

From: [Lederer, Steven](#)
To: [Ramirez, Alice](#)
Subject: FW: Please distribute to members of the joint powers authority for upper valley waste
Date: Thursday, July 3, 2025 12:52:47 PM
Attachments: [CFL Docs.zip](#)

Alice, please forward this string, with the attachment, to the full Board (copy me, Amanda, and Gary), and then include as public comment at our next meeting. Thanks.

From: Griffis, Amanda <Amanda.Griffis@countyofnapa.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 3, 2025 12:29 PM
To: Lederer, Steven <Steven.Lederer@countyofnapa.org>; Sandi Thompson <saludwi94062@yahoo.com>
Cc: Cottrell, Anne <anne.cottrell@countyofnapa.org>; Ramirez, Alice <Alice.Ramirez@countyofnapa.org>; Gary Bell <gbell@chwlaw.us>
Subject: RE: Please distribute to members of the joint powers authority for upper valley waste

In the event the provided links do not work, the files are included in the attached ZIP file.

Thank you,

AMANDA GRIFFIS (she/her)
Supervising Environmental Resource Specialist | Napa County Public Works
Staff | Upper Valley Waste Management Agency
Tel. (707) 259-8330 | amanda.griffis@countyofnapa.org

From: Lederer, Steven <Steven.Lederer@countyofnapa.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 3, 2025 9:57 AM
To: Sandi Thompson <saludwi94062@yahoo.com>
Cc: Cottrell, Anne <anne.cottrell@countyofnapa.org>; Ramirez, Alice <Alice.Ramirez@countyofnapa.org>; Lederer, Steven <Steven.Lederer@countyofnapa.org>; Gary Bell <gbell@chwlaw.us>; Griffis, Amanda <Amanda.Griffis@countyofnapa.org>
Subject: RE: Please distribute to members of the joint powers authority for upper valley waste

Hi Sandy, thank you for your email. It will be provided to the full Board as Public comment.

As you have suggested, the Clover Flat Landfill is on a path to closure, and there is a plan/process in place to have this occur. The regulatory and engineering process takes some time, but the steps are well established in law and regulation.

For your information, the Company presented its closure presentation at the April Board meeting. Here is a link to their presentation:

[2. CFL Proposed Closure Presentation \(1\).pdf](#)

At the June Board meeting, Agency Counsel provided a legal review of the closure process as it relates to UVA. Here is that presentation. It should be noted the technical aspects of the closure are under the purview of the Local Enforcement Agent (LEA) and Calrecycle.

[Memo re Clover Flat Land Fill Closure.pdf](#)

Factually, I do see some similarities and differences between the Landfill in the Article, and Clover Flat.

Both are landfills, and both opened around the same time.

Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) is 639 acres, Clove Flat is 43 acres (6.7%)

CCL has been investigated by Regulatory Agencies and found to be a hazard; a recent investigation by regulatory agencies of Clover Flat is shown at the following links (these were provided to the Board at their December 2024 meeting).

[Email 12.03.24-Investigation Report CFL and UVDS and Recycling Facility.pdf](#)
[Investigation Report - 12-2-2024.pdf](#)

Audio recordings of all Board meetings are also available on the Agency website.

[Upper Valley Waste Management Agency | Napa County, CA](#)

Your recommended action is underway.

From: Sandi Thompson <saludwi94062@yahoo.com>

Sent: Wednesday, July 2, 2025 4:46 PM

To: Lederer, Steven <Steven.Lederer@countyofnapa.org>

Cc: Cottrell, Anne <anne.cottrell@countyofnapa.org>

Subject: Please distribute to members of the joint powers authority for upper valley waste

[External Email - Use Caution]

Steven,
Happy 4th of July.

Here is an article from Bloomberg that I have cut and pasted onto a word doc. The article describes a situation

eerily close to some of the circumstances we have heard about and witnessed at Clover Flat and about the current operator, Waste Connections.

The argument "heats" up on why Clover Flats should be decommissioned and a plan set forth on how and when this will be done.

Please distribute to members of the authority.

