

March 13, 2019

Dear Mayor Garcetti, Council President Wesson, Honorable Councilmembers, Controller Galperin, and City Attorney Feuer,

RE: COUNCIL FILE 19 -0145

The Neighborhood Councils have been doing their due diligence on the issue of the SSFL cleanup since before I became involved with this issue in 2006. Since 2006, I became an active stakeholder and a technical stakeholder with DTSC, the Federal EPA, the LARWQCB, Boeing, NASA, and the DOE. Currently I am serving as a DOE Section 106 Consulting Party. My husband and I are both DOE SSFL Section 106 Consulting Parties as well as NASA Section 106 Consulting Parties.

I respectfully request that the City of Los Angeles consider that all four Neighborhood Councils who are most impacted by the SSFL site cleanup have requested a risk based cleanup – in some cases to a suburban residential standard, in some to an open space standard. None of these Neighborhood Councils support the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent which you have supported, and that you are proposing to litigate to achieve.

A great deal of litigation has occurred since 2010 when the Department of Energy (DOE) and the California Department of Substances Control (DTSC) signed the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent which the City of Los Angeles is supporting.

Physicians for Social Responsibility Los Angeles (PSR – LA), Committee to Bridge the Gap (CBG), et al have filed litigation in August 2013 that has delayed further demolition by The Boeing Company since then. Now they have filed an appeal in the California State Federal Court of Appeals Third District in Sacramento. Who knows how long this legal action will delay this process.

In the meantime, my community is frightened by this site and the misinformation presented in the media and the social media.

It is my opinion that the City of Los Angeles needs to hear from independent experts who are qualified in environmental remediation, experts who are epidemiologists who understand cancer and other illnesses, and experts in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act), who are not affiliated in any manner with the non-profits that are in litigation against DTSC and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

I am attaching letters from the Canoga Park Neighborhood Council (CPNC), Chatsworth Neighborhood Council (CNC), West Hills Neighborhood Council (WHNC), and Woodland Hills – Warner Center Neighborhood Council (WHWCNC) regarding the Santa Susana Field Laboratory cleanup. In one case, I have taken time to show the agenda, but I have not had the time to go to each website to look for their minutes.

The trucks from the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) site will go through both Council District 12 and Council District 3. On their journeys to landfills, they will pass through a number of Council Districts depending on which freeway they take – the 118 freeway or the 101 freeway.

You will observe that the CPNC only addressed the DTSC Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (Draft PEIR). I received this signed letter last, so it is at the back of the packet.

For the CNC, I have attached the letter from the DOE's Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Responses to Comments where it is signed, an unsigned copy that I was sent about the time of its issuance, and also their significant comments on the Traffic Study to DTSC in 2014. There is also an article written about the CNC's position on the traffic study included in this packet.

For the WHNC, I have included their letter from the DOE FEIS Responses to Comments which is signed as well as an unsigned copy of their letter to the DOE. For the WHNC, I have also found a RESOLUTION that states approved February 5th, 2015.

In the packet for the WHWCNC, I have included the letter from the WHWCNC that was in the DOE FEIS Responses to Comments, their signed letter to the DOE dated March 8, 2017; the WHWCNC's letter to DTSC for their Draft PEIR dated November 8, 2017, and a letter to DTSC dated December 10, 2014 regarding the DTSC's Transportation Plan.

In that letter dated December 10, 2014, a flyer was included that showed the date of the Town Hall planned for October 20, 2014, which was organized and implemented jointly by the WHWCNC and the CPNC both of which are in Council District 3 (with a small portion of Canoga Park in Council District 12).

This Town Hall included presentations by DTSC, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), The Boeing Company, DOE, and NASA personnel. This educational forum was attended by staff members of the City of Los Angeles, Commissioners, staff of other elected officials, and it is estimated close to 300 stakeholders.

I negotiated this event for the Neighborhood Councils with the agency leaders and Responsible Parties due to my history as a former West Hills Neighborhood Council Board member, and as a member of the WHWCNC Ad Hoc Committee on the SSFL Cleanup. The Power Points for that event can be found on the DTSC website in their document library.

Please see the Neighborhood Council letters – attached.

Respectfully submitted,

Christine L. Rowe



Former West Hills Neighborhood Council Board member

Former member of the Woodland Hills Warner Center Neighborhood Council Ad Hoc Committee on the Santa Susana Field Laboratory Cleanup

41 year resident of West Hills

B.S. in Health Education - CSUN

**Commenter No. 23: Andre van der Valk, President,
Chatsworth Neighborhood Council**



CHATSWORTH NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
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Voice: (818) 464-3511 Fax: (818) 464-3585
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Andre van der Valk, President • Michael Harris, Vice President • Vicki Briskman, Treasurer •
Dorothy Alston • Kenneth Ayres • Steven Chabazian • Jeff Harwood • Amy Heller
John Johnson • Robert Korman • John Korman • John Korman • John Korman • John Korman
Rudy Schatz • Melvin Stewart • Linda van der Valk • Jan Van Gundy • Lucie Vostedy • Dean Wagman • Marc Weinraub

March 1, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Jennings
NEPA Document Manager, SSFL, Area IV EIS
U.S. Department of Energy
4100 Guardian Street, Suite 160
Sint Valley, CA 93063

Re: DOE/EIS-0402, Area IV and Northern Buffer Zone
Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Dear Ms. Jennings,

The Chatsworth Neighborhood Council has reviewed selected data from the DOE's very thorough DEIS, and thanks the DOE for its willingness to include a wide variety of alternatives in the DEIS.

All cleanup alternatives provide for cleanup of the site to either suburban residential standards or cleaner. All presented cleanup alternatives provide a reasonable level of cleanup, or even excessive cleanup, when long term use of the property as open space is the intended use.

Having initially determined the ending condition of the site under any cleanup approach that was presented is sufficiently clean, we then considered the impact to our community under the presented alternatives.

The major effect of the different cleanup alternatives is the amount of truck traffic and potential related effects on our community from pollutants, wear and tear on the roads, and traffic. We would like to minimize these effects, as well as the taxpayer costs of the cleanup.

Based on the foregoing, our preferred alternative is the "Conservation of Natural Resources Alternative". This provides the least number of truck trips, the least soil removal, the least number of trips to replace soil, and the least cost to the taxpayers for the cleanup.

Our second choice of an alternative is the "Cleanup to Revised LUT Values Alternative". We note projected cancer risks are fairly similar under this proposal (1 chance in 100,000 to 270,000) to the extremely lengthy and problematic "Cleanup to AOC LUT Values Alternative", that is 1 chance in 100,000 to 310,000. Cleanup to Revised LUT Values Alternative provides the second best opportunity to minimize cleanup impacts to our community.

We are opposed to the Cleanup to AOC LUT Values Alternative. The cleanup is excessive, with severe environmental effects to our community for many years as the trucks continue to move soil with contamination that is not significant. The site will be further impacted by the unresolved absence of "adequate" replacement soil.

23-1

23-1

DOE acknowledges your support for the Conservation of Natural Resources Alternative. Please see Section 2.1, "Preferences for Cleanup," of this CRD for additional information.

Commenter No. 23 (cont'd): Andre van der Valk, President,
Chatsworth Neighborhood Council

We encourage that DOE adopt the "Conservation of Natural Resources Alternative" to clean up significant contamination, with the most minimal impacts to the site and surrounding community that is protective of human health and practical for the scope of cleanup.

Sincerely,

Andre van der Valk
President

23-1
cont'd

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March 1, 2017

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NEPA Document Manager, SSFL, Area IV EIS
U.S. Department of Energy
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President



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Shekar Chikhalikar / Carol Lucas, Secretary

Dorothy Allison • Kamesh Aysola • Jelena Csanyi • Jeff Hammond • Larry Heller • Daniel Huffman
Mary Kaufman • Chuck Knolls • Nick Montano • George Nelson
Michael Preis • Rudy Schultz • Linda van der Valk • Jim Van Gundy • Lucie Volotzky • Matt Weintraub

October 7, 2014

Mr. Mark Malinowski
Project Manager
Department of Toxic Substances Control
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826
DTSC_SSFL_CEQA@dtsc.ca.gov

Comments on SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY (SSFL) TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS - Conveyor Route B; Truck Routes 7, 8, and 8A

On August 7 and 9, 2014, DTSC presented in public meetings several "preliminary transportation route options identified to date" for soil removal from the SSFL site. Multiple route options affecting our immediate community were identified as **Conveyor Route B, and Truck Routes 7, 8, and 8A**.

These various routes were presented in DTSC's map "Potential SSFL Truck and Conveyor Routes for Feasibility Analysis."

