing, however, that such a plan would not provide needed capacity; and evaluating the need for funding of a feasibility study studies on alternative technologies. Some of these actions have been included as additional mitigation measures for the proposed project. The remaining actions will be the subject of ongoing discussions with HHIA. For example, the following mitigation measure has been added to the proposed project:

- The Districts will commit to fund up to \$100,000 per year over the life of the proposed project for the purpose of evaluating alternative technologies which may be most appropriate for the South Coast Air Basin from an environmental and economic perspective. If the study identifies a technology that is deemed viable and appropriate to pursue on a pilot scale, the Sanitation Districts would consider additional funding. The Sanitation Districts would also form an Alternative Technology Advisory Committee composed of a representative from the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association, a staff person from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, an elected official who serves on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force whose city is served by the Puente Hills Landfill, and a staff person from the Sanitation Districts to provide input and review of this effort.

45. The Sanitation Districts held a pilot electronics waste collection program, in conjunction with Senator Gloria Romero, on October 27, 2001. The event was held at the Sanitation Districts' Joint Administration Office free of charge to the public. The event was advertised through newspapers, radio, and door hangers passed out in neighborhoods in proximity to the event. The purpose of the event was to observe the types and amounts of electronic waste (commonly referred to as "e-wastes") that would be brought to the event by the public. E-wastes managed at the event, a total of almost 10 tons from 120 participants, included computers, monitors, televisions and other electronic appliances. The Sanitation Districts plan to hold an additional five pilot e-waste only collection events in the first half of 2002 prior to deciding whether to continue to hold separate e-waste collections or incorporate these collections into the countywide HHW collection program.

RESPONSE TO SHUBIN (46-55)

46. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline

Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a potentially significant impact on aesthetics.

47. The Puente Hills Landfill site is not located in a residential zone of Los Angeles County. The siting and operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is and would continue to be under the jurisdiction of a Conditional Use Permit from Los Angeles County.

48. At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:

- To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day,
- To fund implementation of an waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;
- To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and
- To continue to provide funding for opens space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1). A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2). Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013 (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4). It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The District's efforts to implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6, and Section 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR.

The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative. Each alternative is evaluated based upon the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The analysis of each of the six alternatives was not restricted to a determination of its ability to meet project objectives.

CEQA requires that an EIR for a proposed project contain a project description that adequately apprizes interested parties of the true scope of the project and its environmental consequences (CEQA Guidelines §15124). The project description must contain a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project, including the underlying purpose for the project (CEQA Guidelines §15124(b)). Project descriptions in EIRs for sanitary landfills commonly specify the tonnage or volumetric capacity for the site, and such descriptions have been determined to be adequate by the courts. The project objectives in the Draft EIR are clearly written and clearly describe the needs that the project is intended to satisfy.

See discussion in the Draft EIR, Section 4.1 Aesthetics/Visual Resources. EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every alternative to the project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (a)). The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives considered, or address alternatives whose relative advantages and disadvantages can be assessed from the discussion of the alternatives presented. EIRs are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project. A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative with the same capacity of the proposed project but with increased setbacks would not be feasible, and if increased setbacks involved any reduction of the capacity, any such alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project. Public Health and Safety is discussed at 4.11 of the Draft EIR, which concludes that there will be no adverse impact on public health and safety from the proposed project after mitigation.

Lastly, one the objectives of the project is to provide environmentally safe disposal capacity for residents of Los Angeles County, including residents of the community of Hacienda Heights.

49. A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative with the same capacity of the proposed project but with increased setbacks would not be feasible, and if increased setbacks involved any reduction of the capacity, any such alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.
50. A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed

project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.

51. A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.
52. The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative. Each alternative is evaluated based upon the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The analysis of each of the six alternatives was not restricted to a determination of its ability to meet project objectives.

CEQA requires that an EIR for a proposed project contain a project description that adequately apprizes interested parties of the true scope of the project and its environmental consequences (CEQA Guidelines §15124). The project description must contain a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project, including the underlying purpose for the project (CEQA Guidelines §15124(b)). Project descriptions in EIRs for sanitary landfills commonly specify the tonnage or volumetric capacity for the site, and such descriptions have been determined to be adequate by the courts. The project objectives in the Draft EIR are clearly written and clearly describe the needs that the project is intended to satisfy. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.

53. The Draft EIR already presents the Modified Fill Design requested by the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee during preliminary scoping. Additional project alternatives that would potentially reduce the significant aesthetic impact of the proposed project are presented in Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project. All other potential impacts of the proposed project are less than significant after mitigation.
54. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing environmentally sound and cost effective waste disposal capacity for all residents of Los Angeles County. The Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill for the entire 38 million tons is essential to this goal. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the

region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Other impacts to regional disposal capacity may be arising as well. Currently, a ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10).

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

55. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour.

However, the Sanitation Districts are committed to providing environmentally sound and cost effective waste disposal capacity for all residents of Los Angeles County. The Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill for the entire 38 million tons is essential to this goal. For all potential environmental impacts of the proposed project, with the exception of aesthetic impacts, the potential impact is less than significant after mitigation.

RESPONSE TO WELCH (56)

56. The Puente Hills MRF is an already permitted project. The potential traffic impact of the MRF has been addressed in previous environmental documents. The cumulative impact of the MRF traffic was evaluated in conjunction with the proposed project.

The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013, including the MRF. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

RESPONSE TO STEINMETZ (57-62)

57. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust, health impacts, noise or odors. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions, Air Quality - Odors, Air Quality - Public Health, and Noise.
58. As discussed in the Draft EIR, odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts over 20 years dating back to January 1981 have been received at an overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to the commencement of new separate collection programs throughout the county. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors.

The Sanitation Districts send a technician to respond to each and every odor complaint, usually within one hour, 24 hours a day. Therefore, we encourage residents to call the Sanitation Districts directly with their odor complaints. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the SCAQMD works under different rules and policies, and may only respond if they receive a number of complaints. Their response time varies. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Odors.

59. The Sanitation Districts' technicians who respond to complaints are instructed and trained to be courteous and professional in their dealings with the surrounding community. The Sanitation Districts have received few complaints about non-professional treatment by technicians. Any complaints about technicians should be directed to the Sanitation Districts and will be followed up on immediately.

60. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
61. The Sanitation Districts responded to the claim submitted by Ms. Steinmetz as expeditiously as possible. The Sanitation Districts and Ms. Steinmetz jointly selected the third party appraiser retained to complete a review of the claim. The Review Appraiser, who was selected by mutual agreement by both parties, (after considering appraisals submitted by both parties) found no evidence to substantiate the claim that there has been a loss in property value resulting from the operation of the landfill. The claimant has recently requested to amend the claim. The claim is still pending and awaits new submittal from the claimant. The Property Value Claims Program was adopted as part of the CUP for the current project. The Sanitation Districts would welcome working with concerned citizens to revise the program for inclusion in the CUP for the proposed project. As a result of comments received during the public review period, the Sanitation Districts have proposed an additional mitigation measure to work with concerned citizens to revise the claims process for the Property Value Claims Evaluation Program. Please see Topical Response on Additional Mitigation Measures for more information.
62. Comment noted.

RESPONSE TO CAPPuccio (63)

63. As specified in the *State CEQA Guidelines*, §15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed ". . . a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:
- No Project;
 - Expansion of Existing Landfills;
 - New In-County Landfills;

- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

The analysis concluded that alternate capacity is very limited. Included in the analysis of alternatives is an evaluation of potential future landfill sites such as the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. The Sanitation districts are committed to implementing a waste-by-rail system as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local disposal capacity.

RESPONSE TO BROWN (64-69)

64. The Sanitation Districts operate or participate in the operation of two waste-to-energy facilities. These facilities have been successfully operated for a number of years and their air emissions are less than the stringent standards imposed by the SCAQMD. Waste-to-energy is not part of this proposed project.
65. Each of these processes was investigated during the preparation of alternatives for the proposed project. As described by the commentor, these processes only reduce the moisture content of the solid waste prior to placement in a landfill. Although the moisture content of the solid waste has been reduced, the inherent composition of the refuse has not been altered. Therefore, the potential for gas and leachate production over time would not be less than for refuse that had not been “dewatered” or “fluffed”.
66. The Sanitation Districts are unaware of even one instance in which an employee or visitor to the Puente Hills Landfill was overcome by methane gas.
67. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:
- Screening for unacceptable waste;
 - Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);

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- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

68. Comment noted.
69. The Sanitation Districts accepted any and all testimony on the Draft EIR. The time allotted for any one speaker at the Public Hearing was limited in order for everyone who wished to speak to have the opportunity to present their information. Written comments that could be submitted were unrestricted. Speakers who felt their time was restricted were given the opportunity to speak again after everyone who registered to speak had spoken. The Sanitation Districts received no complaints that anyone had not been able to fully present their written or oral testimony.

RESPONSE TO ISOZAKI (70-74)

70. Section 4.5 Air Quality of the Draft EIR contains a comprehensive analysis of the potential health impacts of the proposed project. Included in the chapter is a summary of a health risk analysis that was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response Air Quality - Public Health.
71. Section 4.5 Air Quality of the Draft EIR contains a comprehensive analysis of the potential health impacts of the proposed project, including potential increased cancer risk from the proposed project. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
72. The California Highway Patrol provides oversight of all refuse disposal vehicles to ensure they are in proper working condition and abide by all local traffic laws. Damage to personal property as a result of these vehicles driving on a public right of way would be subject to relevant criminal and civil penalties and is outside of the jurisdiction of the Sanitation Districts.
73. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

The Sanitation Districts are required to maintain and monitor the site for at least 30 years after the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. Any environmental damage discovered during the post-closure period or any time thereafter would be the responsibility of the Sanitation Districts. Funding for environmental monitoring of the site is included in post-closure funding that must be put in place by the Sanitation Districts. In addition, the Sanitation Districts do maintain liability insurance for this facility. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Postclosure and Closure Maintenance Plans.

74. Settlements of disputed matters in litigation are important to the efficient administration of our legal system. Out of court settlements are highly favored and encouraged by the courts (*People ex rel Dept of Public Works v. Forster* (1962) 58 Cal. 2d, 257, 263; *In re Marriage of Hasso* (1994) 229 Cal.App.3d 1174, 1184.) and (*Stambaugh v. Superior Court* (1976)(62 Cal.App. 3d. 23111, 285, 236). As a result, the settlement in the above-referenced matter in no way constituted a gift of public funds, nor did the settlement in some way preclude the plaintiffs from participating in the re-permitting process for the landfill.

In August 1996, 179 individuals residing on the east side of the Puente Hills Landfill filed an action in the Los Angeles Superior Court, entitled *Nancy Jo Abbott, et al. v. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, et al.* The action sought damages for health issues, nuisance conditions and diminution of property values, which the Districts do not concede were valid.. The plaintiffs in the case were represented by Thomas V. Girardi of the firm of Girardi and Keese. Mr. Girardi is widely as one of the leading environmental litigation attorneys in the nation. Mr. Girardi made it clear that he saw the case as being very costly and time-consuming given the number of plaintiffs and Sanitation Districts' counsel concurred with this assessment. Both parties agreed to explore settlement through mediation. Mediation was conducted by the Honorable Bruce R. Geernaert (Retired) and under his guidance a settlement was reached.

The settlement in the case is a matter of public record. The Board of Directors of District No. 2 approved the settlement in open session during a public meeting. There was no confidentiality condition and the settlement did not require the plaintiffs to support or not oppose the landfill re-permitting. They were, and are, entirely free to take any position they want on the landfill re-permitting.

Under the settlement, the plaintiffs agreed to dismiss their case and release all claims against the Districts, and they also acknowledged, in light of appraisal information presented by the Sanitation Districts during the settlement discussions, that they had not experienced a diminution in property value due to the landfill operation. The Sanitation Districts agreed to a monetary payment, broken into two payments with the second payment contingent upon the repermitting of the landfill. The fact that the second payment would be made only if an extension permit was granted was included in the settlement for the Sanitation Districts to ensure that an on-going landfill operation to serve the 60 cities currently using the site would exist to justify the total settlement amount.

RESPONSE TO VELASCO (75)

75. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Disposal Capacity/Reporting System and History/Consistency with Previous Programs.

RESPONSE TO ALMIDA (76)

76. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.

As outlined in the Draft EIR, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

RESPONSE TO HUGHES (77-78)

77. Historically, the most effective tool to stimulate recycling has been legislation through which markets can be stimulated at the state level. The recycling rates in Los Angeles County have shown a marked improvement since the passage of AB 939. In addition, due to recycling programs, the Puente Hills Landfill has been an important contributor to jurisdiction's efforts to achieve the diversion goals of AB 939 as well as to provide adequate disposal capacity for wastes that are not recycled, also required by AB 939. Thus, artificially raising the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill would not likely result in a significant increase in recycling in Los Angeles County and would be contrary to the Sanitation Districts' goal to provide cost-effective and environmentally sound refuse disposal for residents of Los Angeles County. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Tipping Fees.
78. Waste materials that are used in the construction and operation of a landfill replace a material otherwise purchased with a waste material that was previously consuming disposal volume. For example, replacing dirt cover with shredded greenwaste, conserves both dirt and disposal volume. Under state law, reclamation of wood wastes from construction and demolition loads is considered recycling. The wood waste would be ground up and used as a daily cover material.

RESPONSE TO AVERY (79)

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79. The Sanitation Districts are required to maintain and monitor the site for at least 30 years after the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. Any environmental damage discovered during the post-closure period or any time thereafter would be the responsibility of the Sanitation Districts. Funding for environmental monitoring of the site is included in post-closure funding that must be put in place by the Sanitation Districts. In addition, the Sanitation Districts do maintain liability insurance for this facility. For more information, please see the Topical Response Postclosure and Closure Maintenance Plans.

RESPONSE TO SANCHEZ (80-87)

80. The Sanitation Districts are a public agency subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). One of the provisions of CEQA is soliciting and considering public input for discretionary activities, such as the proposal for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Sanitation Districts have provided various forums for encouraging and receiving public input including:

- Preliminary scoping with the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee;
- Holding four public hearings;
- Extending the public review period on the Draft EIR beyond statutory requirements from 45 days to 90 days;
- Publishing information on the Internet, including the a full copy of the Executive Summary for the Draft EIR;
- Publishing the Executive Summary for the Draft EIR in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

The Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors will consider all input received on the Draft EIR before they take action to certify the Final EIR. The Sanitation District No. 2 Board of Directors is made of elected officials from the cities and jurisdictions within the boundaries of that district.

81. Over 20 years of operation dating back to January 1981, odor complaints have been received on an overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

The Sanitation Districts send a technician to respond to each and every odor complaint, usually within one hour, 24 hours a day. Therefore, we encourage residents to call the Sanitation Districts directly with their odor complaints. The SCAQMD works under different

rules and policies, and may only respond if they receive a number of complaints. Their response time varies.

82. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources. The proposed project would not involve the excavation of undisturbed areas or areas with high habitat value. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.
83. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
84. Operational testing of the Eastern Flaring Station at the Puente Hills Landfill caused short-term, intermittent vibration effects on the local community. During the initial start-up and testing, vibration effects were observed. In March 1997, the Sanitation Districts retained independent experts specializing in combustion and acoustics to review the design of the flare station and assist the Sanitation Districts' staff in developing technical solutions to eliminate the vibration problems. Later it was determined that the burner was not manufactured to specifications. Accordingly, the burner was sent back to the manufacturer and a replacement burner was fabricated. After installing the replacement burner in February 1999, the site began testing the flaring station and discovered that a resonance vibration still occurred at higher flow rates.

In response to citizen's concerns, a Sanitation Districts' technician was stationed in the neighborhood during the testing of the flaring station to observe and to keep residents apprised of the status. An acoustic engineer also monitored and measured the noise level in the neighborhood during the flare testing. The engineer concluded that the perceived vibration effects were a low frequency noise generated by flare operation, citing studies on the relationship between low frequency noise and vibration effects.

The flaring station has not been operated since February 1999 and existing gas management facilities at the landfill have been sufficient to handle the landfill gas flow. To provide a long-term solution to the vibration problems, the Sanitation Districts purchased a new burner manufactured by John Zink Company, Inc. The manufacturer provided performance guarantees that operation of the new burner would not cause vibration effects. Their assurances were based on the installation of similar burner design at other landfills in the United States. The burner retrofit was completed in February 2001. Operational testing of the

flare has been postponed due to the electricity crisis and the desire to avoid diversion of landfill gas away from the energy recovery facilities.

To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

85. The Sanitation Districts tipping fees are set in order to pay for the operation and maintenance of the site and to support the replacement of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing cost-effective and environmentally sound refuse disposal to all residents of Los Angeles County.
86. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
87. The potential dedicated truck lanes on the 60 Freeway is a project proposed by the Southern California Association of Governments. The project is still in the preliminary stages and the ultimate decision on its viability and specific design has yet to be determined. As such, the Sanitation Districts have not addressed that project as a cumulative project because it is speculative. The project proponents for that project would need to disclose all potential environmental impacts of the project pursuant to CEQA, including cumulative impacts from the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, if the project goes forward. Due to the scale of the project, it is probable that if it is constructed, it would be after the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill, even if it is re-permitted.

RESPONSE TO KASPARIAN (88-89)

88. Comment noted.
89. To reduce impacts on aesthetics due to the proposed project, the Sanitation Districts would continue to implement a number of operational and mitigation measures at the site. These measures include revegetating fill slopes as soon as practicable, maintaining earthen berms to screen disposal operations, and removing fugitive litter around the site. The Sanitation

Districts have also preserved in perpetuity the most lush and undisturbed native area of the site, the 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. Lastly, through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, the Sanitation Districts have supported the acquisition, management, and preservation of native habitat in the vicinity of the site. Through funds obtained by the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill, the Authority has been able to acquire more land than has been disturbed by disposal operations. However, due to the increase of the height of the fill and the proximity of disposal operations to the Skyline Trail system, despite mitigation, the proposed project would have a potentially significant impact on aesthetics.

RESPONSE TO FELD (90-94)

90. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s. The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on History/Consistency with Previous Programs and Waste-by Rail.
91. Waste-by-rail would not be economically viable as long as other lower cost options are available. Leveling fees with the Puente Hills Landfill would ensure that the first train would be competitive. This is important to ensure the first train is in place before a short fall. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s. The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on History/Consistency with Previous Programs and Waste-by Rail.
92. Comment noted.
93. The proposal for the additional 38 million tons is consistent with the Sanitation Districts 30-year project proposed in early 1980s and the 20-year project proposed in the early 1990s. The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on History/Consistency with Previous Programs and Waste-by Rail. Also, see Response #90 above.
94. The east facing slope of the Nike Site was stabilized for safety reasons. The east and north facing slopes have experienced historical landslides. The top of the Nike site has been

disturbed and revegetated for expansion of the reclaimed water system. In 1999, the Sanitation Districts proposed expanding the reclaimed water system to provide water supply to the Eastern Canyons for irrigation and dust control. The project consisted of the construction of a new pump station, a reclaimed water pipeline and an 800,000-gallon tank. To create the necessary footprint for the new reclaimed water tank, grading activity near an abandoned guard shack was required. During a discussion of the project with the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) on November 9, 1999, the CAC requested the preservation of the guard tower, as it was the only remnant of the Nike Site.

In response to the request of the Committee, the Sanitation Districts explored several options in preserving the guard shack. However, a thorough examination of the guard shack revealed that the guard shack was structurally unsafe at its current location. The only viable option was to disassemble the guard shack block by block and reconstruct it at a new location. This work began on April 20, 2000 and was completed on May 26, 2000. The reconstructed guard shack features a combination of reinforced salvaged blocks and new blocks, a sandblasted and refinished window frame, a new foundation and a new roof. A plaque, describing the background of the Puente Hills Nike Site, was installed at the Nike Site to commemorate the Cold War era.

A ceremony was held on July 20, 2000, to recognize the preservation of a shack that once served as a guard station at the former Nike missile site at the Puente Hills Landfill. The guard shack commemoration was attended by several of the CAC members, local residents, and equestrian groups.

The Nike Site area is part of the Skyline Trail System through the Puente Hills Landfill. The site has been completely revegetated in consultation with the CAC. Other amenities at the site include a horse tie-off area and picnic tables, as well as the preserved guard shack. As such, the site continues to be an amenity to the residents of Los Angeles County.

RESPONSE TO CADENA (95-97)

95. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
96. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust, odors,

traffic, or noise. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions, Air Quality - Odors, Noise, and Traffic.

As outlined in the Draft EIR, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

97. Comment noted.

RESPONSE TO SANCHEZ (98-105)

98. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing cost-effective and environmentally sound waste disposal capacity to all the residents of Los Angeles County. The Sanitation Districts do not have the ability to transport waste to the Eagle Mountain or Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. The development of these facilities are being held up by federal litigation and the infrastructure is not in place to transport to these facilities via rail.

99. The potential environmental impacts for the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project have been addressed in an EIR for that project. It is currently not feasible to utilize the Eagle Mountain Landfill project because the development of the project is held up by federal litigation and the site has not been developed.

100. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

101. Development of a landfill site after closure is subject to stringent regulations. Any structure sited on areas previously used for landfilling would have to be constructed to take into account the effect of long-term settlement. The master planning process for the final

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

recreational use of the site, which will be conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, will need to consider the impact of settlement on facilities.

102. Comment noted.

103. As outlined in the Draft EIR, a health risk analysis was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including consideration of increased cancer risks as a result of the proposed project. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

104. The Sanitation Districts completed a line of sight analysis from commentor's property address. Based on the analysis, from her property, sunlight is obscured by the natural hillsides in the area, not by current or proposed landfill slopes. Thus, the proposed project would not have impact on the amount of sunlight reaching her home.

105. The operation of the Puente Hills Landfill is subject to regulatory oversight by many public agencies that are completely independent of the Sanitation Districts. The Local Enforcement Agency for the landfill, the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, has full-time inspector on-site monitoring the operations. Agencies such as California Integrated Waste Management Board, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District all have inspected the site for compliance with applicable regulations and laws. Non-compliance with these laws and regulations carry with them administrative actions and penalties that can be imposed on the Sanitation Districts. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the proposed project would comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including making the site available for regular inspection.

RESPONSE TO BROWN (106-110)

106. As presented in the DEIR, the pollutants detected in the groundwater are volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Low levels of VOCs were detected in several monitoring wells downgradient of the older, unlined Main Canyon landfill. The levels at which the VOCs were observed and the type of compounds found indicate that the VOCs are likely the result of historical contact of landfill gas with groundwater (prior to the development and installation of groundwater protection systems such as liners and subsurface barriers. Refer to pages 4.7-9 to 4.7-16 of the DEIR for these systems). There is no evidence of leakage out of the landfill based on a thorough review of extensive groundwater monitoring data collected by the Sanitation Districts.

Upon detection of the VOCs, the Sanitation Districts undertook a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of the landfill effect on off-site areas. As a result of this investigation, the Sanitation Districts determined that the affected areas were very localized and primarily limited to the landfill property adjacent to the refuse fill on the north side of the Main Canyon. There have been no detections of any VOCs on the east side of the site.

The Sanitation Districts proposed a corrective action program (CAP) to the RWQCB in 1998 to address the situation. The CAP, which underwent public review and was presented at a

public meeting, includes source control with gas collection wells and on-site groundwater extraction wells, as well as natural attenuation - the biological, chemical and physical degradation that occurs as groundwater moves through soils. The CAP was approved by the RWQCB in 1999.

Since the commencement of the CAP in 1999, levels of volatile organic compounds have been decreasing or stabilizing. The effectiveness of the CAP is demonstrated by the fact that the overall levels of VOCs have been decreasing more rapidly than were originally predicted in the CAP, as shown in Exhibit 4.7-36 of the DEIR.

For more details about how the Sanitation Districts have addressed the groundwater concerns in the Main Canyon with the implementation of the evaluation monitoring program and an effective corrective action program, refer to pages 4.7-19 to 4.7-29 of the DEIR and the Topical Response on Water Quality.

107. The Sanitation Districts have and will comply with all applicable requirements for closure and post-closure maintenance of the Puente Hills Landfill. A Final Closure and Post-Closure report for the site was submitted to Regional Water Quality Control Board in November 2001. The Sanitation Districts are not proposing to cap the existing landfill upon expiration of the current CUP. Installing a new liner on top of the existing landfill is not practical. If a liner were installed over the existing waste, the waste below the new liner would generate gases that could collect under the liner. Boreholes would have to be drilled through the new liner so that gas collection wells could be installed to collect these gases. Also because of differential settling of the waste below the new liner, low spots would develop in the new liner where water could pond on top of the liner. The Sanitation Districts will install a composite liner system under any horizontally expanded areas of the landfill that do not already have waste.
108. Despite the dramatic increase in the amount of diversion in Los Angeles County during the 1990s, population and economic growth have continued to result in a net increase in the amount of residual material that must be managed at solid waste management facilities such as the Puente Hills Landfill. The capacity of the Puente Hills landfill is needed to accommodate these residuals. Based on current estimates of refuse disposal and regional disposal capacity, the Sanitation Districts estimate that a shortfall in regional capacity would occur between 2006 and 2013, even if the Puente Hills Landfill is fully repermited. Conversely, if the Puente Hills Landfill were to not be repermited, the shortfall in regional capacity would be dramatic and immediate, coincident with the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. The Puente Hills Landfill currently provides disposal for up to 1/3 of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. In addition, the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill are the lowest in the region; thus, the Puente Hills Landfill acts as an anchor to refuse disposal prices region wide. The closure of the Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in drastic price increases for solid waste disposal and could result in disruption of solid waste services for residents of Los Angeles County. As shown with the recent energy crisis due to deregulation of the energy market, changes in the method of providing vital infrastructure such as electrical generation or solid waste management can result in severe, unintended consequences including disruption of service and higher cost.

Other impacts to regional disposal capacity may be arising as well. Currently, a ballot initiative is under consideration in Orange County to prohibit out-of-county waste from being disposed at Orange County Landfills. A significant portion of Los Angeles County waste is now being disposed of at Orange County Landfills. Orange County originally opened their landfills to out-of-county waste to help them overcome the consequences of bankruptcy in 1994. The initiative could be on the ballot as soon as November 2002 (Solid Waste Digest - October 2001, Vol. 11, No. 10).

The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the *State CEQA Guidelines*, §15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed "*... a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives.*" Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

109. As presented in the DEIR, the pollutants detected in the groundwater are volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Low levels of VOCs were detected in several monitoring wells downgradient of the older, unlined Main Canyon landfill. The levels at which the VOCs were observed and the type of compounds found indicate that the VOCs are likely the result of historical contact of landfill gas with groundwater (prior to the development and installation of groundwater protection systems such as liners and subsurface barriers. Refer to pages 4.7-9 to 4.7-16 of the DEIR for these systems). There is no evidence of leakage out of the landfill based on a thorough review of extensive groundwater monitoring data collected by the Sanitation Districts.

Upon detection of the VOCs, the Sanitation Districts undertook a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of the landfill effect on off-site areas. As a result of this investigation, the Sanitation Districts determined that the affected areas were very localized and primarily limited to the landfill property adjacent to the refuse fill on the north side of the Main Canyon. There have been no detections of any VOCs on the east side of the site.

The Sanitation Districts proposed a corrective action program (CAP) to the RWQCB in 1998 to address the situation. The CAP, which underwent public review and was presented at a public meeting, includes source control with gas collection wells and on-site groundwater extraction wells, as well as natural attenuation - the biological, chemical and physical degradation that occurs as groundwater moves through soils. The CAP was approved by the RWQCB in 1999.

Since the commencement of the CAP in 1999, levels of volatile organic compounds have been decreasing or stabilizing. The effectiveness of the CAP is demonstrated by the fact that the overall levels of VOCs have been decreasing more rapidly than were originally predicted in the CAP, as shown in Exhibit 4.7-36 of the DEIR.

For more details about how the Sanitation Districts have addressed the groundwater concerns in the Main Canyon with the implementation of the evaluation monitoring program and an effective corrective action program, refer to pages 4.7-19 to 4.7-29 of the DEIR and the Topical Response on Water Quality.

While additional refuse will be placed over in-place refuse, the overburden pressure is not expected to result in adverse impacts. For over five years, the refuse fill in the Main Canyon area (northwest part of the site) of the site has been overlain by a soil stockpile that at its maximum point was nearly as high as the proposed fill design. Based on observations during placement of the stockpile, the Main Canyon area has not experienced changes in the amount of liquids generated nor an indication that the environmental control systems cannot be maintained to protect public health and safety.

110. The Puente Hills Landfill is a state-of-the-art facility that is looked at as a model for waste disposal facilities nationwide. Many of the innovative environmental control techniques pioneered at the Puente Hills Landfill or other sites operated by the Sanitation Districts are used throughout the waste management industry. In addition, the Puente Hills Landfill is subject to regulation by numerous state and local agencies to ensure its safe and efficient operation.

RESPONSE TO ISOZAKI (111-115)

111. As outlined in the Draft EIR, a health risk analysis for air emissions from the proposed project was conducted for the landfill using conservative assumptions. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

Potential leakage from the Puente Hills Landfill would not have a significant health impact. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

112. Settlements of disputed matters in litigation are important to the efficient administration of our legal system. Out of court settlements are highly favored and encouraged by the courts (*People ex rel Dept of Public Works v. Forster* (1962) 58 Cal. 2d, 257, 263; *In re Marriage of Hasso* (1994) 229 Cal.App.3d 1174, 1184.) and (*Stambaugh v. Superior Court* (1976) (62 Cal.App. 3d. 23111, 285, 236). As a result, the settlement in the above-referenced matter in no way constituted a gift of public funds, nor did the settlement in some way preclude the plaintiffs from participating in the re-permitting process for the landfill.

In August 1996, 179 individuals residing on the east side of the Puente Hills Landfill filed an action in the Los Angeles Superior Court, entitled *Nancy Jo Abbott, et al. v. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, et al.* The action sought damages for health issues, nuisance conditions and diminution of property values, which the Districts do not concede were valid.. The plaintiffs in the case were represented by Thomas V. Girardi of the firm of Girardi and Keese. Mr. Girardi is widely as one of the leading environmental litigation attorneys in the nation. Mr. Girardi made it clear that he saw the case as being very costly and time-consuming given the number of plaintiffs and Sanitation Districts' counsel concurred with this assessment. Both parties agreed to explore settlement through mediation. Mediation was

conducted by the Honorable Bruce R. Geernaert (Retired) and under his guidance a settlement was reached.

The settlement in the case is a matter of public record. The Board of Directors of District No. 2 approved the settlement in open session during a public meeting. There was no confidentiality condition and the settlement did not require the plaintiffs to support or not oppose the landfill repermitting. They were, and are, entirely free to take any position they want on the landfill repermitting.

Under the settlement, the plaintiffs agreed to dismiss their case and release all claims against the Districts, and they also acknowledged, in light of appraisal information presented by the Sanitation Districts during the settlement discussions, that they had not experienced a diminution in property value due to the landfill operation. The Sanitation Districts agreed to a monetary payment, broken into two payments with the second payment contingent upon the repermitting of the landfill. The fact that the second payment would be made only if an extension permit was granted was included in the settlement for the Sanitation Districts to ensure that an on-going landfill operation to serve the 60 cities currently using the site would exist to justify the total settlement amount.

113. The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. The efforts include the development of the Puente Hills Materials Recovery and signing of purchase agreements for two remote landfills, the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill Projects. For more information, please see the Topical Responses History/Consistency with Previous Programs and Waste-by-Rail.
114. The Sanitation Districts have gone to great lengths to ensure that additional capacity at remote facilities will be available when there is a shortfall in local disposal capacity. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail. As such, the Sanitation Districts will take all necessary steps to prepare a waste-by-rail system including siting additional MRFs and building the needed rail infrastructure.
115. The Sanitation Districts have committed to closing the Puente Hills Landfill after the 38 million tons of capacity is exhausted, approximately in the year 2013. There are no further plans to expand the site.

RESPONSE TO GUTIERREZ (116-117)

116. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

- Screening for unacceptable waste;

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- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

117. As discussed above, the Puente Hills Landfill is underlined by a comprehensive groundwater protection system to prevent impacts on the local groundwater. There are no landfill-related phenomena that would result in stained asphalt such as described by the commentor.

RESPONSE TO YANN (118)

118. The Sanitation Districts sent a limited amount of refuse to remote disposal sites in Utah in 1992. This was only a demonstration project meant to show the feasibility of waste-by-rail technology. There are currently no facilities in Arizona with the necessary infrastructure to accept waste-by-rail shipments. As discussed in the waste-by-rail topical response, the Mesquite Regional and Eagle Mountain Landfill Projects are the only two permitted waste-by-rail landfills in California and are the two landfills through which the Sanitation Districts plan to implement waste-by-rail. There are a number of other permitted waste-by-rail landfills in the United States including sites in Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. However, the Sanitation Districts do not plan to use these more remote out-of-state sites for a number of reasons, including: the greater distances to these sites result in greater environmental impacts (e.g., air emissions from longer transport by rail); out-of-state landfills may not be designed and operated to the same standards as California landfills, resulting in greater potential liability for jurisdictions using these sites; proposed regulations limiting waste importation could potentially disrupt the essential public service of solid waste disposal; and to keep the additional money spent on implementing waste-by-rail in the California economy.

RESPONSE TO VEILLEUX (119-123)

119. Employees of the Sanitation Districts live all over Southern California, including in the vicinity of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, over 100 full-time employees and additional part-time employees work at the site. Thus, many employees of the Sanitation Districts travel the 60 Freeway during peak commute hours.
120. As discussed in the Draft EIR, according to California Department of Transportation standards, the 60 Freeway, including in the vicinity of the landfill, is at unacceptable level of service in the west bound direction during the peak morning commute hours and in the east bound direction during afternoon peak commute hours.

121. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
122. The analysis of health impacts from air emissions have included a cumulative analysis with relevant cumulative projects, including the Quemetco battery recycling facility. That analysis concluded that the proposed project would not result in significant cumulative health impacts to the surrounding community, including children who attend Orange Grove School. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
123. The Quemetco Battery Recycling Facility is an existing facility. They are proposing to continue operations current operations; thus, the traffic generated by this facility is part of the baseline for the traffic analysis.

RESPONSE TO FISH (124-125)

124. The Sanitation Districts have and will comply with all applicable requirements for closure and post-closure maintenance of the Puente Hills Landfill. A Final Closure and Post-Closure report for the site was submitted to Regional Water Quality Control Board in November 2001. The Sanitation Districts are not proposing to cap the existing landfill upon expiration of the current CUP. Installing a new liner on top of the existing landfill is not practical. If a liner were installed over the existing waste, the waste below the new liner would generate gases that could collect under the liner. Boreholes would have to be drilled through the new liner so that gas collection wells could be installed to collect these gases. Also because of differential settling of the waste below the new liner, low spots would develop in the new liner where water could pond on top of the liner. The Sanitation Districts will install a composite liner system under any horizontally expanded areas of the landfill that do not already have waste.
125. The Puente Hills Landfill is located more than 3,000 feet from the nearest groundwater supply well and there has been no effect in any way from the landfill on any usable groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Sanitation Districts employ an extensive groundwater protection program at the Puente Hills Landfill, which has been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region. The groundwater protection program includes:

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- Screening for unacceptable waste;
- Placing liner systems on bottom and side slopes of refuse disposal areas (commenced in 1989);
- Constructing subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction systems to prevent flow of groundwater off-site; and
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant water quality impacts. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

In addition, this Final EIR contains a full response to concerns raised about water quality, including elevated total dissolved solids levels and potential leaks in the subsurface barriers. The responses to these concerns are included in response to comments for letter #133 from the Upper Valley Municipal Water District. The response letter contains an attachment from Stetson Engineers that includes a list of concerns raised during review of the groundwater monitoring data included in the Draft EIR. Please see the response to comments for letter #133 for this response.

RESPONSE TO MORIYAMA (126)

126. In today's dollars, the approximate increase in waste collection fees for a waste-by-rail system would be approximately \$5 per month.

4.4.3 September 20, 2001 Public Hearing

4.4.3 Public Hearing No. 3

September 20, 2001

Norwalk City Council Chambers

Norwalk, CA

No comments received

4.4.4 September 27, 2001 Public Hearing

4.4.4 Public Hearing No. 4

September 27, 2001

Los Altos High School

Hacienda Heights, CA

RESPONSE TO WILLIAMS (1-11)

1. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
2. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response Air Quality - Odors.
3. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to dust. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.
4. The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take

place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

5. To the best knowledge of the Sanitation Districts, the alleged mud incident occurred during the winter of 1995-96. As noted below, the incident was unrelated to the landfill. The affected properties were located adjacent to the intersection of Palms and 7th Ave. During this event, rainwater run-off and mud from a storm drainage channel owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works overflowed the channel. The overflow was caused by debris blocking a grating system at the point where the storm drainage channel goes underground. The blockage reduced the flow capacity of the facility. The reduced capacity caused the rainwater and mud to flow into two houses adjacent to the storm water facility along Palm Avenue. After the incident, it was determined by the LACODPW and the Sanitation Districts that large yard trimmings blocking the channel caused the restriction. Residents along the facility probably threw the yard trimmings into the channel. The grating system that became blocked during the overflow has been removed. Removing the grating system would reduce the chance of this event happening again.
6. The landfill does not overly a groundwater basin and extensive investigations have demonstrated that the landfill is not impacting usable groundwater supplies. As the Draft EIR discusses, after mitigation, all potential impacts on water quality would be less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.
7. The Sanitation Districts work closely with surrounding residents and regulatory agencies to address their concerns in regards to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. For over 20 years, the Sanitation Districts have been meeting at least every other month with representatives of local community groups to inform them of landfill issues and solicit their feedback. A 24-hr. a day hotline is available for residents to voice these concerns. A Sanitation Districts' employee responds to each call received, usually within one hour. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Follow up Meetings with the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association.
8. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, through

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. In addition, the Draft EIR analyzed potential air quality impacts from the proposed increase in traffic and concluded these potential impacts would be less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality and Traffic.
9. Potential impacts to groundwater as well as potential odor impacts were thoroughly evaluated in the Draft EIR and found to be less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors and Water Quality.
10. Biological resources were examined in Section 4.2. of the DEIR and specific impacts related to the project from urban-adapted wildlife were addressed through a series of mitigation measures. Issues related to vectors were also addressed in Section 4.11 Public Health and Safety. Please refer to mitigation measures MM 4.11-4 and MM 4.11-5. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.
11. As detailed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have proposed numerous mitigation measures to reduce the potential visual impact of the increasing landfill height. In particular, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue their efforts to work with the surrounding communities to develop landscape palettes; for the Eastern Canyons areas, this includes planting native species and for the Main Canyon area, this involves planting primarily ornamental species. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would continue to construct visual berms so there will be limited direct views of the refuse disposal operations. Nevertheless, after mitigation, the potential visual impact from operations would remain a significant impact.

RESPONSE TO YANN (12-20)

12. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, Waste-by-Rail, and Follow up Meetings with the Hacienda Heights Improvement Association.
13. As discussed in the Draft EIR, over 20 years dating back to January 1981, the Sanitation Districts have received an average of less than 2 odor complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

Potential dust impacts were thoroughly evaluated in the Draft EIR and found to be less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Response Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

14. The Sanitation Districts are pursuing the development of a network of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), including the Puente Hills MRF, as part of a systematic transition to waste-by-rail. These facilities would also provide additional recycling and complement existing and proposed MRFs implemented by the private sector. However, the exact manner in which state recycling goals are achieved is at the discretion of each local jurisdiction. In addition, the siting of new MRFs has historically been heavily opposed by the public and is typically controversial.
15. The Sanitation Districts support efforts to reduce the waste stream, reuse products, recycle, recover, and remove. The Materials Recovery Program at the Puente Hills Landfill has provided a means to recover substantial quantities of waste such as yard waste (green waste), construction and demolition wastes, tires, asphalt, ash, soil, and metallic appliances. The Sanitation Districts implemented each of these recovery programs to conserve landfill capacity and to support cities in their efforts to comply with state-mandated waste diversion goals. Loads containing these materials are currently being diverted to designated locations at the landfill and would continue to be diverted under the proposed project. Nearly 1.2 million tons of material, including green waste, asphalt, ash, soil, metallic discards, and tires were recovered and reused or recycled at the Puente Hills Landfill in 2000.

Historically, the most effective tool to stimulate recycling has been legislation through which markets can be stimulated at the state level. The recycling rates in Los Angeles County have shown a marked improvement since the passage of AB 939. In addition, due to recycling programs, the Puente Hills Landfill has been an important contributor to jurisdiction's efforts to achieve the diversion goals of AB 939 as well as to provide adequate disposal capacity for wastes that are not recycled, also required by AB 939. Artificially raising the tipping fees at the Puente Hills Landfill would not likely result in a significant increase in recycling in Los Angeles County and would be contrary to the Sanitation Districts' goal to provide cost-effective and environmentally sound refuse disposal for residents of Los Angeles County. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Tipping Fees.