Thanks to you,
Sandi Thompson
1457 S Whitehall Lane
St Helena



CLOVER FLAT

RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK

PROPOSED CLOSURE – POST CLOSURE PLAN TIMELINE PRESENTATION/DISCUSSION

JPA MEETING

APRIL 21, 2025

CLOSURE-POST CLOSURE REQUIREMENT OVERVIEW

Currently finalizing proposed closure plans and post closure maintenance plans (C/PCMP) for submittal to governing agencies for approval, anticipate draft set to be completed by end of September 2025 and final submittal by December 2025.

Once C/PCMP are submitted it could take up to 12 months for final approval from the Governing Agencies.

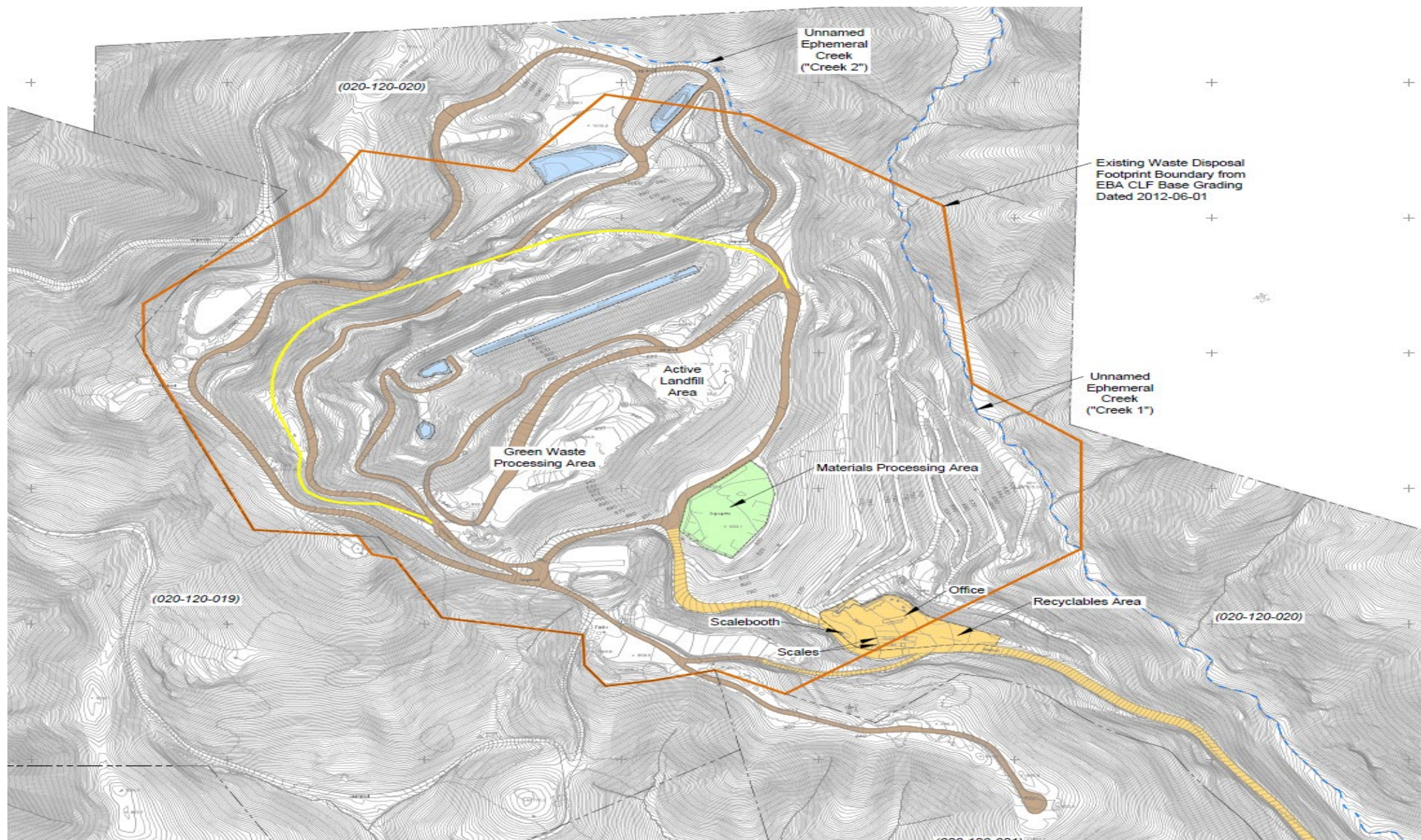
We don't anticipate developing any future cells and will work to fill the final cell currently open