At present, we believe all the routes noted above are unacceptable.

CEQA based analysis, which we are still waiting to see, will clarify timing issues such as a 12 year expected export period for DOE contaminated soil removal using background cleanup levels. Decision makers and the public need to see such information. See Supplement 1 for further discussion of this issue.

With a more reasonable cleanup standard, quantity of material to be removed will be significantly reduced. With a more reasonable schedule for completion of cleanup, huge effects from creating supplemental removal pathways (roads or conveyor routes) will be eliminated. Both these items should be major considerations in the PEIR to be issued by DTSC (draft expected sometime in 2015).

Routes affecting our community are discussed in more detail below:

Conveyor Route B invades many, many acres of undeveloped lands and protected open space preserves, including:

1. The western end of Conveyor Route B runs through approximately one mile of protected open space in **Sage Ranch Park** (Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy).
2. The eastern section of Conveyor Route B runs through significant distance, and historic routes, and perhaps may even be on the National Register of Historic Places Devils Slide area of protected open space in **Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park** (California Department of Parks and Recreation). Additionally, multiple archaeological sites are present in the park and may be affected by this route.
3. The eastern end of Conveyor Route B may run through a section of **Chatsworth Park South** (Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks).

4. **Rail Site #3, used by Conveyor Route B**, appears to be on land within both **Chatsworth Park South** and **Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park**.

Truck Route 7 has a huge long term environmental cost to the community.

1. This route travels along the North American Cutoff Road, and then through Box Canyon, a narrow road, that cannot be practically expanded due to surrounding homes, oak woodlands, and topography.
2. The North American Cutoff Road is a fire road, and is unimproved with difficult topography for a major haul route.
3. This route was identified in early 2014 by the National Park Rim of the Valley study as the most likely route for the Rim of the Valley trail in northwest San Fernando Valley. Since this goes along the ridge line of the Valley, it makes sense as a "Rim of the Valley" trail proposal. If this route were turned into a road bed and major truck route, the topography would be permanently altered, the resource value as a trail would be destroyed, and irreparable harm to this permanent trail in this area would occur.
4. This area is a wildlife corridor and this use is even more important to preserve with minimal development with the recent announcement of a freeway wildlife crossing at Las Virgenes Road and the 101 (Ventura) freeway.
5. There would be significant growth inducing impacts from creating a road in the area of the North American Cutoff Road (and we cannot conceptualize how a route through upper Box Canyon Road would be feasible).

The long term effects of **Truck Route 7**, combined with the lack of practicality of the upper Box Canyon route, make this route not feasible. Invasion of so much legally protected open space, traversing steep and fragile terrain, is unacceptable.

Truck Routes 8 and 8A are developed roads but still are unacceptable at present.

1. Transportation along Truck Route 8 and 8A both pass Chatsworth Park Elementary School and several private schools and day care centers. Chatsworth Park Elementary School is a Title 1 school.
2. The road through Lake Manor is not well-suited to high volume truck traffic, since it has one lane in each direction, multiple curves causing limited visibility, and cannot be expanded practically.

We do not believe this community should bear the brunt of an artificially excessive cleanup with unnecessary contaminants from truck emissions, traffic and accident risks involving these excessive cleanups.

We have provided multiple comment letters questioning the cleanup standards and timing. Due to the lack of environmental documents by DOE and DTSC, in particular, we have not seen any sort of analysis that justifies removal of low-level contaminants that normally would be left in place under open space or suburban residential cleanup standards. The aggregate amount of low-level contaminated soil is staggering, and perhaps represents 60-75 percent of the soil to be removed by DOE and NASA. NASA has proposed its own environmental nightmare, and proposes they will a) only replace 1/3 of the removed soil, and will b) frequently replace removed soil with gravel, due to lack of adequately clean replacement soil. The AOC requires replacement of removed soils, and the environmental effects of using gravel that cannot absorb rainfall and failure to replace large amounts of removed soil have not been analyzed in terms of the long term effect.

We believe failure to replace huge quantities of removed soil, dust from huge disturbed areas, huge volumes of truck traffic and related pollution and traffic hazards, and construction of roadways or conveyors to meet artificial and not achievable time deadlines, are significantly more harmful than leaving low level contaminants in place, that normally would not be cleaned up. We request that adequate environmental documents be prepared prior to the cleanup and the project proceed with reasonably required soil removal after all factors are considered.

It seems likely that the proposed roadways and conveyor routes are not necessary, since there is no realistic necessity to complete the cleanup by 2017. The long-term effects of these roadways to the surrounding communities are very significant; every route has very significant effects due to the surrounding pre-existing communities and topography.

Sincerely,

Andre van der Valk
President
Chatsworth Neighborhood Council

Enclosure: ROV map, released early 2014

SUPPLEMENT 1

Discussion of Cleanup Levels, Inability to Evaluate Routes due to Lack of Information, Significant Impacts and lack of information for entire project, Growth Inducing Impacts, and environmental necessity and cost of cleanup for low-level contaminants.

When this map was presented, members of the audience asked how this proposal integrated with the timing of the cleanup at the SSFL site. DOE and NASA, responsible parties who have signed AOC's have identified approximately huge amounts of contaminated soil that will be removed to create a "background" cleanup level. DOE states they will remove 1,667,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil (+50%/-30%) that require 12 years to haul out, using 104,213 truckloads, and NASA has identified approximately 500,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. These soil volumes for removal include extensive soils that are not significantly contaminated under usual standards used in environmental cleanups, such as future open space or future suburban residential standards.

DOE has completed scoping meetings for its environmental analysis, NASA has completed EIS documents but has failed to provide adequate archaeological studies (notwithstanding a National Register of Historic Places archaeological site on its property). DTSC is beginning a PEIR, but drafts will not be available until 2015, and no date for the Final PEIR was even mentioned at the hearing. However, the presenter indicated at the August 2014 meetings where the proposed additional removal roads and conveyor routes were first proposed, that all possible cleanup should be done before 2017 which is the required cleanup date in the AOC's that control the NASA and DOE cleanups. How is the cleanup supposed to happen before these roads/conveyor routes will be built? At some point, DTSC needs to acknowledge the time delays that are necessary due to their delays in preparation of the PEIR, and the delays in preparation of DOE's EIS, and the inadequacies in the NASA EIS for the archaeological work.

These routes significantly impact any area they will run through, and make what likely will be permanent modifications to the route by building roads, extensive grading, and other infrastructure such as conveyors. Most of the proposed routes are through extensive, rugged, ridgeline fire roads or similar areas with very narrow tracks. Unfortunately, no information about ownership, expected future use of each route for non-SSFL uses, existing roads, schools, developments, or topography was available at the meeting for public review. Information was not available about what would happen to the road after it was used for this purpose; would the road remain? Or would it be deconstructed? And what would happen to other topography changes made to create the road? Obvious other considerations, commonly considered in environmental documents, such as growth inducing impacts of the roadways are major considerations based on remote open space lands these roads usually are running through. And most of the routes end up going through already populated areas, and no information on schools affected and other community impacts due to pre-existing development were available.

All the above should be reviewed as part of the environmental documents we are waiting to see from DTSC. CEQA analysis, that considers these issues, has been a cornerstone of California environmental laws for years, yet here, DTSC just said in a public meeting they effectively want the responsible parties to do the cleanup work by 2017, before DTSC issues their environmental documents, before DOE issues their environmental documents, and before NASA completes their documents.

It is clear the 2017 cleanup date needs to be modified. These roads are major projects. They deserve EIRs and EIR considerations to be applied to them, including CEQA analysis. "Balancing" considerations associated with the roads or conveyor routes (or any other method proposed in the future), related to costs (both financial and environmental) should be squarely considered. We believe the costs associated with an unrealistic cleanup schedule is far too high, and question the environmental costs of removing soil that has low levels of contamination with compounds that would be left in place under usual suburban residential cleanup standards. The difference in the quantity of material to be removed under the "background" cleanup and suburban residential cleanup standards is astounding and should be directly and completely compared in the environmental documents.

Current management practices at the site, which has been extensively tested, are preventing any significant (detectable) contamination to surrounding areas. There appears to be little justification to create huge and long term impacts to the surrounding communities due to huge infrastructure requirements for a cleanup of this magnitude, in this short of a time period, given the remote nature of the site and limited practical access routes. The site should be cleaned to reasonable levels, and within a reasonable time frame, taking factors such as cost, impacts to the site, impacts to the surrounding community into consideration. An artificial due date in a document (clean up by 2017 in the AOC's) should not override basic environmental laws that require analysis of effects of major projects.