In 1983, the Sanitation Districts applied for 30-year permit for the landfill while also developing several waste-to-energy projects. These mass-fired projects were encouraged by the State Legislature to help alleviate the energy crisis at the time. No other waste management technology existed at the time to meet regional needs as other identified technologies were neither technically nor economically viable. Two mass-fired facilities were implemented and have been operational for over 10 years in compliance with strict local air emission standards. In addition, the Sanitation Districts have always pursued and facilitated increased recycling in the county to reduce the reliance on disposal facilities. During the past ten years, the Sanitation Districts have aggressively pursued waste diversion programs to support local jurisdictions' efforts to comply with AB 939. These programs, implemented at the Puente Hills Landfill, are described in Section 3.0 of the Draft EIR. In

addition, the Sanitation Districts provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions for implementing additional diversion programs.

The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills and developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

16. The Sanitation Districts are pursuing the development of a network of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), including the Puente Hills MRF, as part of a systematic transition to waste-by-rail. These facilities would also provide additional recycling and complement existing and proposed MRFs implemented by the private sector. However, the exact manner in which state recycling goals are achieved is at the discretion of each local jurisdiction. In addition, the siting of new MRFs has historically been heavily opposed by the public and is typically controversial.
17. The Sanitation Districts have always been committed to developing an array of waste management techniques; however, the agency has never committed to do so in lieu of the Puente Hills Landfill, which provides cost-effective and safe disposal capacity for residents of Los Angeles County.

In 1983, the Sanitation Districts applied for 30-year permit for the landfill while also developing several waste-to-energy projects. These mass-fired projects were encouraged by the State Legislature to help alleviate the energy crisis at the time. No other waste management technology existed at the time to meet regional needs as other identified technologies were neither technically nor economically viable. Two mass-fired facilities were implemented and have been operational for over 10 years in compliance with strict local air emission standards. In addition, the Sanitation Districts have always pursued and facilitated increased recycling in the county to reduce the reliance on disposal facilities. During the past ten years, the Sanitation Districts have aggressively pursued waste diversion programs to support local jurisdictions' efforts to comply with AB 939. These programs, implemented at the Puente Hills Landfill, are described in Section 3.0 of the Draft EIR. In addition, the Sanitation Districts provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions for implementing additional diversion programs.

18. The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills and developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

19. Materials that are reused in the construction of a landfill is considered recycling because their reuse replaces a material otherwise purchased such as dirt with a waste material that is previously part of the disposal volume. Therefore, this actually conserves landfill volume and resources.
20. As discussed in the Draft EIR, odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts over 20 years dating back to January 1981 have been received at an overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

RESPONSE TO JOLLEY (21-22)

21. Potential air quality impacts due to the proposed project were comprehensively evaluated in the Draft EIR. This analysis included an evaluation of potential emissions from construction projects, the operation of the landfill, customer traffic, landfill gas, fugitive dust, and fuel storage and dispensing. The Draft EIR also included a health risk analysis based upon conservative assumptions. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions, Air Quality - Odors, and Air Quality - Public Health.
22. The Sanitation Districts are pursuing the development of a network of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), including the Puente Hills MRF, as part of a systematic transition to waste-by-rail. The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills and developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.

RESPONSE TO POPRAC (23-24)

23. Please see Response #22 above.
24. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation

Districts since the commencement of the program. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.

25. The Sanitation Districts were never involved with the landfill in Montebello, the Operating Industries facility. It was operated, closed and is now maintained by a private company.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, the 400 odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts occurred over 20 years dating back to January 1981, which is a overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

RESPONSE TO YANN (26-31)

26. At page 3.0-1, the Draft EIR describes four specific objectives of the project:

- To continue to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective disposal capacity of 38 million tons at an average rate of 12,000 tons per day,
- To fund implementation of an waste-by-rail system to transition to remote disposal before shortfall in local disposal capacity occurs;
- To continue landfill waste recycling programs that are relied upon by local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated recycling goals; and
- To continue to provide funding for opens space preservation and public recreational enjoyment, including the preservation of biologically significant areas in the vicinity of the landfill.

The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1). A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2). Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013 (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4). It is this latter shortfall that supports the need to implement a waste-by-rail system, which is the second specific project objective. The District's efforts to

implement a waste-by-rail system, and the need for the project to provide funding for a transition to waste-by-rail are set forth in the Draft EIR in Sections 2.6 and 6.2.2. The importance of the need for the landfill to assist cities and other to provide waste diversion and recycling programs is addressed in Section 6.2.2. Open space preservation and recreational are discussed at page 6.0-11 of Volume I of the Draft EIR.

CEQA requires that an EIR for a proposed project contain a project description that adequately apprizes interested parties of the true scope of the project and its environmental consequences (CEQA Guidelines §15124). The project description must contain a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project, including the underlying purpose for the project (CEQA Guidelines §15124(b)). Project descriptions in EIRs for sanitary landfills commonly specify the tonnage or volumetric capacity for the site, and such descriptions have been determined to be adequate by the courts. The project objectives in the Draft EIR are clearly written and clearly describe the needs that the project is intended to satisfy.

The Alternatives section of the Draft EIR addresses six different alternatives to the project including the no-project alternative. Each alternative is evaluated based upon the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The analysis of each of the six alternatives was not restricted to a determination of its ability to meet project objectives.

27. EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every conceivable alternative to the project. (*State CEQA Guidelines* §15126.6 (a).) The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives considered, or address alternatives whose relative advantages and disadvantages can be assessed from the discussion of the alternatives presented. EIRs are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project. For more information on alternatives, see the Topical Response on Alternatives to the Project.
28. Pursuant to the *State CEQA Guidelines*, an EIR can and should include consideration of economic information. Section 15131 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* states "*Economic or social information may be included in an EIR or may be presented in whatever form the agency desires.*" In addition, §15131 (c) states "*Economic . . . factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR.*" Moreover, the *State CEQA Guidelines* §15142 directs that "*An EIR shall be prepared using an interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences . . .*"
29. The numbers cost numbers cited by the commentor are the costs of disposal in-county compared with remote, out-of-county disposal. Local disposal is currently available by direct haul at \$18 per ton. To utilize remote disposal capacity, the waste would be first processed through a materials recovery facility to minimize the waste to be expensively transported by rail to disposal facilities. While the actual disposal operation at a remote landfill may have comparable costs compared to existing in-county landfills, the processing of waste as well as

transport by rail, is an inherent part of a waste-by-rail system and cannot be separated from the remote landfill component. Local disposal is available at \$18 per ton at the gate. Remote disposal would only be available at \$55-60 per ton at the gate. Thus, the comparison of the two figures is valid.

30. Pages 4.6-8 through 4.6-11 of the DEIR discuss the site hydrogeology of the Puente Hills Landfill. This section includes the hydraulic conductivities (related to permeabilities) observed in rock formation found in the Main Canyon, Canyon 9, and Eastern Canyons areas of the landfill. Groundwater flow regimes at the site have been characterized by Levine Fricke (1994), Earth Tech (1995), ENVIRON Corporation (1996), IT Corporation (1996), Dames and Moore (1997), and IT Corporation (1998). Results obtained from these studies, including additional hydraulic conductivity data, have been used to update the hydrogeologic description of the site previously contained in Geotechnical Consultants (1987) and LeRoy Crandall (1981). Although the recent evaluations show that some of the formations are more permeable, the formations at the landfill are still relatively low yielding and tighter than those observed in the groundwater basin. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.
31. The SCAQMD complaint process was discussed in Section 4.5 of the Draft EIR. Complaints received by the SCAQMD were not included in the Draft EIR because typically the Sanitation Districts have received information about the SCAQMD complaints in an incomplete form. However, in response to this comment, the SCAQMD complaints are addressed in the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

RESPONSE TO KELLEY (32)

32. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

The Sanitation Districts are not involved in the collection of municipal solid waste such as the recycling program mentioned by the commentor.

The landfill does not overly a groundwater basin and extensive investigations have demonstrated that the landfill is not impacting usable groundwater supplies. As the Draft EIR

discusses, after mitigation, all potential impacts on water quality would be less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

RESPONSE TO SANCHEZ (33-37)

33. As detailed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have proposed numerous mitigation measures to reduce the potential visual impact of the increasing landfill height. In particular, the Sanitation Districts propose to continue their efforts to work with the surrounding communities to develop landscape palettes; for the Eastern Canyons areas, this includes planting native species and for the Main Canyon area, this involves planting primarily ornamental species. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would continue to construct visual berms so there will be limited direct views of the refuse disposal operations. Nevertheless, after mitigation, the potential visual impact from operations would remain a significant impact.
34. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.

In recent months, the landfill had been experiencing long lines during the mid-morning period that, on some occasions, backed out onto the surface street by the landfill entrance. The lines were due to the fact that the peak period refuse trucks was overlapping with the dirt trucks, which, as noted above, are not allowed into the landfill until 9:00 a.m. Several measures were taken to alleviate this situation. Dirt trucks were rerouted to the secondary landfill entrance and are now allowed to queue onsite. In addition, the Sanitation Districts consulted with CalTrans to modify the timing of the signal light near the landfill entrance that also was successful in reducing the traffic restrictions.

35. The Sanitation Districts utilize landfill gas at the Puente Hills Landfill to produce a clean fuel that is used in onsite water trucks, the Sanitation Districts' transfer trucks and light vehicles. The use of alternative clean burning fuels and/or after treatment devices will become a significant part of the mobile fleets operating at the landfill, and for collection vehicles using the landfill. The South Coast Air Quality Management District has recently adopted fleet regulations for on-road vehicles that apply at this time mostly to public fleets, but also to some private fleets.

Fleets, which are defined by SCAQMD as 15 or more vehicles, must begin complying with the fleet rules by July 2001 or July 2002, depending upon the rule. The rules all require that new or replacement vehicles in a fleet are acceptable clean vehicles or alternatively fueled vehicles. All of the Sanitation Districts' light, medium and heavy-duty vehicles will be impacted by these rules. The requirements of the rules become effective when vehicles are replaced or when new vehicles are purchased. Therefore, it is not possible to state definitively when the entire fleet will be replaced with rule-compliant vehicles. However, the Sanitation Districts have already begun specifying the purchase of compliant vehicles in all vehicle weight classes. Given the current age of the Sanitation Districts' fleet, and the current turnover rate of vehicles, the Sanitation Districts' fleet could be fully compliant within six years.

Solid waste collection fleets that utilize the landfill will need to comply with clean fuel requirements. The turnover of private fleets can not be predicted; however, many large solid waste haulers have been actively pursuing available funding to convert their fleets to alternatively fueled vehicles. To expedite this process, the Sanitation Districts have committed to assisting private haulers, whenever possible, to convert their fleets to clean fuels as soon as possible. One form of assistance would be the continued sharing of technical knowledge on clean fuel vehicles that the Sanitation Districts have gained through its Clean Fuels Program. Also, the Sanitation Districts will explore the possibility of developing a centralized alternate fueling infrastructure at the landfill for haulers. Fueling availability is a major stumbling block to the development of clean fuel fleets. A reliable source of fueling at the landfill could be an important aid to haulers that cannot economically establish their own fuel station. If it is determined that an alternate fueling facility is required, it would be subject to assessments pursuant to CEQA prior to being implemented.

36. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, §15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed "*... a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives.*" Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;

- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

37. As discussed in the Draft EIR, odor complaints received by the Sanitation Districts over 20 years dating back to January 1981 have been received at an overall frequency of less than 2 complaints per month. The majority of the complaints come from the closest residents along the eastern property, indicating that the odors are limited in extent. A large portion of these complaints occurred during the late 1990s when the Sanitation Districts' greenwaste program experienced increase in greenwaste material due to jurisdiction imposed separate collection. Due to new operational control measures, the odor complaints associated with the greenwaste program have dropped considerably. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to odors. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

RESPONSE TO SMEAD (38-39)

38. The Sanitation Districts have comprehensively addressed the issue of elevated total dissolved solids and sulfate concentrations in the Response to Letter No. 133. Please see Response to Comments for Letter No. 133 for this response.
39. The Sanitation Districts do not believe that tracer studies are needed to identify the long-term integrity of the barriers. Waste Discharge Requirement Order No. 99-059 does require semi-annual reports that discuss the effectiveness of the Main Canyon corrective action program. The effectiveness of the corrective action program and the integrity of the Barriers 1 and 3 systems can be determined by reviewing the water quality monitoring data collected at wells immediately downgradient of these barriers. These monitoring results are evaluated by the Sanitation Districts on a quarterly basis. This evaluation serves as an alternative to conducting tracer studies on a regular basis.

Follow-Up to Comments from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District and Stetson Engineers

During the public review period, comments were received from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (USGVMWD) and their consultant, Stetson Engineers, that expressed uncertainties about the integrity of the existing barrier systems at the PHLF. The comments were provided in the form of a cover letter from USGVMWD and an attached memorandum from their consultant, Stetson Engineers.

After concerns were raised by community members in Hacienda Heights regarding the comments that were submitted by USGVMWD, the Sanitation Districts were encouraged by Los Angeles County Supervisor Don Knabe to meet with USGVMWD, their consultant, Stetson Engineers and members of the community to discuss their water quality concerns. Representing the USGVMWD, Mr. Ken Manning, Board President, and Stetson Engineers, along with Jeff Yann, Barbara Fish, and representatives of elected officials met with CSD staff on November 9, 2001, to discuss the effectiveness of the various barrier systems at PHLF and to develop a consensus on the procedure to evaluate the effectiveness of the barrier systems in the future. Stetson Engineers and CSD staff subsequently met on November 16 and 30, 2001. During the discussions, it was generally agreed that the existing corrective action program reduced VOC concentrations in the Main Canyon area. However, because no background water quality data is available in the Main Canyon area, it is difficult to differentiate between natural changes in water quality and landfill effects for some parameters. Furthermore, both Stetson Engineers and CSD staff agreed to forge a cooperative working relationship to ensure that surrounding groundwater resources remain unaffected by the landfill.

As a result of these discussions, the respective staffs of the Sanitation Districts and USGVMWD and Stetson Engineers have recommended an enhanced evaluation program to aid in the review of groundwater conditions at the site. This proposed program would be conducted by the Sanitation Districts in addition to existing regulatory requirements. This process would include monitoring of additional wells, identification of appropriate landfill indicator parameters, evaluation of additional data on a long term and short term basis to determine trends, provisions to cooperatively analyze data and, if necessary, investigate increasing trends.

While the Sanitation Districts believe that the existing barrier systems are operating effectively as demonstrated by the above responses to comments, the proposed evaluation program will provide an additional tool to protect local groundwater resources and verify the integrity of the Puente Hills Landfill barrier systems. The USGVMWD staff and Stetson Engineers have indicated to the Sanitation Districts that the implementation of this process addresses their concerns as expressed in their comment letter dated September 26, 2001.

For more details on the responses to the specific comments by USGVMWD refer to Section 4.2 of this document. In addition to its own review and response, the Sanitation Districts requested Todd Engineers to review and respond to the Stetson Engineers comments prepared on behalf of USGVMWD. For more details on Todd Engineers response see the "Review of Stetson Engineers' Comments by Todd Engineers" in Section 6.1 of this document.

RESPONSE TO CAPPUCCIO (40-44)

40. The Draft EIR evaluated potential impacts of dust, odors, and vibration and found the potential impacts to be less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions, Air Quality - Odors, and Noise.
41. Comment noted.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

42. The Sanitation Districts employ a number of measures to minimize the visual impact from the aboveground landfill gas collection pipes including landscaping and painting the pipes green to blend in with the landscaping. The pipes are part of an extensive environment protection system to control the escape of landfill gas and capture it for energy recovery.
43. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

As specified in the State CEQA Guidelines, §15126.6, the Sanitation Districts have analyzed "*... a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen the any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives.*" Section 6.0 Project Alternatives details this analysis. The alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;
- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

44. A health risk analysis, using methods approved by regulatory agencies and conservative assumptions, was prepared and included in the Draft EIR. Potential health risks were not found to be significant after mitigation. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

RESPONSE TO ISOZAKI (45-49)

45. Please see Response # 44 above. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

46. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
47. The County Sanitation Districts Act, which was amended in 1957, excluded the Sanitation Districts from collection of solid waste. Essentially, the method and manor of collection was the province of the local agency with which the contract was drawn, and that the Districts would have, or assume, no responsibility in the refuse collection activity. Accidents or damages caused by refuse collection vehicles are the responsibility of the refuse hauler. The California Highway Patrol provides oversight of these vehicles to ensure they are in proper working condition and abide by all local traffic laws.
48. The Sanitation Districts are only aware of only one incident in which a contractor's employee was observed relieving himself against a wall along the eastern property boundary. The employee used bad judgement and was reprimanded. All Sanitation Districts' employees and contractors are provided with adequate sanitary facilities as required by worker health and safety regulations. The Sanitation Districts followed up with the homeowner apologizing and apprising her of the corrective action taken.
49. Private industry was involved with the Sanitation Districts in waste-by-rail from its inception in the 1980s. Most recently, the Sanitation Districts entered into purchase agreements with the respective private proponents for two remote landfills - Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional. The private companies permitted the landfills but clearly felt it prudent to sell the projects to the Sanitation Districts.

RESPONSE TO NORRIS (50)

50. Biological resources were examined in Section 4.2. of the DEIR and specific impacts related to the project from urban-adapted wildlife including seagulls were addressed through a series of mitigation measures. Issues related to vectors were also addressed in Section 4.11 Public Health and Safety. Please refer to mitigation measures MM 4.11-4 and MM 4.11-5. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.

RESPONSE TO CARLISLE (51-58)

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

51. The Sanitation Districts are unaware of the project the commentor is referring to regarding coal cars. There are no coal rail cars originating from the Riverside and Imperial County where the waste-by-rail sites are located.
52. In the 1992 EIR for the landfill expansion, which evaluated a 20-year project, it was estimated that half of the dirt used in the landfill operation would come from onsite sources and half would be imported from offsite projects. As part of the subsequent permits that were approved, the landfill was restricted in the hours during which dirt from offsite could be received. These hours were 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. This severely hindered the amount of dirt received at the landfill and, as a result, we less than half of the necessary dirt from offsite. Dirt from onsite areas is finite and therefore under the proposed project, an increase in the dirt from offsite sources would be needed.
53. Biological resources were examined in Section 4.2. of the DEIR and specific impacts related to the project from urban-adapted wildlife were addressed through a series of mitigation measures. Issues related to vectors were also addressed in Section 4.11 Public Health and Safety. Please refer to mitigation measures MM 4.11-4 and MM 4.11-5. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.
54. Sources of offsite dirt include construction projects such as the Foothill Freeway project. Excavation from other onsite hills and canyons is not proposed. The only area outside the current limit of operations to be impacted under the proposed project is 12 acres of previously excavated slope.
55. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. There is no proposal to access the landfill from the neighborhood to the east to which the commentor referred. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
56. As noted above, there is no proposal to excavate dirt from adjacent native areas. In addition, the Sanitation Districts would employ measures to minimize potential impacts to the wildlife corridor including maintaining minimum widths and funding the preservation of substantial acres of offsite native areas that are critical to the corridor.
57. On March 29, 1995, the Sanitation Districts entered into an agreement with Rose Hills Memorial Park (Rose Hills) pertaining to various items of mutual benefit including the setback distance between the Rose Hills property and landfill operation. The agreement was necessitated by Condition No. 54 of CUP 92-250-(4). The agreement also encompassed a number of issues related to the Sanitation Districts' responsibilities to mitigate impacts. The major provisions of the 1995 agreement included:
 - A minimum 300 foot setback of landfill operations from the property boundary.

- The design and construction of two landscaping projects at the Sanitation Districts' expense to screen views of landfill operations from Rose Hills.
- The potential construction of a wall, at the Sanitation Districts' expense, not to exceed 10-ft high along the north-south running ridgeline to screen views of landfill operations, at the sole discretion of Rose Hills.

On October 27, 1999, the agreement with Rose Hills was revised to include the following provisions:

- Modification of the minimum setback from 300 feet to 50 feet consistent with the setback contained in the 1992 EIR fill design proposed by the Sanitation Districts.
- Implementation of a shared reclaimed water delivery system, including a storage tank and ancillary conveyance and pumping facilities.
- Provision of vehicular access to Rose Hills through the landfill property after closure of the landfill to ease congestion at the Rose Hills entrance on Workman Mill Road, if the landfill continued in operation through 2013. The access route would have to be compatible with future park or other recreational use of the site, and Rose Hills would be responsible for maintaining the access road. The proposed access road to Rose Hills Memorial Park would not come from the east areas of the landfill but through the existing landfill entrance. Access would only be provided to Rose Hills following ultimate closure of the Puente Hills Landfill.

58. It is unclear what agreement is referenced. However, the Hacienda Heights Community General Plan was adopted in 1978. While the Hacienda Heights Community General Plan does include as a goal to minimize alterations of natural hillsides, it is stated as a goal and not a prohibition. General plans are meant to guide local land use planning in balancing the needs of the community, including the need for adequate waste management. The grading alterations to the natural hillsides in Canyons 3, 4, and 5 were approved under CUP 2235-(4) and have already taken place. The proposed project proposes to alter already disturbed and filled areas. However, additional natural habitat and hillside has been preserved to date through the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority.
59. A health risk analysis, using methods approved by regulatory agencies and conservative assumptions, was prepared and included in the Draft EIR. Potential health risks were not found to be significant after mitigation, less than 20 cases of cancer, not deaths, per million. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

RESPONSE TO HUGHES (60-63)

60. As discussed in the Draft EIR, Section 4.4, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) recently conducted a study to evaluate the feasibility and effects of constructing dedicated truck lanes to reduce peak-hour delays, facilitate goods movement as well as mixed traffic, and improve traffic safety and emissions of pollutants. The Pomona Freeway (SR-60), one of the most heavily used freeways by trucks, was included in SCAG's

1998 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and 2001 RTP as one of the freeways that may warrant exclusive truck lane(s). The SR-60 Truck Lane Feasibility Study Final Report, published in November 2000, looked at the construction of designated truck lanes on the SR-60 between I-710 and I-15 in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. The project would alleviate existing truck traffic on the freeway, not generate new traffic. Based on its findings, the study supported the construction of two designated truck lanes in each direction, either at freeway level or elevated above the freeway depending upon the physical and environmental constraints at that segment of the freeway. The project would stretch approximately 37 miles, with an overall project cost of \$4.3 billion.

61. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and Frye's Electronics, through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
62. The Sanitation Districts have permanently set-aside for preservation the most valuable habitat on-site, which consists of 225 acres in the southern portion of the site. The canyons that were disturbed to support refuse disposal operations had already been previously disturbed by cattle ranching, oil drilling, and fire. Previous biological surveys completed on the site have indicated that the preserved area contains the highest quality habitat. However, to mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project. In addition, the east-facing refuse slopes are currently, and would continue to be under the proposed project, planted with native species to allow the slopes to blend in with the natural surroundings.
63. EIRs are required to describe a reasonable range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to its location but need not discuss every alternative to the project (CEQA Guidelines '15126.6 (a)). The lead agency has discretion to determine how many alternatives constitutes a reasonable range. EIRs need not include multiple variations on the alternatives considered, or

address alternatives whose relative advantages and disadvantages can be assessed from the discussion of the alternatives presented. EIRs are not required to consider alternatives to components of a project. A Modified Fill Design Alternative is discussed in the Draft EIR at pages 6.0-37 through 6.0-40, including Exhibits 6.0-9 and 6.0-10. The alternative is analyzed as to each of the three criterion specified by CEQA: its feasibility, its ability to meet project objectives, and its ability to avoid or lessen the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIR concludes that the Modified Fill Design alternative with the same capacity of the proposed project but with increased setbacks would not be feasible, and if increased setbacks involved any reduction of the capacity, any such alternative would not meet project objectives or avoid or lessen any of the potentially significant impacts of the project.

RESPONSE TO RIDGEWAY (64-65)

64. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
65. The Sanitation Districts provided public notice of the release of the Draft EIR in a variety of ways including direct mail notices in English, Spanish and Chinese to approximately 1,600 residents around the landfill; newspaper announcements in the San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Los Angeles Times, Long Beach Press Telegram, and Daily Breeze; and through the ongoing channel of the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee which meets every other month with Sanitation Districts staff and includes representatives from five community groups and homeowners associations.

RESPONSE TO CAPPuccio (66)

66. The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1). A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2). Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013 (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4).

RESPONSE TO JENKINS (67)

67. The Sanitation Districts purchased the Puente Hills Landfill in 1970 to provide the long-term public service of disposal capacity for the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. The landfill is located near the metropolitan area, reducing hauling distances, and has close freeway access. The proposal to develop the facility for a 30-year project made in 1983 was a balance of the long term need for disposal capacity and environmental factors, such as preserving the most valuable habitat onsite. Over half of the landfill property will not be used for landfilling. As discussed in the Draft EIR, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013.

RESPONSE TO PAYAN (68-71)

68. Under the proposed project, refuse tonnage would not increase from existing levels. Currently, the landfill is allowed to accept a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and no more than 72,000 tons per week (an average of 12,000 tons per day for a six-day week).
69. A health risk analysis, using methods approved by regulatory agencies and conservative assumptions, was prepared and included in the Draft EIR. Potential health risks were not found to be significant after mitigation. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
70. As a public agency, the Sanitation Districts base the landfill fee based upon actual operating expenses. The Sanitation Districts are committed to providing cost effective waste management for the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Tipping Fees.
71. The Sanitation Districts maintain a policy of liability insurance with coverage limits considered sufficient for all Sanitation Districts' facilities and operations, and the cost of such insurance constitutes an operating cost of the Sanitation Districts. In addition to providing coverage for property damage and personal injury claims, liability insurance policies typically cover the cost of defending claims, including litigation costs. There is no coverage limit or estimated exposure for claims or litigation specifically related to the Puente Hills Landfill. Given that there are no significant adverse health impacts identified for the Puente Hills Landfill in the Draft EIR, no such claims are anticipated. The costs of defense or liability for claims for property damage or personal injury related to the operation of the landfill would not be passed on to the residents of Hacienda Heights or to members of the surrounding community. To the extent the costs of obtaining insurance are included in the landfill's costs of operation, they are borne by landfill customers generally through the payment of tipping fees. The Sanitation Districts' liability policies provide for various levels of insured retention, depending on the nature of the particular policy or coverage.

RESPONSE TO LACY (72-75)

72. As discussed in the Draft EIR, after incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on biological

resources. The proposed project would not involve the excavation of undisturbed areas or areas with high habitat value. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources. Previous expansions of the site have included mitigation for lost habitat, including funding for the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority. Land acquired through the Authority exceeds the amount of land disturbed through landfilling.

73. The Draft EIR evaluated potential impacts related to odors and noise and the potential impacts were found to be less than significant after mitigation.
74. A health risk analysis, using methods approved by regulatory agencies and conservative assumptions, was prepared and included in the Draft EIR. Potential health risks were not found to be significant after mitigation. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.
75. The landfill does not overly a groundwater basin and extensive investigations have demonstrated that the landfill is not impacting usable groundwater supplies. The landfill employs numerous comprehensive groundwater protection systems. After mitigation, all potential impacts on water quality would be less than significant. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.

RESPONSE TO FISH (76-79)

76. The need for landfill capacity that forms the basis of the first specific project objective is addressed in Section 2.3.5 of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR identifies each of the major solid waste facilities in the county, their permitted daily capacities, and expected closure date or other operating limitations (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 2.0-1). A projected redistribution of the county's waste without the project is also provided (Draft EIR, Vol. I, Table 6.0-2). Based on the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, a state-mandated planning document that addresses solid waste disposal needs, the Draft EIR presents information showing that, without the project, a shortfall in the county's permitted landfill capacity will occur in 2003, and that even with the project, a shortfall is likely between 2006 and 2013 (Draft EIR, Exhibits 2.0-3 and 2.0-4).

The Sanitation Districts have committed to transition to waste-by-rail as soon as there is a demonstrated shortfall in local capacity. The Sanitation Districts have taken the initial steps to provide the infrastructure for waste-by-rail including developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility and entering into purchase agreements for two remote landfills and developing the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. Utilization of the remaining capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill will allow a transition to waste-by-rail sooner than it would otherwise be economically viable.

In Section 6.0 Project Alternatives, the alternatives to the proposed project that were evaluated include:

- No Project;

- Expansion of Existing Landfills;
- New In-County Landfills;
- New Out-of-County Landfills;
- Reduced Daily Tonnage;
- Modified Solid Waste Fill Plan; and
- Alternative Waste Management Technologies.

As discussed in the Draft EIR, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

77. Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, an EIR can and should include consideration of economic information. Section 15131 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* states "*Economic or social information may be included in an EIR or may be presented in whatever form the agency desires.*" In addition, §15131 (c) states "*Economic . . . factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR.*" Moreover, the *State CEQA Guidelines* §15142 directs that "*An EIR shall be prepared using an interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences . . .*"
78. The Final EIR contains a full response to concerns raised about water quality, including elevated total dissolved solids levels and potential leaks in the subsurface barriers. The responses to these concerns are included in response to comments for letter #133 from the Upper Valley Municipal Water District. The response letter contains an attachment from Stetson Engineers that includes a list of concerns raised during review of the groundwater monitoring data included in the Draft EIR. Please see the response to comments for letter #133 for this response. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Water Quality.
79. The vector control program to keep the seagulls out of the refuse disposal area has been successful. The presence of seagulls at the landfill does not necessarily indicate that they are using the landfill for a food source. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Biological Resources.

RESPONSE TO OLIVERES (80)

80. Comment noted.

RESPONSE TO TSANG (81)

81. To mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project.

RESPONSE TO CARDENAS (82-83)

82. The Sanitation Districts have never set aside plans to implement waste-by-rail. The Sanitation Districts have always been committed to implementing waste-by-rail prior to the time there is a shortfall in disposal capacity for Los Angeles County. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.
83. Since the passage of Assembly Bill 939 in 1989, which required local jurisdictions to meet specified recycling goals, the Sanitation Districts have been working with the local jurisdictions to implement recycling program to meet those goals. The Sanitation Districts provided \$1 million to local jurisdictions for initial planning and continue to act in a technical advisory role. With respect to our facilities and operations, the Sanitation Districts have implemented materials recovery programs to the extent feasible to support jurisdiction's efforts to divert waste, which discussed extensively in Section 3.0, Project Description, in the Draft EIR. The Sanitation Districts are closely monitoring established and emerging waste management techniques and technologies as alternatives to the continued operations of the Puente Hills Landfill. To date, none of these alternatives to the Puente Hills Landfill can feasibly and cost-effectively replace the capacity of the Puente Hills Landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Alternatives to the Project, Disposal Capacity/Reporting System, and Waste-by-Rail.

RESPONSE TO ISOZAKI (83-85)

84. The Los Angeles County Bar Association maintains a referral service for persons interested in obtaining legal representation or to discuss matters of a legal nature. The address and telephone number for the Los Angeles County Bar Association is: Los Angeles County Bar Association, 261 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 300, Los Angeles, CA 90012, telephone number (213) 627-2727. The referral service can be accessed on line through the association's website at www.lacba.org. The Sanitation Districts are represented by the law firm of Lewis, D'Amato, Brisbois & Bisgaard, attention: Daniel V. Hyde, 221 N. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012; telephone (213) 250-1800.

The Sanitation Districts maintain a policy of liability insurance with coverage limits considered sufficient for all District facilities and operations, and the cost of such insurance constitutes an operating cost of the Sanitation Districts. In addition to providing coverage for property damage and personal injury claims, liability insurance policies typically cover the

cost of defending claims, including litigation costs. There is no coverage limit or estimated exposure for claims or litigation specifically related to the Puente Hills Landfill. Given that there are no significant adverse health impacts identified for the Puente Hills Landfill in the Draft EIR, no such claims are anticipated.

85. The Sanitation Districts conduct monitoring in the adjacent neighborhood for odors Monday through Friday, both during the day and evening. In addition, the Sanitation Districts maintain ongoing relationships with community through the Puente Hills Landfill Citizens Advisory Committee which includes representatives from five community groups and homeowners associations.

A health risk analysis, using methods approved by regulatory agencies and conservative assumptions, was prepared and included in the Draft EIR. Potential health risks were not found to be significant after mitigation. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Public Health.

RESPONSE TO JENKINS (86)

86. There would be no increase in the amount of refuse received for disposal at the landfill.

RESPONSE TO VALENZUELA (87)

87. As discussed in the Draft EIR, landfill operations have potential to create odor from a number of sources: the trash operation itself; landfill gas is generated as the trash decomposes; and also the trucks that come into the landfill. The Sanitation Districts have implemented a number of programs to minimize potential odor from those sources; for example, in the disposal area, we spray the area, and with a deodorizing agent. The refuse is also covered at the end of the day to prevent the generation of odors. With respect to the landfill gas, the Sanitation Districts have installed an extensive collection system of pipes throughout the trash fill where gas is drawn out from the landfill to minimize escape to the atmosphere. The Sanitation Districts reuse the landfill gas for energy recovery to generate electricity and to produce a clean burning vehicle fuel. The Sanitation Districts monitor for odors in the adjacent neighborhood, including at the school Monday through Friday, both during the day and the evening. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

RESPONSE TO CAPPUCCIO (88)

88. The comments received on the Draft EIR, received both orally at the public hearings and in writing, will be responded to in the Final EIR. The transcripts of the hearings and comment letters will be included in the Final EIR as well. Once completed, the Board of Directors for Sanitation District No. 2 will consider the Final EIR for certification at a public meeting. If the Sanitation Districts' Board certifies the Final EIR and approves the project, the Sanitation Districts would apply to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning for a land use permit, to be considered by the Regional Planning Commission. Thereafter, applications would be made for technical permits from regulatory agencies.

RESPONSE TO JOLLEY (89)

89. In August 1996, 179 individuals residing on the east side of the Puente Hills Landfill filed an action in the Los Angeles Superior Court, entitled *Nancy Jo Abbott, et al. v. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, et al.* The action sought damages for alleged personal injury, property damage, trespass, and nuisance. The settlement in the case is a matter of public record. The settlement did not require the plaintiffs to support or not oppose the landfill re-permitting. They were, and are entirely free to take any position they want on the landfill re-permitting. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, both sides agreed that either party would not deem the settlement an admission of liability or any other matter.

The Board of Directors of District No. 2 approved the settlement in open session during a public meeting. Articles reporting on the settlement appeared in the local newspapers at the time.

During the mediation, the parties openly acknowledged that the trial of the case would be very costly and time-consuming given such an extensive number of plaintiffs. In addition, the trial would have required appraisal information and testimony for over 83 homes to be developed and introduced. Highly sophisticated scientific and technical expert testimony would also have been required. Given the uncertainty in proving and quantifying monetary damages under such circumstances, the parties agreed that exploring settlement through mediation was an appropriate resolution for the case.

Settlements of disputed matters in litigation are important to the efficient administration of our legal system. Out of court settlements are highly favored. As a result, the settlement in the above-referenced matter in no way constituted a gift of public funds, nor did the settlement in some way preclude the plaintiffs from participating in the re-permitting process for the landfill. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Lawsuit.

RESPONSE TO DENING (90-91)

90. The Sanitation Districts have never made the statement that the permit is not likely to be renewed. The potential impact of the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill on property values in Hacienda Heights has been investigated a number of times. Based on these studies, there is no indication of any adverse property value impact due to the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill. In addition, through existing permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts have set up a Property Value Claims Evaluation Program that gives adjacent property owners the opportunity to make a claim and obtain reimbursement for property value losses due to the operation of the landfill. There has not been a successful claim made against the Sanitation Districts since the commencement of the program. Permits for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill would contain similar provisions to allow residents to make claims for reduction in property values. The Property Value Claims Evaluation Program is described in the Draft EIR. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Property Values.
91. Currently, there are no personal injury or property damage cases pending against the Districts in regard to the Puente Hills Landfill. In the past, there have been vehicle accident and other cases involving the landfill, but these have all have been settled or otherwise resolved, and do

not represent material loss contingencies to the Districts at this time. The Districts maintain a policy of liability insurance with coverage limits considered sufficient for all District facilities and operations, and the cost of such insurance constitutes an operating cost of the Districts. In addition to providing coverage for property damage and personal injury claims, liability insurance policies typically cover the cost of defending claims, including litigation costs. There is no coverage limit or estimated exposure for claims or litigation specifically related to the Puente Hills Landfill. Given that there are no significant adverse health impacts identified for the Puente Hills Landfill in the Draft EIR, no such claims are anticipated.

RESPONSE TO PAYAN (92-93)

92. The current tipping fee at the Puente Hills Landfill is \$18.05 per ton. The tipping fee includes \$4.77 per ton for state and local fees and taxes, including \$1.00 per ton paid to the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, which was established pursuant to a requirement of the current Conditional Use Permit. The remaining money is used for capital construction at the site, for operating the site, to provide funding for closure and postclosure maintenance of the site, and to fund use of out-of-County disposal capacity for solid waste from the Sanitation Districts' South Gate Transfer Station to make additional capacity available at the Puente Hills Landfill.

In any given year, the cash flow of the landfill operations may be positive or negative, depending primarily on the level of capital construction for the year. Most, but not all, operation and maintenance costs are reasonably similar from year to year, allowing for inflation related increases. Over time, the tipping fees are set such that the facility does not make a profit, while maintaining adequate reserves to finance construction of the necessary environmental control systems, to operate the landfill safely and in compliance with all permit requirements, and to fund the eventual closure and postclosure maintenance of the site.

93. The Districts maintain a policy of liability insurance with coverage limits considered sufficient for all District facilities and operations, and the cost of such insurance constitutes an operating cost of the Districts. In addition to providing coverage for property damage and personal injury claims, liability insurance policies typically cover the cost of defending claims, including litigation costs. There is no coverage limit or estimated exposure for claims or litigation specifically related to the Puente Hills Landfill. Given that there are no significant adverse health impacts identified for the Puente Hills Landfill in the Draft EIR, no such claims are anticipated.

RESPONSE TO UHL (94)

94. The Sanitation Districts' staff responded verbally to the commentator that although they had not noticed excessive dust and observed dust control measures in place at the landfill when visiting the facility, they had not observed excessive dust in the community. The Draft EIR evaluated the potential for dust generation and the potential effect was not found to be significant after mitigation. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions.

RESPONSE TO UHL (95-96)

95. As of September 28, 2001, below is a list of all Puente Hills Landfill Engineering Technicians and their post High School education.

Technician	Hire Date	Education
Harry Boyd	02/22/82	- B.A. / History / U.C.S.B. - Certificate / Landfill Eng. Design / Landtec - Certificate / Monitoring Well Technology / University of Wisconsin Madison - Certificate / Sanitary Landfill & Leachate Management / Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Jerrold Brandon	07/05/88	- B.S. / Safety and Systems Mgmt. / U.S.C.
Ike Crelencia	04/11/90	- B.S. / Chemical Engineering / Mapua Institute of Technology (Manila, Philippines)
Craig Black	04/17/00	- B.S. / Biology / Cal. Poly. Pomona - Teaching Credential / Cal. Poly. Pomona
Glenn Flores	02/16/99	- 16 Units / Mathematics / El Camino Comm. - 200+ Units / Mechanical Engineering / Stanford University
Salvador Lopez	04/06/87	- A.A. / Business Admin. / East Los Angeles Community College - 32 Units / Undeclared / C.S.U.L.B. - 46 Units / Operations Mgmt. / Cal. Poly. Pomona - 16 Units / Operations Mgmt. / Cal. State Los Angeles - 12 Units / Operations Mgmt. / U.C. Irvine
Radu Mateescu	09/20/99	- Specialty School for Civil Engineering (Bucharest, Romania) - Faculty of Land Reclamation and Environmental Engineering (Bucharest, Romania)
Dean Portman	10/18/99	- B.S. / Environmental Studies / U.C. Santa Cruz
Howard Tsai	04/17/00	- B.S. / Zoology / Univ. of Texas at Austin
James McCurdy	05/10/00	- B.S. / Microbiology / Cal. State Univ. Chico
Peter Carlstrom	10/02/00	- B.S. / Chemistry / Syracuse University
Atul Kandhari	04/09/01	- B.S. / Chemical Engineering / Regional Engineering College (Jalandhar, India)

96. Sanitation Districts engineering technicians monitor the neighborhood for odors, Monday through Friday, during daytime and evening hours. The technician drives a route with approximately 19 stops identified in part from previous odor complaints. At each stop, the technician gets out of the truck and spends about fifteen minutes making observations about odors or lack thereof. The technician records visual observations that could have odor consequences unrelated to the landfill such as trashcans set out for pick up. The technician also records time arrived and departed, wind speed and direction, barometric pressure, and weather conditions. The Sanitation Districts staff a 24-hour hotline for community to voice

complaints regarding the landfill. The Sanitation Districts' staff respond to every call. Having technicians in the adjacent neighborhood monitoring for odors allows the Sanitation districts to respond quickly to calls.