For interim and long term (post-closure) purposes, we plan to operate either a transfer or transload operation near the Existing Materials Processing Pad. Material would be hauled to Potrero Hills Landfill

Proposed Closure to start in June 2027, dependent on agency approvals.

GOVERNING AGENCIES TO REVIEW AND APPROVE CLOSURE - POST CLOSURE PLANS

- County of Napa-Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)
- Cal Recycle
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB)
- Bay Area Air Quality Monitoring District (BAAQMD)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)



Pre-Closure site activities:

- Continue to fill over lined portions of the landfill.
- Excavation and remediation for landslide near NW area.
- Fill of onsite depressions/former borrow areas (near Module 4)

Early Closure activities:

- Re-Design: Revise Closure Plan and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan (reduced footprint and shape)
- Permitting for Revised Closure Plan (through LEA and Waterboard)



CLOSURE PLANS CRITICAL ITEM REQUIREMENTS

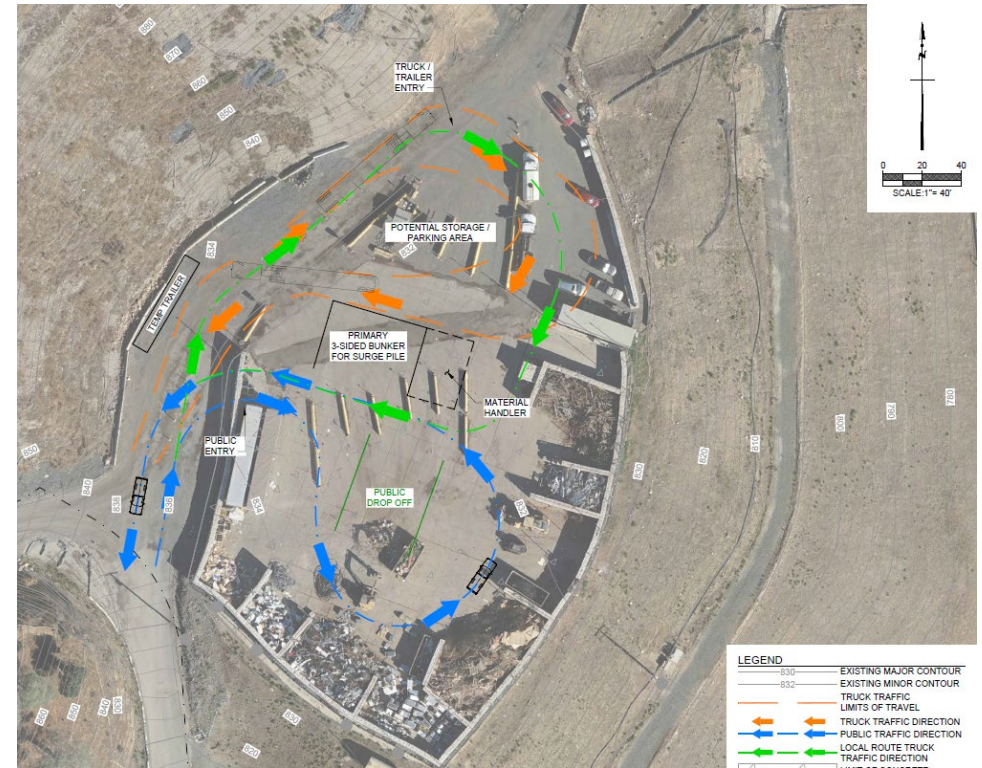
- Total cap acres of landfill, and construction timeline phasing
- Capping Element Type, (soil, geosynthetic, clay, etc.)
- Leachate Controls (existing and new construction)
- Landfill Gas Controls and Landfill Gas Migration Probes (existing and new construction)
- Ground Water Monitoring Wells (existing and new construction)
- Storm Water Controls (existing and new construction)
- Surface Erosion Controls (existing and new construction)
- Hydroseeding
- Security Fencing
- Proposed Closure Operations (Transfer Station/Transload Operation, Composting, etc.)