DOE Cleanup Volumes

[http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Cleanup_and_Characterization/EIS/Draft Area IV ROM Soil Volume Estimate 020714.pdf](http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Cleanup_and_Characterization/EIS/Draft_Area_IV_ROM_Soil_Volume_Estimate_020714.pdf)

Memo dated September 4, 2013

Re: Rough Order of Magnitude Estimates for AOC Soil Cleanup Volumes in Area IV, and Associated Truck Transport Estimates based on DTSC Look-up Table Values - DRAFT

At page 26 of 30;

Chemical and Radiological clean up volume; 1667,400 cubic yards
104,213 truckloads
11.9 years

Note from Page 2:

The estimated soil volumes presented in this TM represent ROM engineering estimates based on the information available to MWH in August 2013, and are considered accurate within a tolerance factor of +50/-30%. These estimates should only be used for project planning purposes, and are not meant to represent the final Area IV cleanup requirements.

NASA Cleanup Volumes (Source, Final EIS) at

http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/SSFL_Final_EIS.pdf

TABLE 2.2-6

Estimated Total Soil Volumes and Truck Requirements under the Proposed Action Excavation and Offsite Disposal Cleanup Technology

NASA SSFL EIS for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Removal Parameters	Amounts	Round Trips Required
Removal Volume	500,000 yds	Not applicable
Trucks Required for Soil Removal	26,441	52,882
Truck Frequency for Soil Removal Hauling ^a	53 trucks per day	106 per day
Backfill Volume—1/3 of total volume	167,000 yds	Not applicable
Trucks Required for Backfill Hauling	8,814	17,628
Truck Frequency for Backfill Hauling ^a	18 trucks per day	36 per day
Hauling Duration	23 months	Not applicable
Daily Material Handled ^a	1,698 tons per day	Not applicable

Note:

^a Assumes completion of cleanup and soil hauling by the end of 2017.

Chatsworth Council Objects to Santa Susana Cleanup Plan

By Matt Thacker on Oct. 2, 2014
news@postperiodical.com

The Chatsworth Neighborhood Council voted unanimously Wednesday to submit a letter to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control objecting to the truck routes proposed for the removal of soil from the Santa Susana Field Laboratory.

The DTSC presented the “preliminary transportation route options” – 10 truck routes and two conveyance routes – at public meetings in August and asked for feedback from the community.

Linda van der Valk, chair of the Land Use Committee, wrote in the letter that the three routes which travel through or near Chatsworth are “unacceptable.” Under the proposal, trucks would travel along Woolsey Canyon Road, Plummer Street and Lake Manor Drive.

According to the council, the trucks would go through four public parklands, including Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park and Chatsworth Park South, and pass near Chatsworth Park Elementary School and several private schools and daycare centers.

“The road through Lake Manor is not well-suited to high volume truck traffic, since it has one lane in each direction, multiple curves causing limited visibility, and cannot be expanded practically,” the council states in the letter.

The U.S. Department of Energy plans to remove nearly 1.7 million cubic yards of contaminated soil. The operation will require more than 104,000 truckloads over 12 years. NASA has identified 500,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The two agencies and Boeing are responsible for cleaning up contamination at the 2,800-acre Santa Susana site.

The Santa Susana Field Laboratory between Simi Valley and the western San Fernando Valley was developed in the late 1940s for rocket-engine development and testing. The

site was also used for nuclear research and development from 1954 until 1989. Radioactive isotopes and toxic chemicals remain at the site.

The Chatsworth Neighborhood Council also encourages the DTSC to change the level of cleanup required from the “background” standard to a suburban residential standard. The lower requirement would still provide safety for human health but would reduce the amount of soil being removed by two-thirds, according to the council.

The letter states NASA’s proposal, which includes replacing only a third of the removed soil and using gravel in other areas, would create “its own environmental nightmare.” Chatsworth residents are also concerned about contaminants falling off the trucks as they pass through the neighborhood, although NASA claims this is highly unlikely due to their safety measures.

“We do not believe this community should bear the brunt of an artificially excessive cleanup with unnecessary contaminants from truck emissions, traffic and accident risks involving these excessive cleanups,” the council states in the letter.

The agencies have agreed to clean up the site by 2017, but the Chatsworth council states the deadline is unrealistic. They have urged the DTSC to push back the deadline and conduct environmental reviews of the proposed truck routes.

Chatsworth Park South Cleanup Delayed

A separate cleanup effort at Chatsworth Park South will be delayed by at least two months after the city rejected the only bid submitted for the project.

Megan Cottier, district director for City Councilmember Mitch Englander, said they were hoping for multiple bids, and the one they received was higher than expected. The city plans to reopen bidding to a wider pool.

The park was closed in 2008 after lead pellets and other contaminants were discovered on the property which had been used as a skeet shooting range before 1978. The park is expected to reopen next summer.

<http://www.postperiodical.com/chatsworth-council-objects-santa-susana-cleanup-plan/>

**Commenter No. 32: Daniel Brin
West Hills Neighborhood Council**

**West Hills
Neighborhood Council**

"We are only a small town, but we are growing."

DIRECTORS

Daniel Brin
President
Charles Rodstein
Vice President
Eileen Trachtenlo
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Alan Urmerek
David Vanderhoof
Jennie Vanderhoof
Ed Wong
Paul Yarnall
Stephen Lender
Ed Youngblood
Chuck Greiner
Michelle Ritchie

March 2, 2017

Mr. Stephen Jennings
New Hampshire State
1000 State Street, 160
Rim Valley, CA 92343

Re: DOE/USEPA, Area IV and Northern Buffer Zone
State of New York Laboratory

The West Hills Neighborhood Council has received the DOE's Environmental Impact Statement in which the DOE presents cleanup alternatives with a comparison of each project and a prediction of the consequences for the environment, cultural resources, public health, and property contamination.

We believe that it is in the public interest to clean up the property as a benefit to the human and the air as well as the environment. Therefore we do not accept the "No Action" alternative.

The remedial action alternatives provide for cleanup of the site to clean up contaminated materials and with the exception of the AOC, meet acceptable contamination levels per US EPA standards.

We are opposed to the "Cleanup to AOC/LT Value" alternative. The cleanup to background levels is not a realistic goal. The DOE has not provided a clear definition of background levels and contamination levels. Therefore, they pose any threat to human health. We believe that it will be a long-term contamination that will impact the environment and the surrounding communities. Although not responsible for the contamination, the DOE's cleanup baseline is based on the project with results in a remedial action plan, not on the background levels.

The action between the remedial and alternative is based on the consequences to the community, which are driven by the size of the excavation, in situ treatment, and backfill, and whether the resulting air pollution and dust levels are acceptable. We believe that the DOE's baseline is not a realistic goal. Therefore, we are not in support of the DOE's baseline. Additionally, we want DOE to take action to remediate the maximum extent possible to further reduce air pollution and dust levels.

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32-1

DOE acknowledges your support for an alternative that provides the least amount of truck traffic, soil removal, soil disturbance, soil replacement, and airborne pollution. Please see Section 2.1, "Preferences for Cleanup," of this CRD for additional information.

As discussed in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.2, of this EIS, one potentially effective form of onsite remediation would be to use monitored natural attenuation for management of certain low-concentration, petroleum-contaminated (TTH) soil. DOE has estimated that this onsite treatment method would reduce the amount of soil to be considered for removal at Area IV and the NIBZ by about (620,000 cubic yards, with corresponding reductions in truck traffic and emissions of air pollutants. (Simple polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons may be amenable to natural attenuation and would be evaluated on a location-by-location basis during development of soil remediation plans.) This or any other onsite treatment method would have to be approved by DTSC.

This Final EIS demonstrates (Chapter 4, Section 4.6) that by complying with applicable Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) Rules, combustive and fugitive dust emissions generated from cleanup activities proposed by the DOE would produce less than significant air quality impacts on locations outside of the SSFL boundary. Direct transport of these emissions to a distance of nearly one mile to the nearest residence or farther, such as the West Hills community about 3 miles away, would further dilute these pollutant concentrations to well below any level of health concern.