RESPONSE TO LOHFF (97)

97. The Draft EIR presented a comprehensive analysis of the No Project Alternative. The analysis reviewed additional capacity available at other landfills in Los Angeles County as well as adjacent counties. There is not adequate capacity available to accommodate waste currently being managed by the Puente Hills Landfill and, as such, trash collection may be reduced in frequency or waste may be stored for longer periods of time. This situation could create a serious nuisance and public health situation. In addition, the recycling capacity provided by programs operated at the landfill would not be available to jurisdictions that rely upon them to meet state mandated waste diversion goals.

RESPONSE TO LOPEZ (98)

98. The Sanitation Districts accepted written comments in any form. Responses to all written comments are contained within the Final EIR.

RESPONSE TO LOPEZ (99-100)

99. By charging the lowest landfill tipping fee in the county, the Puente Hills Landfill exerts market control over disposal facilities whose rates are as high as approximately \$40 per ton. Historically, when the Puente Hills Landfill has increased the fees, other landfill operated by private entities have also raised rates. In responding to this comment, the Sanitation Districts consulted Laith Ezzet, Senior Partner at Hilton Farnkopf and Hobson, a firm that specializes in advisory services to municipal management. Mr. Ezzet indicated that raising rates at Puente Hills Landfill would likely result in an overall increase in landfill fees. Increasing landfill fees would not necessarily increase recycling rates substantially as evidenced by waste management practices on the East Coast of the United States. Landfill fees are as high as \$100 per ton and recycling rates are not substantially higher than in Southern California. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Tipping Fees.
100. Over 60 jurisdictions use the Puente Hills Landfill from as far away as the South Bay and Santa Monica.

RESPONSE TO YANN (101-102)

101. The Sanitation Districts have been committed to implementing waste-by-rail prior to a demonstrated shortfall in local landfill capacity. In the 1992 EIR, waste-by-rail was proposed as part of a 20-year project. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Waste-by-Rail.
102. The only operational permitted waste-by-rail landfill in Utah is the ECDC landfill in East Carbon. This landfill is not affiliated with any mining operation. The Sanitation Districts are

not aware of waste-by-rail program using coal cars to transport solid waste. Furthermore, ECDC has never proposed transporting solid waste using coal cars.

RESPONSE TO VALENZUELA (103-104)

103. To mitigate the loss of habitat associated with development of the landfill, the Sanitation Districts currently provide the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority with \$1 per ton of refuse disposed at the Puente Hills Landfill. This money goes to acquire, manage, and maintain lands in the vicinity of the landfill, including areas near Hacienda Heights. The amount of land acquired through this program, which will be preserved in perpetuity as open space, exceeds to amount of land disturbed by refuse filling operations. The Sanitation Districts would continue this program, providing up to an additional \$38 million for the Authority, under the proposed project.
104. A health risk analysis, using methods approved by regulatory agencies and conservative assumptions, was prepared and included in the Draft EIR. Potential health risks were not found to be significant after mitigation. For more information, please see the Topical Responses on Air Quality - Fugitive Dust Emissions and Air Quality - Public Health.

RESPONSE TO FISH (105)

105. The Sanitation Districts used both mechanical monitoring devices and employee observations in order to determine the impact of vibration on the local community while testing the Eastern Flaring Station. As indicated in the Draft EIR, one of the flares has been retrofit with a burner whose design has been successfully tested elsewhere in similar applications. To further ensure that these flares do not impact the residents along the eastern property boundary of the landfill, for the proposed project, all energy recovery and flaring would take place on the western side of the landfill away from the homes located to the east of the landfill. Accordingly, one or both of these flares will be relocated to the western part of the site, adjacent to the existing gas management facilities. These flares will only be operated after successful testing that proves that the flares operate within acceptable parameters. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Puente Hills Landfill Gas Management Facilities.

With respect to the referenced energy recovery project, under current permits, the Sanitation Districts are proposing to implement a new energy recovery project to provide electricity from landfill gas for the Sanitation Districts' Joint Administration Office and the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant. Because the Sanitation Districts do not have specific design details for the project, separate environmental documentation will be prepared. However, it was discussed in the Draft EIR to the extent possible for disclosure purposes and to most fully discuss the landfill operation.

RESPONSE TO SHUBIN (106-108)

106. In responding to this comment, the Sanitation Districts consulted with a meteorologist. The findings included transport of any odors produced by the landfill will be dependent upon regional and local meteorology. The two critical elements of meteorology that influence odor

transport are wind, which determines horizontal transport and dispersion, and inversions, which determine vertical transport and mixing. The predominant wind pattern in the Puente Hills area is the sea/land breeze typical of the entire South Coast Air Basin. The regional and local wind patterns are discussed in detail in Section 4.5, Air Quality, of the Draft EIR. In general, winds have a diffusion effect on light odors that is maximized by adequate vertical mixing. Micrometeorology can play an important role in odor transport. Some of the terrain features of the proposed project are canyons that are subject to ground level inversions that can potentially cause the transport of odors towards the community. The severe inversions that have the potential for odor transport occur most frequently in the late evening/night hours of the fall and winter months. Many factors can influence the transport of odors, however, if an odor event occurs, it is typically transient and localized. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Air Quality - Odors.

107. The proposed project would not change the character or amount of traffic due to refuse disposal operations. The currently permitted limits of a maximum of 13,200 tons per day and 72,000 tons per week (Monday - Saturday) would remain in effect, as would the current operating hours from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The only change in traffic generation would be due to increased soil import operations. The current soil import operations include about 250 trucks per day and hours of import are restricted to 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The proposed soil import operations would include about 450 additional trucks per day and hours of import would be restricted to 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The potential impact of these additional trucks on traffic on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways was analyzed in the Draft EIR using qualified experts and accepted methods. The analysis also includes the potential cumulative impacts from foreseeable projects in areas adjacent to the site, including the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, through 2013. After incorporation of mitigation measures and operational measures, the proposed project, even after considering cumulative projects, would not result in significant traffic impacts on the surrounding streets, intersections, and freeways. For more information, please see the Topical Response on Traffic.
108. The Los Angeles County Congestion Management Plan indicates that a freeway impact is considered significant when a freeway is operating at Level of Service F and a project is found to contribute 150 peak hour trips or greater on the direction of poor level of service. The analysis contained in the Draft EIR concluded that the project would result in an increase of greater than 150 trips during the morning peak hour but in the opposite direction (eastbound) than the direction of poor level of service (westbound).

RESPONSE TO LOPEZ (109)

109. The traffic analysis evaluated traffic conditions in the year 2013 but prior to landfill closure. The analysis concluded that there would be no unavoidable significant impacts to traffic.

RESPONSE TO ZAMBRANO (110-111)

110. The Sanitation Districts' staff who worked on the preparation of the EIR are listed in the Draft EIR appendices. A court reporter provided complete transcripts of all hearings

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

(contained herein) in order that all staff may review specific comments made at the hearings as needed.

111. The Final EIR includes the Draft EIR, which presents an analysis of potential environmental effects from the proposed projects, all comments received on the Draft EIR, and staff responses to comments. The Sanitation Districts Board of Directors will consider the Final EIR for certification in accordance with CEQA requirements.

RESPONSE TO CARLISLE (112-116)

112. The Draft EIR reference made by the commentor addressed the hours of construction projects, not the hours of landfill operation.
113. The dirt that is received from offsite sources is typically from offsite construction projects. Such as annual debris basin cleanouts and the Foothill Freeway construction.
114. As stated in the Draft EIR, the only grading proposed under the continued operations would be 12 acres on a slope previously disturbed by excavation.
115. As discussed in the Draft EIR, the Sanitation Districts have a comprehensive program in place at the Puente Hills Landfill to inspect for hazardous materials. All loads are screened for radioactive waste as the trucks cross the scales. In addition seven loads are randomly pulled aside and thoroughly inspected. Two full time inspectors are present in the disposal area and the equipment operators are trained in the identification of hazardous wastes. This training includes identification of biological wastes such as untreated hospital wastes.
116. All faults considered by the state of California, local authorities and recognized seismologists as active faults or potential seismic sources within a 63-mile radius of the site have been considered in the seismic design of the PHLF. The fault referred to is the Whittier Heights fault zone that transects the Eastern Canyons area and projects through the eastern portion of the Main Canyon. However, the Whittier Heights Fault is not an active fault and is not considered by the state, local authorities or recognized seismologists as a potential seismic source. An active fault is one that demonstrated recent movement (within the last 11,000 years).

Extensive fault investigations, including trenching and drilling, conducted for the Sanitation Districts by its consultants, Dames & Moore (1997) and two fault investigations by Earth Technology (1993) found that the Whittier Heights Fault is not active and is not a potential seismic source for the generation of earthquakes. No offset or other disturbance of colluvial or soil materials above the fault trace was observed during continuous geologic mapping of the grading operations, or the site-specific fault investigations.

RESPONSE TO PITTS (117)

117. The Sanitation Districts Board of Directors will consider the Final EIR at a public meeting. All persons who signed in at the hearing or submitted written comments will be notified of the public meeting. In addition, newspaper announcements will be made. At the public

4.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

meeting, members of the public will have an opportunity to address the Board of Directors. Hearings will be held regarding consideration of permits by the respective regulatory agencies.

RESPONSE TO TORRES (118)

118. Comment noted. For more information, please see the Topical Responses Alternatives to the Project and Waste-by-Rail.

6.1 LIST OF ERRORS AND ADDENDA

6.1.1 List of Errors

VOLUME I

- On Page 1.0-10, in **Section 1.9.2 Site Development**, first sentence of the paragraph, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"Placement of solid waste would almost exclusively be over areas of the site that have been previously landfilled or disturbed by excavation ~~would be disturbed.~~"
- Following Page 1.0-10, REPLACE **Exhibit 1.0-5 Existing Site Land Uses** with the revised Exhibit 1.0-5 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.
- On Page 2.0-2, in **Section 2.3.2 Local Solid Waste Management Planning**, first text bullet, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"~~Securing~~ Developing in-county disposal capacity to the extent feasible (e.g., repermitting the Puente Hills Landfill for the remaining ten years); and"
- Following Page 3.0-2, REPLACE **Exhibit 3.0-3 Existing Site Land Uses** with the revised Exhibit 3.0-3 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.
- Following Page 3.0-6, REPLACE **Exhibit 3.0-7 Proposed Fill Plan** with the revised Exhibit 3.0-7 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.
- On Page 4.2-27, in **Table 4.2-3 Special Status Species Evaluated On the Puente Hills Landfill Project Site**, fourth column from the left, second row designated for San Diego horned lizard, REVISE in part as follows:

"**Moderate High Potential.**"
- On Page 4.4-4, in **Section 4.4.4 Setting**, under **Site Access and Landfill Traffic**, fourth paragraph, second sentence, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"The peak period at this entrance occurs between ~~8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.~~ 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., when ~~290~~ 54 vehicles enter the landfill site and ~~194~~ 91 depart."
- On Page 4.4-5, REPLACE **Table 4.4-4 Current Landfill Traffic Generation West Landfill Access at Workman Mill Road**, with the revised Table 4.4-4 shown below:

**Table 4.4-4
Current Landfill Traffic Generation
West Landfill Access at Workman Mill Road**

Time Period	Vehicles In	Vehicles Out	Time Period	Vehicles In	Vehicles Out
12:00-1:00 a.m.	3	1	12:00-1:00 p.m.	18	28
1:00-2:00 a.m.	0	0	1:00-2:00 p.m.	15	22
2:00-3:00 a.m.	0	0	2:00-3:00 p.m.	14	10
3:00-4:00 a.m.	0	1	3:00-4:00 p.m.	10	11
4:00-5:00 a.m.	6	1	4:00-5:00 p.m.	2	0
5:00-6:00 a.m.	29	2	5:00-6:00 p.m.	0	1
6:00-7:00 a.m.	30	63	6:00-7:00 p.m.	1	2
7:00-8:00 a.m.	54	91	7:00-8:00 p.m.	2	1
8:00-9:00 a.m.	49	62	8:00-9:00 p.m.	1	4
9:00-10:00 a.m.	51	92	9:00-10:00 p.m.	3	2
10:00-11:00 a.m.	51	86	10:00-11:00 p.m.	2	2
11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.	15	75	11:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.	1	1
Totals				353	554

Source: Katz, Okitsu & Associates, 2001.

- On Page 4.4-10, in **Section 4.4.5 Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Determination of Significance**, under **Operation Impacts**, first paragraph, last sentence, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"This was done by subtracting the existing landfill traffic (actual counts listed in Tables 4.4-2, 4.4-3, 4.4-4, and 4.4-3) from intersection counts (actual counts listed in Table 4.4-6, Tables 4.4-2, 4.4-3, and 4.4-4) based on the distribution percentage shown in Exhibits 4.4-5, 4.4-6, and 4.4-7."
- On Pages 4.4-1 through 4.4-18, in **Section 4.4 Traffic**, REPLACE all references made to the street intersection of Pellissier Road/Workman Mill with:

"Pellissier Place/Workman Mill"
- On Pages 4.5-1 through 4.5-59, in **Section 4.5 Air Quality**, REPLACE all references made to the *SCAQMD Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook of 1993* with:

"SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook"
- On Page 4.5-35, REPLACE **Table 4.5-16 Potential Landfill Gas Flare Combustion Emissions**, with the revised Table 4.5-16 shown below:

**Table 4.5-16
Potential Landfill Gas Flare Combustion Emissions**

Compound	Flare Emissions ^a (lb/day)
Carbon Monoxide	864 ^d
Reactive Organic Gases	538 ^d
Sulfur Dioxide	1,413 ^c
Particulate Matter	1,254 ^e
Nitrogen Dioxide	1,344 ^b

Source: Sanitation Districts, 2001.

Notes: ^a Assumes a 24-flare system operating with a total capacity of 38,400 scfm.

^bBased on the Rule 1303 NSR/BACT limit – 0.06 lb/MMbtu (NO_x).

^cBased on the Rule 431.1 limit of 150 ppm (H₂S).

^dBased on the permit limit requested in change-of-condition application filed for the Western Flare Station, 3/1998.

^eBased on the maximum mass emissions recorded in all source tests performed on the Western Flare Station, 1977 through 1999.

- On Page 4.5-40, under **Mitigation Measures Identified in This EIR**, after the last text bullet, REVISE the paragraph in its entirety, as follows:

"The net impact of the project after existing and future mitigation measures are applied is presented in Table 4.5-19. The effectiveness of the mitigation measures is taken from the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Analysis-Guidance Handbook*, the US EPA *AP-42*, the *Air Pollution Engineering Manual* and the US EPA *Fugitive Dust Background Document and Technical Information Document for Best Available Control Measures*. The table shows increased emissions associated with the increased cover material truck traffic from the new project are reduced from 1,334 lb/day to ~~171~~ 164 lb/day by implementation of new mitigation measures beyond those required by SCAQMD Rule 403. Therefore, even with the implementation of the mitigation measures, PM₁₀ emissions under the new project due to dust generation are projected to remain significant when considered by itself. However, because the new mitigation measures would reduce emissions from all activities and not just the new activities, the net impact of the proposed project would be a reduction in fugitive dust emissions of 987 829 lb/day."

- On Page 4.5-40, under **Mitigation Measures Identified in This EIR**, REPLACE **Table 4.5-19 Net Impact Following Application of Future Fugitive Dust Mitigation Measures to Existing and Proposed Project**, with the revised Table 4.5-19 shown below:

**Table 4.5-19
Net Impact Following Application of Future Fugitive Dust
Mitigation Measures to Existing and Proposed Project**

Emissions Source	Mitigated Fugitive Dust Emissions (lb/day)			Proposed Increase/(Decrease) In Mitigated Fugitive Dust (PM ₁₀) Emissions (lb/day)
	Existing Project w/ Existing Mitigation	Existing Project w/ Existing and New Mitigation	Mitigated Emissions Associated with Increased Cover Trucks	
Paved Roads	390 ^a	110 ^c	39	(241)
Unpaved Roads	1,384 ^a	671 ^c	125	(588)
Heavy Equipment	48	48	0	0
Material Handling	3 ^b	3	0	0
Wind Erosion	115	115	0	0
Total	1,941	948	164	(829)

Source: Sanitation Districts, 2001.

Notes: ^a Correcting incorrect carryover of number from Table 3.3-1.

^b Recalculated using wind speed for hours of operation.

^c Recalculated to allocate paved road emissions from newly paved roads.

- Following Page 4.7-4, REPLACE **Exhibit 4.7-1 Regional Groundwater Contours** with the revised Exhibit 4.7-1 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.
- Following Page 4.7-14, REPLACE **Exhibit 4.7-6 Cross Section of Eastern Canyons Composite Liner System** with the revised Exhibit 4.7-6 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.
- Following Page 4.10-14, REPLACE **Exhibit 4.10-3 Existing Site Land Uses** with the revised Exhibit 4.10-3 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.
- On Page 4.12-2, in **Section 4.12.2 Setting under Fire and Emergency Medical Services**, seventh sentence, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"Approximately four to five fire fighters are on duty at Fire Station No. 43 No. 87 at any time."
- Following Page 4.12-2, REPLACE **Exhibit 4.12-1 Existing Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical Facilities** with the revised Exhibit 4.12-1 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.
- On Page 6.0-2, in **Section 6.2 No Project Alternative**, second paragraph, second sentence, REVISE as follows:

"As shown in Table 6.0-1, change 90 80 cities and unincorporated areas rely on the Puente Hills Landfill for municipal solid waste management services, including recycling and disposal."
- Following Page 6.0-2, REPLACE **Exhibit 6.0-1 Major Landfills/Waste-to-Energy Facilities Accepting Los Angeles County Refuse** with the revised Exhibit 6.0-1 contained in Section 6.2.2 of the Final EIR.

- On Page 6.0-4, in Section 6.2.1 Existing Solid Waste Management System Serving Los Angeles County, under *Antelope Valley Landfill*, first sentence, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"The Antelope Valley Landfill is located in ~~unincorporated~~ Los Angeles County ~~near~~ within the City of Palmdale."

- On Page 6.0-4, in Section 6.2.1 Existing Solid Waste Management System Serving Los Angeles County, under *Antelope Valley Landfill*, at the end of the paragraph add the following:

"An expansion into the unincorporated Los Angeles County area has been permitted for the Antelope Valley Landfill."

- On Page 6.0-9, in Table 6.0-2 Projected Redistribution of Los Angeles County Solid Waste After the Closure of the Puente Hills Landfill in 2003, last column, REVISE the column title as follows:

"Projected Shortfall from ~~37,500 tpd~~ 37,050 (tpd)"

VOLUME II: APPENDIX D

- On Page 3-7, in Section 3.1.4 Material Handling Activities, third paragraph, last sentence, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"As shown, the project could generate approximately ~~1.5 pounds~~ 4.0 pounds per day of fugitive dust from material handling activities."

- On Pages 3-8 and 3-9, REPLACE Table 3.1-4 Fugitive Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions from Material Handling Activities, with the revised Table 3.1-4 shown below:

**Table 3.1-4 (Revised)
Fugitive Uncontrolled PM₁₀ Emissions from Material Handling Activities**

Emissions Source: Material Handling Activities

Introduction: Material handling consists of the deposition of solid waste, application of daily cover, which can consist of dirt, green waste, and construction and demolition debris, and excavation of the dirt cover stockpile. In addition, treated ash and asphalt are used for the winter deck area.

Parameters:

Mean Wind Speed (G)	4.5-2	mph	1999 Facility Met Data
Moisture Content (H)	12%	cover material	AP-42 Table 13.2.4-1; cover estimated Facility Data
	25%	solid waste	
	35%	green waste	

6.0 ERRORS AND ADDENDA

	33%	treated ash	Facility Data
	75%	sludge	estimated
	23%	green waste/cover	average of both materials
Amount of material handled (I)	13,800 tons	daily cover	Facility Data
	12,400 tons	solid waste	Facility Data
	1,000 tons	green waste	Facility Data
	700 tons	C&D debris	Facility Data
	600 tons	treated ash	Facility Data
	460 tons	asphalt	Facility Data
	100 tons	sludge	Facility Data
	4,000 tons	cover/green waste	Facility Data

Emissions Estimate:

Filling (Application) or Emptying (Removal) Operation Emissions Estimate:

$$\text{lb/day} = 0.00112 \times [(G/5)^{1.3} / (H/2)^{1.4}] \times I$$

SCAQMD Handbook Table A9-9-G

Emissions Source	Location	Quantity (tons/day)	Uncontrolled PM ₁₀ Emissions (lb/day)
Solid Waste Application ^{1,2}	Active Face	12,400	0.35 0-12
Cover Stockpile Filling	Stockpile Area	13,800	0.09 0-38
Cover Stockpile Removal	Stockpile Area	13,800	0.09 0-38
Cover Application	Active Face	10,400	0.22 0-29
Cover Application – Green Waste Mixing ³	Other Areas	3,400	0.11 0-4
Green Waste Production	Other Areas	1,000	0.02 0-01
Green Waste Removal	Other Areas	1,000	0.02 0-01
Green Waste Application – Mixing ^{3,4}	Other Areas	600	0.01 0
Green Waste/Cover Removal – Mixing	Other Areas	4000	0.13 0-04
Green Waste/Cover Application	Active Face	4000	0.13 0-04
C&D Receipt ¹	Other Areas	700	0.07 0-03
C&D Removal	Other Areas	700	0.07 0-03
C&D Application	Active Face	700	0.07 0-03
Treated Ash Receipt	Other Areas	600	0.01 0
Treated Ash Removal	Other Areas	600	0.01 0
Treated Ash Application	Other Areas	600	0.01 0
Asphalt Receipt	Other Areas	460	0.12 0-04
Asphalt Removal	Other Areas	460	0.12 0-04
Asphalt Application	Other Areas	460	0.12 0-04
Sludge Application ¹	Active Face	100	0
Total Uncontrolled PM₁₀ Emissions – pounds/day			4.4 1-5

- 1 – Solid waste, C&D waste, and sludge equal permitted capacity of 13,200 tons/day. Green waste, treated ash, and asphalt are excluded from permitted capacity.
- 2 – Four tons per day of tires included in the solid waste total.
- 3 – Cover material and green waste are mixed at a 1:1 ratio, by volume, and approximately a 6:1 ratio, by weight.

- 4 – Approximately 600 tons of the incoming 1,000 tons per day of green waste are used for alternative daily cover and mixed with cover material – the other 400 tons per day are transported off site.

Conclusion: The uncontrolled PM₁₀ emissions that could result from material handling are 4.4 ± 5 pounds/day.

- On Page 3-11, REPLACE Table 3.2-1 Comparison of Unmitigated Fugitive Model Options Used, with the revised Table 3.2-1 shown below:

**Table 3.2-1
Comparison of Unmitigated Fugitive Dust (PM₁₀) Emissions -
Proposed Project Versus Existing Project**

Emissions Source	Fugitive Dust Emissions (lb/day)			Proposed Increase In Unmitigated Fugitive Dust (PM ₁₀) Emissions (lb/day)
	Existing Project (1992 EIR)	Existing Project (updated estimate) ²	Proposed Project	
Paved Roads	992	1,665	2,264	599 ³
Unpaved Roads	2,306	3,954	4,690	736 ³
Heavy Equipment	549 ¹	138	138	0
Material Handling	1	4	4	0
Wind Erosion	85	328	328	0
<i>Total Increase in Unmitigated PM₁₀ Emissions – pounds per day</i>				1,334

¹Includes both grading and construction activities.

²Updated estimate the result of changes to the SCAQMD Handbook and AP-42.

³Increase due to additional cover material trucks.

- On Page 3-13, REPLACE Table 3.3-1 Fugitive Dust Mitigation Applied to Existing Project, with the revised Table 3.3-1 shown below:

**Table 3.3-1
Fugitive Dust Mitigation Techniques Applied to Existing Project**

Source	Unmitigated PM ₁₀ Emissions (pounds/day)	Control Measure	Existing Or Proposed	Control Efficiency (%)	Residual PM ₁₀ Emissions (pounds/day)
Paved Roads	1,665	Street sweeping (1 day/week)	Existing	66 ¹	566
		Cover all trucks	Existing	7 ²	527
		Curb/gutter on one side of road	Existing	26 ³	390
		Street sweep 2x/day	Proposed	71 ⁴	113
		Chemical stabilizer	Proposed	17 ⁵	94

		Increase paved road surface	Proposed	(17) ⁶	110
		Total reduction, all measures		93.4	110
Unpaved Roads	3,954	Watering	Existing	65 ⁷	1,384
		Paving	Proposed	50 ⁸	692
		Chemical stabilizers	Proposed	3 ⁹	671
		Total reduction, all measures		83	671
Heavy Equipment	138	Watering	Existing	65 ⁷	48
Material Handling	2	Watering	Existing	65 ⁷	1
Wind Erosion	328	Watering	Existing	65 ⁷	115

1 - Determined using the difference between a surface loading of 7.4 gm/m² (AP-42 landfill routes) and 1.4 gm/m² (SCAQMD Handbook swept industrial roads) in Eq. (1) in AP-42 Chapter 13.2.1.

2 - 7% reduction by covering all trucks, SCAQMD Handbook Table A11-9.

3 - U.S.EPA; *Fugitive Dust Background Document and Technical Information Document for Best Available Control Measures*; September 1992; page 3-11. Surface loadings on streets with curbs/gutters are 75% less than without curbs/gutters; assumed 37.5% reduction in loadings with curb/gutter on one side of road, which equates to a 26% reduction in emissions per Eq. (1) in AP-42 Chapter 13.2.1.

4 - Increase in street sweeping will reduce 71% of remaining emissions (difference between 66% reduction for 1x/week and 90% reduction for 2x/day). 90% chosen as a conservative value. Using SCAQMD Handbook Table A-9-9-C-1, with silt loadings of 300 for uncleaned construction sites and 1.4 for cleaned sites, calculated reduction efficiency is 97%.

5 - U.S.EPA; *Fugitive Dust Background Document and Technical Information Document for Best Available Control Measures*; September 1992; page 3-11.

6 - Paving half of the unpaved roads will result in a 17% increase in paved road surface, which will result in a 17% increase in mitigated paved road emissions.

7 - 65% reduction efficiency used for watering unpaved roads and other surfaces. Reference Air Pollution Engineering Manual, Chapter 4, Figure 5.

8 - 50% of the unpaved road will be improved. Emissions from the newly paved section are included under Paved Roads.

9 - Assumes 20% of light duty vehicle operation is on bench roads and 90% reduction of emissions from bench roads. Net reduction from all unpaved roads is 3%.

- On Page 3-14, REPLACE Table 3.3-2 Fugitive Dust Mitigation Techniques Applied to Increased Emissions from New Project, with the revised Table 3.3-2 shown below:

**Table 3.3-2
Fugitive Dust Mitigation Techniques Applied to Increased Emissions from New Project**

Source	Unmitigated PM ₁₀ Emissions (pounds/day)	Control Measure	Control Efficiency (%)	Residual PM ₁₀ Emissions (pounds/day)
Paved Roads	599	See Table 3.3-1	93.4	39
Unpaved Roads	736	See Table 3.3-1	83	125
Heavy Equipment	0	Watering	65	0
Material Handling	0	Watering	65	0
Wind Erosion	0	Watering	65	0

- On Page 3-14, in Section 3.4 Net Change in Fugitive Dust Emissions for Proposed Project, first paragraph, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"Table 3.4-1 summarizes the net impact of the proposed project, the existing mitigation measures, and the proposed mitigation measures on dust emissions. The table shows that the increased number of dirt trucks associated with the new project result in an increase in mitigated emissions of 164 474 lb/day, but that the mitigation techniques to be implemented in the new project will reduce emissions from existing activities by 1,168 948 lb/day, for a net project impact of a reduction of fugitive dust emissions by 987 829 lb/day."

- On Page 3-14, REPLACE Table 3.4-1 Comparison of Mitigated Fugitive Dust (PM₁₀) Emissions – Proposed Project Versus Existing Project, with the revised Table 3.4-1 shown below:

**Table 3.4-1
Comparison of Mitigated Fugitive Dust (PM₁₀) Emissions -
Proposed Project Versus Existing Project**

Emissions Source	Mitigated Fugitive Dust Emissions (lb/day)			Proposed Increase/(Decrease) In Mitigated Fugitive Dust (PM ₁₀) Emissions (lb/day)
	Existing Project w/ Existing Mitigation	Existing Project w/ Existing and New Mitigation	Mitigated Emissions Associated with Increased Cover Trucks	
Paved Roads	390 ¹	110 ³	39	(241)
Unpaved Roads	1,384 ¹	671 ³	125	(588)
Heavy Equipment	48	48	0	0
Material Handling	3 ²	3 ²	0	0
Wind Erosion	115	115	0	0
Total Fugitive Dust	1,941	948	164	(829)

Notes: ¹Correcting incorrect carryover of number from Table 3.3-1.
²Recalculated using wind speed for hours of operation.
³Recalculated to allocate paved road emissions from newly paved roads.

- On Page 4-2, REPLACE Table 4.2-1 Model Options Used, with the revised Table 4.2-1 shown below:

Table 4.2-1 (Revised) Model Options Used

Model	Options Used
ISCST	Cartesian coordinate receptor grid Urban mode Gradual plume rise Buoyancy induced dispersion Terrain elevations of receptors used Ground-level receptors No calms processing
RTDM	Rural mode Transitional plume rise Buoyancy enhanced plume dispersion Partial reflection algorithm used Ground-level receptors 22.5 sector averaging

- On Page 4-5, REPLACE Table 4.3-2 Estimated Project Combustion – 24 Flares Modeled Individually, with the revised Table 4.3-2 shown below:

6.0 ERRORS AND ADDENDA

Table 4.3-2 (Revised)
Estimated Project Combustion Impacts B - 24 Flares Modeled Individually

Pollutant	Averaging Time	(1) ^a Project Impact ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(2) ^b Background Conc. ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(3) ^c Total Impact ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(4) ^e Measurable Impact Level ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	(5) ^f Most Stringent Air Quality Standard ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
CO	8-hour	5.08 5.09	7,015	7020^d	500	10,000 ^d (state, national)
	1-hour	33.71 33.76	8,050	8084^d	1,100	23,000 ^d (state)
NO ₂	annual	0.39 0.53	74	74^d <u>75^d</u>	1	100 ^d (national)
	1-hour	52.51 52.45	301	354^d <u>352^d</u>	20	500 ^d (state)
SO ₂	annual	0.41 0.56	NM ^f	0.41^d <u>0.56^d</u>	---	80 ^d (national)
	24-hour	2.59 2.58	NM ^f	2.59^d <u>2.58^d</u>	---	131 ^d (state)
	3-hour	20.38 20.35	NM ^f	20.38^d <u>20.35^d</u>	---	1,330 ^d (national, secondary)
	1-hour	55.32 55.27	NM ^f	55.32^d <u>55.27^d</u>	---	655 ^d (state)
PM ₁₀	annual (AGM) ^e	0.36 0.56	52	0.36 0.56	1 ^d	30 (state)
	24-hour	2.30 2.28	103	2.30 2.28	2.5 ^d	50 (state)

Notes:

^a For pollutants that have background concentrations (2) in excess of the air quality standard (5), the project impact (1) must not exceed the measurable impact level (4). For pollutants that have background concentrations (2) lower than the air quality standard (5), the total impact of the project (3) must be less than the air quality standard (5).

^b Total impact = project impact + background concentration.

^c Measurable impact levels are guideline levels developed by the SCAQMD for use in determining project significance when background air quality is already in exceedance of the most stringent air quality standard.

^d Underlined values were used to determine air quality compliance as described in footnote ^a.

^e AGM = Annual geometric mean.

^f Not measured.

6.0 ERRORS AND ADDENDA

- On page 4-13, under **Source Modeling Parameters Proposed Project**, first paragraph, last sentence, REVISE in its entirety as follows:

"The emission rates (g/sec/m²) of individual pollutants were calculated by dividing the total emissions of the pollutant in landfill gas (g/sec) by the total landfill area (1,375,750 m²) (1,375,000 m²)."

- On Page 4-20, REPLACE Table 4.4-13 Health Risk Impacts – Proposed Project, with the revised Table 4.4-13 shown below:

**Table 4.4-13 (Revised)
Health Risk Impacts – Proposed Project**

	Total ^b	Stationary ^b	Mobile ^b
Cancer Risk			
Maximum Individual Receptor	3.40	0.56	2.84
Maximum Residential Receptor	1.24	0.19	1.05
Maximum Employment	1.04	0.17	0.87
Non-cancer Risk			
Hazard Index – Chronic ^a	0.0133	0.0054	0.0079
Hazard Index – Acute ^a	0.0136	0.0136	N/A ^c

Notes: ^aMaximum individual receptor only.

^bPer million.

^cN/A = Not applicable.

- On Page 4-24, REPLACE Table 4.4-18 Acute Health Indices at Maximum Exposed Individual Residential Receptor, with the revised Table 4.4-18 shown below:

**Table 4.4-18
Acute Health Indices at Maximum Exposed Individual Residential Receptor**

	Ref. Exp. Level (ug/m3)	Annual Avg. Conc. (ug/m3)	Hazard Index
Eyes			
Benzyl Chloride	240	0.04600	0.000192
Formaldehyde	94	-----	-----
Perchloroethylene	20,000	0.02277	0.000001
Toluene	37,000	0.23227	0.000006
Vinyl Chloride	180,000	0.00453	0.0000003
Xylenes	22,000	0.31424	0.000014
		TOTAL=	0.000213
Nervous System			
Methyl Chloroform	68,000	0.00223	0.0000003
Methylene Chloride	14,000	0.04258	0.000003
Perchloroethylene	20,000	0.02277	0.000001
Toluene	37,000	0.23227	0.000006
Vinyl Chloride	180,000	0.00453	0.0000003

6.0 ERRORS AND ADDENDA

		TOTAL=	0.000011
Reproductive/Development			
Benzene	1,300	0.08275	0.000064
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,900	0.00010	0.0000001
Chloroform	150	0.00017	0.000001
		TOTAL=	0.000065
Respiratory system			
Benzyl Chloride	240	0.0460	0.000192
Chlorine	210	-----	-----
Hydrogen Sulfide	42	0.47364	0.011277
Perchloroethylene	20,000	0.02277	0.000001
Toluene	37,000	0.23227	0.000006
Vinyl Chloride	180,000	0.00453	0.00000003
Xylenes	22,000	0.31424	0.000014
		TOTAL=	0.011491

**TRAFFIC STUDY FOR CONTINUED OPERATION
OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL**

Capacity Analysis - Future without Project

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Scenario: Fut-Proj AM
 Command: Put-Proj AM
 Volume: AM
 Geometry: Existing
 Impact Fee: Default Impact Fee
 Trip Generation: AM
 Trip Distribution: All
 Paths: Default Paths
 Routes: Default Routes
 Configuration: Fut-Proj AM

Scenario Report

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Generation Report
 Project Trips
 Forecast for AM

Zone	Subzone	Amount	Units	Rate In	Rate Out	Trips In	Trips Out	Total Trips	% Of Total
3	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	-527.00	0.00	-527	0	-527	53.2
	Zone 3 Subtotal					-527	0	-527	53.2
4	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	0.00	-463.00	0	-463	-463	46.8
	Zone 4 Subtotal					0	-463	-463	46.8
TOTAL						-527	-463	-990	100.0

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Distribution Report
 Percent of Trips All

Zone	To Gates						
	2	3	4	6	7	8	12
3	15.6	0.0	1.0	59.4	1.0	3.0	20.0
4	26.0	0.0	6.0	47.0	0.0	3.0	18.0

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Turning Movement Report
 AM

Volume	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound		Total
Type	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Volume
#1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.									
Base	251	0	214	0	0	0	132	193	505
Added	-28	0	-218	0	0	0	-5	-105	0
Total	223	0	-4	0	0	0	127	88	505
#2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S									
Base	0	0	0	222	2	370	0	347	252
Added	0	0	0	0	0	-313	0	-245	-83
Total	0	0	0	222	2	57	0	102	169
#3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill									
Base	1	0	0	51	6	359	137	199	22
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	0	-16
Total	1	0	0	51	6	359	121	199	6
#4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)									
Base	124	0	423	0	0	0	404	355	769
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	124	0	423	0	0	0	404	355	769
#5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman Mill									
Base	111	109	227	7	15	5	12	301	367
Added	0	0	-28	0	0	0	0	-5	0
Total	111	109	199	7	15	5	12	301	367
#6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill									
Base	0	574	431	248	1035	0	0	0	873
Added	0	0	-16	-87	0	0	0	-14	-207
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	574	415	161	1036	0	0	0	859
#7 405 NR @ Pellissier									
Base	0	0	0	212	0	293	124	192	0
Added	0	0	0	0	0	-82	-120	0	0
Total	0	0	0	212	0	211	4	192	0
#8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd									
Base	9	512	141	169	965	123	31	24	10
Added	0	0	-120	0	-5	0	0	0	0
Total	9	512	21	169	960	123	31	24	10
#9 Roofs @ Peck Rd									
Base	207	929	171	143	640	192	76	18	52
Added	0	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	0
Total	207	929	171	143	635	192	76	18	52

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Volume Type	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound		Total Volume				
	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right					
#10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy S.													
Base	14	0	321	22	1	18	9	256	8	403	775	30	1857
Added	-14	0	-321	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	-403	-311	0	-775
Total	0	0	0	22	1	18	9	248	0	0	754	30	1082
#12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill													
Base	120	0	8	0	0	0	0	348	95	21	965	0	1556
Added	-120	0	-8	0	0	0	0	-4	-95	-21	-14	0	-266
Total	-0	0	-0	0	0	0	0	340	0	-0	951	0	1290

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Intersection	Base		Future		Change
	Del/V	V/C	Del/V	V/C	
# 1 Crossroads Pkwy N @ Crossroad	C	XXXXX 0.761	B	XXXXX 0.607	-0.153 V/C
# 2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.	A	XXXXX 0.554	A	XXXXX 0.389	-0.165 V/C
# 3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South	A	XXXXX 0.501	A	XXXXX 0.490	-0.011 V/C
# 4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Work	C	XXXXX 0.784	C	XXXXX 0.784	+0.000 V/C
# 5 Crossroads Pkwy N @ Workman M	D	XXXXX 0.895	D	XXXXX 0.876	-0.009 V/C
# 6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill	C	XXXXX 0.724	B	XXXXX 0.692	-0.032 V/C
# 7 605 NB @ Pellissier	C	XXXXX 0.743	B	XXXXX 0.615	-0.128 V/C
# 8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd	F	XXXXX 1.073	F	XXXXX 1.072	-0.002 V/C
# 9 Rooks @ Peck Rd	C	XXXXX 0.732	C	XXXXX 0.732	+0.000 V/C
# 10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkw	F	4.3 0.000	F	0.7 0.000	+0.000 V/C
# 12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill	F	12.9 0.000	A	0.0 0.000	+0.000 V/C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report

ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative))

Intersection #1 Crossroads Pkwy N @ Crossroads Pkwy S.
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.607
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): XXXXX
Optimal Cycle: 41 Level Of Service: B

Approach	North Bound		South Bound		East Bound		West Bound	
	L	T - R	L	T - R	L	T - R	L	T - R
Control:	Protected	Protected	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Min. Green:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanes:	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour											
Base Vol:	210	0	135	0	0	0	116	169	382	159	0
Growth Adj:	1.20	1.14	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.32	1.14	1.14	1.14
Initial Base:	251	0	214	0	0	0	132	193	505	181	0
Added Vol:	-28	0	-218	0	0	0	-5	-105	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	223	0	0	0	0	0	132	188	400	181	0
User Adj:	1.16	1.16	0.00	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
PHF Adj:	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Volume:	259	0	0	0	0	0	153	218	464	210	0
Reduced Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced Vol:	259	0	0	0	0	0	153	218	464	210	0
PCE Adj:	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MLF Adj:	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Final Vol:	259	0	0	0	0	0	153	218	464	210	0

Saturation Flow Module:											
Sat/Lane:	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Adjustment:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lanes:	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
Final Sat:	3200	0	1600	0	0	0	1600	1600	1600	3200	0

Capacity Analysis Module:											
Vol/Sat:	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.29	0.07	0.00
Crit Movs:	***						***	***	***		***

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report

ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative))

Intersection #2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.389
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): XXXXX
Optimal Cycle: 28 Level Of Service: A