The proposed cleanup activities would adhere to a fugitive dust control plan that identifies a variety of measures to minimize emissions and therefore to comply with VCAPCD Rule 55 – Fugitive Dust. Personnel would visually monitor the proposed cleanup activities on a real time basis and if there were any noticeable increase in emissions, such as fugitive dust, they would quickly implement measures to mitigate their intensities, thereby avoiding any substantial air pollutant exposure to the public. DOE, NASA, and Boeing each implemented their respective baseline air monitoring programs in early 2018 for their areas of responsibility at SSFL. For DOE the program includes a meteorological station within Area IV and four air monitors along the perimeter of Area IV (as described in NASA/Boeing/DOE 2017). The perimeter stations include two along the north border near the SRE and RMITE, one along the western border, and one along the southern border. DOE is operating the system to establish a pre-remediation baseline. The system will continue to operate during remediation activities to monitor any potential air pollutant releases of concern. If the

Commenter No. 32 (cont'd): Daniel Brin
West Hills Neighborhood Council

air monitoring network indicates any elevated levels of air pollution, onsite staff would take action to mitigate the releases to acceptable levels. A description of the DOE air monitoring system was added to Chapter 3, Section 3.6.1 of this Final EIS.

Air quality impacts from proposed offsite haul truck transport would be minimal, due to the relatively low emission rates of these vehicles. As discussed in Final EIS Chapter 4, Section 4.6.4.2, the air quality analysis estimates that unmitigated diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions generated by a 2021 average California truck fleet within the entire South Coast Air Basin analysis domain under the nearby disposal site scenario would amount to less than 31 pounds per year, or about 0.4 pounds during a peak day (based on 32 truck round trips per peak day) (Lelidos 2018b; Tables 1.A-23 and 1.A-24; [DPM is about 20 percent of the PM10 values in these tables]). These emissions would occur over about 160 miles of roadway that span a large portion of the SCAB. As a result, populations adjacent to roadways proposed for the transport of materials from the SSFL would be exposed to very low DPM emissions from project haul trucks and likely would experience no noticeable health effects from these emissions.

Due to the low air pollutant impacts on nearby residents that would occur from the proposed cleanup activities, DOE's visual monitoring and perimeter air monitoring stations are adequate to identify the need for any corrective actions to mitigate unacceptable air emissions.

32-3

Health studies for the area around SSFL have been conducted in the past. DOE acknowledges your concern and refers you to Section 2.7, "Offsite Impacts," and Section 2.8, "Cancer and Other Illnesses Near SSFL," of this CRD for discussion of data on offsite contamination, historical health monitoring, and illnesses in the vicinity of SSFL. DOE also refers you to Chapter 3, Section 3.9.5, of this Final EIS which summarizes a number of studies that have examined the potential for health effects on the public and workers related to historical activities at SSFL, as well as cancer incidence and mortality rates for the United States, California, and Ventura and Los Angeles Counties. Based on available data and the analysis in this EIS, DOE does not believe health monitoring in the vicinity of the site is necessary, but notes that the State of California collects data on and maintains a registry of incidences of cancer.



West Hills Neighborhood Council

"It's our neighborhood.
Let's build a community."

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Stephen Lenske

Ed Youngblood

Chuck Gremer

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Michelle Ritchie

March 2, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Jennings

NEPA Document Manager, SSFL, Area IV EIS

U.S. Department of Energy

4100 Guardian Street, Suite 160

Simi Valley, CA 93063

Re: DOE/EIS-0402, Area IV and Northern Buffer Zone
Santa Susana Field Laboratory

The West Hills Neighborhood Council has reviewed the DOE's Environment Impact Statement in which the DOE presents cleanup alternatives with explanations of each process and evaluations of the consequences for the environment, cultural resources, public health, and surrounding communities.

We believe that it is in the public interest to clean up the property to a level safe for humans and for use as open space; therefore we do not accept the "No Action" alternative.

The remaining three alternatives provide for cleanup of the site to suburban residential standards and, with the exception of the AOC, meet acceptable contamination levels per US EPA standards.

We are opposed to the "Cleanup to AOC LUT Values" alternative. This cleanup is destructive and uses chemical lists and extraordinary cleanup levels provided by unknown sources without consideration of whether they pose any threats to human health. We believe that it will be a large-scale excavation that will impact the environment and the surrounding communities. Although no replacement soil has been identified to date, after a suitable backfill is found this process will result in a tremendous increase in truck and related traffic on local streets and airborne contaminants in surrounding communities.

The selection between the remaining two alternatives is based on the consequences to the communities, which are driven by the size of the excavation, in situ treatment, and backfill and include the resulting air pollution and truck traffic. We prefer an alternative, which provides the least amount of truck traffic, soil removal, soil disturbance, soil replacement and airborne pollution. Additionally we want DOE to use on-site remediation to the maximum extent possible to further reduce air pollution and truck traffic.

West Hills will be the community most impacted by the site cleanup and a minimization of activity would generate minimal air pollution. It is important that the DOE monitor the dust and gases in the surrounding communities so that activities can cease and mitigation take place when airborne contaminant levels become unacceptable. We also recommend that local residents be monitored for any unusual illness trends that may be related to the site activity.

Sincerely,

President



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RESOLUTIONS FOR THE REMEDIATION AND FUTURE USE OF THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY

Whereas the **West Hill Neighborhood Council** is an advisory body to the City of Los Angeles under the City Charter and is the community in the City of Los Angeles that is closest to the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site and

Whereas West Hills is the community in Los Angeles that is most likely to be affected by contamination from the SSFL and by cleanup efforts that include truck traffic to and from the site, airborne contamination and emissions released into the atmosphere and potential additional contamination to existing stream beds and groundwater.

LET IT BE RESOLVED that

[1] **The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that all three Responsible Parties, Boeing, DOE and NASA be required to clean up contamination to the USEPA Suburban Residential level and protocols.**

[2] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that Santa Susana Laboratory be designated as a National Monument to ensure the protection and conservation for the future. This unique designation can be made by the President of the United States and is consistent with the wishes of the federally recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Tribal Council who have worked to have the site designated as a California Sacred Site. National Monument status would also provide additional needed certainty and protections of the sacred sites as well as the birth of modern rocketry and human space travel which began development at Santa Susana.

[3] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that in-situ cleanup methods be used to the greatest extent possible, to minimize the need to transport soil off site.

[4] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that the cleanup schedule be a secondary consideration and should be lengthened as needed to keep the excavation traffic to a reasonable level.

[5] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that adequate water spraying be done during excavation to minimize the amount of airborne contamination.

[6] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends continuous air monitoring in the surrounding residential areas during excavation and transportation so that if unhealthy respiratory conditions arise, the cleanup would cease until corrective actions are taken.

[7] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that tandem trucks not be used in order to reduce the risk of accidents on winding mountain roads.

[8] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that the future use of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory be permanent open space or parkland.

[9] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends protection and maintenance of the cultural and archaeological aspects of this site that are considered sacred lands by the Native American community and have archaeological sites that are on the National Register of Historic places.

[10] The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends that the historic rocket engine test stands and support facilities be retained if at all possible, while still protecting public safety and not impede the cleanup.

[11] The West Hills Neighborhood Council supports all environmental laws that are applicable to this site that are protective of the environment, endangered species and the wildlife corridor through the site area.

The West Hills Neighborhood Council recommends to the City Council and The City Attorney that this resolution be recorded as a Community Impact Statement.

Commenter No. 171 (cont'd): Karen DiBiase, Chair Environmental Committee and L. Joyce Fletcher, President, Woodland Hills Warner Center Neighborhood Council



March 8, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Jennings
NEPA Document Manager
SSFL Area IV EIS
U.S. Department of Energy
4100 Guardian Street, Suite 160
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Re: Summary of EIS about clean-up of Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Dear Ms. Jennings,

On March 8, 2017, at a publicly held meeting, the Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council voted to approve the following motion with a vote of 18 yes, 0 no, 0 abstain.

Motion: The WHWNC applauds your decision to consider several methods of "cleaning up" in the EIS for remediation of Area IV and the Northern Buffer Zone of the SSFL, formerly occupied and used by the Atomic International Division of North American Aviation, Inc. We have been concerned and worried about the clean-up that was required under the 2010 Administrative Order of Consent (AOC) which stipulated a clean-up to background and no other clean-up considered. We were concerned about the environmental impact of hauling one million cubic yards of presumably toxic soil through our neighborhoods, past our schools, exposing us and our children to material from the trucks that might be blown off on windy days.

As a neighborhood council of the City of Los Angeles, we reaffirm our position taken in 2015 for a "risk-based" cleanup of the NASA area. Applying the same level of clean-up to Area IV should be considered in order to protect the natural resources, wild life, and neighboring communities from excessive transportation of soil for remediation.

We also support your intention of changing the terms of the AOC to allow the decision to be made on the total environmental impact rather than just one very strict one, "background." We also note that in the draft EIS the statement appears that clean-up to background is practically impossible because various carcinogenic carbon-chlorine and related compounds have migrated far down into the soil and into the ground water of the site. Removal of the contamination is not feasible and the terms of the AOC cannot be carried out.

The WHWNC supports the removal of soil that presents a risk to human health, which includes radioactive material. We support the removal of soil and chemicals that are above a risk-based level. We support clean-up on site where possible in order to reduce the amount of truck-loads affecting our near-by communities and highways. We support the continuing monitoring of the ground water and the on-site treatment of TCE and PCE plumes.

(Please see the transportation analysis in the DTSC Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California [DTSC 2017b]). Consequently, it is not possible to avoid all populated areas. Please see Section 2.9, "Options for Transportation of Waste from SSFL," of this CRD for further discussion of this subject.

**171-1
cont'd**

171-3

**171-1
cont'd**

171-3

At this time, DOE has not made any specific cleanup decisions. As discussed in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.3, of this Final EIS, based on the uncertainty regarding whether cleanup based on the 2010 AOC (DTSC 2010) could be implemented, DOE evaluated potential alternatives that, when completed, would leave Area IV and the NBZ in a state that is protective of human health and the environment. DOE consulted applicable regulations and guidance in developing two reasonable alternatives to the Cleanup to 2010 AOC LUT Values Alternative. These alternatives are described in Chapter 2, Section 2.4 of this Final EIS. As described in Section 2.4, DOE expects that implementation of any alternative would require changes to the 2010 AOC. The 2010 AOC allows DOE and DTSC to agree upon changes to the AOC to better meet cleanup objectives.

Commenter No. 171 (conf'd): Karen DiBiase, Chair Environmental Committee and L. Joyce Fletcher, President, Woodland Hills Warner Center Neighborhood Council

We respectfully request that the number of truckloads be kept to a cumulative daily maximum of 50, and to transport material during daylight hours only, for driver safety reasons. We also respectfully request the truckloads of radioactive material travel routes that avoid our populated areas, for public safety reasons.

We also recognize that the decision behind the AOC was a story published in a local newspaper about a serious accident at the SRE nuclear reactor in 1959. The published story compared the accident with an accident at a reactor at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania several years later. The story was based on reports prepared at the time by employees of Atomics International and published in the open literature. The SRE incident was the result of foreign material getting into the sodium coolant and partially blocking flow in some of the tubes containing fuel rods. Some of the fuel elements were damaged and leaked radioactive material into the sodium coolant. As a result very little radioactive material escaped into the environment. In contrast the Three Mile Island accident involved an unintended lowering of the cooling water in a reactor that was shut down but the fuel elements were still very radioactive. At TMI, the hot fuel elements were exposed to the atmosphere and a large amount of radioactive material was released. The writer of the newspaper article about the SRE didn't understand the difference between the two reactors, one cooled with sodium and one with water. It is a relief, then, to read the newly proposed summary EIS in which several alternate clean-ups are to be considered. The selection is to be made on considering not only the environment of the SSFL area but also the environment of the residents of Woodland Hill and of communities that surround the former Area IV site. We look forward to seeing the final EIS and the decision as to how to proceed.

Sincerely yours,


L. Joyce Fletcher, President

Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council

171-2
conf'd

171-4

171-4

Thank you for your comment. DOE prepared this Final EIS to address the cleanup of those portions of SSFL for which it is responsible – Area IV and the NBZ. The EIS evaluates separate sets of alternatives for the three components of the cleanup project: soil remediation, building demolition, and groundwater remediation. Please refer to Sections 2.1, "Preferences for Cleanup," of this CRD for further discussion. Also, refer to Chapter 2 of this EIS for a description of the alternatives evaluated and a summary of the potential environmental impacts.

Information on the selection of alternatives for cleanup of SSFL, Area IV and the NBZ will be included in the Record(s) of Decision (ROD(s)) for the EIS. The ROD(s) will follow no sooner than 30-days after publication in the *Federal Register* of the EPA Notice of Availability for this Final EIS. The potential environmental impacts presented in this EIS, along with public input, cost, policy, and other factors, will be considered by decision-makers in selecting alternatives for soil remediation, building demolition, and groundwater remediation for implementation. The ROD(s) will present DOE's decisions regarding cleanup and describe the factors considered in making those decisions.

March 8, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Jennings
NEPA Document Manager
SSFL Area IV EIS
U.S. Department of Energy
4100 Guardian Street, Suite 160
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Re: Summary of EIS about clean-up of Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Dear Ms. Jennings,

On March 8, 2017, at a publicly held meeting, the Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council voted to approve the following motion with a vote of 18 yes, 0 no, 0 abstain.

Motion: The WHWCNC applauds your decision to consider several methods of “cleaning up” in the EIS for remediation of Area IV and the Northern Buffer Zone of the SSFL, formerly occupied and used by the Atomics International Division of North American Aviation, Inc. We have been concerned and worried about the clean-up that was required under the 2010 Administrative Order of Consent (AOC) which stipulated a clean-up to background and no other clean-up considered. We were concerned about the environmental impact of hauling one million cubic yards of presumably toxic soil through our neighborhoods, past our schools, exposing us and our children to material from the trucks that might be blown off on windy days.

As a neighborhood council of the City of Los Angeles, we reaffirm our position taken in 2015 for a “risk-based” cleanup of the NASA area. Applying the same level of clean-up to Area IV should be considered in order to protect the natural resources, wild life, and neighboring communities from excessive transportation of soil for remediation.

We also support your intention of changing the terms of the AOC to allow the decision to be made on the total environmental impact rather than just one very strict one, “background.” We also note that in the draft EIS the statement appears that clean-up to background is practically impossible because various carcinogenic carbon-chlorine and related compounds have migrated far down into the soil and into the ground water of the site. Removal of the contamination is not feasible and the terms of the AOC cannot be carried out.


The WHWCNC supports the removal of soil that presents a risk to human health, which includes radioactive material. We support the removal of soil and chemicals that are above a risk-based level. We support clean-up on site where possible in order to reduce the amount of truck-loads affecting our near-by communities and highways. We support the continuing monitoring of the ground water and the on-site treatment of TCE and PCE plumes.

We respectfully request that the number of truckloads be kept to a cumulative daily maximum of 50, and to transport material during daylight hours only, for driver safety reasons. We also respectfully request the truckloads of radioactive material travel routes that avoid our populated areas, for public safety reasons.

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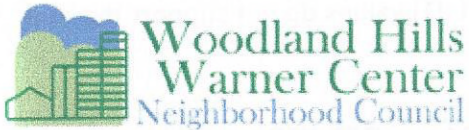
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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joyce Fletcher".

L. Joyce Fletcher, President

Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council



November 8, 2017

SSFL CEQA Comments

Department of Toxic Substances Control

8800 Cal Center Drive

Sacramento, CA 95826

RE: Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for clean-up of Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Dear Michelle Banks-Ordone, DTSC Public Participation Specialist

The Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council (WHWCNC) is a one of 97 Neighborhood Councils whose members are elected to represent their communities.

The WHWCNC continuously has requested and has continuously supported a human health risk assessment cleanup for the SSFL site, based on EPA standards. Attached are our letters dated March 8, 2017 and December 10, 2014 when the WHWCNC submitted their comments on cleanup issues at SSFL. Also attached is a flyer for the public forum held on October 20, 2014 that had presentations by DTSC and The Water Board and all Responsible Parties at SSFL. This event was presented jointly by Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council and Canoga Park Neighborhood Council and was attended by over 300 community members. These letters are included here to remind DTSC that we are a united community, and represent over 75,000 residences and businesses in Woodland Hills.

On November 8, 2017, at a publicly held meeting, the Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council voted unanimously to approve the following comments with a vote of 17 yes, 0 no, 0 abstain.

We continue to support a "risk based" cleanup which will best protect our community, protect the natural resources, wildlife habitats, and cultural areas at the site. We support the removal of soil with chemicals that are above a risk-based level. We support clean-up on site where possible, and support monitoring of the ground water and the on-site treatment of TCE and PCE plumes. We also request the daily amount of truck traffic be reduced to a cumulative daily maximum of 50, and that trucks used to transport material travel during daylight hours only, for driver and public safety reasons. We also respectfully request the truckloads of radioactive material travel routes that avoid our populated areas, for public safety reasons.

Cleanup should be based on the 2007 Consent Order. The 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) expired in July 2017 and as stated in your document," is not feasible as

replacement soil is not available” and the Look up Tables (LUT) values do not support the end use of the site.

On page S-29, it states that “DOE consulted applicable CEQA and DOE NEPA regulations and guidance in determining reasonable alternatives to the cleanup to AOC LUT values for analysis in the EIS, and they must: a) rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives and b) devote substantial treatment to each alternative”.