Approach	North Bound		South Bound		East Bound		West Bound	
	L	T - R	L	T - R	L	T - R	L	T - R
Control:	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Min. Green:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanes:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour												
Base Vol:	0	0	0	195	2	248	0	240	180	128	555	0
Growth Adj:	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.00	1.14	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14
Initial Base:	0	0	0	222	2	370	0	347	252	146	680	0
Added Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	-313	0	-245	-83	0	-111	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	0	0	222	2	0	0	0	169	146	579	0
User Adj:	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	1.15	1.15	1.15
PHF Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Volume:	0	0	0	256	3	0	0	0	0	168	665	0
Reduced Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced Vol:	0	0	0	256	3	0	0	0	0	168	665	0
PCE Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MLF Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Final Vol:	0	0	0	256	3	0	0	0	0	169	665	0

Saturation Flow Module:												
Sat/Lane:	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	
Adjustment:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Lanes:	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.02	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
Final Sat:	0	0	0	3163	37	1600	0	3200	1600	1600	3200	0

Capacity Analysis Module:												
Vol/Sat:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.21	0.00
Crit Movs:	***			***	***					***	***	***

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.490
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 33 Level Of Service: A

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.784
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 63 Level Of Service: C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #5 Crossroads Phvy N. @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.876
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 89 Level Of Service: D

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.692
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 49 Level Of Service: B

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Turning Movement Report
AM

Volume Type	Northbound Left Thru Right	Southbound Left Thru Right	Eastbound Left Thru Right	Westbound Left Thru Right	Total
#1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.					
Base	255 0 474 0	0 0 0 0	0 152 278 352	222 0 1733	
Added	-44 0 -390 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 -8 -169	0 0 -611	
Other	0 0 57 0	0 0 0 0	0 9 0 16	5 0 87	
Total	211 0 141 0	0 0 0 0	0 161 270 199	227 0 1209	
#2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.					
Base	0 0 0 222	2 2 299 0	0 378 208 146	905 0 2259	
Added	0 0 0 0	0 -560 0 -434	-110 0 -177 0	-1281	
Other	0 0 0 52	0 0 0 5	0 14 2 0	73	
Total	0 0 0 274	2 -261 0 -51	198 160 730	0 1051	
#3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill					
Base	5 4 5 35	0 222 153 191	5 1 248 37	906	
Added	0 0 0 -2	0 0 0 -33	0 0 -59 0	-94	
Other	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 5	0 0 2 0	7	
Total	5 4 5 33	0 222 153 163	5 1 191 37	819	
#4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)					
Base	56 0 144 0	0 0 0 173	48 223 427	0 1072	
Added	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	-2 0 0 0	-2	
Total	56 0 144 0	0 0 0 173	46 223 427	0 1070	
#5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman Mill					
Base	31 16 131 7	15 0 0 0	6 363 28 227	749 7 1580	
Added	0 0 -44 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 -4 0	0 -52	
Other	0 0 5 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 9 0	0 14	
Total	31 16 92 7	15 0 0 0	6 363 28 228	749 7 1542	
#6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill					
Base	0 553 434 111	464 0 0 0	0 323 0 152	2038	
Added	0 0 -8 -74	0 0 0 0	0 -21 0 -135	-240	
Other	0 0 5 0	1 0 0 0	0 2 0 0	8	
Total	0 553 431 111	465 0 0 0	0 304 0 17	1806	
#7 605 NB @ Pellissier					
Base	0 0 0 212	0 282 135 203	0 0 978 246	2057	
Added	0 0 0 -2	0 -76 -115 0	0 0 0 0	-213	
Total	0 0 0 210	0 206 0 203	0 0 978 246	1844	
#8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd					
Base	9 473 216 267	407 82 74 30	31 149 20 447	2204	
Added	0 0 -115 0	0 0 0 0	0 -76 0 0	-211	
Total	9 473 81 267	407 82 74 30	31 73 20 447	1993	

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Volume Type	Northbound Left Thru Right	Southbound Left Thru Right	Eastbound Left Thru Right	Westbound Left Thru Right	Total
#9 Rooks @ Peck Rd					
Base	121 755 145	84 605 130	63 36 78	145 22 82	2265
Added	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0
Total	121 755 145	84 605 130	63 36 78	145 22 82	2265
#10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy S.					
Base	24 9 519 33	6 15 13 223	10 702 245 37	1836	
Added	-24 -9 -519 -11	0 0 -25 -11	-701 -35 0 -1324		
Other	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 5	0 0 2 0	7	
Total	0 0 0 -33	6 15 13 203	-1 1 212 37	519	
#12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill					
Base	132 0 25 0	0 0 0 291	76 35 353 3	917	
Added	-132 0 -25 0	0 0 0 -8	-76 -35 -24 0	-300	
Other	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 5	0 0 2 0	7	
Total	-0 0 0 0	0 0 0 288	0 0 331 3	624	

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Impact Analysis Report
Level of Service

Intersection	Base Del/V LOS	Future Del/V LOS	Change in
# 1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroad	E XXXXX 0.976	A XXXXX 0.556	-0.419 V/C
# 2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.	R XXXXX 0.698	A XXXXX 0.439	-0.199 V/C
# 3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South	A XXXXX 0.358	A XXXXX 0.340	-0.018 V/C
# 4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Work	A XXXXX 0.328	A XXXXX 0.328	+ 0.000 V/C
# 5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman M	A XXXXX 0.424	A XXXXX 0.412	-0.012 V/C
# 6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill	A XXXXX 0.433	A XXXXX 0.391	-0.042 V/C
# 7 605 NB @ Pellissier	C XXXXX 0.743	B XXXXX 0.614	-0.129 V/C
# 8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd	D XXXXX 0.808	C XXXXX 0.766	-0.042 V/C
# 9 Rooks @ Peck Rd	A XXXXX 0.573	A XXXXX 0.573	+ 0.000 V/C
# 10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkw	F 118.1 0.000	P 0.9 0.000	+ 0.000 V/C
# 12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill	D 3 7 0.000	A 0 0 0.000	+ 0.000 V/C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection	Base Del/V LOS	Future Del/V LOS	Change in
Intersection #1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.			
Cycle (sec):	100	Critical Vol./Cap. (X):	0.976
Loss Time (sec):	10 (V+R = 4 sec)	Average Delay (sec/vol):	XXXXX
Optimal Cycle:	161	Level of Service:	E
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound			
Movement:	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control:	Protected	Permitted	Permitted
Right:	Include	Include	Include
Min. Green:	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lanes:	2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour			
Base Vol:	215 0 335 0	0 0 0 133	237 219 195 0
Growth Adj:	1.19 1.14 1.41 1.14	1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14	1.17 1.61 1.14 1.14
Initial Base:	255 0 474 0	0 0 0 152	278 352 222 0
User Adj:	1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27	1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27	1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27
PHF Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume:	324 0 601 0	0 0 0 193	353 447 282 0
Reduced Vol:	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:	324 0 601 0	0 0 0 193	353 447 282 0
PCF Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
HLF Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol:	324 0 601 0	0 0 0 193	353 447 282 0
Saturation Flow Module:			
Sat/Lane:	1800 1800 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment:	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes:	2 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 1 00
Final Sat:	2200 0 1600 0	0 0 0 1600	1600 1600 1600 1600
Capacity Analysis Module:			
Vol/Sat:	0.10 0.00 0.38 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.12 0.22 0.28
Crit Moves:	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.698
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y-R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/vah): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 50 Level Of Service: B
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Ignore Ignore Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 0 0 0 195 2 248 0 240 180 328 555 0
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.20 1.14 1.57 1.71 1.14 1.63 1.14
Initial Bae: 0 0 0 222 2 299 0 378 308 146 905 0
User Adj: 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 0.00 1.27 1.27 0.00 1.27 1.27 1.27
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 0 0 0 282 3 0 0 480 0 185 1149 0
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 0 0 0 282 3 0 0 480 0 185 1149 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 0 0 0 282 3 0 0 480 0 185 1149 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.98 0.02 1.00 0.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.00
Final Sat.: 0 0 0 3166 36 1600 0 3200 1600 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.09 0.09 0.00 0.00 0.15 0.00 0.12 0.36 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.388
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y-R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/vah): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 27 Level Of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 4 5 4 27 0 195 134 155 4 1 203 32
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.30 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.22 1.14 1.14 1.22 1.15
Initial Bae: 5 6 5 35 0 222 153 191 5 1 248 37
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 5 6 5 35 0 222 153 191 5 1 248 37
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 5 6 5 35 0 222 153 191 5 1 248 37
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 5 6 5 35 0 222 153 191 5 1 248 37
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 2.00 1.00 1.95 0.05 0.01 1.73 0.26
Final Sat.: 1600 1600 1600 1600 0 3200 1600 3118 82 11 2785 414
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.02 0.00 0.07 0.10 0.06 0.06 0.09 0.09 0.09
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.328
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y-R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/vah): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 26 Level Of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Protected Protected Protected Protected
Rights: Ignore Include Ignore Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 43 0 126 0 0 0 0 152 36 196 375 0
Growth Adj: 1.30 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.33 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bae: 56 0 144 0 0 0 0 173 48 223 427 0
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 56 0 0 0 0 0 0 173 0 223 427 0
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 56 0 0 0 0 0 0 173 0 223 427 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 56 0 0 0 0 0 0 173 0 223 427 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.00 0.00 1.00 2.00 0.00
Final Sat.: 1600 0 1600 0 0 0 0 3200 0 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.04 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.05 0.00 0.14 0.13 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #5 Crossroads Pkwy @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.424
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y-R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/vah): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 30 Level Of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 27 14 115 6 13 0 5 218 25 199 657 6
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.16 1.14 1.14 1.17 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bae: 31 16 131 7 15 0 6 363 28 227 749 7
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 31 16 131 7 15 0 6 363 28 227 749 7
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 31 16 131 7 15 0 6 363 28 227 749 7
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 31 16 131 7 15 0 6 363 28 227 749 7
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 0.22 1.78 0.32 0.68 0.00 1.00 1.86 0.14 1.00 1.98 0.02
Final Sat.: 1600 348 2852 509 1091 0 1600 2971 229 1600 3170 30
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.02 0.05 0.05 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.12 0.12 0.14 0.24 0.24
Crit Moves: ****

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Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Intersection #6 Peck Rd @ Workmen Mill

Cycle (sec):	100	Critical Vol./Cap. (X):	0.433
Loss Time (sec):	10 (Y+R = 4 sec)	Average Delay (sec/veh):	xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle:	30	Level Of Service:	A

Approach:	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement:	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control:	Permitted	Permitted	Protected	Protected
Rights:	Include	Include	Include	Include
Min. Green:	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Lanes:	0 0 3 0 1	1 0 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol:	0 453 370	82 388	0 0 0	0 278 0 98
Growth Adj:	1.14 1.22 1.17	1.14 1.20 1.14	1.14 1.24 1.14	1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bas:	0 553 434	111 464	0 0 0	0 323 0 152
User Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume:	0 553 434	111 464	0 0 0	0 323 0 152
Reduct Vol:	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:	0 553 434	111 464	0 0 0	0 323 0 152
PCE Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLP Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol:	0 553 434	111 464	0 0 0	0 323 0 152

Saturation Flow Module:

Sat/Lane:	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600
Adjustment:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes:	0.00 3.00 1.00	1.00 2.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	1.34 0.00 0.44
Final Sat.:	0 4800 1600	1600 3200	0 0 0	0 2176 0 1024

Capacity Analysis Module:

Vol/Sat:	0.00 0.13 0.27	0.07 0.14 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.15 0.00 0.15
Crit Moves:	****	****	****	****

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Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Intersection #7 605 NB @ Pellissier

Cycle (sec):	100	Critical Vol./Cap. (X):	0.743
Loss Time (sec):	10 (Y+R = 4 sec)	Average Delay (sec/veh):	xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle:	56	Level Of Service:	C

Approach:	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement:	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control:	Protected	Permitted	Protected	Protected
Rights:	Include	Include	Include	Include
Min. Green:	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Lanes:	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 1 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol:	0 0 0	186 0 236	99 158 0 0	0 858 216
Growth Adj:	1.14 1.14 1.14	1.14 1.14 1.20	1.37 1.21 1.14	1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bas:	0 0 0	0 212 0 282	135 203 0 0	0 978 246
User Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume:	0 0 0	0 212 0 282	135 203 0 0	0 978 246
Reduct Vol:	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:	0 0 0	0 212 0 282	135 203 0 0	0 978 246
PCE Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLP Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol:	0 0 0	0 212 0 282	135 203 0 0	0 978 246

Saturation Flow Module:

Sat/Lane:	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600
Adjustment:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes:	0.00 0.00 0.00	1.00 0.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 0.00	0.00 1.60 0.40
Final Sat.:	0 0 0	0 1600 0 1600	1600 1600 0	0 2557 643

Capacity Analysis Module:

Vol/Sat:	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.13 0.00 0.18	0.08 0.13 0.00	0.00 0.38 0.38
Crit Moves:	****	****	****	****

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Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Intersection #8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd

Cycle (sec):	100	Critical Vol./Cap. (X):	0.808
Loss Time (sec):	10 (Y+R = 4 sec)	Average Delay (sec/veh):	xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle:	68	Level Of Service:	D

Approach:	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement:	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control:	Protected	Protected	Permitted	Permitted
Rights:	Include	Include	Include	Include
Min. Green:	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Lanes:	1 0 1 1 0	1 0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 1

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol:	8 377 142	234 357 71	65 26 27	117 17 392
Growth Adj:	1.14 1.25 1.33	1.14 1.14 1.15	1.14 1.14 1.14	1.28 1.15 1.14
Initial Bas:	9 473 216	267 407 82	74 30 31	149 20 447
User Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume:	9 473 216	267 407 82	74 30 31	149 20 447
Reduct Vol:	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:	9 473 216	267 407 82	74 30 31	149 20 447
PCE Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
MLP Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol:	9 473 216	267 407 82	74 30 31	149 20 447

Saturation Flow Module:

Sat/Lane:	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600
Adjustment:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes:	1.00 1.37 0.63	1.00 1.66 0.34	1.00 0.54 0.46	0.88 0.12 1.00
Final Sat.:	1600 2197 1003	1600 2643 537	1600 865 735	1411 189 1600

Capacity Analysis Module:

Vol/Sat:	0.01 0.22 0.22	0.17 0.15 0.15	0.05 0.03 0.04	0.11 0.11 0.28
Crit Moves:	****	****	****	****

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Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Intersection #9 Rooke @ Peck Rd

Cycle (sec):	100	Critical Vol./Cap. (X):	0.573
Loss Time (sec):	10 (Y+R = 4 sec)	Average Delay (sec/veh):	xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle:	38	Level Of Service:	A

Approach:	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement:	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control:	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Rights:	Include	Include	Include	Include
Min. Green:	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Lanes:	1 0 1 1 0	1 0 1 1 0	1 0 1 1 0	1 0 1 0 1

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol:	106 662 108	69 531 114	55 31 68	117 19 65
Growth Adj:	1.14 1.14 1.35	1.22 1.14 1.14	1.14 1.15 1.14	1.24 1.14 1.25
Initial Bas:	121 755 145	84 605 130	63 36 78	145 22 82
User Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume:	121 755 145	84 605 130	63 36 78	145 22 82
Reduct Vol:	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:	121 755 145	84 605 130	63 36 78	145 22 82
PCE Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
MLP Adj:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol:	121 755 145	84 605 130	63 36 78	145 22 82

Saturation Flow Module:

Sat/Lane:	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600
Adjustment:	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes:	1.00 1.48 0.32	1.00 1.45 0.35	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Sat.:	1600 2684 516	1600 2634 566	1600 1600 1600	1600 1600 1600

Capacity Analysis Module:

Vol/Sat:	0.08 0.28 0.28	0.05 0.23 0.23	0.04 0.02 0.05	0.09 0.01 0.05
Crit Moves:	****	****	****	****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy S

Average Delay (sec/vsh): 116.3 Worst Case Level Of Service: F

Approach:	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement:	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control:	Stop Sign	Stop Sign	Uncontrolled	Uncontrolled
Right:	Ignore	Include	Ignore	Include
Lanes:	1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 0	1 0 2 0 1	1 0 1 1 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol:	12	8	257	29	5	11	190	5	352	199	32
Growth Adj:	2.02	1.14	2.02	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.19	1.17	1.99	1.99	1.23
Initial Bas:	24	9	519	33	6	15	323	10	702	245	37
User Adj:	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.30	1.30
PHF Adj:	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Volume:	32	12	0	43	7	20	17	290	0	913	319
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Final Vol:	32	12	0	43	7	20	17	290	0	913	319

Adjusted Volume Module:

Grade:	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Cycle/Cars:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
% Truck/Comb:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
PCB Adj:	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Cycl/Car PCB:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
Trck/Comb PCB:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
Adj Vol:	35	13	0	47

Critical Gap Module:

MoveUp Time:	3.4	3.3	XXXXX	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.1	XXXXX	XXXXX	2.1	XXXXX
Critical Op:	7.0	6.5	XXXXX	7.0	6.5	5.5	5.5	XXXXX	XXXXX	5.5	XXXXX

Capacity Module:

Conflict Vol:	1542	1586	XXXXXX	1548	1542	183	368	XXXXX	XXXXX	290	XXXXX
Potent Cap:	109	129	XXXXXX	105	133	1118	1090	XXXXX	XXXXX	1198	XXXXX
Adj Cap:	0.22	0.16	XXXXXX	0.16	0.16	1.00	1.00	XXXXX	XXXXX	1.00	XXXXX
Move Cap:	24	20	XXXXXX	17	21	1118	1090	XXXXX	XXXXX	1198	XXXXX

Level Of Service Module:

Stopped Del:	1149	369	XXXXXX	1248	256	3.3	3.4	XXXXX	XXXXX	12.4	XXXXX
LOS by Move:	F	F	A	F	F	A	F	C	F	A	F
Movement:	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT
Shared Cap:	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	24	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
Shrd StpDel:	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	2016	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
Shared LOS:	F	F	A	F	F	A	F	C	F	A	F
ApproachDel:	916.5			2015.5			0.2			9.1	

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Background Growth Only
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Hill

Average Delay (sec/vsh): 3.7 Worst Case Level Of Service: D

Approach:	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement:	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control:	Stop Sign	Stop Sign	Uncontrolled	Uncontrolled
Right:	Include	Include	Ignore	Include
Lanes:	0 1 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 0	1 0 1 1 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol:	66	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	248	39	18	304	3
Growth Adj:	1.99	1.14	1.96	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.96	1.97	1.16
Initial Bas:	132	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	291	76	35	353	3
User Adj:	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
PHF Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Volume:	147	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	326	86	40	396	4
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Final Vol:	147	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	326	86	40	396	4

Adjusted Volume Module:

Grade:	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Cycle/Cars:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
% Truck/Comb:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
PCB Adj:	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Cycl/Car PCB:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
Trck/Comb PCB:	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX
Adj Vol:	162	0	31	0

Critical Gap Module:

MoveUp Time:	3.4	XXXXX	2.6	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	2.1	XXXXX
Critical Op:	7.0	XXXXX	5.5	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	5.5	XXXXX

Capacity Module:

Conflict Vol:	805	XXXXX	206	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	612	XXXXX
Potent Cap:	324	XXXXX	1089	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	1030	XXXXX
Adj Cap:	0.96	XXXXX	1.00	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	1.00	XXXXX
Move Cap:	310	XXXXX	1089	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	1030	XXXXX

Level Of Service Module:

Stopped Del:	22.0	XXXXX	3.4	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	3.6	XXXXX
LOS by Move:	F	F	A	F	F	A	F	F	A	F	A	F
Movement:	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT	LT - LTR - RT
Shared Cap:	310	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
Shrd StpDel:	22.0	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
Shared LOS:	D	F	A									
ApproachDel:	19.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		0.4

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Scenario Report

Scenario: Fut-Proj PM

Command: Fut-Proj PM

Volume: PM

Geometry: Existing

Impact Fee: Default Impact Fee

Trip Generation: PM

Trip Distribution: All

Paths: Default Paths

Routes: Default Routes

Configuration: Fut-Proj PM

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Generation Report
Project Trips
Forecast for PM

Zone	Subzone	Amount	Units	Rate In	Rate Out	Trips In	Trips Out	Total Trips	% Of Trips Total
3	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	-28.00	0.00	-28	0	-28	17.6
	Zone 3 Subtotal					-28	0	-28	17.6
4	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	0.00	-131.00	0	-131	-131	82.4
	Zone 4 Subtotal					0	-131	-131	82.4
TOTAL						-28	-131	-159	100.0

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Distribution Report

Percent Of Trips All

Zone	To Gates							
	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	12
3	25.0	0.0	1.0	50.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	20.0
4	11.0	0.0	5.0	59.0	0.0	3.0	4.5	17.5

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Turning Movement Report

PM

Volume Type	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound		Total Volume				
	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right					
#1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.													
Base	257	0	129	0	0	0	186	170	168	180	0	1089	
Added	-7	0	-77	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	0	-90	
Total	250	0	52	0	0	0	186	170	162	180	0	999	
#2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.													
Base	0	0	0	198	7	51	0	148	533	125	262	0	1325
Added	0	0	0	0	0	-14	0	-84	-23	0	-6	0	-127
Total	0	0	0	198	7	37	0	64	510	125	256	0	1198
#3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill													
Base	15	14	9	47	8	250	614	547	6	0	258	85	1874
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	-18	0	-27
Total	15	14	9	47	8	250	614	538	6	0	240	85	1847
#4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)													
Base	22	0	722	0	0	0	0	130	279	471	286	0	1910
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	0	722	0	0	0	0	130	279	471	286	0	1910
#5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman Mill													
Base	91	7	534	12	18	3	1	1141	15	140	605	9	2578
Added	0	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7
Total	91	7	527	12	18	3	1	1141	15	140	605	9	2571
#6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill													
Base	0	838	798	99	591	0	0	0	0	320	0	73	2721
Added	0	0	-1	-7	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-14	-24
Total	0	838	798	92	591	0	0	0	0	316	0	59	2695
#7 605 NB @ Pellissier													
Base	0	0	0	467	0	250	199	606	0	0	383	130	2036
Added	0	0	0	0	0	-7	-14	0	0	0	0	0	-21
Total	0	0	0	467	0	243	185	606	0	0	383	130	2015
#8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd													
Base	7	578	371	388	557	75	54	56	24	116	8	585	2819
Added	0	0	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	0	0	-21
Total	7	578	357	388	557	75	54	56	24	109	8	585	2798
#9 Rooks @ Peck Rd													
Base	44	830	275	85	985	58	189	21	123	100	35	151	2905
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44	830	275	85	985	58	189	21	123	100	35	151	2905

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Volume Type	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound		Total Volume				
	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right					
#10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy S.													
Base	18	6	106	50	5	14	23	591	8	20	261	50	1150
Added	-18	-6	-106	0	0	0	-1	-8	-20	0	0	0	-159
Total	0	0	0	50	5	14	23	590	-8	-20	261	50	991
#12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill													
Base	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1144	0	0	543	0	1689
Added	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-8	0	0	-18	0	-27
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1138	0	0	525	0	1662

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Impact Analysis Report
Level Of Service

Intersection	Base		Future		Change in
	Del/ LOS	V/ C	Del/ LOS	V/ C	
# 1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroad	A	XXXXX 0.397	A	XXXXX 0.391	-0.006 V/C
# 2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.	A	XXXXX 0.288	A	XXXXX 0.262	-0.026 V/C
# 3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South	B	XXXXX 0.681	B	XXXXX 0.675	-0.006 V/C
# 4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Work	A	XXXXX 0.449	A	XXXXX 0.449	+0.000 V/C
# 5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman M	C	XXXXX 0.737	C	XXXXX 0.734	-0.002 V/C
# 6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill	B	XXXXX 0.641	B	XXXXX 0.656	-0.005 V/C
# 7 605 NB @ Pellissier	C	XXXXX 0.771	C	XXXXX 0.771	+0.000 V/C
# 8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd	F	XXXXX 1.047	F	XXXXX 1.042	-0.004 V/C
# 9 Rooks @ Peck Rd	C	XXXXX 0.711	C	XXXXX 0.711	+0.000 V/C
# 10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkw	C	1.5 0.000	F	1.1 0.000	+0.000 V/C
# 12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill	B	0.0 0.000	A	0.0 0.000	+0.000 V/C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #1 Crossroads Pkwy N. # Crossroads Pkwy S.
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.391
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 28 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Protected Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol.: 225 0 113 0 0 0 163 149 147 158 0
Growth Adj.: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 257 0 129 0 0 0 186 170 168 180 0
Added Vol.: -7 0 -77 0 0 0 0 0 0 -6 0 0
Other Appro: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 250 0 52 0 0 0 186 170 162 180 0
User Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 250 0 52 0 0 0 186 170 162 180 0
Reduced Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol.: 250 0 52 0 0 0 186 170 162 180 0
PCE Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 250 0 52 0 0 0 186 170 162 180 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 2.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.04 0.96 1.00 2.00 0.00
Final Sat.: 3200 0 1600 0 0 0 0 1672 1528 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.08 0.00 0.03 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.11 0.11 0.10 0.06 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #2 SR-60 # Crossroads Pkwy S.
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.262
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 24 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Protected
Rights: Include Ignore Ignore Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol.: 0 0 0 174 6 42 0 120 463 110 230 0
Growth Adj.: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 0 0 0 198 7 51 0 148 533 125 262 0
Added Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 -14 0 -84 -23 0 -6 0 0
Other Appro: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 0 0 0 198 7 37 0 64 510 125 256 0
User Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 0 0 0 198 7 0 0 64 0 125 256 0
Reduced Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol.: 0 0 0 198 7 0 0 64 0 125 256 0
PCE Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 0 0 0 198 7 0 0 64 0 125 256 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.93 0.07 1.00 0.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.00
Final Sat.: 0 0 0 3091 109 1600 0 3200 1600 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04 0.06 0.00 0.00 0.02 0.00 0.08 0.08 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South # Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.675
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 47 Level of Service: B
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol.: 13 12 8 59 7 219 539 480 5 0 226 75
Growth Adj.: 1.17 1.17 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 15 14 9 67 8 250 614 547 6 0 258 85
Added Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 0 -9 0 0 -18 0 0
Other Appro: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 15 14 9 67 8 250 614 538 6 0 240 85
User Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 15 14 9 67 8 250 614 538 6 0 240 85
Reduced Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol.: 15 14 9 67 8 250 614 538 6 0 240 85
PCE Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 15 14 9 67 8 250 614 538 6 0 240 85
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.06 1.94 1.00 1.98 0.02 0.00 1.48 0.52
Final Sat.: 1600 1600 1600 1600 99 3101 1600 3165 35 0 2363 837
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.04 0.08 0.08 0.38 0.17 0.17 0.00 0.10 0.10
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #4 Wellisier/Workman Mill # Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.449
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 31 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Protected Protected Protected Protected
Rights: Ignore Include Ignore Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol.: 16 0 633 0 0 0 0 110 242 413 251 0
Growth Adj.: 1.37 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 22 0 722 0 0 0 0 130 279 471 286 0
Added Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Other Appro: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 22 0 722 0 0 0 0 130 279 471 286 0
User Adj.: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 130 0 471 286 0
Reduced Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol.: 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 130 0 471 286 0
PCE Adj.: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 130 0 471 286 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.00 0.00 1.00 2.00 0.00
Final Sat.: 1600 0 1600 0 0 0 0 3200 0 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04 0.00 0.29 0.09 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #5 Crossroads Pkwy N @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.734
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 55 Level of Service: C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.656
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 45 Level of Service: B

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #7 605 NB @ Bellisier
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.771
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 61 Level of Service: C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #8 Bellisier @ Peck Rd
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 1.042
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 180 Level of Service: F

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report 1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #9 Rook # Peck Rd. Includes data for Cycle Length, Loss Time, Optimal Cycle, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Lanes, Volume Module, Sat/Lanes, Capacity Module, and Level of Service Module.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report 1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Hwy S. Includes data for Average Delay, Worst Case Level of Service, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Lanes, Volume Module, Sat/Lanes, Capacity Module, and Level of Service Module.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report 1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill. Includes data for Average Delay, Worst Case Level of Service, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Lanes, Volume Module, Sat/Lanes, Capacity Module, and Level of Service Module.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Distribution Report

Percent Of Trips All

Zone	To Gates							
	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	12
3	25.0	0.0	1.0	50.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	20.0
4	11.0	0.0	5.0	59.0	0.0	3.0	4.5	17.5
5	26.0	0.0	3.0	48.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	20.0

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Turning Movement Report

PM

Volume Type	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound		Total
	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	
#1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.									
Base	257	0	129	0	0	0	0	186	170
Added	-7	0	-57	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	30	0
Total	250	0	255	0	0	0	0	216	173
#2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.									
Base	0	0	0	198	7	81	0	148	533
Added	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	-64	-17
Other	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	15	0
Total	0	0	0	366	7	87	0	99	516
#3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill									
Base	15	14	9	67	8	250	614	547	6
Added	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	27	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	41	29	14	0
Total	15	14	9	67	8	292	644	588	6
#4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill [Signal To Be Constructed]									
Base	22	0	722	0	0	0	130	279	471
Added	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	41
Total	22	0	752	0	0	0	130	279	513
#5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman Mill									
Base	91	7	534	12	18	3	1	1141	15
Added	0	0	-7	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	0	30	0	0	0	29	0	30
Total	91	7	557	12	18	3	30	1142	45
#6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill									
Base	0	838	799	99	591	0	0	0	320
Added	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	-3
Other	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	56
Total	0	839	814	110	591	0	0	0	373
#7 605 NB @ Pellissier									
Base	0	0	0	467	0	246	209	613	0
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0
Total	0	0	0	467	0	246	206	613	0
#8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd									
Base	7	578	371	388	557	75	54	56	24
Added	0	0	-3	0	11	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	579	368	388	568	75	54	56	24

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Volume Type	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound		Total Volume
	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	Left	Thru Right	
#9 Rooks @ Peck Rd									
Base	44	630	275	85	985	58	189	31	123
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total	44	630	275	85	985	58	189	31	123
#10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy S.									
Base	18	6	106	50	5	14	23	591	8
Added	-16	-6	-109	0	0	0	0	29	-1
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	15
Total	-0	-0	-2	50	5	14	23	634	7
#11 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill									
Base	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1146	0
Added	12	0	30	0	0	0	0	-1	12
Other	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	44	0
Total	12	0	30	0	0	0	0	1189	12

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Impact Analysis Report
Level Of Service

Intersection	Base		Future		Change in
	LOS Veh	V/C	LOS Veh	V/C	
# 1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads	A	0.397	A	0.554	+ 0.157 V/C
# 2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.	A	0.288	A	0.383	+ 0.095 V/C
# 3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South	B	0.641	C	0.721	+ 0.040 V/C
# 4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Work	A	0.469	A	0.475	+ 0.026 V/C
# 5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman M	C	0.737	C	0.763	+ 0.026 V/C
# 6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill	B	0.661	B	0.677	+ 0.016 V/C
# 7 605 NB @ Pellissier	C	0.775	C	0.775	+ 0.000 V/C
# 8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd	F	1.073	F	1.073	- 0.001 V/C
# 9 Rooks @ Peck Rd	C	0.711	C	0.711	+ 0.000 V/C
# 10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkw	C	1.5	F	1.1	+ 0.000 V/C
# 12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill	B	0.0	F	0.7	+ 0.000 V/C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.554
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 37 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L T R L T R L T R L T R
Control: Protected Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 225 0 113 0 0 0 0 0 163 149 147 158 0
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bas: 257 0 129 0 0 0 0 0 186 170 168 180 0
Added Vol: -7 0 -57 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Other Appr: 0 0 183 0 0 0 0 0 30 0 107 30 0
Initial Fut: 250 0 255 0 0 0 0 0 216 170 278 210 0
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 250 0 255 0 0 0 0 0 216 170 278 210 0
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 250 0 255 0 0 0 0 0 216 170 278 210 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 250 0 255 0 0 0 0 0 216 170 278 210 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 2.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.12 0.48 1.00 2.00 0.00 0.00
Final Sat: 3200 0 1600 0 0 0 0 0 1791 1409 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.08 0.00 0.16 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.07 0.00 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.381
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 28 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L T R L T R L T R L T R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Ignore Ignore Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 0 0 0 174 6 42 0 120 463 110 230 0
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.23 1.15 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bas: 0 0 0 198 7 81 0 148 533 125 262 0
Added Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -44 -17 0 0 0 0
Other Appr: 0 0 0 168 0 0 0 15 0 92 15 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 0 0 0 0 366 7 87 0 99 516 217 280 0
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 0 0 0 366 7 0 0 99 0 217 280 0
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 0 0 0 366 7 0 0 99 0 217 280 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 0 0 0 366 7 0 0 99 0 217 280 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.96 0.04 1.00 0.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.00 0.00
Final Sat: 0 0 0 3140 60 1600 0 3200 1600 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.12 0.12 0.00 0.00 0.03 0.00 0.14 0.09 0.00 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.721
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 53 Level of Service: C
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L T R L T R L T R L T R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 13 12 8 59 7 219 529 480 5 0 226 75
Growth Adj: 1.17 1.17 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bas: 15 14 9 67 8 250 614 547 6 0 258 85
Added Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 27 0 0 10 0 0
Other Appr: 0 0 0 0 0 0 41 29 14 0 0 15 0 0
Initial Fut: 15 14 9 67 8 292 644 588 6 0 283 85
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 15 14 9 67 8 292 644 588 6 0 283 85
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 15 14 9 67 8 292 644 588 6 0 283 85
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 15 14 9 67 8 292 644 588 6 0 283 85
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.05 1.95 1.00 1.98 0.02 0.00 1.54 0.46
Final Sat: 1600 1600 1600 1600 85 3115 1600 3168 32 0 2461 739
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.04 0.09 0.09 0.40 0.19 0.19 0.00 0.11 0.11 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #4 Pelissaint/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill [Signal To Be Constructed]
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.475
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 32 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L T R L T R L T R L T R
Control: Protected Protected Protected Protected
Rights: Ignore Include Ignore Include
Min. Green: 0
Lanes: 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 16 0 633 0 0 0 0 0 110 242 613 251 0
Growth Adj: 1.37 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.19 1.15 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bas: 22 0 722 0 0 0 0 130 279 671 286 0
Added Vol: 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Other Appr: 0 0 29 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 41 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 22 0 752 0 0 0 0 130 279 513 286 0
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 130 0 0 513 286 0
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 130 0 0 513 286 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 130 0 0 513 286 0
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.00 0.00 1.00 2.00 0.00 0.00
Final Sat: 1600 0 1600 0 0 0 0 3200 0 1600 3200 0
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04 0.00 0.32 0.09 0.00 0.00
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #5 Crossroads Pkwy N. & Workman Hill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.763
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 59 Level Of Service: C
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Permitted Permitted Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Ignore Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 80 6 468 10 16 3 1 1001 13 123 531 8
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.20 1.15 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.17 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 91 7 534 12 18 3 1 1141 15 140 605 9
Added Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
Other Appr: 0 0 30 0 0 0 0 29 0 0 30 41 0
Initial Put: 91 7 557 12 18 3 30 1142 15 170 647 9
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 91 7 557 12 18 0 30 1142 15 170 647 9
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 91 7 557 12 18 0 30 1142 15 170 647 9
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 91 7 557 12 18 0 30 1142 15 170 647 9
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 0.02 1.98 0.40 0.60 0.00 1.00 1.97 0.03 1.00 1.00 0.97 0.03
Final Sat: 1600 40 3160 640 860 0 1600 3158 41 1600 3156 44
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.06 0.18 0.18 0.02 0.02 0.00 0.02 0.36 0.36 0.11 0.21 0.20
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #6 Beck Rd & Workman Hill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.677
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 47 Level Of Service: B
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Permitted Permitted Protected Protected
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 0 707 701 87 489 0 0 0 281 0 64
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.19 1.14 1.14 1.21 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 0 838 799 99 591 0 0 0 320 0 73
Added Vol: 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 -3 0 -3
Other Appr: 0 1 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 56 0 0
Initial Put: 0 839 814 110 591 0 0 0 373 0 70
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 0 839 814 110 591 0 0 0 373 0 70
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 0 839 814 110 591 0 0 0 373 0 70
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 0 839 814 110 591 0 0 0 373 0 70
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 0.00 3.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.68 0.00 0.32
Final Sat: 0 4600 1600 3200 0 0 0 0 2688 0 504
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.17 0.51 0.07 0.18 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.14 0.00 0.14
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #7 605 NB & Pellissier
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.775
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 62 Level Of Service: C
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Protected Protected Protected Protected
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 0 0 410 0 207 173 532 0 0 336 114
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.20 1.21 1.15 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 0 0 467 0 248 209 613 0 0 383 130
Added Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Put: 0 0 467 0 248 206 613 0 0 383 130
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 0 0 467 0 248 206 613 0 0 383 130
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 0 0 467 0 248 206 613 0 0 383 130
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 1.49 0.51
Final Sat: 0 0 0 1600 0 1600 1600 0 0 2389 811
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.29 0.00 0.16 0.13 0.38 0.00 0.00 0.16 0.16
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1) PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #8 Pellissier & Beck Rd
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 1.073
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 180 Level Of Service: F
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R
Control: Protected Protected Protected Protected
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << PM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 6 497 313 340 470 66 47 49 21 92 7 513
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.19 1.14 1.19 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.27 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 7 578 371 388 557 75 54 56 24 116 8 585
Added Vol: 0 0 -3 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Other Appr: 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Put: 7 579 368 388 568 75 54 56 24 116 8 585
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol: 7 579 368 388 568 75 54 56 24 116 8 585
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol: 7 579 368 388 568 75 54 56 24 116 8 585
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 1.22 0.78 1.00 1.77 0.23 0.49 0.51 1.00 0.33 0.67 1.00
Final Sat: 1600 1956 1264 1600 2827 373 785 815 1600 524 1076 1600
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.30 0.30 0.24 0.20 0.20 0.07 0.07 0.02 0.22 0.01 0.37
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #9 Rooke # Peck Rd
Table with columns for Volume Module, Saturation Flow Module, Capacity Analysis Module, etc.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #10 Proj Ent East # Crossroads Pkwy S
Table with columns for Volume Module, Saturation Flow Module, Capacity Analysis Module, etc.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
PM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)
Intersection #12 Proj Ent West # Workman Mill
Table with columns for Volume Module, Saturation Flow Module, Capacity Analysis Module, etc.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Scenario: Fut-Proj AM
 Command: Fut-Proj AM
 Volume: AM
 Geometry: Existing
 Impact Fee: Default Impact Fee
 Trip Generation: AM
 Trip Distribution: All
 Paths: Default Paths
 Routes: Default Routes
 Configuration: Fut-Proj AM

Scenario Report

Fut-Proj AM
 Fut-Proj AM
 AM
 Existing
 Default Impact Fee
 AM
 All
 Default Paths
 Default Routes
 Fut-Proj AM

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Generation Report
 Project Trips
 Forecast for AM

Zone #	Subzone	Amount	Units	Rate In	Rate Out	Trips In	Trips Out	Total % Of Trips	Total
3	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	-527.00	0.00	-527	0	-527	58.2
	Zone 3 Subtotal					-527	0	-527	58.2
4	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	0.00	-463.00	0	-463	-463	51.1
	Zone 4 Subtotal					0	-463	-463	51.1
5	MRP	1.00	MRP	42.00	42.00	42	42	84	-9.3
	Zone 5 Subtotal					42	42	84	-9.3
TOTAL						-485	-421	-906	100.0

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Distribution Report

Percent Of Trips All

Zone	To Gates						
	2	3	4	6	7	8	12
3	15.4	0.0	1.0	59.4	1.0	3.0	20.0
4	26.0	0.0	8.0	47.0	0.0	3.0	18.0
5	26.0	0.0	3.0	48.0	0.0	3.0	20.0

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
 AM Peak Hour Conditions

Turning Movement Report

AM

Volume Type	Northbound Left	Northbound Thru	Northbound Right	Southbound Left	Southbound Thru	Southbound Right	Eastbound Left	Eastbound Thru	Eastbound Right	Westbound Left	Westbound Thru	Westbound Right	Total Volume
#1 Crossroads Pkwy N. # Crossroads Pkwy S.													
Base	251	0	214	0	0	0	0	132	193	505	181	0	1477
Added	-28	0	-197	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-97	0	0	-327
Passby	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	8	0	17	5	0	85
Total	223	0	71	0	0	0	0	141	188	425	186	0	1235
#2 SR-60 # Crossroads Pkwy S.													
Base	0	0	0	222	2	370	0	347	252	146	690	0	2030
Added	0	0	0	0	0	-293	0	-225	-75	0	-102	0	-495
Passby	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	5	0	14	2	0	73
Total	0	0	0	222	2	129	0	127	177	160	590	0	1408
#3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South # Workman Mill													
Base	1	0	0	51	6	359	137	199	22	0	622	20	1416
Added	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	-106	0	-97
Other	0	0	0	0	0	30	55	44	0	0	45	0	174
Total	1	0	0	51	6	390	193	250	22	0	561	20	1493
#4 Pellissier/Workman Mill # Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)													
Base	124	0	423	0	0	0	0	404	355	769	1485	0	3560
Added	0	0	-28	0	0	0	0	1	0	-5	1	0	-31
Other	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	85
Total	124	0	479	0	0	0	0	404	355	800	1485	0	3647
#5 Crossroads Pkwy N. # Workman Mill													
Base	111	109	227	7	15	5	12	301	347	337	2036	71	3598
Added	0	0	-28	0	0	0	0	1	0	-5	1	0	-31
Other	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	55	0	9	30	0	99
Total	111	109	204	7	15	5	12	357	347	341	2067	71	3666
#6 Peck Rd # Workman Mill													
Base	0	574	431	248	1035	0	0	0	0	673	0	89	2252
Added	0	0	-15	6	0	0	0	0	0	-13	0	-109	-131
Other	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	38
Total	0	574	421	254	1036	0	0	0	0	692	0	-20	3159
#7 605 NB # Pellissier													
Base	0	0	0	212	0	293	124	192	0	0	978	246	2045
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	-109	0	0	0	0	0	-109
Total	0	0	0	212	0	293	15	192	0	0	978	246	1936
#8 Pellissier # Peck Rd													
Base	9	512	141	169	965	123	31	24	10	305	38	972	2300
Added	0	0	-109	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-103
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	9	512	32	169	972	123	31	24	10	305	38	972	3198

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Volume Type	Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Total
	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	
#9 Rooks @ Peck Rd													
Base	207	929	171	143	640	192	76	18	52	267	34	72	2803
Added	0	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	6
Total	207	929	171	143	635	192	76	18	52	278	34	72	2809
#10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy S.													
Base	14	0	321	32	1	18	9	256	8	403	775	30	1857
Added	-134	0	-329	0	0	0	0	29	-21	-424	29	0	-850
PassBy	65	0	7	0	0	0	0	-2	46	20	-15	0	121
Total	-55	0	-1	32	1	18	9	283	33	-1	789	30	1128
#12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill													
Base	120	0	8	0	0	0	0	348	90	21	965	0	1551
Added	12	0	30	0	0	0	0	-21	12	30	-134	0	-71
Other	-60	0	-7	0	0	0	0	106	-46	-17	92	0	68
Total	72	0	31	0	0	0	0	433	56	34	923	0	1548

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Intersection	Base		Future		Change
	Del/LOS	V/Veh C	Del/LOS	V/Veh C	
# 1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads	B	XXXXX 0.670	A	XXXXX 0.553	-0.117 V/C
# 2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.	A	XXXXX 0.494	A	XXXXX 0.394	-0.100 V/C
# 3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South	A	XXXXX 0.501	A	XXXXX 0.527	+0.026 V/C
# 4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Work	C	XXXXX 0.784	D	XXXXX 0.804	+0.019 V/C
# 5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman M	D	XXXXX 0.885	D	XXXXX 0.887	+0.002 V/C
# 6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill	C	XXXXX 0.724	C	XXXXX 0.703	-0.022 V/C
# 7 605 NB @ Pellissier	C	XXXXX 0.743	B	XXXXX 0.666	-0.077 V/C
# 8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd	F	XXXXX 1.073	F	XXXXX 1.076	+0.003 V/C
# 9 Rooks @ Peck Rd	C	XXXXX 0.732	C	XXXXX 0.739	+0.007 V/C
# 10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkw	F	2.6 0.000	F	0.5 0.000	+0.000 V/C
# 12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill	F	12.7 0.000	F	3.4 0.000	+0.000 V/C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative))

Intersection #1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.

Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.553
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): XXXXXX
Optimal Cycle: 37 Level Of Service: A

Approach	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - R
Control	Protected	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Rights	Include	Include	Include	Include
Min. Green	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Lanes	2 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	1 0 2 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol.	1.20	1.14	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.32	1.14	1.14
Growth Adj.	1.20	1.14	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.32	1.14	1.14
Initial Base	251	0	214	0	0	0	132	193	505	181
Added Vol.	-28	0	-197	0	0	0	0	-5	-97	0
PasserByVol.	0	0	54	0	0	0	9	0	17	5
Initial Fut.	223	0	0	0	0	0	141	188	425	186
User Adj.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Volume	223	0	0	0	0	0	141	188	425	186
Reduced Vol.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced Vol.	223	0	0	0	0	0	141	188	425	186
PCS Adj.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MLP Adj.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Final Vol.	223	0	0	0	0	0	141	188	425	186

Saturation Flow Module:

Sat/Lane	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Adjustment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lanes	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Final Sat.	3200	0	1600	0	0	0	1600	1600	1600	3200

Capacity Analysis Module:

Vol/Sat	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.12	0.27	0.06
Crit Moves	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2)
AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report
ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Future Volume Alternative))

Intersection #2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.

Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.394
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): XXXXXX
Optimal Cycle: 28 Level Of Service: A

Approach	North Bound	South Bound	East Bound	West Bound
Movement	L - T - R	L - T - R	L - T - B	L - T - R
Control	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Rights	Include	Ignore	Ignore	Include
Min. Green	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Lanes	0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0 2 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour

Base Vol.	0	0	0	195	2	244	0	240	180	128	555	0
Growth Adj.	0	0	0	195	2	244	0	240	180	128 <td>555</td> <td>0</td>	555	0
Initial Base	0	0	0	222	2	370	0	347	252	146	690	0
Added Vol.	0	0	0	0	0	-293	0	-225	-75	0	-102	0
PasserByVol.	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	5	0	14	2	0
Initial Fut.	0	0	0	222	2	0	0	127	177	160	590	0
User Adj.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Volume	0	0	0	222	2	0	0	127	0	160	590	0
Reduced Vol.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced Vol.	0	0	0	222	2	0	0	127	0	160	590	0
PCS Adj.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MLP Adj.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Final Vol.	0	0	0	222	2	0	0	127	0	160	590	0

Saturation Flow Module:

Sat/Lane	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Adjustment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lanes	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.02	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
Final Sat.	0	0	0	3171	29	1600	0	3200	1600	1600	3200	0

Capacity Analysis Module:

Vol/Sat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.18	0.00
Crit Moves	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length 1) Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length 1) Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill [Signal To Be Constructed]

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length 1) Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #5 Crossroads Phay N @ Workman Mill

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report ICU 1 (Loss as Cycle Length 1) Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report ICU (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #7 605 NB @ Pellissier. Table with columns for Cycle, Loss Time, Optimal Cycle, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Min. Green, Lanes, Volume Module, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lanes, Final Sat., Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report ICU (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd. Table with columns for Cycle, Loss Time, Optimal Cycle, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Min. Green, Lanes, Volume Module, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lanes, Final Sat., Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report ICU (Loss as Cycle Length %) Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #9 Rooks @ Peck Rd. Table with columns for Cycle, Loss Time, Optimal Cycle, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Min. Green, Lanes, Volume Module, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lanes, Final Sat., Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR Future With Other Projects Minus the Project (5.2) AM Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report 1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative) Intersection #10 Proj Rnt East @ Crossroads Pkwy S. Table with columns for Average Delay, Level of Service, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Lanes, Volume Module, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lanes, Final Sat., Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves, Level of Service Module, Stopped Del, LOS by Move, Movement, Shared Cap, Shrd StpDel, Shared LOS, ApproachDel.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Turning Movement Report
AM

Volume Type	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound		Total Volume
	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	
#1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.									
Base	255	0	477	0	0	0	152	278	352
Added	-41	0	-298	0	0	0	-5	-142	0
Other	0	0	57	0	0	0	9	17	5
Total	214	0	236	0	0	0	161	273	227
#2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.									
Base	0	0	0	233	2	455	0	274	205
Added	0	0	0	0	-467	-338	-83	0	-147
Other	0	0	0	52	0	0	5	14	2
Total	0	0	0	285	-2	-12	0	-59	122
#3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill									
Base	5	6	5	35	0	222	153	191	5
Added	0	0	0	0	0	1	-16	0	-174
Other	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	31	0
Total	5	6	5	35	0	248	184	204	5
#4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed)									
Base	56	0	144	0	0	0	173	48	223
Added	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Other	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	28	0
Total	56	0	175	0	0	0	173	48	249
#5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman Mill									
Base	31	16	131	7	15	0	6	363	28
Added	0	0	-41	0	0	0	0	1	-5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Total	31	16	90	7	15	0	6	394	28
#6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill									
Base	0	553	434	111	464	0	0	323	0
Added	0	0	-4	5	0	0	0	-17	0
Other	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	27	0
Total	0	553	450	116	465	0	0	333	0
#7 605 NB @ Pellissier									
Base	0	0	0	212	0	282	135	203	0
Added	0	0	0	0	0	-129	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	212	0	282	135	203	0
#8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd									
Base	9	473	216	267	407	82	74	30	31
Added	0	0	-129	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total	9	473	87	267	412	82	74	30	31

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Volume Northbound Southbound Eastbound Westbound Total
Type Left Thru Right Left Thru Right Left Thru Right Left Thru Right Volume

#9 Rooks @ Peck Rd										
Base	121	755	145	84	605	130	63	36	78	145
Added	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	121	755	145	84	605	130	63	36	78	150
#10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy S.										
Base	24	9	519	33	6	15	13	223	10	702
Added	-153	-9	-411	0	0	0	0	-11	-5	-593
Other	66	0	13	0	0	0	0	-8	39	18
Total	-63	0	121	33	6	15	13	204	44	127
#12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill										
Base	112	0	25	0	0	0	0	291	76	35
Added	6	0	-10	0	0	0	0	-5	6	-21
Other	-66	0	-13	0	0	0	0	59	-39	-18
Total	72	0	2	0	0	0	0	345	43	-4

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Impact Analysis Report
Level Of Service

Intersection	Base		Future		Change in
	Del/ LOS	V/ Veh C	Del/ LOS	V/ Veh C	
# 1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroad	E	XXXXX 0.979	B	XXXXX 0.684	-0.294 V/C
# 2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy S.	B	XXXXX 0.687	A	XXXXX 0.538	-0.149 V/C
# 3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South	A	XXXXX 0.387	A	XXXXX 0.375	-0.012 V/C
# 4 Pellissier/Workman Mill @ Work	A	XXXXX 0.328	A	XXXXX 0.345	+0.016 V/C
# 5 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Workman M	A	XXXXX 0.424	A	XXXXX 0.417	-0.006 V/C
# 6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill	A	XXXXX 0.433	A	XXXXX 0.454	+0.021 V/C
# 7 605 NB @ Pellissier	C	XXXXX 0.743	B	XXXXX 0.659	-0.084 V/C
# 8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd	D	XXXXX 0.808	C	XXXXX 0.767	-0.040 V/C
# 9 Rooks @ Peck Rd	A	XXXXX 0.573	A	XXXXX 0.576	+0.003 V/C
# 10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkw	F	116 9 0.000	F	0.9 0.000	+0.000 V/C
# 12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill	C	2.7 0.000	C	1.1 0.000	+0.000 V/C

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report

ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Intersection #1 Crossroads Pkwy N. @ Crossroads Pkwy S.

Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.979
 Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): XXXXX
 Optimal Cycle: 165 Level Of Service: E

Approach	North Bound		South Bound		East Bound		West Bound	
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T
Control:	Protected	Protected	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Right:	Include	Include	Include	Include	Include	Include	Include	Include
Min. Green:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanes:	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 16 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
 Base Vol.: 215 0 335 0 0 0 0 133 237 219 195 0
 Growth Adj.: 1.19 1.14 1.42 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.17 1.41 1.14 1.14
 Initial Bee: 255 0 477 0 0 0 0 152 278 352 222 0
 User Adj.: 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27
 PHF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
 PHF Volume: 324 0 606 0 0 0 0 193 353 447 282 0
 Reduct Vol.: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Reduced Vol.: 324 0 606 0 0 0 0 193 353 447 282 0
 PCE Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
 MLF Adj.: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
 Final Vol.: 324 0 606 0 0 0 0 193 353 447 282 0

Saturation Flow Module:
 Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
 Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
 Lane: 2.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.00
 Final Sat.: 3200 0 1600 0 0 0 0 1600 1600 1600 3200 0

Capacity Analysis Module:
 Vol/Sat: 0.10 0.00 0.38 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.12 0.22 0.28 0.09 0.00
 Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report

ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include: Intersection #2 SR-60 @ Crossroads Pkwy 3, Cycle (sec): 100, Loss Time (sec): 10, Optimal Cycle: 48, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Min. Green, Lane, Volume Module, Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bas, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, Reduced Vol, PCE Adj, MLP Adj, Final Vol, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lane, Final Sat, Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report

ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include: Intersection #3 Workman Mill/Crossroads South @ Workman Mill, Cycle (sec): 100, Loss Time (sec): 10, Optimal Cycle: 28, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Min. Green, Lane, Volume Module, Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bas, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, Reduced Vol, PCE Adj, MLP Adj, Final Vol, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lane, Final Sat, Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report

ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include: Intersection #4 Wellisner/Workman Mill @ Workman Mill (Signal To Be Constructed), Cycle (sec): 100, Loss Time (sec): 10, Optimal Cycle: 26, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Min. Green, Lane, Volume Module, Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bas, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, Reduced Vol, PCE Adj, MLP Adj, Final Vol, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lane, Final Sat, Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level Of Service Computation Report

ICU (Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include: Intersection #5 Crossroads Pkwy @ Workman Mill, Cycle (sec): 100, Loss Time (sec): 10, Optimal Cycle: 30, Approach, Movement, Control, Rights, Min. Green, Lane, Volume Module, Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bas, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, Reduced Vol, PCE Adj, MLP Adj, Final Vol, Sat/Lane, Adjustment, Lane, Final Sat, Capacity Analysis Module, Vol/Sat, Crit Moves.

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #6 Peck Rd @ Workman Mill
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.433
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 30 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Control: Permitted Permitted Protected Protected
Rights: OVI Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lanes: 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 0 453 370 82 388 0 0 0 0 278 0 99
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.22 1.17 1.26 1.20 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 0 553 434 111 464 0 0 0 0 323 0 152
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 0 553 434 111 464 0 0 0 0 323 0 152
Reduced Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 0 553 434 111 464 0 0 0 0 323 0 152
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 0.00 3.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.36 0.00 0.40
Final Sat.: 0 4800 1600 1600 3200 0 0 0 0 2176 0 1024
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.12 0.27 0.07 0.14 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.15 0.00 0.15
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #7 605 NB @ Pellissier
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.743
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 56 Level of Service: C
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Control: Protected Protected Permitted Permitted Protected
Rights: Include Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0
Lanes: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 0 0 0 184 0 234 99 169 0 0 858 216
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.20 1.37 1.21 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14
Initial Bse: 0 0 0 212 0 282 135 203 0 0 978 246
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 0 0 0 212 0 282 135 203 0 0 978 246
Reduced Vol: 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 0 0 0 212 0 282 135 203 0 0 978 246
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 1.60 0.40
Final Sat.: 0 0 0 1600 0 1600 1600 1600 0 0 2557 643
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.11 0.00 0.18 0.08 0.13 0.00 0.00 0.38 0.38
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #8 Pellissier @ Peck Rd
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.808
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 68 Level of Service: D
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Control: Protected Protected Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0
Lanes: 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 8 377 162 234 357 71 65 26 27 117 17 192
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.25 1.33 1.14 1.14 1.35 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.28 1.15 1.14
Initial Bse: 9 473 216 267 407 82 74 30 31 149 20 447
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 9 473 216 267 407 82 74 30 31 149 20 447
Reduced Vol: 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 9 473 216 267 407 82 74 30 31 149 20 447
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 1.37 0.63 1.00 1.66 0.34 1.00 0.54 0.46 0.88 0.12 1.00
Final Sat.: 1600 2197 1000 1600 2663 517 1600 865 735 1411 189 1600
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.01 0.22 0.22 0.17 0.15 0.15 0.05 0.03 0.04 0.11 0.11 0.28
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
ICU 1(Loss as Cycle Length % Method (Base Volume Alternative))
Intersection #9 Rooks @ Peck Rd
Cycle (sec): 100 Critical Vol./Cap. (X): 0.573
Loss Time (sec): 10 (Y+R = 4 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh): xxxxxx
Optimal Cycle: 38 Level of Service: A
Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
Control: Protected Protected Permitted Permitted
Rights: Include Include Include Include
Min. Green: 0
Lanes: 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
Base Vol: 104 662 108 49 531 114 55 31 68 117 19 65
Growth Adj: 1.14 1.14 1.35 1.22 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.15 1.14 1.24 1.14 1.25
Initial Bse: 121 755 145 84 605 130 63 36 78 145 22 82
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Volume: 121 755 145 84 605 130 63 36 78 145 22 82
Reduced Vol: 0
PCE Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Vol.: 121 755 145 84 605 130 63 36 78 145 22 82
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane: 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Adjustment: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Lanes: 1.00 1.68 0.32 1.00 1.65 0.35 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Sat.: 1600 2684 516 1600 2634 566 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600 1600
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat: 0.08 0.28 0.28 0.05 0.23 0.23 0.04 0.02 0.05 0.09 0.01 0.05
Crit Moves: ****

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
 Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
 1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #10 Proj Ent East @ Crossroads Pkwy 5.

Average Delay (sec/veh) 116.9 Worst Case Level of Service: F

Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
 Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R

Control: Stop Sign Stop Sign Uncontrolled Uncontrolled
 Ignore Include Ignore Include

Lanes: 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
 Base Vol: 12 8 257 29 5 13 11 190 5 352 199 32
 Growth Adj: 2.03 1.14 2.02 1.14 1.14 1.17 1.19 1.17 1.99 1.99 1.22 1.15
 Initial Rse: 24 9 519 33 6 15 13 223 10 762 243 37
 User Adj: 1.30 1.30 0.00 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 0.00 1.30 1.30 1.30
 PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
 PHF Volume: 32 12 0 43 7 20 17 290 0 913 316 48
 Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Final Vol.: 32 12 0 43 7 20 17 290 0 913 316 48

Adjusted Volume Module:
 Grade: 0% 0% 0% 0%
 % Cycle/Car: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 % Truck/Comb: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 PCE Adj: 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.00 1.00 1.10 1.00 1.00
 Cycle/Car PCE: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 Truck/Comb PCE: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 Adj Vol.: 35 13 0 47 8 22 19 290 0 1004 316 48

Critical Gap Module:
 MoveUp Time: 3.4 3.3 XXXXX 3.4 3.3 2.6 2.1 XXXX XXXXX 2.1 XXXX XXXXX
 Critical Op: 7.0 6.5 XXXXX 7.0 6.5 5.5 5.5 XXXX XXXXX 5.9 XXXX XXXXX

Capacity Module:
 Conflict Vol: 1539 1583 XXXXX 1545 1559 182 363 XXXX XXXXX 290 XXXX XXXXX
 Potent Cap.: 110 129 XXXXX 106 132 1120 1094 XXXX XXXXX 1198 XXXX XXXXX
 Adj Cap: 0.22 0.16 XXXXX 0.16 0.16 1.00 1.00 XXXX XXXXX 1.00 XXXX XXXXX
 Move Cap.: 24 21 XXXXX 17 21 1120 1094 XXXX XXXXX 1198 XXXX XXXXX

Level of Service Module:
 Stopped Del: 1134 367 XXXXX 3207 255 3.3 3.3 XXXX XXXXX 12.4 XXXX XXXXX
 LOS by Move: F F A * * * * * C * * * * *

Movement: LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT
 Shared Cap.: XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX 25 XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX
 Shrd StpDel: XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX 1991 XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX
 Shared LOS: * * * * * F * * * * * * * * * *
 ApproachDel: 925.3 1990.6 0.2 9.1

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future With Cumulative Projects - Without Project (5.2)
 Mid Day Peak Hour Conditions

Level of Service Computation Report
 1994 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #12 Proj Ent West @ Workman Mill

Average Delay (sec/veh) 2.7 Worst Case Level of Service: C

Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound
 Movement: L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R L - T - R

Control: Stop Sign Stop Sign Uncontrolled Uncontrolled
 Include Include Include Include

Lanes: 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0

Volume Module: >> Count Date: 18 Jul 2000 << AM Peak Hour
 Base Vol: 66 0 13 0 0 0 0 0 248 39 18 304 3
 Growth Adj: 1.99 1.14 1.96 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.17 1.96 1.97 1.14 1.14
 Initial Base: 132 0 25 0 0 0 0 291 76 35 353 3
 User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
 PHF Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
 PHF Volume: 132 0 25 0 0 0 0 291 76 35 353 3
 Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Final Vol.: 132 0 25 0 0 0 0 291 76 35 353 3

Adjusted Volume Module:
 Grade: 0% 0% 0% 0%
 % Cycle/Car: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 % Truck/Comb: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 PCE Adj: 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.00 1.00 1.10 1.00 1.10 1.00 1.00
 Cycle/Car PCE: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 Truck/Comb PCE: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
 Adj Vol.: 145 0 28 0 0 0 0 291 76 39 353 3

Critical Gap Module:
 MoveUp Time: 3.4 XXXX 2.6 XXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX 2.1 XXXX XXXXX
 Critical Op: 7.0 XXXX 5.5 XXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX 5.5 XXXX XXXXX

Capacity Module:
 Conflict Vol: 718 XXXX 184 XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX 368 XXXX XXXXX
 Potent Cap.: 368 XXXX 1117 XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX 1088 XXXX XXXXX
 Adj Cap: 0.96 XXXX 1.00 XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX 1.00 XXXX XXXXX
 Move Cap.: 354 XXXX 1117 XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX 1088 XXXX XXXXX

Level of Service Module:
 Stopped Del: 16.1 XXXX 3.3 XXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX 3.4 XXXX XXXXX
 LOS by Move: * * * * * A * * * * * * * * * *
 Movement: LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT
 Shared Cap.: 354 XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX
 Shrd StpDel: 16.1 XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX
 Shared LOS: C * * * * * 0.0 * * * * * * * * * *
 ApproachDel: 14.0 0.0 0.0 0.3

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
 PM Peak Hour Conditions

Scenario Report

Scenario: Fut-Proj PM
 Command: Fut-Proj PM
 Volume: PM
 Geometry: Existing
 Impact Fee: Default Impact Fee
 Trip Generation: PM
 Trip Distribution: All
 Paths: Default Paths
 Routes: Default Routes
 Configuration: Fut-Proj PM

Traffic Analysis for Puente Hills Landfill EIR
 Future Conditions Minus the Project (5.1)
 PM Peak Hour Conditions

Trip Generation Report
 Project Trips
 Forecast for PM

Zone	Subzone	Amount	Units	Rate In	Rate Out	Trips In	Trips Out	Total % of Trips	Total
3	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	-28.00	0.00	-28	0	-28	37.3
	Zone 3 Subtotal					-28	0	-28	37.3
4	Landfill Pro	1.00	Landfill Proj	0.00	-131.00	0	-131	-131	174.7
	Zone 4 Subtotal					0	-131	-131	174.7
5	MRF	1.00	MRF	42.00	42.00	42	42	84	-112.
	Zone 5 Subtotal					42	42	84	-112.
TOTAL									-75 100.0

Traffic Signal Warrant Analysis Worksheets

TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND LIGHTING

**Figure 9-1
TRAFFIC SIGNAL WARRANTS**

Crossroads Parkway South at Puente Hills Landfill East (Main) Entrance

	DIST	CO	RTE	PM	CALC CHK	MKH REM	DATE	DATE
Major St:	Crossroads Parkway South			Future With Project (with cumulative app projects)			Critical Approach Speed	35 mph
Minor St:	East Landfill Entrance			Future With Project (with cumulative app projects)			Critical Approach Speed	10 mph
	Critical speed of Major street traffic >= 40mph						<input type="checkbox"/>	RURAL (R)
	In built up area of isolated community of < 10,000 pop						<input type="checkbox"/>	
							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	URBAN (U)

WARRANT 1 - Minimum Vehicular Volume

100% SATISFIED YES NO
 80% SATISFIED YES NO

Approach Lanes	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS (80% SHOWN IN BRACKETS)				8-9 am	10-11 am	4-5 pm	Hour
	1		2 or more					
	U	R	U	R				
Both Apprchs.	500 (400)	350 (280)	600 (480)	420 (336)	1072	470	939	
Highest Apprch.	150	105	200	140	74	0	18	0 0 0
Minor Street	(120)	(84)	(160)	(112)				

WARRANT 2 - Interruption of Continuous Traffic

100% SATISFIED YES NO
 80% SATISFIED YES NO

Approach Lanes	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS (80% SHOWN IN BRACKETS)				8-9 am	10-11 am	4-5 pm	Hour
	1		2 or more					
	U	R	U	R				
Both Apprchs.	750	525	900	630	1072	470	939	0 0 0
Highest Apprch.	75	53	100	70	74	0	18	0 0 0
Minor Street	(60)	(42)	(80)	(56)				

WARRANT 3 - Minimum Pedestrian Volume

100% SATISFIED YES NO

REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED
Pedestrian volume crossing the major street is 100 or more for each of any four hours or is 190 or more during any one hour; AND	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
There are less than 60 gaps per hour in the major street traffic stream of adequate length for pedestrians top cross; AND	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
The nearest traffic signal along the major street is greater than 300 feet; AND	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
The new traffic signal will not seriously disrupt progressive traffic flow on the major street.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

The satisfaction of a warrant is not necessarily justification for a signal. Delay, congestion, confusion or other evidence of the need for right-of-way assignment must be shown.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND LIGHTING

**Figure 9-3
TRAFFIC SIGNAL WARRANTS**

*Crossroads Parkway South at Puente Hills Landfill East (Main) Entrance
NEW INTERSECTION*

WARRANT 8 - Combination of Warrants **SATISFIED** YES NO

REQUIRMENT	WARRANT	X	FULLFILLED
TWO WARRANTS SATISFIED 80%	1. MINIMUM VEHICULAR VOLUME 2. INTERRUPTION OF CONTINUOUS TRAFFIC		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

WARRANT 9 - Four Hour Volume **SATISFIED*** YES NO

Approach Lanes		One	2 or more	7-8a	8-9a	10-11a	4-5 pm	Hour
Both Approaches	- Major Street		870	1000	1072	470	939	
Highest Approach	- Minor Street	52		24	74	93	18	

* Refer to Figure 9-6 (URBAN AREAS) or Figure 9-7 (RURAL AREAS) to determine if this warrant is satisfied.

WARRANT 10 - Peak Hour Delay **SATISFIED** YES NO
(ALL PARTS MUST BE SATISFIED)

- The total delay experienced for traffic on one minor street approach controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds four vehicles-hours for a one-lane approach and five vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach: AND YES NO
- The volume on the same minor street approach equals or exceeds 100 vph for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vph for two moving lanes; AND YES NO
- The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 800 vph for intersections with four or more approaches or 650 vph for intersections with three approaches. YES NO

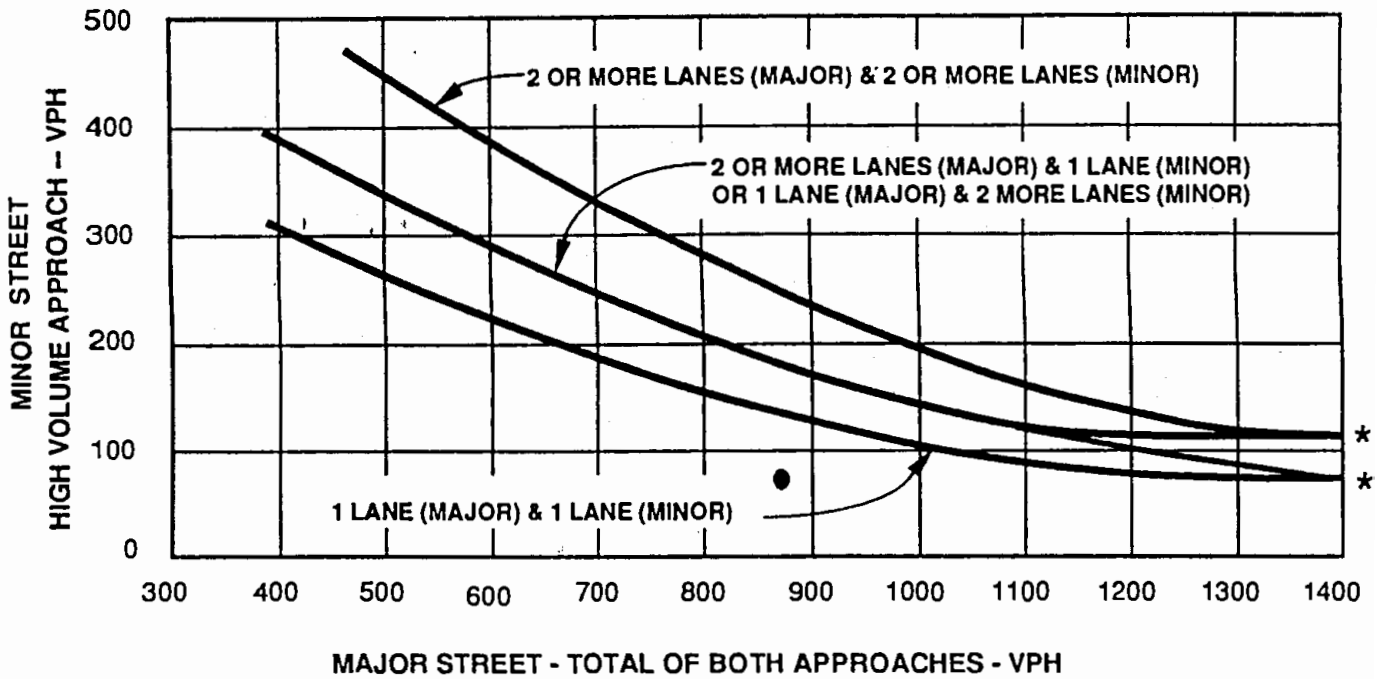
WARRANT 11 - Peak Hour Volume **SATISFIED*** YES NO

Approach Lanes		One	2 or More	10-11 am	4-5 pm	Hour
Both Approaches	- Major Street		735	1000	470	
Highest Approach	- Minor Street	59		24	93	

* Refer to Figure 9-8 (URBAN AREAS) or Figure 9-9 (RURAL AREAS) to determine if this warrant is satisfied.

The satisfaction of a warrant is not necessarily justification for a signal. Delay, congestion, confusion or other evidence of the need for right-of-way assignment must be shown.

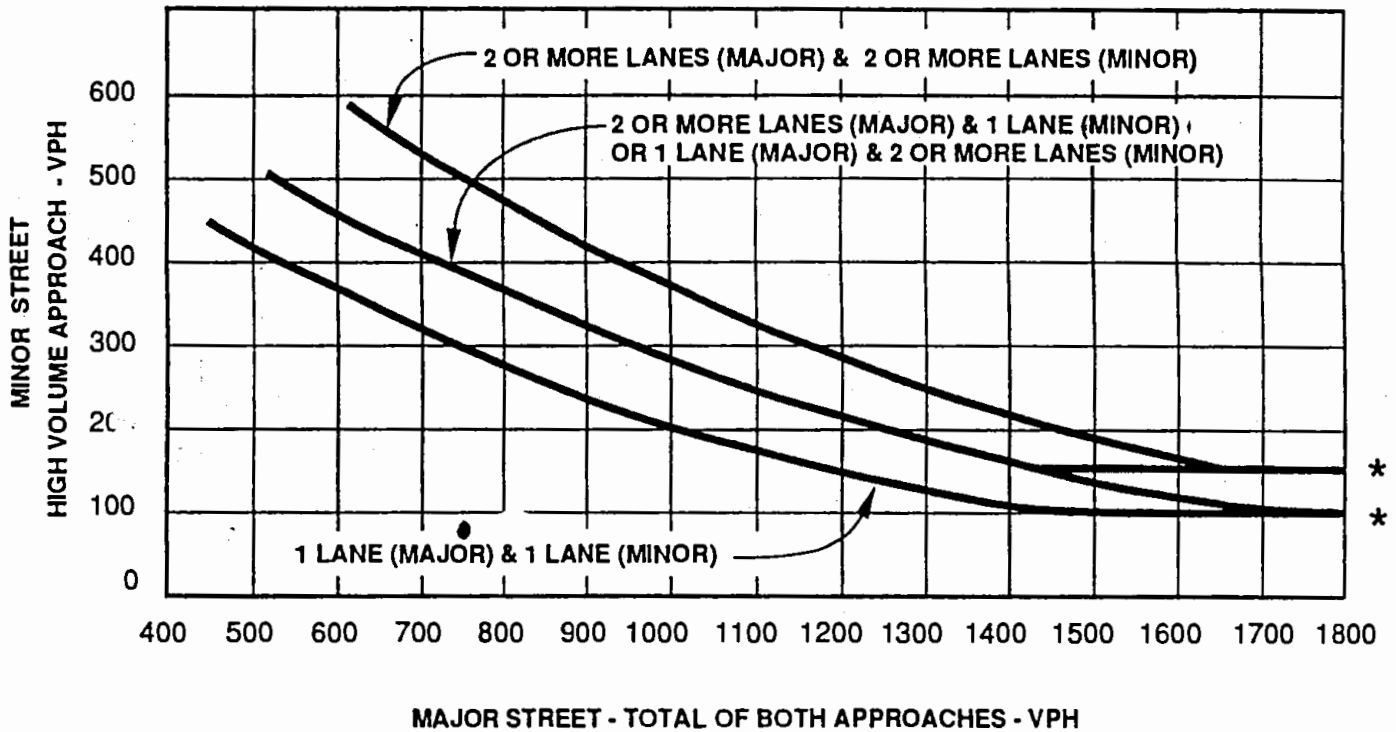
Figure 9-6
FOUR HOUR VOLUME WARRANT
(Urban Areas)



* NOTE:

115 VPH APPLIES AS THE LOWER THRESHOLD VOLUME FOR A MINOR STREET APPROACH WITH TWO OR MORE LANES AND 80 VPH APPLIES AS THE LOWER THRESHOLD VOLUME FOR A MINOR STREET APPROACHING WITH ONE LANE.

Figure 9-8
PEAK HOUR VOLUME WARRANT
 (Urban Areas)



*** NOTE:**
 150 VPH APPLIES AS THE LOWER THRESHOLD VOLUME FOR A MINOR STREET APPROACH WITH TWO OR MORE LANES-AND 100 VPH APPLIES AS THE LOWER THRESHOLD VOLUME FOR A MINOR STREET APPROACHING WITH ONE LANE.

REVIEW OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

BY

ENVIRON

ENVIRON

December 19, 2001

MEMORANDUM

To: Grace Chan, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

From: Shari Libicki

Subject: **Review of Draft EIR For the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill**

This memorandum describes our review of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR – Clearing House #2000041066) for the continued operation of the Puente Hills Landfill (“the Site”). As you requested, we reviewed the methodology used in the Section 4.5, the Air Quality section of the Draft EIR. Our review focused on the supporting technical appendix, Appendix D. ENVIRON’s review encompassed methods used for emissions estimation, dispersion modeling, and health risk evaluation for landfill operations. In addition, we conducted spot checks of most of the emissions and dispersion modeling. We did not conduct spot checks on the tailpipe emissions modeling using EMFAC. In addition, we also reviewed the DEIR to evaluate whether it properly responded to the questions raised during the public review process. The technical review, and the response to questions follow in the two sections below.

The Draft EIR presents emissions estimates of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants (TACs) resulting from both the proposed continuation of the landfill operations and the total proposed and existing landfill emissions including proposed mitigation efforts. For the airborne toxic emissions, standard USEPA-approved dispersion modeling tools were used to assess the maximum off-site impact on air quality. The potential health risk to the neighboring community was evaluated using methods developed for the Air Toxics “hot spots” Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588), published by the California Air Pollution Control Officers (CAPCOA), and later updated by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).

In general, if our comments were followed, the resulting assessment would predict lower, rather than higher, impacts from the airborne emissions at the Site. Where possible, we have indicated the possible impact our comments could have on the final results of the health risk assessment and on the conclusions of the DEIR.

SPECIFIC GENERAL COMMENTS:

Individual issues associated with the DEIR are enumerated and discussed below.

1) Appendix D 2.3.1 Landfill Surface Gas Emissions

There are a series of calculations that are conducted to estimate the emissions of landfill gases from the surface of the landfill. A number of parameters are used in this calculation. In particular, we examined two values that estimate the potential for landfill gas emissions from the surface of the landfill to determine if they should be more conservative. The values at issue are landfill gas collection efficiency, and potential for landfill gas production. These issues and the impacts of these issues are discussed below.

In the case of the gas collection efficiency, we believe that the number used in the landfill surface gas emissions calculation, 95%, is higher than values typically used for landfill expansions. We understand from the facility that this collection efficiency was determined from historical data from the existing landfill. Although the proposed expansion is state-of-the-art design for landfill gas collection, using a more conservative collection efficiency of 90% (typically used industry-wide for gas collection systems), would ensure that the potential health impact evaluated would be a conservative estimate.

If a 90% gas collection efficiency were used, there would be a greater estimated fugitive emission rate of landfill gas from both the proposed and the existing landfill. However, we also note that the facility has not detected 10 of the 15 landfill gas air toxic components listed in the DEIR during the 1999-2000 monthly monitoring program yet conservatively included the undetected toxic compounds in the assessment at one-half the detection limit. Considering all these factors would not result in significant changes to the overall predicted risk from the facility. The criteria pollutant emission rates and the air toxics emission rates estimated for the proposed flares would not be affected by using a lower gas collection efficiency because these emission rates were based on comparable source tests, and were not derived from the landfill gas collection estimate.

With regard to landfill gas production, a fairly low value of 3000 ft³/ton (92 m³/Mg) was used to estimate the potential methane generation capacity of the refuse. The values of theoretical and obtainable L range from 6.2 to 270 m³ /Mg refuse¹. Although this value is presented in the California Air Resource Board (CARB) documentation for conducting health risk assessments, there are two values that are used in the regulatory context when no other information is available: The Landfill Gas Emissions Model (LANDGEM) prepared by the USEPA for estimating gas emissions from landfill gas uses a value of 170 m³/Mg of refuse for the Clean Air Act default option (EPA, 1991a) and 100 m³/Mg of refuse for the AP-42 default option. This value is largely a function of the quantity of cellulose in the waste. However, we understand that on-site measurements used to more

¹ User's Manual Landfill Gas Emissions Model, Version 2.0. Richard Pelt, Robert L. Bass and Ruth E. Heaton (Radian International) and Chad White, Andy Blackard, Clint Burklin and Amy Reisdorph (Eastern Research Group) USEPA (1998). Page 18.

precisely calibrate the gas generation models have confirmed that this number is appropriate for the site, and likely provide a correct estimate of landfill gas emissions.

2) Appendix D 3.1.2 Unpaved Roads (Unmitigated)

The emissions estimation equation used in the DEIR derives from the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook. The emission factor estimated using this method is about 10% less than the emission factor estimated using the USEPA AP-42 equation (13.2.2) published in 1998, however, the factor is likely overly conservative for the lower speed limit at the facility. The difference between these two methods is not significant and would not significantly impact the estimated air quality impact.

3) Appendix D Table 3.1.4 Material Handling (Unmitigated)

The mean wind speed used in the calculation of material handling fugitive particulate emissions is 2 mph, based on 1981 Pico Rivera data, assuming 24 hours of operation. Our analysis of the 1981 data for the proposed hours of operation (6 a.m. to 3 p.m.) is 4.8 mph (2.2 m/s). This would mean the total emissions from material handling would be about three times the estimate in the report. However, the total emissions estimated from material handling is only 1.5 lb/day. This would increase the total emissions to approximately 4.5 lb/day. This source is relatively small compared to the total particulate emissions from the proposed project and this would not impact the overall conclusions of the report.

4) Appendix D 3.1.5 Wind Erosion (Uncontrolled)

The 1999 facility meteorological data was used in this emissions estimate rather than the 1981 Pico Rivera meteorological data set used in other estimates and in the dispersion modeling. There are two meteorological data sets available from on-site monitoring: half-way up Canyon No. 4, and at the top deck area. We understand from the facility that the meteorological data collected at the top deck is the more appropriate data to use in evaluating wind erosion due to the locations of the areas that may erode. If we analyze the 1981 meteorological data from Pico Rivera (the same data used in the dispersion modeling and in estimating the emissions from material handling), we find that the percentage of time that the wind speeds exceed 12 mph is far lower than that found in the on-site meteorological conditions (less than 1%). Hence, we find the use of 1999 on-site meteorological data in this estimate to be appropriate and conservative.