On pages S-5 through S-6, it states that “Boeing is the landowner of Area IV and the NBZ; therefore, Boeing will decide the potential future land use of these areas”. In 2017, Boeing issued a letter of intent and has filed an Environment Easement for their property, to be safeguarded as Open Space. Their cleanup in Area I and Southern Buffer Zone (SBZ) is based on risk assessment for this end use. Open Space = Risk Based Cleanup (human health risk assessment). On page S-25, it states that “most cleanups are based on a risk assessment that follow EPA guidance”. This is the recommended alternative that the WHWCNC requests at SSFL

The four alternates that were evaluated and presented in the PEIR, and in our opinion, do not represent a cleanup level choice, but only options on transportation of remediated soil and material from the site.

Alternate 1 – No Project Alternative

This alternative is required by CEQA to be included with the choices. As the site currently contains chemical and nuclear waste from decades of testing, a cleanup is necessary causing this alternative to not work.

Alternate 2 – Preliminary Estimated Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) Exceptions Alternative

This alternative was based on incorporating SB990 into the existing 2007 Consent Order. However, per DTSC’s own analysis, this alternative is not possible to complete as it is impossible to locate enough backfill sources for DOE’s use at SSFL to fulfill AOC requirements. The AOC did not allow for “on-site” cleanup. The Native American cultural areas at the site have also not been addressed or designated as “protected sacred lands” in the PEIR.

Alternative 3 – Reduced Truck Trip Scenario

This alternative only discussed the amount of truck trips, and not any level of cleanup at the site. DTSC has previously held several public meetings to discuss alternatives on how to remove the soil/material from the site. These meetings were attended by many of our neighborhood council members. The only viable route to remediate the SSFL site is to use Woosley Canyon. However, the alternate as presented only discusses the amount of truck traffic and not what will be carried down from the site and through our communities. The WHWCNC DOES REQUEST THAT THE AMOUNT OF TRUCK TRAFFIC BE REDUCED in order to safeguard human health and the risk to our neighborhoods during this remediation process.

Alternative 4 – Conveyer and Train Spur

It was noted in the PEIR, that during construction of either the Conveyer or Train Spur, trucks will continue down Woosley Canyon for at least two years. There was no consideration of the amount of truck traffic or the level of cleanup remediation in this alternative. It was again related to transportation and not actual cleanup levels. With this alternative, there is now an added health risk, safety concern, construction and maintenance costs, access to and use of private property, and full-time use of fire roads needed in addition to use by the fire department to protect our communities. There is also the added risk of exposure to additional communities due to the loading/offloading of the conveyer and/or trains. There is no mention of the additional cleanup costs and the removal of the conveyer and/or train access after the remediation is completed. Therefore, this alternative will not work. DTSC also concludes that Alternatives 4A and 4B are the worst in terms of environmental impacts.

Conservation of Natural Resources Alternative – Why isn't this part of the proposed alternatives?

Per page S-33, "under this alternative, DOE would remediate Area IV and the NBZ to reduce the concentrations of chemical and radioactive constituents in the soil to levels necessary to protect human health". This alternative reduces risk to the public and the environment, yet conserves natural resources, including biological, cultural, and water resources. Cleanup would be targeted locations posing risk and areas would be subdivided into smaller areas to be evaluated.

Therefore, we request DTSC to revise the PEIR and objectively evaluate a "risk based" cleanup in the offered "alternatives" shown by DOE in their Draft EIS. We would like to see a human health risk assessment based on EPA standards, and that the PEIR should be revised to offer several alternative cleanup level scenarios.

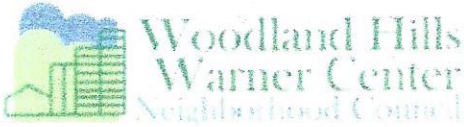
The WHWCNC Environmental Committee, along with members from our community, from Canoga Park Neighborhood Council and West Hills Neighborhood Council (collectively representing approximately 210,000 residences and businesses) has evaluated the PEIR and found it to be incomplete as it does not address "risk based" cleanup alternatives, and only discusses the transportation issues.

The Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council supports Canoga Park and West Hills in their efforts to clean up the SSFL site to the a "risk based" alternative. WE STAND UNITED AS A COMMUNITY.

Sincerely,



L. Joyce Fletcher, President
Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council



December 10, 2014

Mark Malinowski
California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
8800 Cal Center Drive,
Sacramento, CA 95826

RE: Clean-up of Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

Dear Mr. Malinowski:

The Woodland Hills Warner Center Neighborhood Council (WHWCNC) would like to begin by thanking DTSC for sending their experts to our December 2013 WHWCNC Board meeting. The WHWCNC cancelled its April 2014 Board meeting to allow members to attend the DTSC Open House. At that meeting, we requested more meetings in our community, and we would like to thank DTSC by accommodating us by holding their Transportation meeting at El Camino Real High School in Woodland Hills in August 2014. Finally, we would like to thank you and your staff for attending and presenting at the Town Hall on the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site that was sponsored jointly by the WHWCNC and the Canoga Park Neighborhood Council.

Our recommendations:

The Woodland Hills Warner Center Neighborhood Council urges you and your agency to revise the Agreements on Consent (AOC) that are governing the clean-up activities of the Department of Energy (DOE) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The Boeing Corporation, a third party in the clean-up of the entire SSFL is following a different standard that is less stringent than the AOC that NASA and DOE are following. All three parties should be using the same standard and it should be one based on sharing the risk between the neighborhood of SSFL and the many residential communities that will be adversely affected by the truck traffic necessary to achieve the clean-up. Our reasons are presented below:

On August 9, 2014, DTSC sponsored a community forum about the "potential SSFL truck and conveyance routes for feasibility analysis". Several members of the Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council attended this forum. DTSC presented 10 separate truck routes and 2 conveyor routes to handle the cleanup and removal of soil and debris from the SSFL site.

Once this soil is removed from the SSFL site, it will now become a San Fernando Valley problem due to the proposed trucks coming through our community.

According to the NASA Final Environmental Impact Statement, 60% of their trucks were going south on Topanga Canyon Blvd which was not mentioned in the DTSC Transportation map. Furthermore, one proposed route sends more trucks via Valley Circle down Victory Blvd – again more trucks appear to be going through West Hills and Woodland Hills, as well as Canoga Park and Chatsworth. Why should we be the only communities to bear the burden of the trucks when the site is in Ventura County?

The WHWCNC came to the conclusion that most of these other proposed routes would not be accessible by the trucks and would expose a large amount of the community to an unnecessary amount of truck traffic. To reduce this truck traffic, we request that the clean-up level be reduced to the “Risk-Based Residential level” of the 2007 Consent Order, and that the soil be treated on-site as much as possible. This will result in a fewer number of trucks being required.

On October 20, 2014, the WHWCNC and the Canoga Park Neighborhood Council sponsored a Town Hall forum (SSFL-101) related to the clean-up of the SSFL. Participating in this Town Hall forum were DTSC, The Boeing Company, NASA, Department of Energy (DOE), and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. These responsible parties and agency leaders were given time to individually present the history, current conditions, clean-up and future plans for their portion of the SSFL site to a well-attended audience. Audience questions were read and answered at the end of the presentation. The purpose of the SSFL-101 was to inform and educate our communities about the history and issues surrounding the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site. It was a great beginning, now let’s follow through with the next step.

The rules for the SSFL clean-up were set forth in the 2007 Consent Order which was signed in August 2007. In October 2007, SB 990 was signed into law. For the next two years, DTSC tried to incorporate SB 990 into the current 2007 Consent Order.

In the fall of 2009, when the statute of limitations ran out on SB 990, The Boeing Company sued DTSC regarding the constitutionality of this law. It was found to be unconstitutional in April 2011. DTSC filed an appeal, and in 2014, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the lower court’s ruling.

In the meantime, DOE and NASA were pressured by elected officials to sign agreements based upon SB 990. These agreements were the respective 2010 Administrative Orders on Consent between DTSC and the DOE, and DTSC and NASA.

Because SB990 was overturned as being unconstitutional, The Boeing Company will clean up their areas of responsibility based upon the 2007 Consent Order which is a "Risk-Based Residential level standard of cleanup". We believe that because the AOCs were written to comply with SB 990, that they too should be declared unconstitutional or moot.

NASA and DOE are adhering to the current 2010 AOCs which require a clean-up to "Background or Detect level". "Background or Detect level" does not allow for contaminants to be "left in place." All soil remediation is to be completed by 2017, and all groundwater treatment systems are to be in place by 2017. The WHWCNC believes this deadline is unrealistic and unattainable, and that the 2007 Consent Order and the 2010 AOC will expire without the clean-up completed.

The WHWCNC requests that the 2010 AOC be revised to require NASA and DOE to clean-up to a "Risk-Based Residential level" instead of "Background or Detect level" consistent with the Boeing cleanup – the 2007 Consent Order. This will:

- 1) still clean-up the site to a publicly safe level for its potential end-use as open space;
- 2) not damage the ecosystem as much as the more invasive cleanup;
- 3) not ruin the wildlife corridor if CEQA and NEPA and other environmental laws are implemented;
- 4) better safeguard the whole site as a Sacred site under the Native American designation;
- 5) reduce the amount of backfill soil needed and therefore, reduce the introduction of non-native vegetation that would need to be remediated afterward;
- 5) reduce the amount of potential truck traffic through our community and therefore, reduce exposure of our communities to soil contaminants and less diesel emissions;
- 6) enable the soil clean-up to be achieved on a reasonable time-line and be less costly.

We believe that an objective evaluation of the AOC agreements is necessary to enable a clean-up process that does not involve removing vast quantities of soil greater than necessary to protect public health and wildlife in the area and which will inflict on neighboring communities the a longer term/greater volume of trauma from the truck traffic needed to transport the soil to the various hazardous waste sites.

Sincerely,



Scott Silverstein

Chair of Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council

Have You Investigated What Is Planned For the Santa Susana Field Lab?

To learn the facts about the cleanup
and understand how it will affect you
and your family...



It is Imperative You Come to SSFL-101

A Community Forum on the Santa Susana Field Lab Cleanup
Get Accurate Information Presented By The Experts From:

- ◆ California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
- ◆ The Boeing Company
- ◆ National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- ◆ Department of Energy (DOE)
- ◆ Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board)

Get Answers to These Questions and More:

- ✓ Will my community be impacted by hundreds of trucks each day carrying radioactive and toxic waste through it?
- ✓ Is it true some of the cleanup plans under consideration will leave the site barren, destroying plant and animal habitat?
- ✓ Will the cleanup put my family at increased risk for cancer or Valley Fever?
- ✓ Was there a meltdown?



Co-sponsored by



We expect a Full House for this Event

RSVP is recommended on Eventbrite
SSFL101.eventbrite.com
818-676-9492

and by

Canoga Park
Neighborhood
Council



Light
Refreshments
Provided

Canoga Park High School Auditorium

6850 Topanga Canyon Blvd, (at Vanowen), Canoga Park
Monday, October 20, 2014; 6:00 -9:30 PM
Free Parking Across the Street at Westfield Topanga Plaza



Executive Board

Michelle Miranda

President

Community Service Org. Rep

Mary Paterson

Vice President

Community Service Org. Rep

Public Safety & Prep. Chair

Jessica Irias

Secretary

School Based Rep.

Carey Martinez

Treasurer

Home/Condo Owners Rep.

Board of Directors

Don Evans

Senior Group Rep.

Budget Rep.

Ron Clary

Senior Group Rep

Quincy Clemons

Residential Renters Rep.

Angel Orrellana

Residential Renters Rep.

Brooke Mason

Residential Renters Rep.

Corinne Ho

Home/Condo Owners Rep.

Kendra Kimball

Home/Condo Owners Rep.

Stuart Vaughn

Retail/Service Business Rep.

Bobbi Trantafello

Retail/Service Business Rep.

John Parker

Retail/Service Business Rep.

Land Use Chair

Vincent Neill

Community Based Org. Rep.

Martin Furtak

Faith Based Org. Rep.

G.E.C.O. Chair

Rhonda Spires

At-Large Rep.

Outreach Chair

Kyra Edrington

At-Large Rep.

Terrance Jakubowski

At-Large Rep.

CANOGA PARK NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL



December 6th, 2017

To: Director Barbara A. Lee
Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)
1001 "I" Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806

Re: DTSC, Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (Draft PEIR) on the Santa Susana Field Laboratories (SSFL)
California Department of Toxic Substance Control
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826 Fax: (916) 255-3734

Dear Director Lee,

The Canoga Park Neighborhood Council (CPNC) is an advisory body to the City of Los Angeles and the community of Canoga Park, which is located about 4 miles due east of the SSFL.

Once again, we would like to thank the DTSC again for participating in the Sponsored Canoga Park Neighborhood Council, Woodland Hills-Warner Center Neighborhood Council Town Hall on SSFL on October 20th, 2014 at the Canoga Park High School. The Town Hall's purpose was to inform the communities about the dynamic discussion regarding the SSFL site. The Town Hall was organized in collaboration with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, Boeing, NASA, and the Department of Energy.

Since 2014, the CPNC has had very little outreach from DTSC on the project, and we would like to have a further understanding of the risks posed to Canoga Park from the SSFL site.

Stakeholders come to our meetings with different opinions about the risks associated with the SSFL site. There are stakeholders who believe that there was a "meltdown" in 1959 and believe that the radiation from the SSFL site is causing a lot of cancer in various surrounding communities especially affecting the children. Other stakeholders believe that there was no "meltdown" and agrees with the DTSC's statement that there is no off-site risks from the SSFL site.

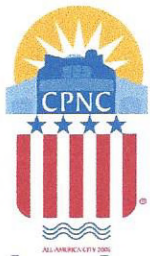
To better inform everyone in the community on this very highly complex issue, we, as representatives of our community would like the DTSC to provide a Fact Sheet to the community explaining the risks (on and off site) so affected stakeholders become more informed.

A multi language Fact sheet would be greatly appreciated: Spanish and Hindi, being the languages mostly spoken and read within Canoga Park, in addition to English of course. The Fact Sheet would also state whether or not, there are risks for exposure to radioactive waste as the DTSC indicated in the DTSC truck route map in the Draft PEIR.

7248 Owensmouth Ave, Canoga Park, CA 91303

E-mail: info@canogaparknc.org;

Website: www.canogaparkNC.org



CANOGA PARK NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL



The Draft PEIR indicates that there are risks from the trucks potentially carrying radioactive waste. It is noted that about 60% of the trucks will go down Topanga Canyon Boulevard to the 118 E Freeway and about 10% will go down Roscoe Boulevard to Topanga Canyon and to the 101 Freeway.

Thus, about 70% of the trucks carrying radioactive material will go through the community of Canoga Park along the Topanga Canyon Boulevard route. Located along Topanga Canyon are gas stations, strip malls, restaurants and other businesses, Lanark Park, multiple Nursing and Assisted Living facilities, many Preschools and Churches, Canoga Park Elementary School, Canoga Park High School, Westfield Mall, and many residents.

Trucks carrying chemically contaminated and radioactive materials will be travelling through Chatsworth, West Hills, Canoga Park and Woodland Hills.

The larger community needs to know and understand how the DTSC plans to clean up the radioactive waste in a manner that will protect our residents from contamination from the trucks because the Draft PEIR indicate that there are risks posed to the communities along the truck routes.

We also need to know and understand how the DTSC plans on safely remove the building materials and radioactive soil while limiting the number of trucks in a timely manner.

The collective concern of the larger community affected by this issue is that the quantity of trucks projected to be used is excessive i.e. 96 trucks per day. We would like to DTSC to consider the 'Reduced Truck Trip Scenario' in the future Draft PEIR.

The following are the feedbacks from the CPNC to the DTSC on the Draft PEIR.

1. We desire the DTSC to create a Multi Language Fact sheet- In English, Spanish, Hindi stating the level of risks for exposure to radioactive waste
2. The DTSC provide specific details on the methodology proposed for "On site" cleaning
3. The DTSC specify how it plans to safely remove the building materials and other contaminants on the site.
4. That the DTSC consider the 'Reduced Trucks' scenario in future planning.
5. That the principals of "risk based" cleanup be adopted.

We would like to thank the DTSC for having extended the deadline for the communities to submit their feedbacks. We thank the DTSC for the continuous partnership with the community for the benefit of Public Health.



CANOGA PARK NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL



We also take this opportunity to express a debt of gratitude to the West Hills NC, Woodland Hills-Warner Center NC for their decade worth of diligent and relentless work to further the communities' understanding and knowledge about the SSFL and be able to make informed decisions.

We look forward to hearing from the DTSC in regards to the questions and concerns posed through this letter and hope to see and get a new Draft PEIR addressing and containing the elements mentioned here.

Sincerely,

Michelle Miranda
President, Canoga Park Neighborhood Council

Cc: Congressman Brad Sherman
Senator Henry Stern
Assemblymember Matt Dababneh
Supervisor Sheila Kuehl
Councilmember Bob Blumenfield
Councilmember Mitch Englander

Note: For further details about the letter, please contact Corinne Ho, Former CPNC President/ Ad-hoc SSFL: corinneho@canogaparknc.org



**Canoga Park Neighborhood Council (CPNC)
Special Board Meeting Agenda
Wednesday, December 6, 2017– 7:00PM
Canoga Park Community Center
7248 Owensmouth Ave, Canoga Park, CA 91303**



Executive Board

Michelle Miranda
President

Community Service Org. Rep

Mary Paterson
Vice President

Community Service Org. Rep
Public Safety & Prep. Chair

Jessica Irias
Secretary

School Based Rep.