5) Appendix D Table 3.3-1 Paved and Unpaved Roads (mitigated)

In the footnotes of this table, a brief explanation is given regarding the various control efficiencies used to characterize proposed mitigation efforts to control dust emissions. The estimated overall control efficiencies for paved and unpaved roads appear to be consistent with the overall control efficiencies claimed by other landfills in California for similar dust mitigation programs. While we note that the control efficiencies claimed for individual

mitigation efforts may be derived from a wide range in published control efficiencies, the overall estimated mitigation level appears to be consistent with other landfills.

6) Appendix D Table 3.3-1

Footnote 7 indicates that 50% of the unpaved road will be paved, reducing the unpaved road fugitive emissions by 45%. These emissions that would result from vehicle traffic on the newly paved section of roads are not included in the total paved road emissions estimate but, rather, are estimated as 10% of the emissions from the unpaved road. The difference between this method and estimating additional emissions from paved roads is insignificant.

7) Appendix D Table 4.2-1

The ISCST3 dispersion modeling was run in "urban" mode. Although the DEIR does not present an analysis using Auer's method, as required by the USEPA modeling guidelines, we understand from the facility that the SCAQMD has accepted and approved this characterization for modeling purposes in earlier modeling exercises.

8) Appendix D Table 4.2-1

RTDM was used to model the impacts from the flares on receptors in complex terrain. ISCST3 currently incorporates COMPLEX I which can handle receptors in complex terrain, although more conservatively than RTDM. We note that although RTDM is an approved model, it has not been updated in over ten years and is not commonly used today. Our discussions with USEPA modeling personnel indicate that this is an acceptable model to use for regulatory purposes. Furthermore, the SCAQMD has approved the use the RTDM model on similar modeling studies of the Puente Hills Landfill.

9) Appendix D 4.4.1

The HRA cites an earlier version of the CAPCOA risk assessment guidelines. These AB 2588 guidelines have been updated by OEHHA in September 2000. We reviewed the HRA to identify any possible differences in the methodology and data used from the most current guidelines. In general, the methodology and toxics data used in the DEIR HRA follow the current guidelines.

10) Appendix D Table 4.4-1

It appears that the HRA did not evaluate carbon tetrachloride for chronic noncancer health impacts. However, we understand from the facility that carbon tetrachloride has not been detected in the landfill gas in many years, and because the main sources of carbon tetrachloride emissions in landfill gas have been phased out, carbon tetrachloride is not expected to be emitted. To be conservative, however, the carbon tetrachloride emissions in

landfill gas were modeled, assuming emission levels at one-half the detection limit. We estimated the annual concentration at the maximum point of impact to be approximately $0.00005 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This was estimated by noting that the daily emission rate of carbon tetrachloride is approximately the same at the daily emission rate of chloroform in landfill gas. The chronic noncancer reference exposure level for carbon tetrachloride is $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; hence the contribution to the hazard index for each target endpoint is 1.3×10^{-6} . This is insignificant.

11) Appendix D Table 4.4-11

We believe that the unit risk factors listed in Table 4.4-11 for chloroform is incorrect. The unit risk factor for chloroform is 5.3×10^{-6} , rather than 5.3×10^{-5} as stated in Table 4.4-11. This will make the cancer risk for chloroform an order of magnitude less than that reported in the DEIR.

RESPONSIVENESS TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE PUBLIC

The issues associated with Air Quality that were raised during the public comment period on the DEIR were largely general in nature. The general questions fell into two groups: those that were concerned with dust impacts of the landfill, and those that were concerned with the impact of the landfill on public health. There was one specific technical question on the Air Quality Section of the DEIR which asked how the length of the road was estimated. We found that the methods used to estimate the road length were reasonable.

The air quality analysis went to great lengths to examine the potential impacts of dust emissions at the Site. ENVIRON's review of the evaluation of dust emissions from the continued operations of the landfill found the methods of calculation to be generally appropriate. In addition, where the methods deviated from those ENVIRON may have recommended, we found the results to be either conservative, or to vary little from the analysis we would have recommended. ENVIRON conducted spot checks on the calculations and found the calculations to be generally correct. Where small errors were found, they did not impact the conclusions of the analysis. From ENVIRON's evaluation, we conclude that the analysis conducted in the DEIR showing dust impacts to be minimal, is correct.

The DEIR also used methods prepared by the CAPCOA and OEHHA to evaluate the potential health risks of airborne air toxics emitted from the site. Again, ENVIRON found the methods used to be correct for this type of application. In fact, the DEIR went one step beyond that typically followed in these types of analyses in that it evaluated the combined risk of other, off-site facilities with its own facility risk, and presented the combined risk to the public. Where small errors were found, they did not impact the conclusions of the assessment. From ENVIRON's evaluation, we conclude that the analysis conducted in the DEIR showing that the impacts from airborne emissions from the Site are far lower than the combined risks from airborne toxics in the Los Angeles area, to be correct.

ENVIRON International Corporation Company Overview

Established in 1982 in Washington, D.C., ENVIRON International Corporation (ENVIRON) is a global technical and scientific consultancy providing state-of-the-art scientific, engineering and strategic risk management assistance to an international client base. Clients rely on us to address a wide variety of environmental and public health issues in many national and trans-national industrial and commercial sectors.

Our staff consists of over 500 professionals in more than 25 offices in the U.S, U.K, Europe and Asia-Pacific, with experience and expertise in a wide variety of disciplines, including life sciences, engineering, geosciences, public health and regulatory affairs. By drawing on the combined skills of these individuals, we are uniquely able to integrate and analyze environmental, health and engineering data to assist with decision-making.

We have earned an international reputation as a credible, scientifically competent and objective environmental and health sciences consulting firm and as a leader in developing creative solutions to our clients' most challenging problems.

SHARI B. LIBICKI, Ph.D.

EDUCATION

- 1985 Ph.D., Chemical Engineering, Stanford University
- 1981 M.S., Chemical Engineering, Stanford University
- 1979 B.S.E., Chemical Engineering, University of Michigan

EXPERIENCE

Dr. Libicki is a Principal at ENVIRON Corporation. She has technical expertise in chemical fate and transport, including estimation and measurement of air emissions from chemical processes and hazardous waste sites and air dispersion and deposition modeling to support risk assessments, emergency release evaluations and other evaluations involving airborne contaminants. She uses this information to negotiate complex technical agreements and permits with agencies, assist facilities with compliance programs, and provide technical expertise to litigation teams. Her work here has included the following:

- Provide nationwide compliance assistance to six iron and steel mini-mills. Work conducted includes: preparation of Title V permit applications and supporting emissions estimates; preparation of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits and associated emissions and dispersion modeling; evaluation of RACT controls for mini-mills.
- Prepared comprehensive air quality analysis for two large municipal solid waste landfills in Southern California. Evaluation included impact of exhaust from non-road heavy equipment, dust from waste operations, and emissions from landfill gas escaping the collection system. Projects included public testimony on results of analysis.
- Managed the preparation of an application for an Authority to Construct for a state-of-the-art hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility, which included a risk assessment for the project, and successfully negotiated permit conditions with state and local agencies. Currently working with facility and regulators to implement permit conditions.
- Worked as a technical advisor to the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District for the permitting of a rail-haul landfill. This landfill will be the largest landfill in the United States, and had monitoring, modeling, and enforceability issues associated with the permit.
- Provided technical support to attorneys on a litigation case where an accidental release of a particulate and liquid material from an industrial facility was alleged to have caused harm to thousands of plaintiffs. This included an engineering evaluation of the release quantity, meteorological data analysis, and an evaluation of dispersion and deposition of aerosols in complex and intervening terrain.

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- Provided expert assistance on a litigation case where subsurface methane gas from a rogue landfill was alleged to damage property values in a housing development. Developed methods to evaluate trace chemicals and extent of gas migration.
- Evaluated the potential contribution of airborne dioxin releases from a refinery to deposit within a defined boundary and contribute to measured dioxin concentrations in wastewater. Analysis included estimation of dioxin releases from a variety of units; selection of units most likely to contribute to dioxin deposition; selection of deposition modeling technique; and analysis of results.
- Provided independent technical assistance to the court's mediator on landfill gas migration and control issues for a landfill toxic tort litigation involving a very large landfill (several square miles) in the Eastern United States.
- Gave an invited lecture series to senior environmental professionals in Mexico on the technical basis of the estimation of the impacts of sudden releases of toxic and flammable materials, in the wake of the Guadalajara explosions.
- Served as a technical expert in a case to evaluate the potential off-site migration of subsurface landfill gas from a hazardous waste site. Also evaluated impacts from landfill gas that escaped the surface of the landfill.
- Provided expert assistance to attorneys on a litigation case where ammonia was released from a refrigeration system. This included an analysis of the opposing expert's work, creation of a model to describe the release from the system, and evaluating alternative scenarios.
- Managed the consequence analysis for several Risk Management and Prevention Programs (RMPP). Projects included scenarios with acids, toxic gases, and chemical reactions. Analysis involved using standard analytical tools as well as some state of the art tools.
- Designed a complex fourteen-station ambient air monitoring network to measure the concentrations of 19 toxic chemicals in both gaseous and particulate phase for risk assessment purposes and negotiated approval with local, state and federal regulators.
- Provided technical support to attorneys for a litigation case evaluating the potential for cross-contamination via process exhausts, within an industrial facility. The potential for the airborne particulate contaminant to contribute to trace concentrations in the product was analytically evaluated. Provided expert report and deposition.
- Designed and conducted the compliance ambient air monitoring program for a large hazardous waste facility. The ongoing program collects whole air and total suspended particulate samples at five stationary sites. Prepared risk assessment based on the program, and quarterly reports for review by the local air district and the California EPA's Department of Toxic Substances and Control.

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- Provided technical support to attorneys in a litigation involving the impacts from a chlorine tank spill. The spill was modeled and the impact of meteorological conditions and varying spill scenarios was evaluated.
- Evaluated the potential of deposited arsenic-based pesticide to contaminate adjacent property. Transport pathways examined included wind-blown dust, surface water transport, and vehicle trackout.
- Conducted preliminary evaluation of whether patterns of measured lead in soil supported contention that lead resulted from airborne emissions from a lead emitting stack located at the site. Concluded that insufficient data was available for analysis.
- Provided litigation support for an evaluation of pesticide contamination to determine whether pesticide at site was a result of spills and leaks or airborne deposition as a result of pesticide milling at the site.
- Gave lecture series on the harmonization of the State and Federal Risk Management Programs in California, and how to best implement the unified program.
- Provided expert assistance in cases where the impacts of facility emissions were compared to Proposition 65 thresholds. Several of the cases were in active litigation.
- Prepared and submitted several Federal Operating Permit Applications under Title V of the Clean Air Act for industrial facilities. Currently working on ongoing negotiation for permits.
- Analyzed the impacts of potential accident scenarios prior to the construction of several new industrial facilities. The results of the analyses were used to make recommendations as to how to improve the safety and minimize the risks to the surrounding community.
- Prepared and negotiated a settlement proposal with regulators for a large facility which included new methods for calculation of organic emissions, additional controls on processes, and monitoring requirements.
- Managed technical support team for large toxic tort litigation which involved estimating current and historical emissions from several large facilities, comparing and choosing appropriate meteorological data for the analysis dispersion modeling, mapping of impacts with respect to plaintiffs, and comparison with air quality guidelines and toxicological end points.
- Analyzed the particulate emissions from a basic chemicals processing plant containing over 90 separate sources, conducting a dispersion and culpability analysis, and evaluating the effectiveness of proposed and implemented source controls.

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- Designed, negotiated and managed a novel cost-effective ambient air monitoring program that yielded real-time information on the health impacts of a site remediation. This study is the basis of a well-received paper.
- Analyzed the results of a complex multi-year total suspended particulate monitoring program to understand the sources of arsenic in the ambient air, and to evaluate the health risks of the arsenic levels that could be related to nearby facility emissions.
- Estimated emission from contaminated ground water under residential neighborhood and resulting indoor air concentration, using regulatory models and alternative models.
- Designed a protocol for estimating the quantities of specific hazardous chemicals disposed of in California by region and waste type, and worked with the Department of Health Services to verify protocol.
- Participated in the design of a hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility.
- Estimated emissions due to volatilization and erosion from hazardous waste sites to support health risk assessments, cleanup levels, and Proposition 65 warning radius.
- Managed AB 2588 emission inventory plans, emissions inventories, and health risk assessments; negotiated reduced emission inventory for a major manufacturer with SCAQMD; conducted AB 2588 screening assessments.
- Estimated emissions and impact of emissions on ambient air quality for a planned municipal solid waste landfills and co-disposal site.
- Modeled dispersion of air emissions from multi-source industrial facilities and estimated increases in ambient air concentration of specific emissions to determine scope of potentially impacted area.

Prior to joining ENVIRON, Dr. Libicki held the following positions:

- Physical Sciences Officer, Bureau of Oceans and Environmental and Scientific Affairs, U.S. Department of State. Developed and implemented a successful negotiation strategy for cooperative scientific projects with Japan and the Soviet Union. Worked with Japan's Science and Technology Agency to initiate a Japanese funding organization for innovative international biotechnological studies.
- Staff Scientist, Alza Corporation. Led teams that created, designed, tested, and patented controlled release transdermal and osmotic pump drug delivery systems. Studied the correlation between drug physical-chemical data and dermal transport and absorption. Designed and implemented systems to provide effective membrane thickness control in the manufacture of miniature osmotic pumps.
- Lecturer, Department of Chemical Engineering, Stanford University. Taught courses in Chemical Engineering Laboratory and Technical Speaking and Writing.

SHARI B. LIBICKI, Ph.D.

PATENTS

H.F. Sanders, Y.L. Cheng, D.J. Enscore, S.B. Libicki. *Transdermal Drug Composition with Dual Permeation Enhancers*. Patent Number: 4,820,720. April 11, 1989.

R.M. Gale, D.J. Enscore, D.E. Nedberge, M. Nelson, Y.L. Cheng, S.B. Libicki. *Transdermal Administration of Progesterone, Estradiol Esters, and Mixtures Thereof*. Patent Number: 4,788,062. November 29, 1988.

AWARDS AND HONORS

American Association for the Advancement of Sciences Diplomacy Fellow, 1987-1988

United States Department of State Meritorious Honor Award, March 1989

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Member, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Member, American Chemical Society.

Member, Air and Waste Management Association.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Libicki, S.B. When Good Data Goes Bad: What the Numbers Really Mean. American Bar Association Section of Environment, Energy and Resources 7th Section Fall Meeting, San Diego, California. Oct. 1999.

Libicki, S.B. and R. Van de Griend. *RMPs, RMPPs and SB 1889: Consolidation of State and Federal Risk Management Programs*. Presented as a Minimum Continuing Legal Education course at various law firms. San Francisco, California. November-December, 1996.

Stuart, A.L., S. Jain and S.B. Libicki. The Use of Long-Term Meteorological Information to Predict Impact Probabilities Resulting from Toxic Chemical Releases. PSA >96-International Topical Meeting on Probabilistic Safety Assessment. American Nuclear Society, Park City, Utah. October 1996.

Libicki, S.B. The Use of Simplified Quantitative Risk Analysis in Risk Management Decisions at Small and Medium-Sized Process Plants. 88th Annual Air & Waste Management Association Annual Meeting, San Antonio. June 1995.

SHARI B. LIBICKI, Ph.D.

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October 2001

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT ODOR COMPLAINT DATABASE
FOR THE
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL 1993-2001**

Date	Time	Disp	Source
01/03/93	3:30 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/03/93	3:40 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS
01/03/93	4:30 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/03/93	4:40 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/11/93	5:10 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/11/93	4:00 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/02/93	4:00 PM	ONV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/02/93	5:00 PM	ONV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/10/93	3:40 PM	UNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/10/93	7:20 PM	NA	PUENTE LANDFILL
02/25/93	9:50 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/25/93	9:20 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/25/93	9:20 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/12/93	5:50 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/19/93	5:30 AM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/16/93	7:40 AM	/	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/20/93	7:20 AM	ONV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/10/93	9:55 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/15/93	9:10 AM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/29/93	5:00 AM	UNK	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
09/05/93	7:20 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/07/93	4:30 AM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/93	9:40 AM	NA	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
10/01/93	11:10 AM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/17/93	7:10 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/28/93	7:40 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/14/94	11:20 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/06/94	7:40 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/11/94	7:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL #9
11/30/94	12:20 PM	INPR	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/20/95	10:10 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/23/95	10:30 AM		LA PUENTE LANDFILL
02/01/95	12:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/02/95	1:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/21/95	2:40 PM		LA PUENTE LANDFILL
02/22/95	5:50 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/06/95	9:20 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/30/95	1:40 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/30/95	8:50 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/04/95	5:41 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/20/95	5:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/26/95	1:10 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/14/95	10:10 PM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP
08/15/95	9:50 PM	NA	PUENTE LANDFILL
08/25/95	6:20 AM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP
10/03/95	9:10 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
10/03/95	9:10 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/03/95	6:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/04/95	7:00 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/95	1:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
11/07/95	7:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/07/95	7:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/14/95	8:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/14/95	8:20 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/15/95	7:50 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/95	9:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/28/95	9:40 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/30/95	9:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/03/96	8:23 PM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP
01/11/96	4:30 PM		PUENTE LANDFILL
01/12/96	7:10 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/13/96	7:20 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/01/96	6:51 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:45 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	8:35 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	7:34 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	7:25 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	7:09 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	7:07 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	6:40 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	6:28 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:56 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:52 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:45 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:45 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:44 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:43 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:40 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/05/96	5:46 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/06/96	8:23 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/06/96	4:32 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/06/96	5:37 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/01/96	6:28 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/17/96	5:15 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/17/96	6:06 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/17/96	6:27 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/21/96	9:00 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/10/96	5:30 AM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/27/96	11:14 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/27/96	11:14 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
06/28/96	6:51 PM	NA	PUENTE LANDFILL
07/03/96	10:37 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/03/96	3:35 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/03/96	9:39 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/11/96	10:24 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
07/11/96	10:36 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
08/12/96	9:02 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/12/96	9:09 PM	TEL	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
08/20/96	9:30 PM		PUENTE LANDFILL
08/21/96	11:06 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/27/96	10:25 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/01/96	6:23 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/01/96	10:27 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
10/21/96	9:47 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/23/96	6:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/24/96	5:03 AM		PUENTE LANDFILL
10/25/96	1:17 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/25/96	1:04 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:33 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:39 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:42 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:42 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:42 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:42 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:42 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/96	5:51 PM	SUNK	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
11/07/96	4:37 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/07/96	7:25 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/07/96	4:36 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/07/96	4:18 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/07/96	4:16 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/08/96	4:46 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/08/96	4:49 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/08/96	4:53 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/08/96	4:33 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/09/96	4:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/13/96	6:51 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/13/96	7:02 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/13/96	7:20 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/13/96	7:49 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/15/96	7:43 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
11/25/96	5:39 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/27/96	9:55 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/27/96	9:55 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/29/96	9:44 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	3:10 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
12/02/96	3:19 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	3:35 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	3:39 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	3:59 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	4:02 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	4:45 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	7:08 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/02/96	7:14 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/96	8:42 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/96	9:04 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/96	9:01 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/96	8:38 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/96	9:03 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/04/96	6:21 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/04/96	6:26 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/96	8:36 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/17/96	6:30 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/17/96	7:17 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/17/96	7:23 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/17/96	7:27 AM	NO	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
12/17/96	7:33 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/18/96	9:47 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/18/96	4:46 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/18/96	8:05 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/19/96	4:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/97	5:10 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/97	6:40 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/97	6:44 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/97	6:47 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/97	6:59 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/22/97	9:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/28/97	6:38 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/28/97	7:26 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/30/97	6:49 AM	SIMK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/30/97	4:48 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/30/97	8:19 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/30/97	7:02 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/30/97	7:18 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	11:18 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	8:27 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	8:28 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	8:36 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	8:47 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	8:55 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	8:59 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/31/97	9:01 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
02/03/97	11:55 AM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/15/97	4:34 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/15/97	4:32 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/15/97	4:36 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/20/97	8:11 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/20/97	8:54 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/20/97	9:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/20/97	9:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/20/97	9:06 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/20/97	9:13 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/21/97	9:20 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
02/21/97	9:23 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
02/21/97	9:24 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
03/04/97	8:12 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/04/97	8:01 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
03/07/97	7:14 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
04/17/97	8:18 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
07/02/97	1:31 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/22/97	10:24 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/31/97	9:37 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/31/97	9:38 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
07/31/97	9:28 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
08/01/97	7:50 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
08/26/97	8:51 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/28/97	5:55 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/30/97	1:11 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/30/97	12:59 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/30/97	12:29 PM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP
08/30/97	12:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/30/97	12:35 PM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP
08/30/97	12:50 PM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP
09/01/97	12:47 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/03/97	10:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/04/97	11:15 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/04/97	3:30 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/04/97	5:51 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/04/97	8:17 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/08/97	6:07 AM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/08/97	6:29 AM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/08/97	8:36 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	7:53 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	10:22 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	10:12 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	8:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	8:15 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	4:00 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
09/09/97	8:14 AM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	6:44 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	6:37 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	8:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	6:09 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	6:08 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/09/97	6:47 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/10/97	8:52 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/19/97	5:12 AM	SUNK	LA PUENTE HILLS DUMP
09/29/97	9:34 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/03/97	12:27 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/11/97	6:43 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	7:07 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:36 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:35 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:45 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:43 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:41 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:39 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	7:12 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:29 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/13/97	5:59 PM	NO	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
10/13/97	5:49 PM	NO	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
10/13/97	5:49 PM	NO	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
10/13/97	6:34 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/14/97	9:10 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/14/97	9:14 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/14/97	9:10 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/14/97	8:46 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/14/97	3:23 PM	NO	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
10/14/97	9:11 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/16/97	5:06 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/16/97	6:11 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/24/97	8:56 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/29/97	7:33 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/29/97	7:40 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/29/97	8:47 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	9:30 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	9:27 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	8:29 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	8:21 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	8:35 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	8:56 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	7:33 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/97	7:39 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	6:28 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
10/31/97	10:07 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	10:05 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	7:14 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	7:07 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	7:06 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	6:12 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	6:11 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	5:53 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	5:53 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	5:42 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	5:38 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	5:35 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	6:00 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/97	7:06 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/01/97	7:01 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/01/97	9:45 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/01/97	8:03 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/01/97	7:14 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/01/97	7:10 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/01/97	7:09 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:33 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:32 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	12:16 AM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:43 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:33 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	10:00 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:34 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:10 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:02 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:16 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/97	9:09 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	8:45 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:49 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:34 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:33 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:33 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:21 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:21 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:21 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:18 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:17 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:11 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	8:55 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	8:44 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	8:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	5:00 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
11/03/97	8:00 AM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/97	9:02 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/04/97	10:48 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/04/97	10:36 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/04/97	10:42 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/04/97	10:57 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/04/97	11:03 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/04/97	10:32 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/07/97	5:07 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/07/97	5:09 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/97	10:57 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/97	10:28 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/97	10:36 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/97	10:36 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/97	10:38 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/97	10:56 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/21/97	10:05 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/21/97	9:45 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/21/97	9:43 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/21/97	9:40 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/21/97	9:35 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/21/97	8:56 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/21/97	2:03 PM	NV	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
11/21/97	8:54 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	8:56 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	9:24 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	10:13 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	10:05 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	8:56 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	8:53 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	8:50 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	10:06 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	8:40 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	12:51 AM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/97	8:54 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/24/97	5:07 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/24/97	5:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/24/97	9:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/24/97	9:14 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/24/97	9:18 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/24/97	9:27 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/24/97	9:32 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/97	10:29 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/97	10:41 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/97	11:12 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/97	8:02 PM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP

Date	Time	Disp	Source
12/03/97	7:34 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/97	7:41 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/97	7:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/97	7:24 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/97	7:20 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/03/97	7:16 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/04/97	9:23 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/05/97	12:28 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/12/97	10:03 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/12/97	10:08 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/14/97	8:41 AM		PUENTE HILLS DUMP
12/14/97	8:41 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
12/16/97	8:04 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/97	8:02 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/97	8:19 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/97	8:00 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/97	8:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/97	8:00 AM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/20/97	10:50 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/23/97	11:25 PM	NA	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/29/97	6:11 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/29/97	6:11 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/29/97	6:06 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/29/97	7:31 AM	NV	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
12/31/97	7:33 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/31/97	7:38 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/31/97	7:52 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/31/97	2:54 AM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/01/98	9:30 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
01/05/98	9:20 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/05/98	8:50 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/05/98	8:20 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
01/05/98	8:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
01/07/98	12:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/98	3:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/98	8:10 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/98	8:20 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/98	8:40 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/07/98	9:00 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/98	7:10 AM	SUNK	LA PUENTE DUMP
01/15/98	11:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/18/98	10:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/24/98	7:40 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/24/98	7:40 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/24/98	7:40 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/24/98	7:40 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
02/05/98	9:30 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/05/98	9:40 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/05/98	9:40 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/05/98	9:40 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/05/98	9:50 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/05/98	10:00 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/12/98	3:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/13/98	9:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/13/98	9:30 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/13/98	10:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/15/98	6:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/17/98	10:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/17/98	10:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/17/98	10:10 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/23/98	7:00 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/23/98	6:50 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/24/98	10:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/24/98	10:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/26/98	10:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/26/98	11:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	12:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:00 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:30 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/27/98	9:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/28/98	10:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/28/98	10:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/28/98	9:50 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/02/98	6:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/02/98	6:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/02/98	6:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/09/98	1:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/09/98	10:50 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/09/98	11:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/10/98	8:50 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/10/98	10:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/10/98	9:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
03/10/98	10:10 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/11/98	9:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/11/98	9:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/11/98	9:30 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/11/98	10:40 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/11/98	10:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/11/98	11:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/12/98	9:50 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/14/98	8:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/14/98	11:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/18/98	9:30 AM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/19/98	10:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/19/98	10:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/19/98	10:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/23/98	10:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/23/98	11:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/23/98	11:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/30/98	10:10 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/30/98	10:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/30/98	10:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/04/98	5:30 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/17/98	9:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/15/98	12:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/19/98	2:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/30/98	5:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
07/13/98	10:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/20/98	9:30 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS
08/22/98	10:30 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/22/98	11:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/22/98	10:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/22/98	9:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/22/98	9:40 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/22/98	11:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/24/98	11:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/02/98	11:20 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/02/98	5:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/03/98	9:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/03/98	9:30 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/03/98	9:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
09/14/98	12:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/17/98	8:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/18/98	5:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/18/98	5:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/18/98	5:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/22/98	11:20 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/22/98	10:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/22/98	10:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/25/98	7:20 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/05/98	6:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/06/98	7:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/07/98	8:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/16/98	10:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/17/98	9:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/19/98	9:30 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/19/98	9:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/20/98	11:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/20/98	11:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/20/98	11:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/21/98	7:30 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/22/98	5:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/23/98	7:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
10/28/98	1:00 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/98	10:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/31/98	10:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/98	9:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
11/18/98	9:20 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/18/98	9:40 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/18/98	9:40 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/19/98	5:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/19/98	6:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/19/98	5:30 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/19/98	3:50 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/19/98	5:20 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/19/98	6:10 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/98	6:50 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/98	1:40 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/98	7:30 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/98	7:30 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/98	7:20 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/98	7:20 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/16/98	8:00 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/17/98	7:10 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/21/98	5:40 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/21/98	5:40 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/21/98	5:50 PM	NO	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
12/22/98	6:40 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/22/98	6:20 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/29/98	9:00 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/04/99	4:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/04/99	5:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/13/99	6:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/99	6:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/99	6:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/99	7:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/02/99	7:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
02/12/99	9:50 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/14/99	9:10 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/15/99	5:30 AM	SUNK	LA PUENTE LANDFILL
04/15/99	8:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS DUMP
04/18/99	9:10 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/15/99	10:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/18/99	7:00 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/23/99	1:30 PM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/26/99	9:30 PM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/26/99	9:40 PM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
06/28/99	5:20 PM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/24/99	12:40 AM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/27/99	8:20 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/27/99	8:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/29/99	3:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/02/99	11:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/02/99	11:00 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/03/99	10:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/08/99	12:10 AM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/10/99	12:40 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/10/99	12:50 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/13/99	9:50 PM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
08/20/99	12:30 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/29/99	8:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/99	4:40 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/99	4:50 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/99	7:10 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/30/99	7:10 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/99	5:10 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/99	5:20 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/99	5:20 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/17/99	5:30 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/18/99	8:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/22/99	10:40 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/25/99	8:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	7:30 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
12/13/99	7:00 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	9:10 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	7:40 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	7:30 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	6:50 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	7:10 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	7:30 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	7:00 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/13/99	7:30 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
12/28/99	6:50 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/04/00	6:50 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/04/00	6:50 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/04/00	6:50 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/04/00	6:50 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/04/00	8:00 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/08/00	4:40 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/08/00	4:10 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/08/00	4:20 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	7:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	7:30 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	8:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	7:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	7:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	6:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	6:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	6:20 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/14/00	6:30 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	6:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:00 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	4:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	4:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	4:50 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/15/00	5:10 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/18/00	2:50 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/19/00	1:30 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/19/00	12:00 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
01/19/00	12:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/01/00	7:27 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/01/00	7:51 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/01/00	7:29 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
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02/04/00	5:45 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/04/00	5:45 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
02/04/00	5:45 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/04/00	5:37 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/04/00	5:37 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/04/00	5:35 PM	NV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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02/04/00	6:40 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/06/00	5:40 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/06/00	5:42 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/08/00	11:50 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
02/08/00	11:55 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/13/00	8:23 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/14/00	8:23 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/14/00	8:16 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/14/00	8:21 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
03/15/00	8:26 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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03/17/00	7:18 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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04/26/00	8:36 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
04/26/00	7:44 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/04/00	8:35 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
05/11/00	10:13 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
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07/19/00	12:05 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/19/00	11:59 AM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/27/00	2:15 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/27/00	11:21 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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09/05/00	11:34 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/12/00	11:44 PM	WEAK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/14/00	5:10 PM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/25/00	10:39 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/00	7:19 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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11/03/00	7:18 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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05/08/01	9:20 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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05/21/01	1:31 PM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/04/01	7:27 AM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/04/01	7:12 AM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/23/01	10:05 AM	TEL	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
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09/15/01	5:20 PM	PAST	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/18/01	4:26 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/18/01	1:45 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/18/01	3:05 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
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09/24/01	2:56 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/24/01	4:13 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/24/01	3:47 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/24/01	3:41 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/24/01	3:36 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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09/24/01	2:53 PM	INV	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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09/25/01	2:12 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
09/27/01	2:10 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
10/01/01	12:24 PM	INC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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10/31/01	11:42 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/02/01	11:10 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/03/01	7:17 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

Date	Time	Disp	Source
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11/05/01	12:14 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/06/01	10:15 AM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
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11/14/01	2:17 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/14/01	2:25 PM	OC	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/16/01	1:30 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/19/01	12:36 PM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
11/20/01	11:26 AM		PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
07/29/09	10:10 PM	SUNK	PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

REVIEW OF STETSON ENGINEER'S COMMENTS

BY

TODD ENGINEERS

TODD ENGINEERS

GROUNDWATER • WATER RESOURCES • HYDROGEOLOGY • ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

December 12, 2001

Mr. David Snyder
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90601

Re: Response to Stetson Engineers, Inc. Review of Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) asked Todd Engineers to review and comment on the Stetson Engineers, Inc. (Stetson's) "Review of Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill" prepared for the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (September 27, 2001). References reviewed in preparing this response are listed at the end of this letter. Our responses to Stetson comments are listed below.

Stetson Comment: On page 4, Stetson states *In general, Barrier 1 and 3 monitoring wells in the Main Basin exceeded water quality objectives for TDS, sulfate, and chloride.*

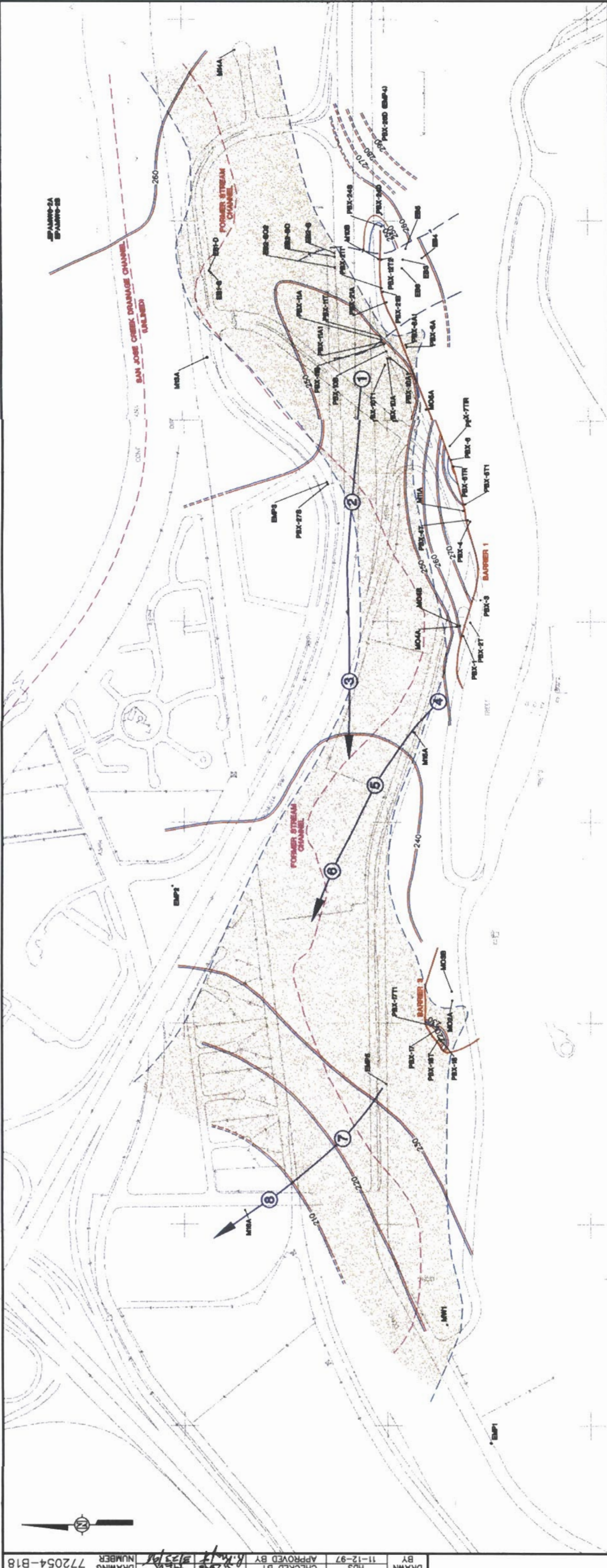
Todd Response: Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) basin plan water quality objectives (WQOs) are not appropriate criteria to apply to an evaluation of Puente Hills Landfill (PHL) monitoring wells. Basin plan objectives are intended to apply to saturated alluvial deposits of the San Gabriel Valley. PHL monitoring wells are located on the edge of the San Gabriel Basin or upgradient of the basin in small canyons. Most are screened in bedrock deposits. Those monitoring wells screened in unconsolidated fill and/or alluvium have a very limited saturated thickness and the water quality in these wells is influenced by their proximity to the bedrock source areas. The limited yield of extraction wells along the barriers indicates that these areas could not be developed for water supply. Therefore, natural water quality at the barriers cannot be compared to natural water quality within the highly productive Main San Gabriel Basin. The RWQCB has established water quality protection standards (WQPSs) for the PHL for TDS, sulfate, and chloride. Monitoring wells at Barriers 1 and 3 are below WQPSs for TDS and sulfate. Chloride WQPSs are exceeded in wells M05A, R32B, and R34B; however, chloride trends are either decreasing or stable.

Total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate, and chloride are naturally occurring constituents of groundwater. The ultimate source of most dissolved ions is the mineral assemblage in the rocks near the ground surface. The mineral content will be affected by many factors including the source rock, precipitation, runoff, evaporation, and temperature (Hem, 1989). Because these constituents are naturally occurring and their concentrations are affected by natural phenomena, care should be taken in assessing their concentrations and trends. The potential exists for sources, both natural and anthropogenic, other than the PHL.

Stetson Comment: On page 4, Stetson states *The upward trend in TDS and sulfate in off-site Well EMP-2 indicates groundwater affected by the landfill appears to be migrating across Barrier 1.*

Todd Response: While we agree that TDS and sulfate concentrations have increased in EMP-2 since it was first sampled in 1997, we do not agree that this indicates impacts from the PHL. As discussed above, when considering naturally occurring constituents such as TDS and sulfate one cannot assume that the PHL is the sole potential source. Several pieces of data indicating that the PHL is not the source of increasing TDS and sulfate in EMP-2 are presented below.

1. There is no increasing trend in TDS or sulfate in upgradient monitoring wells at Barrier 1.
2. There is no increasing trend in offsite well EMP-3 located between Barrier 1 and EMP-2.
3. The increasing trends in TDS and sulfate in EMP-2 appear to have stabilized. TDS increased in EMP-2 from the initial sample in September 1997 through June 1999. TDS concentrations have been stable between June 1999 and September 2001. Similarly, sulfate concentrations increased from the initial sample in September 1997 through June 2000. Sulfate concentrations have been stable from June 2000 through September 2001. It is possible that increasing TDS and sulfate increases may have been related to installation of the well. The slow process of groundwater in the well coming to equilibrium with the surrounding formation may be a possible explanation.
4. A groundwater elevation contour map prepared for the area downgradient of Barrier 1 (Figure 1) indicates that EMP-2 may receive groundwater recharge from areas north of Barrier 1.
5. The San Jose Creek Drainage Channel contains water with TDS and sulfate concentrations higher than those detected in EMP-2. San Jose Creek is unlined in the vicinity of EMP-2, and thus the creek provides recharge to the groundwater system in this area. San Jose Creek is therefore a potential source of TDS and sulfate in EMP-2.
6. Figure 2 shows a geologic cross section between the west side of Barrier 1 and EMP-2. Based on the regional strike and dip of bedrock units, the cross section illustrates that thin, relatively more permeable bedrock layers at Barrier 1 do not connect to the permeable layer screened in EMP-2.
7. Remedial efforts at Barrier 1 have resulted in decreasing concentration trends in volatile organic compounds (VOCs). If remedial efforts are preventing VOCs from



GROUNDWATER VELOCITY ESTIMATES:

POINT	GRADIENT	WITHOUT RETARDATION	VELOCITY RANGE ft./year	WITH RETARDATION (for ICE)
1	0.0067	1.6 to 16	0.13 to 1.3	
2	0.0025	0.6 to 16	0.05 to 0.5	
3	0.008	1.9 to 19	0.16 to 1.6	
4	0.028	6.7 to 67	0.56 to 5.6	
5	0.0078	1.9 to 19	0.16 to 1.6	
6	0.0056	1.4 to 14	0.12 to 1.2	
7	0.033	8.1 to 81	0.68 to 6.8	
8	0.033	8.1 to 81	0.68 to 6.8	

- EXPLANATION:**
- MONITORING WELL/PIEZOMETER LOCATION
 - PROJECTED FAULT LOCATION
 - WATER-LEVEL ELEVATION 8/15-28/1997
 - WATER-LEVEL ELEVATION 9/23/1997
 - APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SATURATED ALLUVIUM THICKER THAN 10 FEET
 - FLOW PATH WITH VELOCITY ESTIMATE POINT

SCALE

0 400 800 FEET

REFERENCE:
 PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
 COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF L.A. COUNTY
 WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 6-3-1995

FIGURE 6-9
FLOW PATH ANALYSIS
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL

PREPARED FOR
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

INTERNATIONAL
TECHNOLOGY
CORPORATION

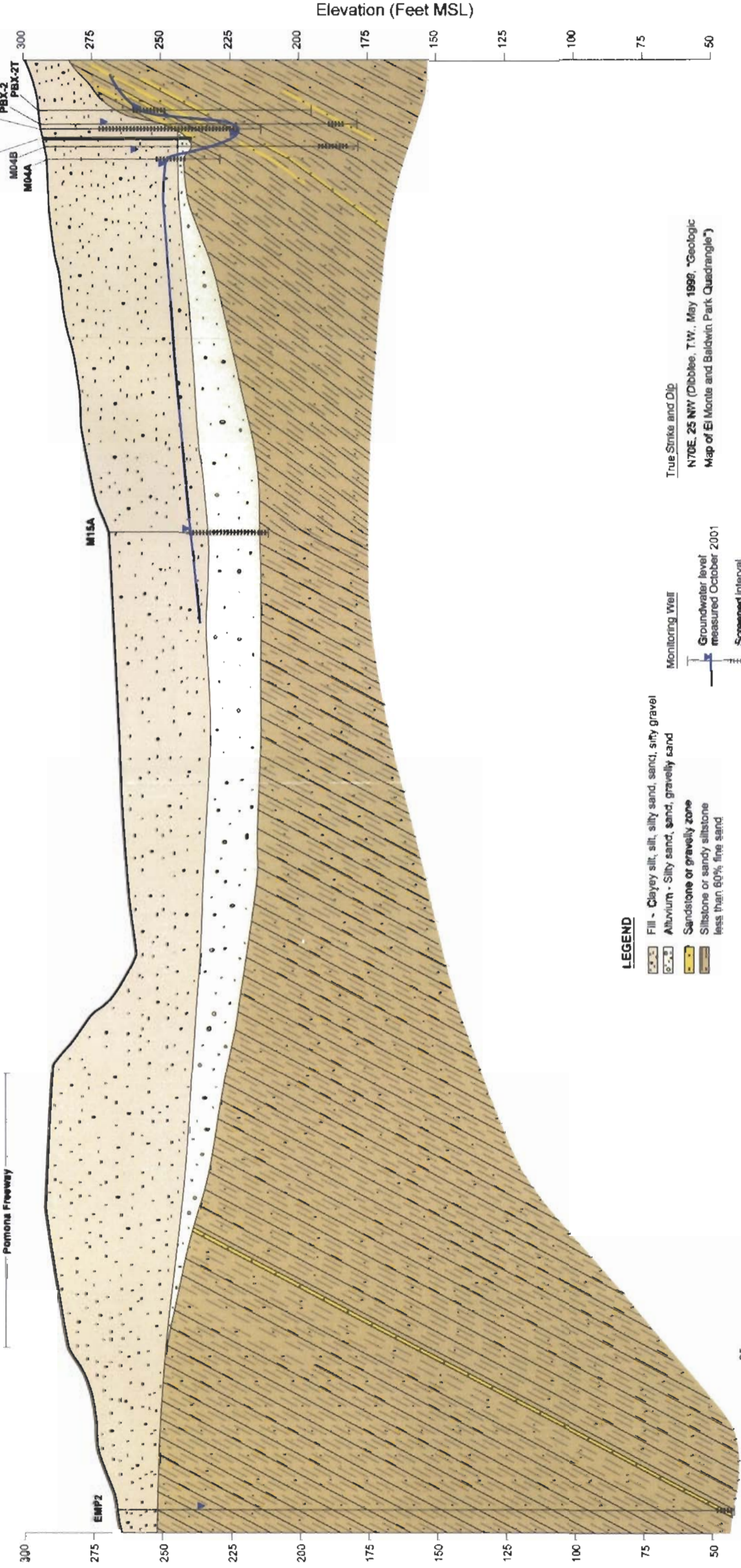
Northwest

N34W

N34W N68W

N68W N25W

Southeast



December 2001

TODD ENGINEERS
Emeryville, California

Figure 2
Geologic
Cross Section
West End of Barrier 1
to EMP2

migrating across Barrier 1, it follows that these remedial efforts should also prevent TDS and sulfate from migrating across the barrier.