Carey Martinez
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Home/Condo Owners Rep.

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Don Evans
Senior Group Rep.
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Ron Clary
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Quincy Clemons
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Angel Orrellana
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Brooke Mason
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Corinne Ho
Home/Condo Owners Rep.

Kendra Kimball
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Stuart Vaughn
Retail/Service Business Rep.

Bobbi Trantafello
Retail/Service Business Rep.

John Parker
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Land Use Chair

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Martin Furtak
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G.E.C.O. Chair

Rhonda Spires
At-Large Rep.
Outreach Chair

Kyra Edrington
At-Large Rep.

Terrance Jakubowski
At-Large Rep

The mission of the Canoga Park Neighborhood Council is to provide an innovative forum for all community stakeholders to contribute to a healthy, vibrant, and inclusive Canoga Park. All of the Board and Committee meetings are open to the public and provide you with an opportunity to speak. The Board procedures are more formal than committee meetings so your time to address the Board is limited. Committee meetings are generally informal, and discussions between participants are commonplace. This is important because the heart of Neighborhood Council work happens at committee meetings.

- 1) **Welcome Remarks** - Michelle Miranda, President (5 minutes)
 - a) Flag Salute – Mary Paterson, Vice President
 - b) Board Roll Call (*The Board is composed of 25 members. A quorum of at least 13 members present is required to hold official Board meetings.*) –, Secretary
 - c) Status of Compliancy of CPNC Board Members for Ethics, Funding, Code of Conduct Training- Secretary - Jessica Irias
- 2) **COMMUNITY/GOVERNMENT REPORTS & ANNOUNCEMENTS** (2 min per speaker, not to exceed 12 minutes)
 - a) Office of Congressman 30th District- Brad Sherman, Office of State Senator 27th District- Henry Stern, Office of Assemblymember 45th District - Matt Dababneh, Office of County Supervisor 3rd District- Sheila Kuehl, Office of Los Angeles City Councilmember 3rd district- Bob Blumenfield, LAPD Topanga SLO Duke Dao & SLO Jose Moreno, LAPL, Adult Literacy Coordinator- Janet Risch from the Platt Library, EmpowerL.A & City Departments, Neighborhood Councils, LAUSD Board Member Scott Schmerelson.
 - b) Budget Advocates
- 3) **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S COMMENTS** (10 minutes)
 - a) PRESIDENT
 - b) VICE PRESIDENT
 - c) TREASURER
 - d) SECRETARY
- 4) **COMMITTEE REPORTS** (2 minutes per speaker, not to exceed 12 minutes)
 - a) LAND USE (John Parker)
 - b) OUTREACH (Rhonda Spires)
 - c) GEEO (Martin Furtak & Corinne Ho)
 - d) ART (Rhonda Spires)
 - e) Public Safety/Emergency Preparedness (Mary Paterson)
 - f) Ad-Hoc Committee on CIS/Policy/Legislation (*Angel Orrellana & Corinne Ho*)
- 5) **CONCENT CALENDAR** (2 minutes) *The following items will be treated as one item and enacted with one vote unless a Board member or a stakeholder requests that an item be placed on the Discussion Calendar.*
 - a) Approval of Minutes from the October 2017 Board Meeting
 - b) Approval of the Treasurer's October 2017 Monthly Expense Report (MER)
- 6) **DISCUSSION CALENDAR**
- 7) **BOARD BUSINESS** (35 minutes)
 - a) Discussion and possible action to approval of up to \$250/month for webmaster services and hosting for July 2017 to June 2018.
 - b) Discussion and possible action to approve up to \$600 toward the purchase and installation of an outdoor community event board to be mounted on the Community Center.
 - c) Discussion and possible action to approve reimbursement of \$300 to Michelle Miranda from the purchase of

E-mail: info@canogaparknc.org;

Website: www.canogaparkNC.org



Canoga Park Neighborhood Council (CPNC)
Special Board Meeting Agenda
Wednesday, December 6, 2017– 7:00PM
Canoga Park Community Center
7248 Owensmouth Ave, Canoga Park, CA 91303



- Halloween candy that was approved by the board on November 25th. (Our CPNC had not received our P-Card.) (Budget Committee)
- d) Presentation, Discussion/Possible action to approve a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to PERMIT the use and maintenance of an used automotive sales facility with on-site automotive repairs, fueling and carwash, in the M2-1VL zone within 500 ft. from any school or property for which a certificate and deviation from the automotive use standards and to also permit a deviation from the automotive use standards to allow; 1 street-fronting facades of 18% (north Frontage) and 0% (East frontage) transparency in lieu of the required 50% transparency. The request is also to permit 2 Hours of operation of 7:00 am to 9:30 pm, daily, in lieu of 7:00 pm to 7:00 pm, weekdays, 9:00 am to 8:00 pm, Saturdays, and 11:00 am to 8:00 pm, Sundays, and 3. Delivery/site cleaning/trash pickup hours of 7:00 am to 9:30 pm, daily, in lieu of 7:00 am to 7:00 pm, weekdays, and 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, weekends.
Applicant: Car Max Auto Superstores CA LLC. ZA# 2017-2786-CU Address of the Proposed Project: 21300 W Roscoe Blvd. Canoga Park 91304.
 - e) Presentation & Discussion/Possible Action to approve a Preliminary parcel map (PPM) to allow the subdivision of the subject site, a 435,908.3 sq. ft. lot to be subdivided in two (2) new lots. The existing 100,000 square foot structure will be demolished and will construct a new 11,094 sq. ft. automobile sales facility, with on-site automotive repairs, fueling, and carwash (fueling and carwash are not available to the public).
Applicant: Car Max Auto Superstores CA LLC. ZA# 2017-2786-CU
Address of the Proposed Project: 21300 W Roscoe Blvd. Canoga Park 91304
 - f) Discussion/Possible Action to approve renewal their Conditional Use Permit to allow the continued sale of alcohol for off-site consumption in conjunction with the operation of the existing retail supermarket.
 - g) Case Number is ZA 2017-2867 (CUB).
 - h) Discussion/Possible Action to approve the formation of an ad-hoc committee to identify Community Improvement Projects and make recommendations to the board. This ad-hoc committee will dissolve by June 30, 2018. Committee members will be Carey Martinez (Chair), Bobbi Trantafello, and Mary Paterson.
 - i) Discussion/Possible action to approve the CPNC letter to be sent to the Department of Toxic Substances Control as a feedback for their Draft Program Environmental Report on the Santa Susana Field Lab due December 7th, 2017. (Corinne Ho).
 - j) Discussion and Possible approval of appointing Ron Clary as CPNC Parliamentarian.
- 8) **GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS: (10 minutes)**
- a) *Comments from the public on non-agenda items within the Board's jurisdiction (2 minutes per speaker) totaling 10mn. (limited to 2 minutes per speaker unless otherwise declared by the President or presiding director. The Council is not permitted to take action on items that are not identified on the agenda. Public comment on agendized items will be called as each agenda item is brought forward. Comments are limited to 2 minutes, unless otherwise declared by the President or presiding director.)*
- 9) **PRESENTATIONS (20 minutes)**
- a) New Google suite demonstration. Training on how to utilize the email, calendar and file storage.
- 10) **UPCOMING MEETINGS (1 minute)**
- a) CPNC Public Safety / Emergency Preparedness Meeting: 2nd Thursday at 7:00PM @ CP Community Ctr.
 - b) CPNC GECO Committee Meeting: 1st Thursday at 5:30PM @ CP Community Ctr.
 - c) CPNC Joint Executive & Budget Meeting: January 17th at 5:00PM @ Henri's Restaurant
 - d) CPNC Art Committee Meeting: 2nd Friday at 11am @ CP Art Center
 - e) CPNC Outreach Committee Meeting: TBA
 - f) CPNC Ad-hoc Committee on CIS/Policy/Legislation Meeting: TBA
 - g) CPNC Land Use Committee Meeting: 2nd Wednesday at 6:30PM @ CP Community Ctr.
 - h) CPNC General Board Meeting: 4th Wednesday at 7:00PM @ CP Community Ctr.
- 11) **BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS/COMMENTS (5 Minutes)**
- 12) **ADJOURNMENT (1 minute)**