8. Finally, it is worth noting that the chloride concentration in EMP-2 is decreasing. Additionally, chloride trends are either flat or decreasing in monitoring wells at Barrier 1.

Thus, when all of the available data are considered together, the evidence does not support Stetson's conclusion that increasing TDS and sulfate at EMP-2 is the result of migration of contaminants across Barrier 1.

Stetson Comment: On page 4, Stetson states *Similarly, offsite Well EMP-1 is downgradient of Barrier 3 and exhibits an increase in TDS, sulfate and chloride....The upward trend indicates groundwater affected by the landfill appears to be migrating across Barrier 3.*

Todd Response: We disagree that there is an increasing trend in TDS and sulfate in EMP-1. Figures 3 and 4 show TDS and sulfate in EMP-1 and other Barrier 3 monitoring wells, respectively. Examination of the figures show fluctuating patterns in TDS and sulfate; no increasing trends are apparent. We agree that there appears to be an increasing trend in chloride in EMP-1 as shown in Figure 5. There are several pieces of data that indicate that the increasing trend in chloride does not indicate that contaminants are migrating across Barrier 3 as presented below.

1. EMP-1 is screened in alluvium at depths between 14 and 24 feet below ground surface. Chloride trends in alluvial monitoring wells at Barrier 3 are decreasing and concentrations are below the maximum chloride concentrations in EMP-1. If the PHL is the source of chloride in EMP-1, one would expect chloride concentrations at Barrier 3 to be higher than at EMP-1.
2. EMP-5 is located closer to Barrier 3 than EMP-1 and shows a decreasing trend in chloride. Chloride concentrations in EMP-5 are below maximum concentrations in EMP-1.
3. There was a significant drop in groundwater level in EMP-1 in March 2000 as shown in Figure 6 to the point that the well dewatered. Prior to March 2000, chloride levels fluctuated between approximately 90 and 140 mg/L in EMP-1. After March 2000, chloride levels abruptly rose to almost 250 mg/L. It is unclear what caused the sudden change in groundwater level in the well. However, if groundwater flow directions in the vicinity of the well changed, groundwater from areas other than the landfill may have migrated toward EMP-1 and affected chloride concentrations.
4. Finally, remedial efforts at Barrier 3 have resulted in decreasing concentration trends in VOCs. If remedial efforts are preventing VOCs from migrating across Barrier 3, it follows that these remedial efforts should also prevent chloride from migrating across the barrier.

The data taken in total indicate that while chloride has increased in EMP-1, the increase does not appear to be related to migration of contaminants across Barrier 3.

FIGURE 3
PUNTE HILLS LANDFILL
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS
BARRIER THREE ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELLS AND
OFFSITE ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELLS EMP1 AND EMP5

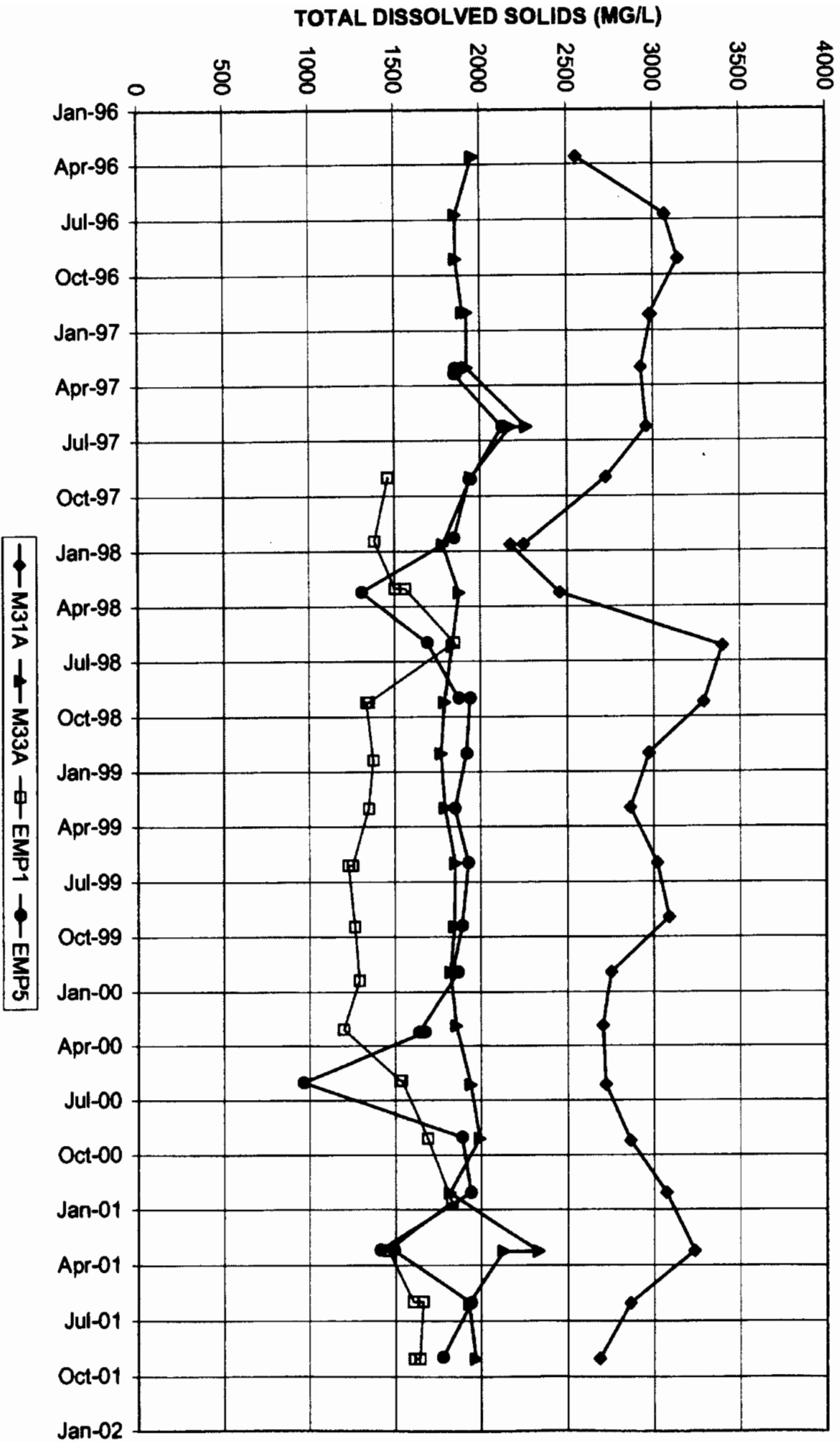


FIGURE 4
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
SULFATE
BARRIER THREE ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELLS AND
OFFSITE ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELLS EMP1 AND EMP5

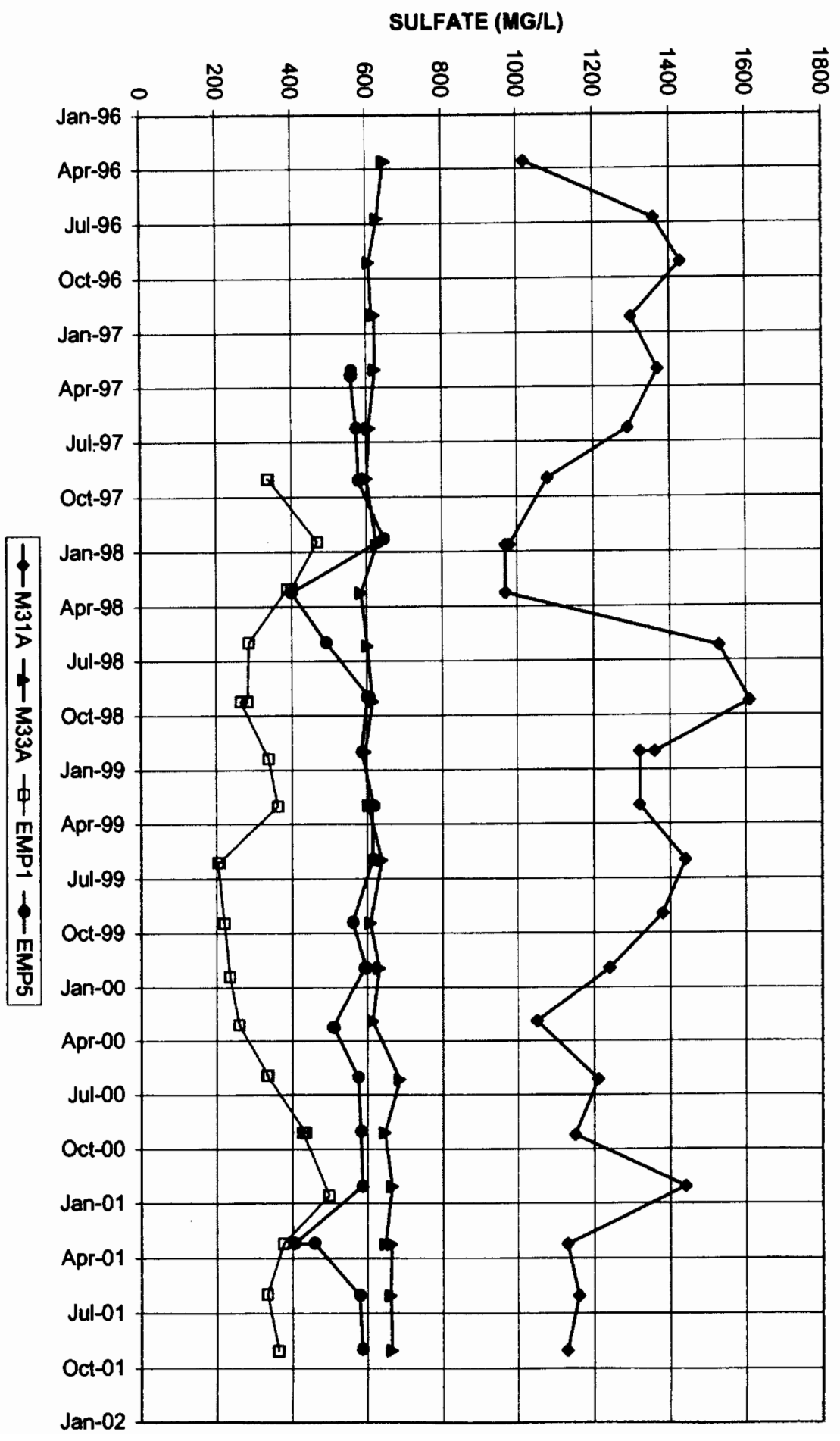


FIGURE 5
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
CHLORIDE
BARRIER THREE ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELLS AND
OFFSITE ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELLS EMP1 AND EMP5

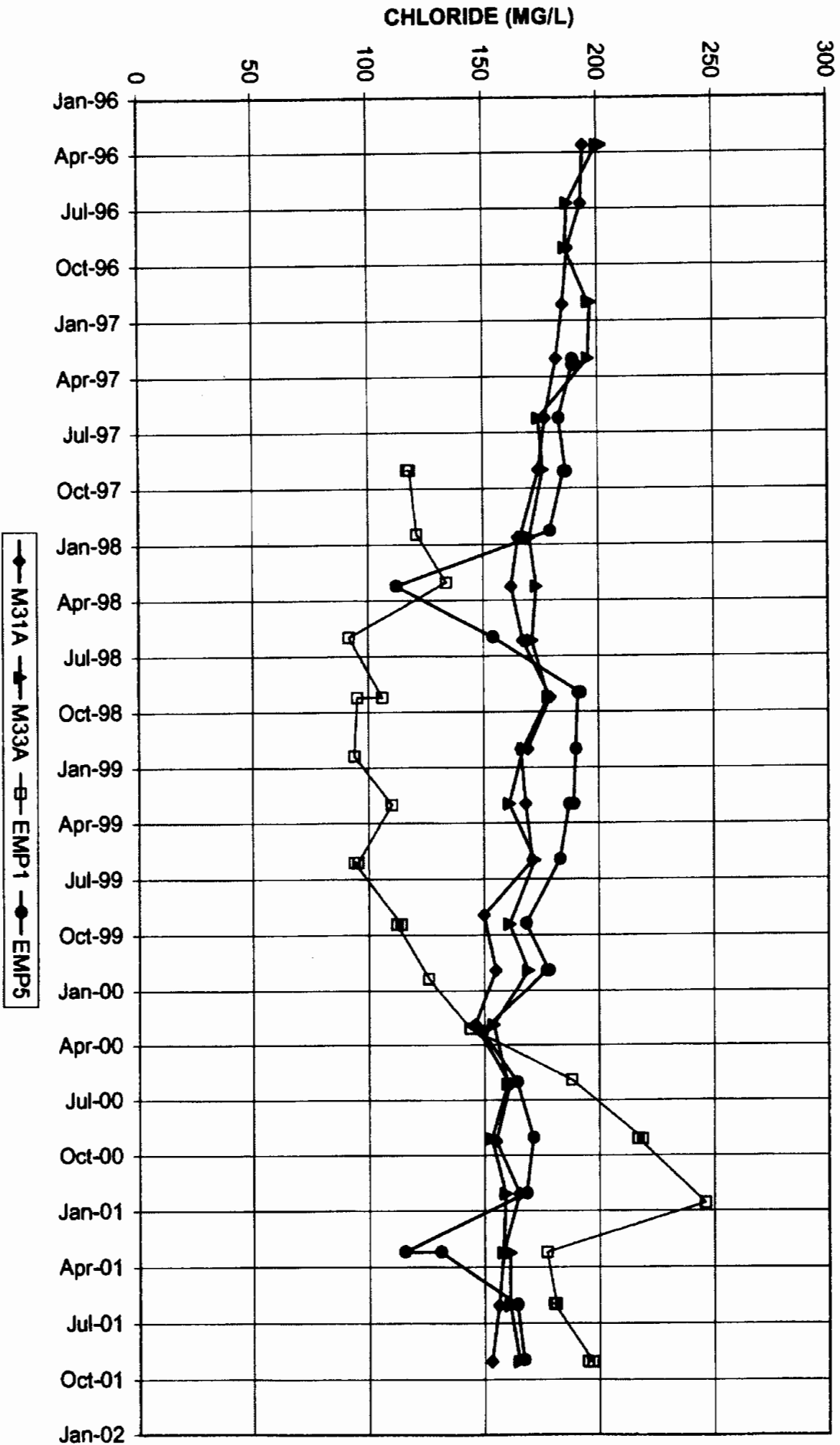
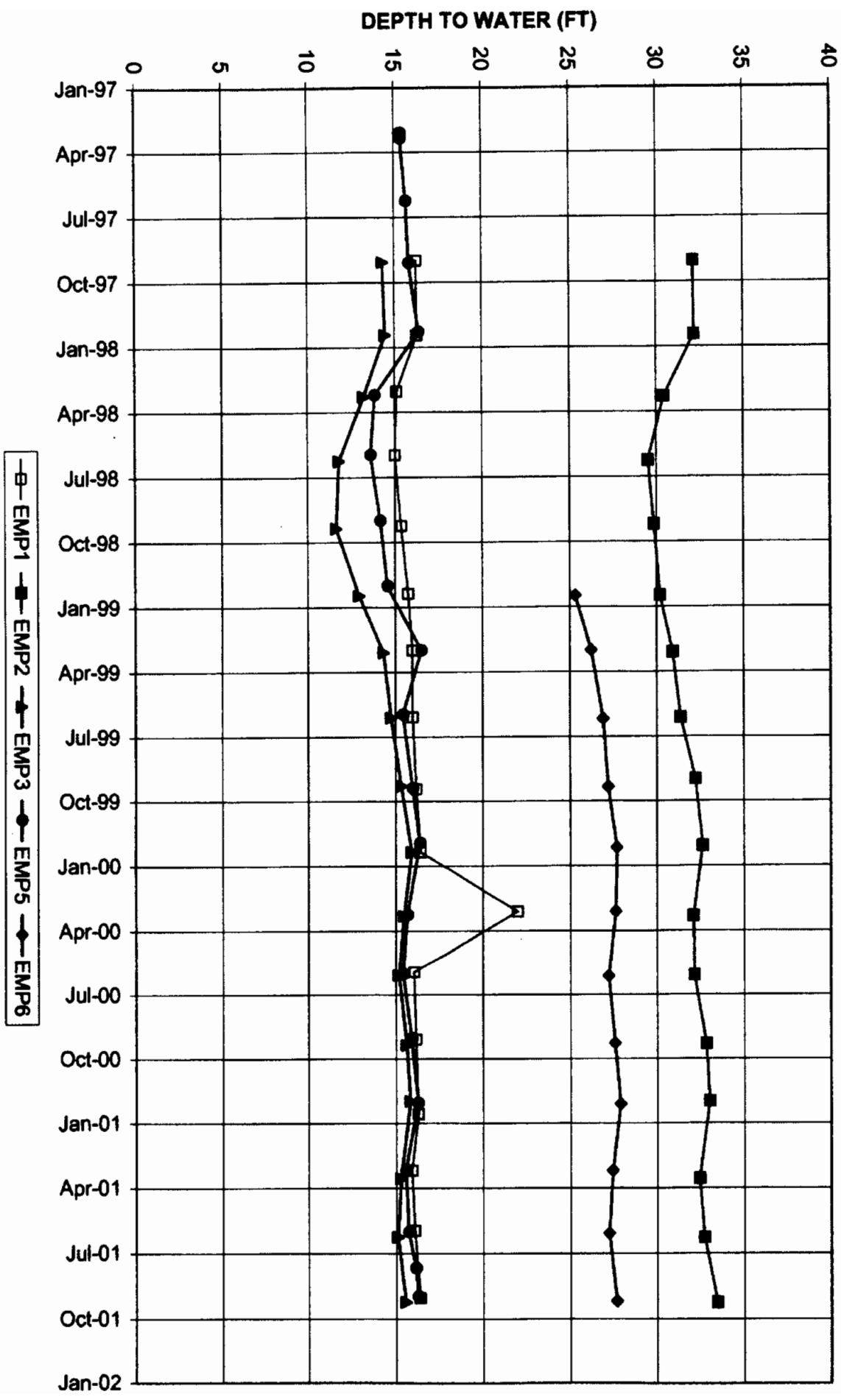


FIGURE 6
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
DEPTH TO WATER
OFFSITE MONITORING WELLS



Stetson Comment: On page 5, Stetson states *Monitoring wells in Barriers 4 and 5 were also sampled for TDS and consistently exceed RWQCB water quality objectives. The increasing trend, particularly since 1998, as shown in Plate 16, indicates groundwater affected by the landfill may be leaking offsite. As an example, TDS in M51A increased from about 3,700 mg/l in March 2000, to about 5,500 mg/l in December 2000. In comparison, Well M52B, which is adjacent to M51A, has consistently been about 1,500 mg/l.*

Todd Response: As discussed above, WQOs are not appropriate criteria to evaluate Eastern Canyon monitoring wells. Based on assessment of natural background concentrations the RWQCB established WQPSs for TDS for alluvial and bedrock monitoring wells. WQPS have not been exceeded in any monitoring wells at Barriers 4 or 5. We disagree that the TDS levels and trends detected in monitoring wells at Barrier 4 and 5 indicate that groundwater affected by the landfill is leaking offsite for the following reasons.

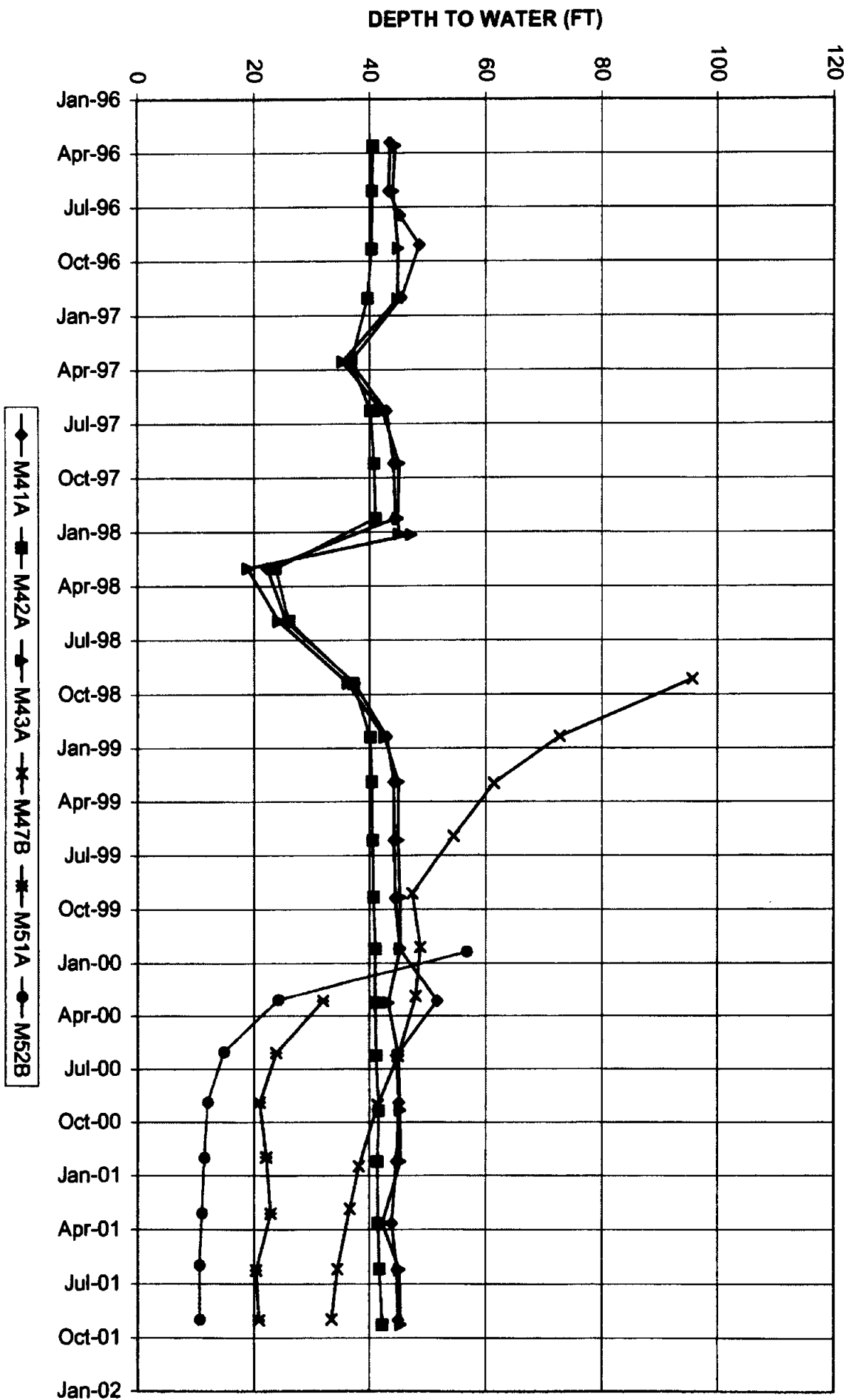
1. TDS concentrations detected in monitoring wells at Barriers 4 and 5 are consistent with normal background concentrations.
2. The increase in TDS in M51A is probably related to well installation and the slow process of groundwater in the well coming to equilibrium with the surrounding formation. Figure 7 shows depth to groundwater measurements in monitoring wells at Barriers 4 and 5. Several wells including M51A showed significant increases in groundwater levels after construction.
3. No VOCs have been detected in monitoring wells at Barriers 4 and 5. In addition, other organic landfill indicator chemicals are below background concentrations in monitoring wells at Barriers 4 and 5.
4. The difference in TDS concentrations between M51A, an alluvial well, and M52B, a bedrock well, is consistent with established background concentrations that are significantly different for alluvial and bedrock wells.
5. Finally, it should be noted that there was significant disturbance of the ground upgradient of Barriers 4 and 5 during the construction of the landfill liners, barriers, and other containment features, all of which could potentially affect TDS in the vicinity of the monitoring wells.

Stetson Recommendations: On page 6, Stetson presents 4 recommendations based on their assessment, *1.) Request CSD to include a discussion of the increasing water quality concentrations, particularly TDS and Sulfate, in the vicinity of Barriers 1, 3, 4, and 5.*

Todd Response: We believe this is a reasonable request. However, we suggest that TDS and sulfate data must be assessed carefully along with all of the available data and considering natural as well as landfill and other anthropogenic impacts.

Stetson Recommendation: *2.) Request CSD to revise the discussion of mitigation measures to include appropriate new facilities to further mitigate off-site migration of landfill waters.*

FIGURE 7
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
DEPTH TO WATER
BARRIER FOUR AND BARRIER FIVE MONITORING WELLS



Todd Response: Based on review of the data, the existing remedial measures are effective in remediating the very low levels of VOCs detected at Barriers 1 and 3 and landfill contaminants are not migrating past any of the other barriers. Therefore we conclude that new facilities are not warranted.

Stetson Recommendation: 3.) *Request CSD to include a discussion of lining the Main Canyon area as a means to limit future landfill activities on Barriers 1 and 3.*

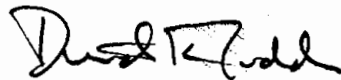
Todd Response: Since the existing remedial actions are effective in remediating contamination at Barriers 1 and 3, lining the Main Canyon is not warranted. Further, it is unclear that lining the existing filled areas of the Main Canyon is even feasible. It is our understanding that newly filled areas (areas not previously filled) of the Main Canyon will be lined.

Stetson Recommendation: 4.) *Request CSD to consider tracer studies on a regular (quarterly, semi-annually) basis to identify the long-term integrity of the barriers.*

Todd Response: Declining VOC concentrations at Barriers 1 and 3 indicate that remedial facilities are effective. Further CSD no longer relies solely on the barriers to provide containment, but has incorporated both subsurface barriers and groundwater extraction wells. Concentration trends in VOCs at the barriers provided an adequate measure of the effectiveness of the containment system and tracer studies are not warranted.

Todd Engineers is pleased to provide comments on the Stetson Review. Our firm has considerable groundwater supply experience in bedrock environments as well as experience with landfills in various hydrogeologic environments. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,



David K. Todd, Ph.D
President

References

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, February 1998, *Puente Hills Landfill Groundwater Quality Detection Monitoring Program*.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, May 10, 2001, *Puente Hills Landfill 2000 Water Quality Monitoring Annual Report, Order Nos. 93-062, 90-046, and 93-070*.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, June 29, 2001, *Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill*.

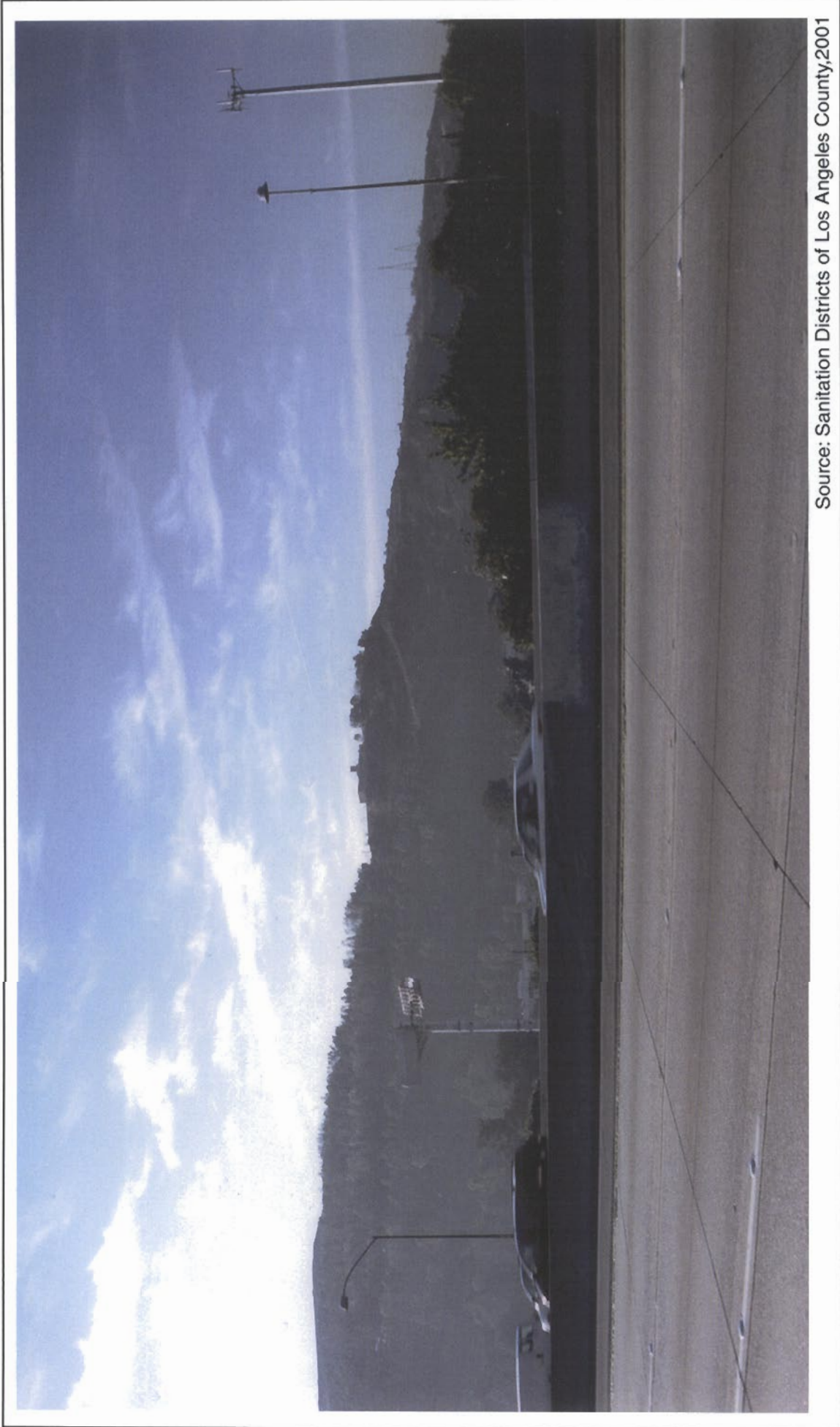
Environ, July 1996, *Hydrogeologic Investigation Along Subsurface Barrier Systems, Puente Hills Landfill*.

Hem, John D., 1989, *Study and Interpretation of the Chemical Characteristics of Natural Water*, USGS Water-Supply Paper 2254.

IT Corporation, March 1998, *Detection and Evaluation Monitoring Programs for the Main Canyon at Puente Hills Landfill*.

Stetson Engineers, Inc., September 27, 2001, *Memorandum To: Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Subject: Review of Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continued Operation of the Puente Hills Landfill*.

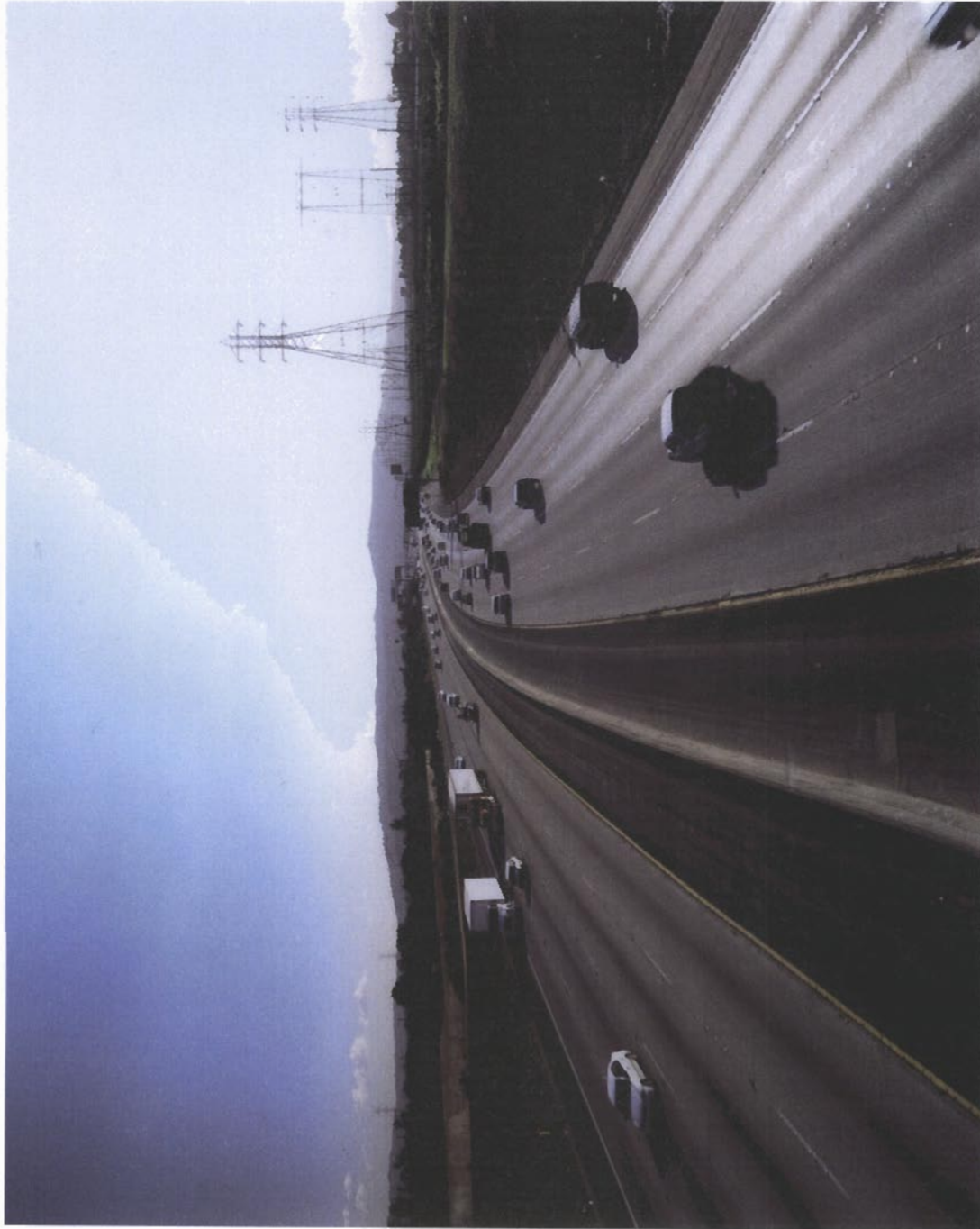
6.2.1 Final EIR Exhibits



Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 2001

Photo of Puente Hills Energy-Recovery-From-Gas Facility (PERG)

**CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**



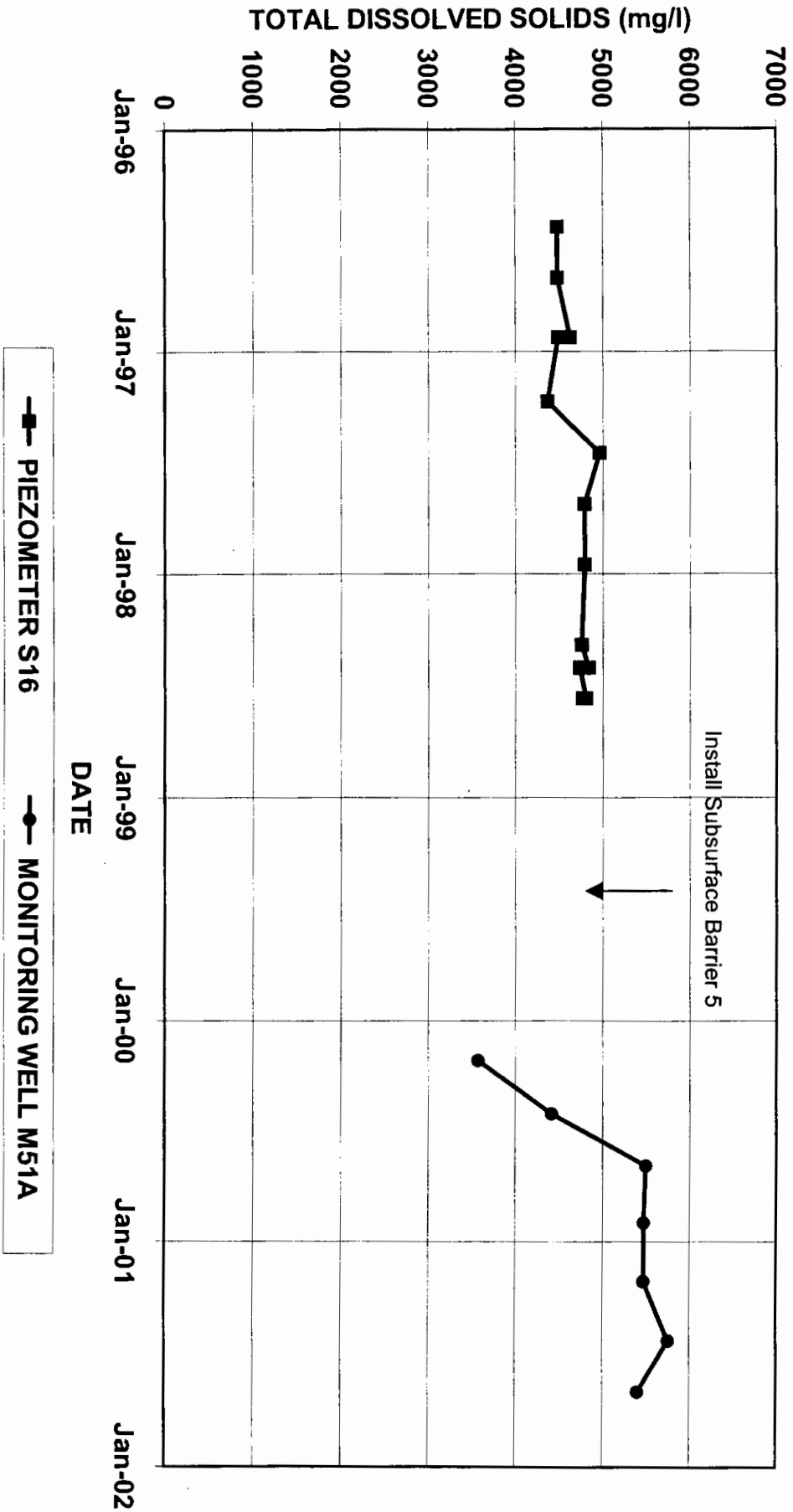
Source: Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 2001

View Along 605 FWY Looking South at the Puente Hills Landfill

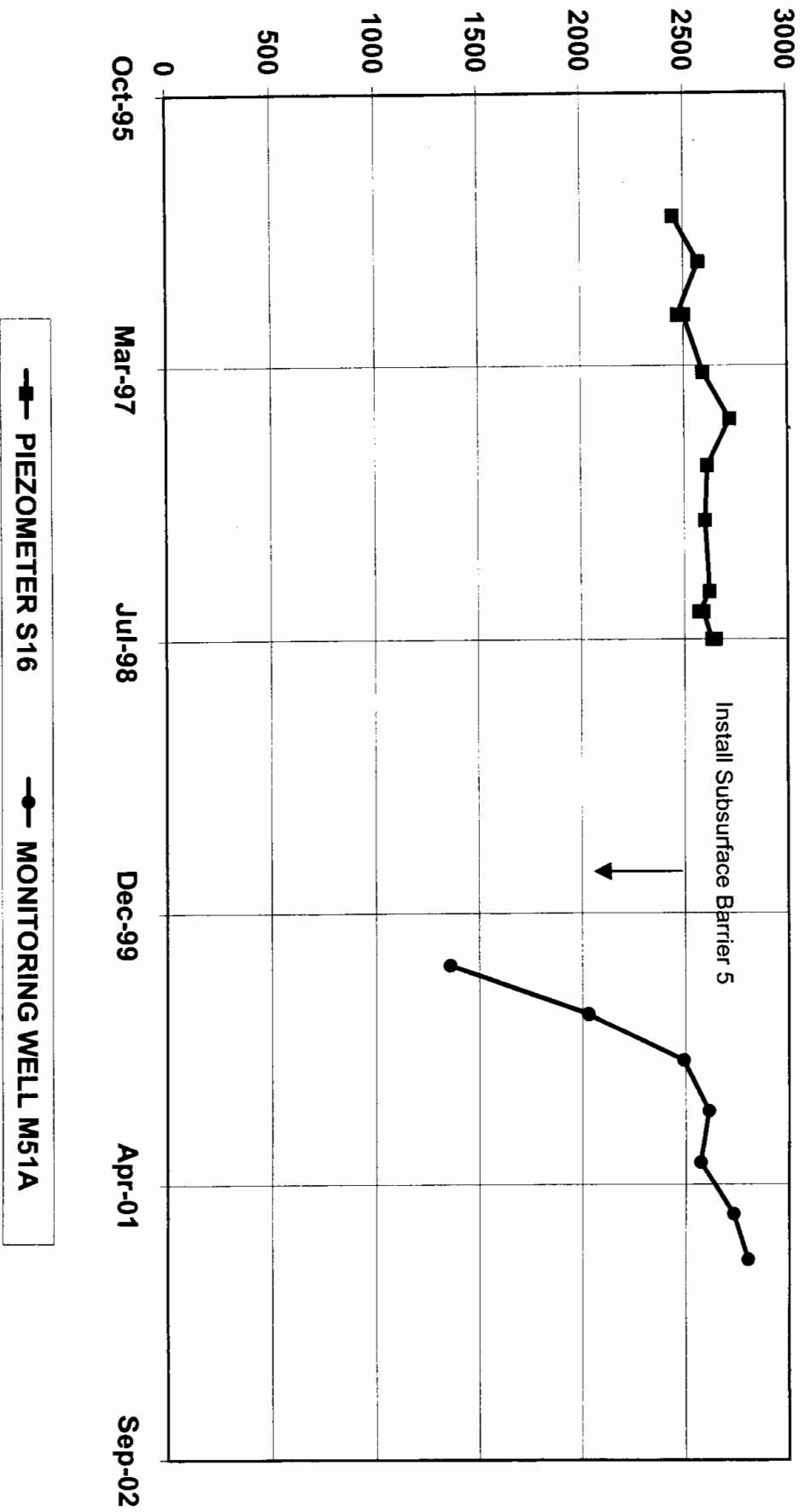
CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

EXHIBIT 3

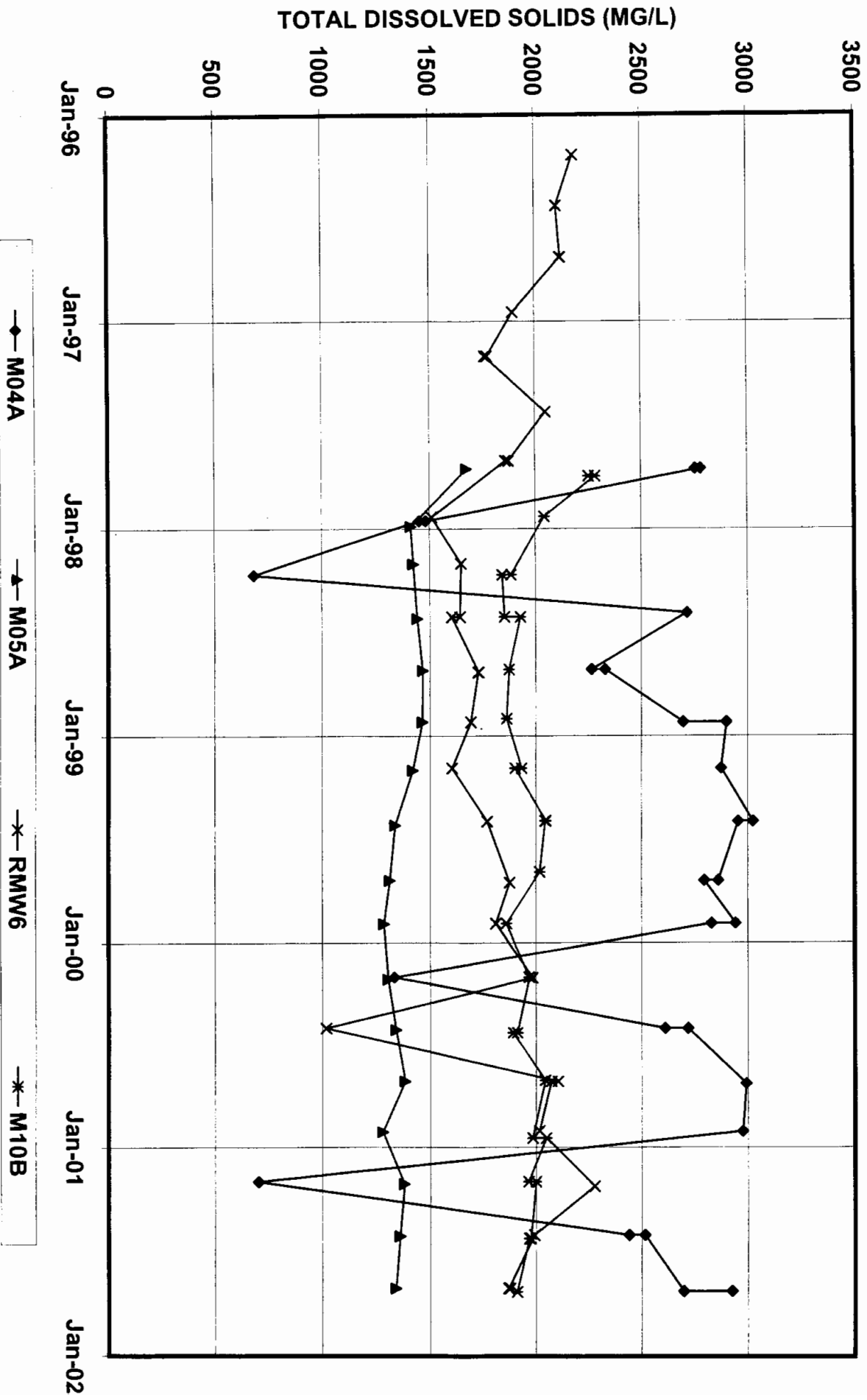
**EXHIBIT 4
BARRIER 5 PIEZOMETER S16 AND MONITORING WELL M51A
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS**



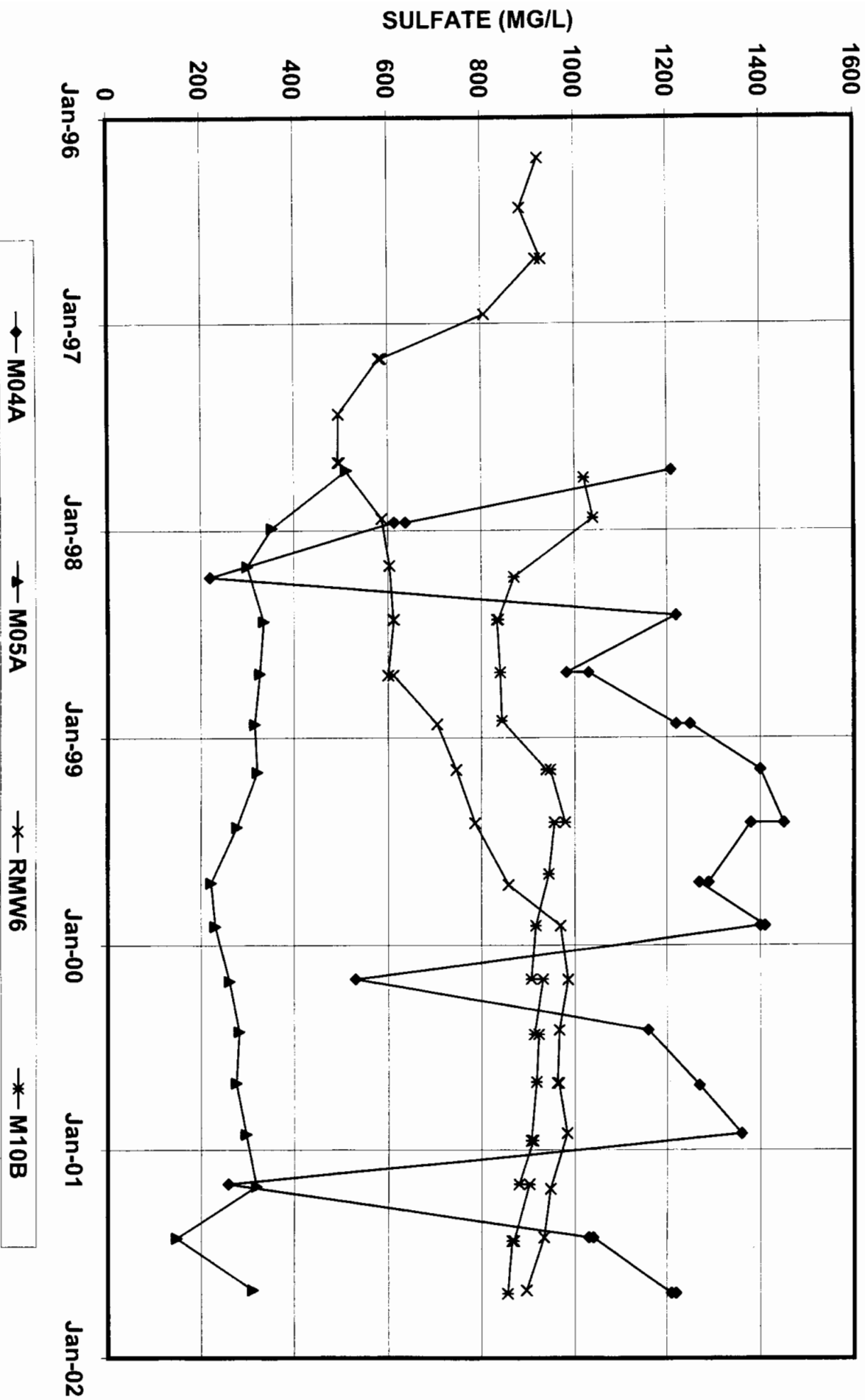
**EXHIBIT 5
BARRIER 5 PIEZOMETER S16 AND MONITORING WELL M51A
SULFATE**



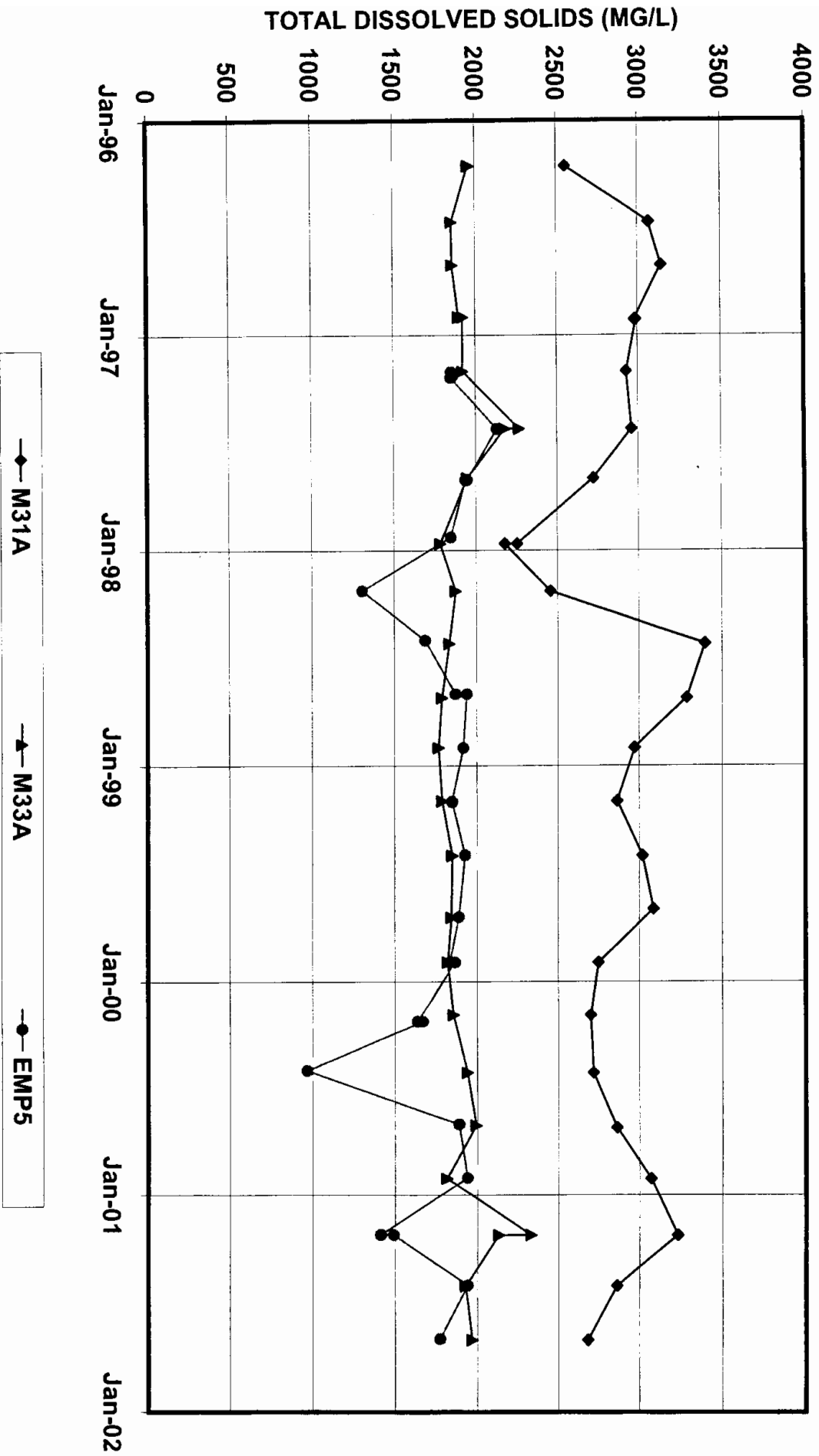
**EXHIBIT 6
BARRIER 1 MONITORING WELLS
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS**



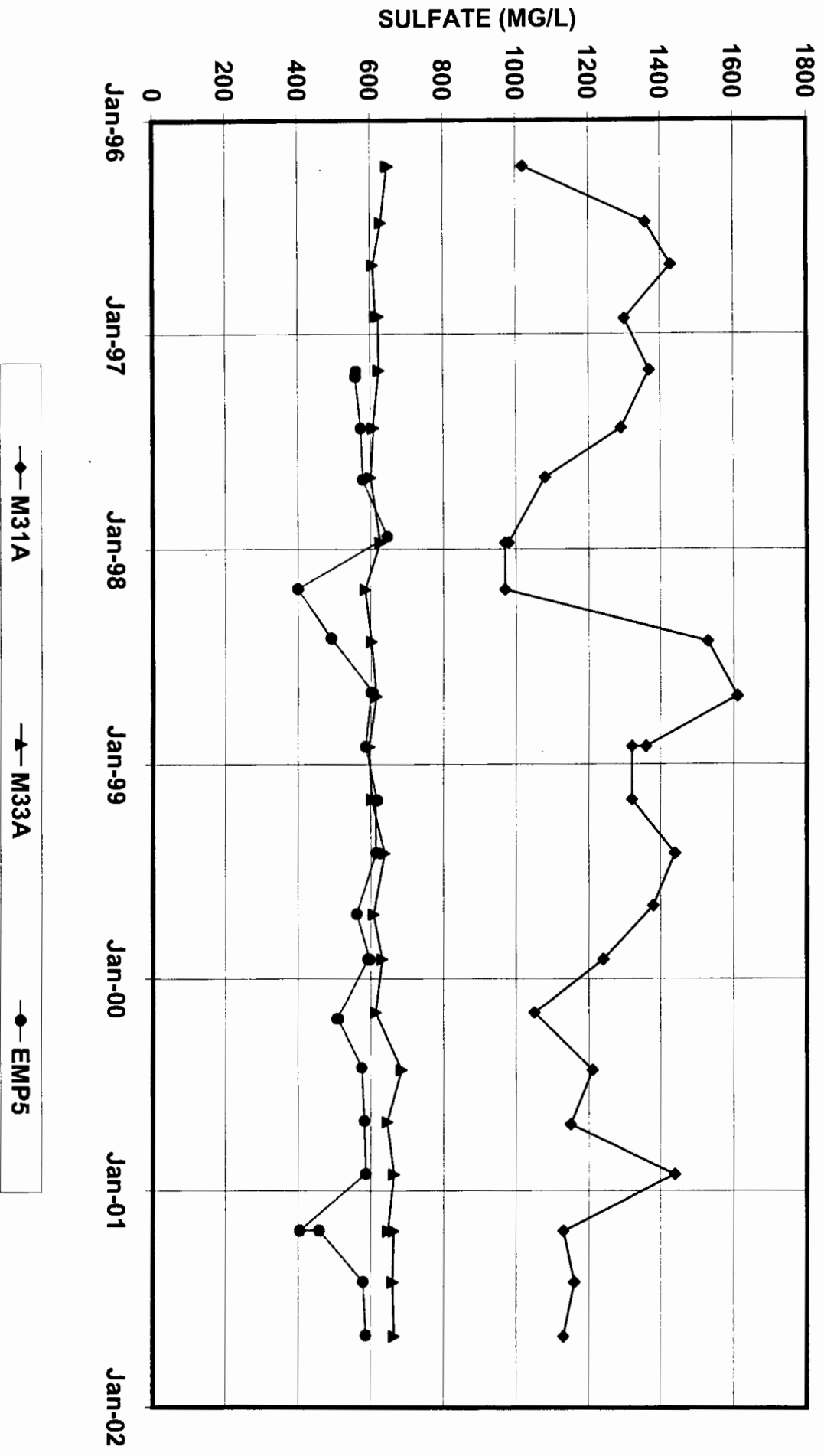
**EXHIBIT 7
BARRIER 1 MONITORING WELLS
SULFATE**



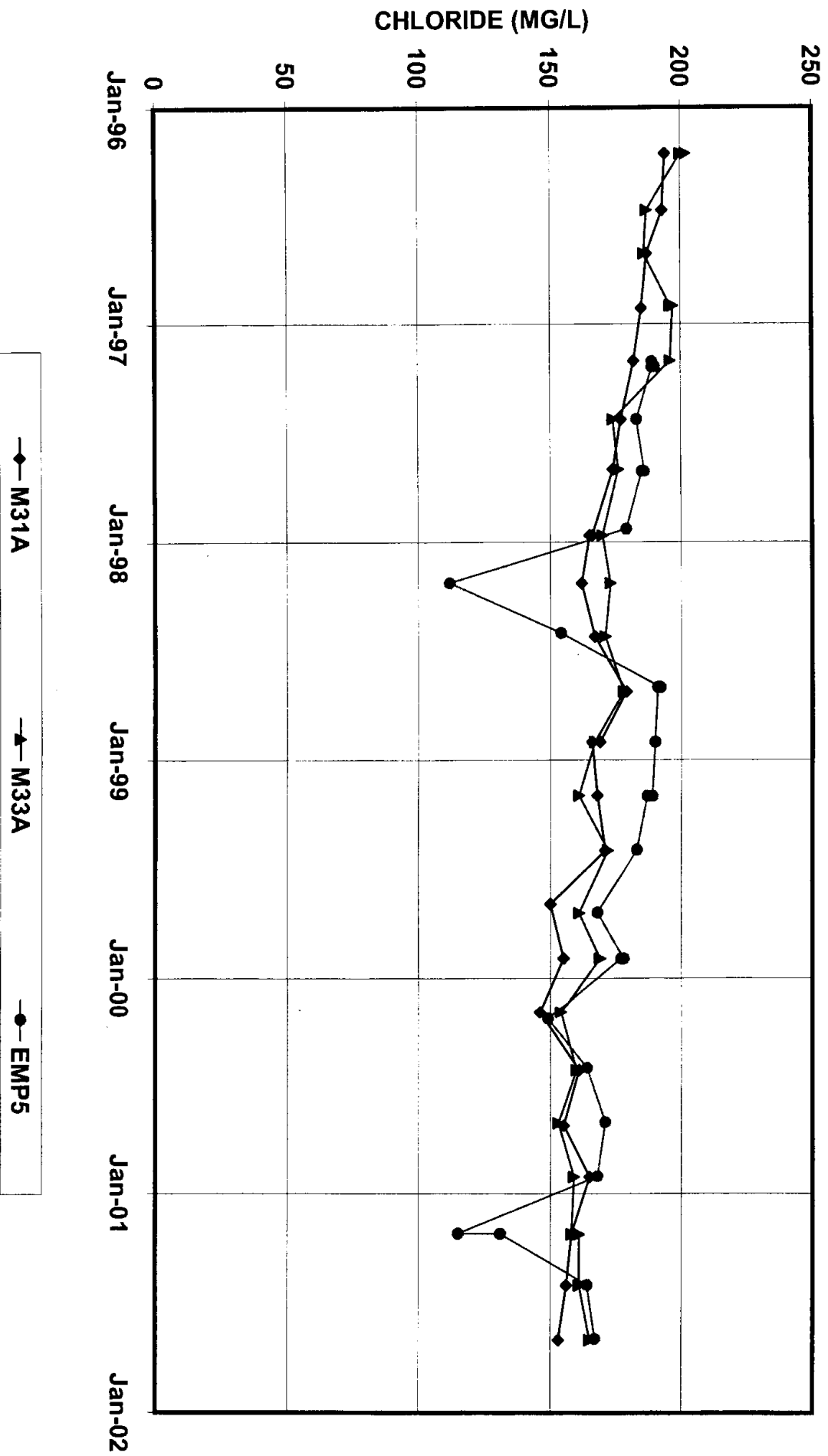
**EXHIBIT 8
BARRIER 3 ONSITE AND OFFSITE MONITORING WELLS
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS**



**EXHIBIT 9
BARRIER 3 ONSITE AND OFFSITE MONITORING WELLS
SULFATE**



**EXHIBIT 10
BARRIER 3 ONSITE AND OFFSITE MONITORING WELLS
CHLORIDE**



6.2.2 Revised Exhibits



FUTURE MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY, PREVIOUSLY APPROVED (25 Acres)

RECYCLE CENTER AND FIELD OFFICE

SITE ENTRANCE

60 FWY

ENERGY RECOVERY FACILITY AND FLARES

SCALES

EXISTING EASTERN FLARING STATION

COVER SOIL EXCAVATION AREA

ECOLOGY CANYON

SKYLINE TRAIL

FUTURE EXPANSION AREA

RADIO AND COMMUNICATION TOWERS

SKYLINE TRAIL

2000'

1750'

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY (1,365 Acres)
- PERMITTED AREA (410 Acres)
- PROPOSED FILL AREA (330 Acres)
- PREVIOUSLY/PROPOSED FILL AREA (622 Acres)
- NATIVE HABITAT PRESERVATION AREA (225 Acres)

Approximate Scale 1" = 1400'

Photography Date: February 2001

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 2001

Existing Site Land Uses

CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY



Approximate Scale 1"=1400'

Photography Date: February 2001

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 2001

Existing Site Land Uses

CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

LEGEND



PROPERTY LINE



PROPOSED CONTOUR



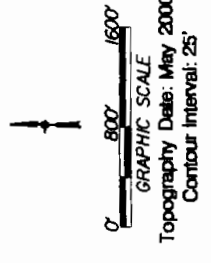
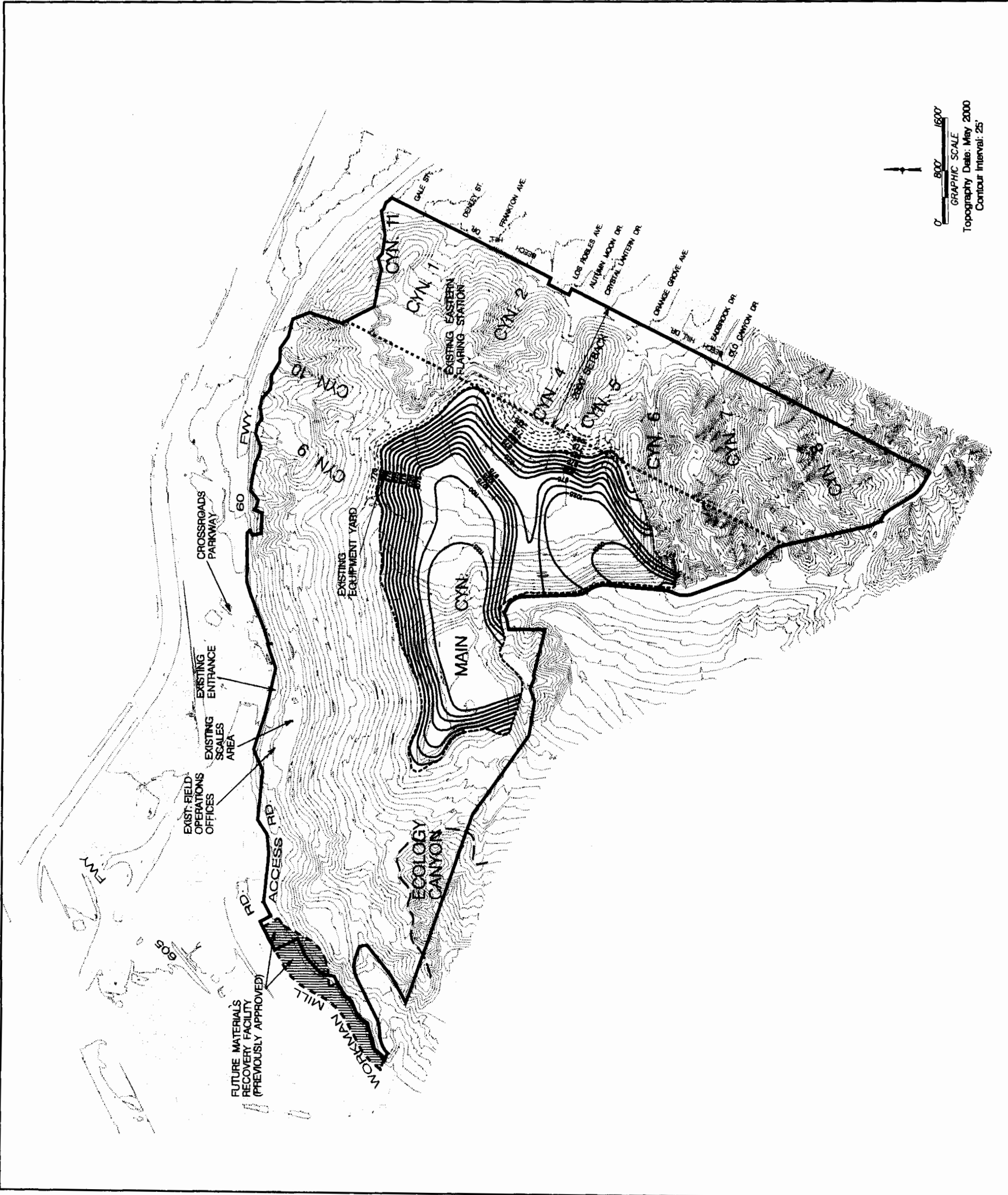
FUTURE PUENTE HILLS MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY (PREVIOUSLY APPROVED)



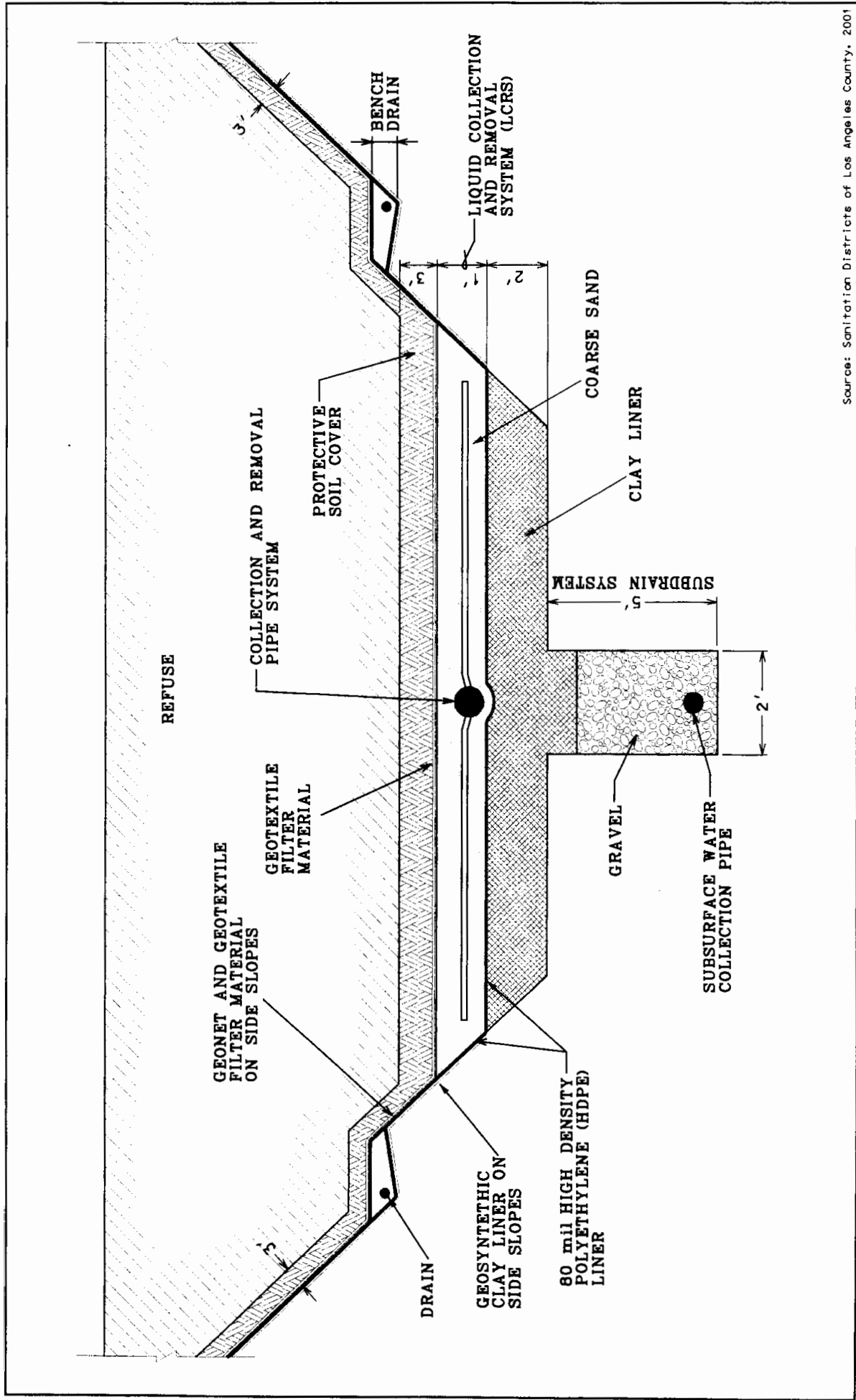
LIMIT OF PROPOSED FILL



FUTURE FILL OF CURRENT PERMIT



Proposed Fill Plan
 CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
 SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY



Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 2001

Cross Section of Eastern Canyons Composite Liner System

CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
 SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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Approximate Scale 1" = 1400'

Photography Date: February, 2001

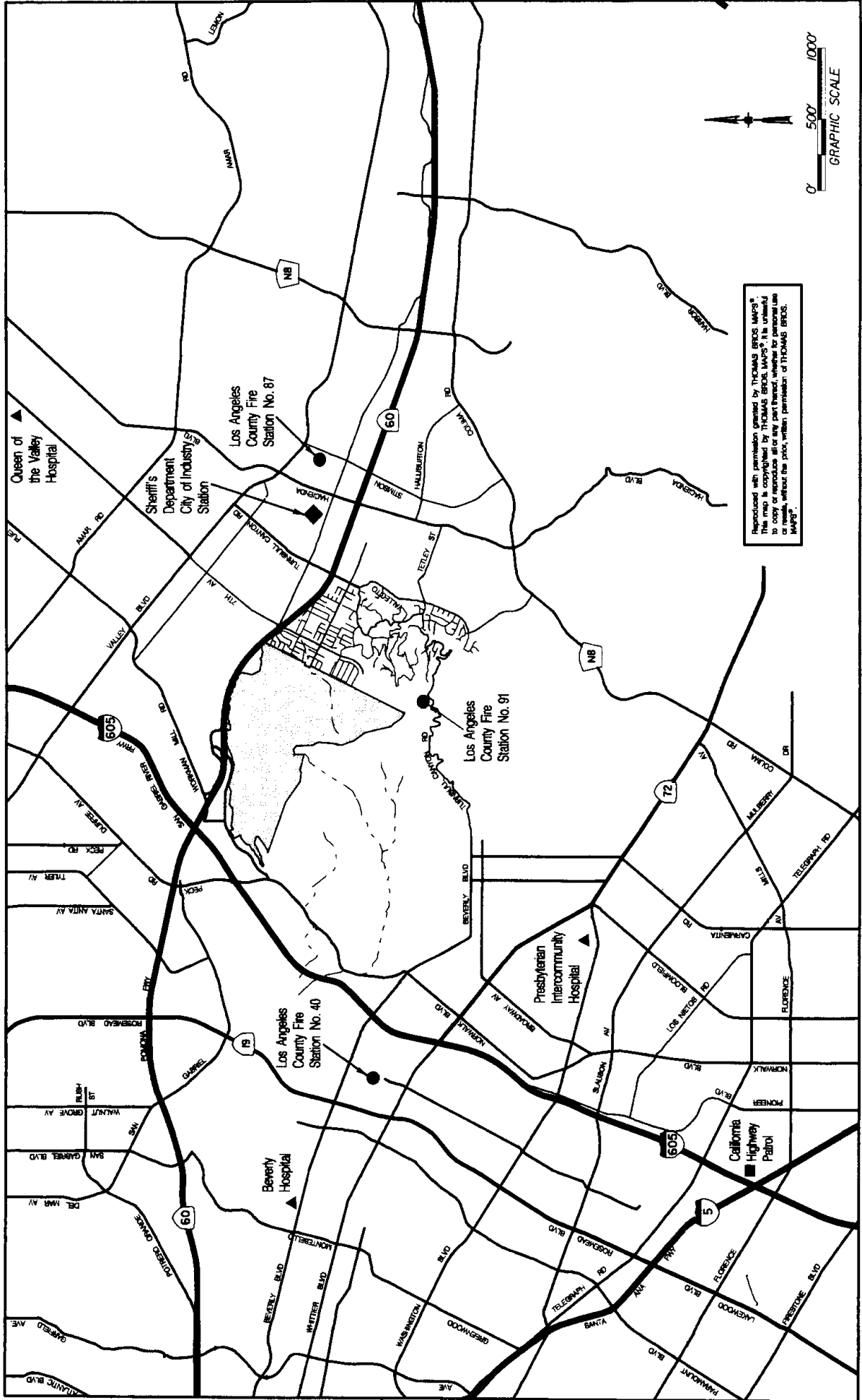
Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 2001

LEGEND

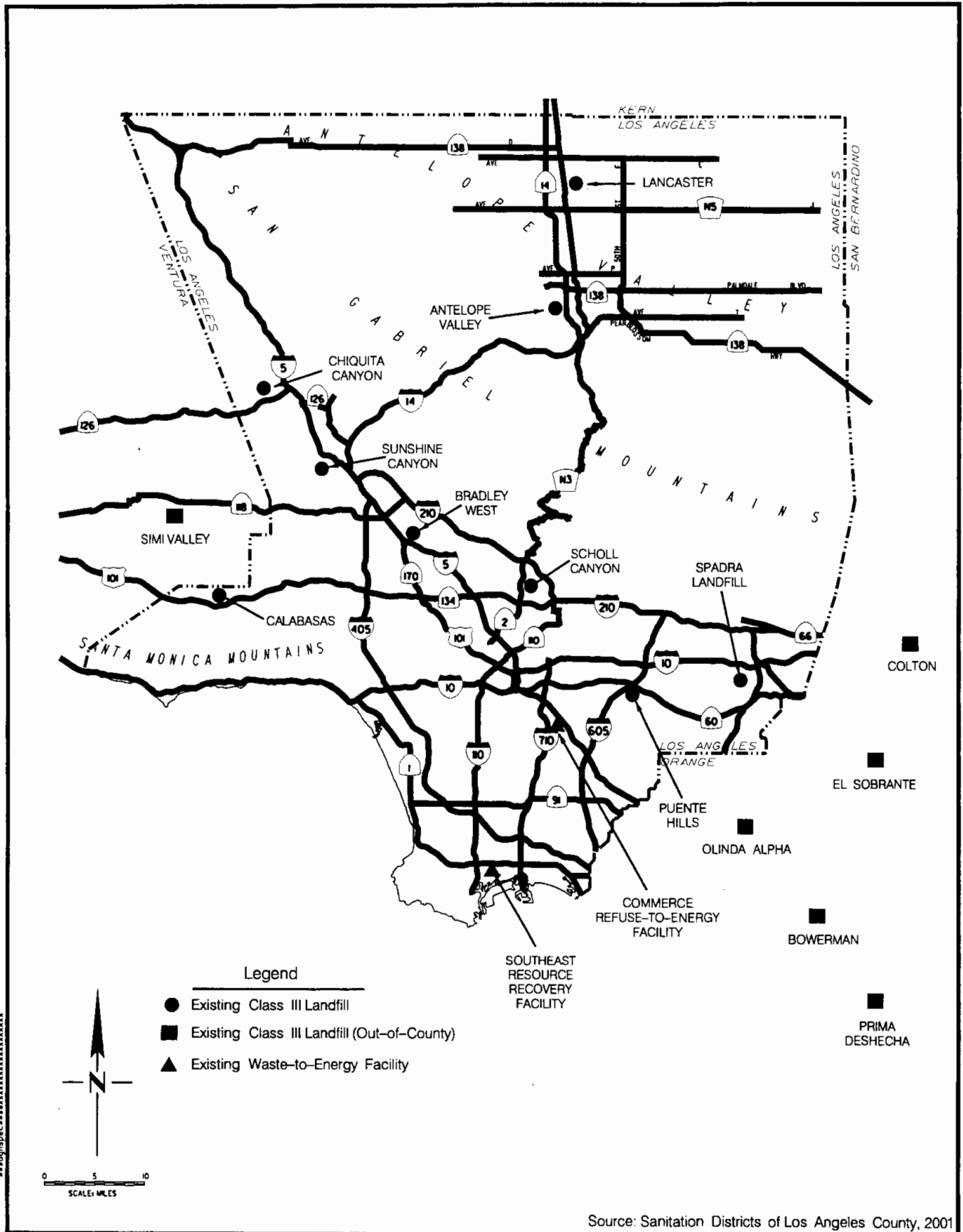
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY (1,365 Acres)
- PERMITTED AREA (410 Acres)
- PROPOSED FILL AREA (330 Acres)
- PREVIOUSLY APPROVED FILL AREA (622 Acres)
- NATIVE HABITAT PRESERVATION AREA (225 Acres)

Existing Site Land Uses

CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
 SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY



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Major Landfills/Waste-to-Energy Facilities
Accepting Los Angeles County Refuse