Transfer / Transload Operation:

For interim and long term (post-closure) purposes, to operate either a transfer or transload operation near the Materials Processing Pad. Material would be hauled to Potrero Hills LF.

Transfer Operation: Bunker style operation, waste placed in bunkers by route-trucks then loaded into trailers.

Transload Operation: Ramp style operation, directly unloads trucks into Trailers.



POST CLOSURE PLANS CRITICAL ITEM REQUIREMENTS

- Post Closure Cap (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs and Annual Reporting)
- Leachate Controls (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Landfill Gas Controls and Landfill Gas Migration Probes (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Ground Water Monitoring Wells (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Storm Water Controls (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Surface Erosion Controls (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Hydroseeding (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Security Fencing (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Creek 2 Mitigation (Monitoring, Maintenance, Repairs, Replacement and Annual Reporting)
- Proposed Post Closure Operations Permitting/Monitoring (Transfer Station/Transload Operation Composting, etc.)

SUMMARY

Revised Closure Plan design underway, final for submittal in Q4 2025.

Agency review of Closure Plan and anticipated approval by Q4 2026.

Contractor Bidding for Closure, Q1 2027. Intent to award by March 2027.

Closure Construction – tentatively a 2-year construction, Mass Excavation 2027, and cap/completion in 2028 (pending approvals).

From: [Lederer, Steven](#)
To: [Margie Mohler](#); [Patrick Kenealy](#); [Scott Cooper](#); [Pedroza, Alfredo](#); [Cottrell, Anne](#)
Cc: [Griffis, Amanda](#); [Briggs, David](#); [Dawson, Holly](#); [Ex, Peter](#); [Anil Comelo](#); [Brad Raulston](#); [Laura Snideman](#); [Gary Bell](#); [Ramirez, Alice](#); [- Board of Supervisors](#); [Alsop, Ryan](#); [Lederer, Steven](#); [Adam Gooderham](#); [Christina Pestoni](#)
Subject: FW: Investigation Report: Clover Flat Landfil and Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility
Date: Tuesday, December 3, 2024 8:42:02 AM
Attachments: [20241114 UVDS Response Statement from Napa County Fire Marshal.pdf](#)
[Investigation Report - 12-2-2024.pdf](#)

UVA Board Members, and other interested parties:

Please see attached investigation report provided by the SF Regional Water Quality Control Board. I will also include it in the Board packet for our 12/16 Board meeting. It is a public document so please feel free to share as you see fit.

This is a Brown Act communication, so please do not reply to all.

Steve Lederer
Agency Manager

From: White, Eileen@Waterboards <Eileen.White@Waterboards.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, December 2, 2024 4:56 PM
To: White, Eileen@Waterboards <Eileen.White@Waterboards.ca.gov>
Subject: Investigation Report: Clover Flat Landfil and Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility

[External Email - Use Caution]

Dear Interested Parties,

Today we issued the attached Investigation Report regarding numerous complaints received from October 2022 to November 2024 regarding two separate facilities in Napa County overseen by Land Disposal Program staff in the Groundwater Protection Division:

- Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility, St. Helena (both a composting facility and a material recovery/recycling facility; *not* a landfill)
- Clover Flat Landfill, Calistoga (landfill)

The Investigation Report concludes that further investigation or pursuit of additional enforcement actions against either facility regarding the complaints related to water quality is unwarranted. Regional Water Board staff will continue to conduct inspections, monitor water quality, and identify, investigate, and direct the cleanup of PFAS sources that could impact drinking water or aquatic habitat in alignment with our Strategic Workplan. Staff just conducted another inspection last week at the Clover Flat Landfill to observe conditions after 17 inches of rain fell over 4 days.

Over the last two years, Regional Water Board staff have expended significant resources performing numerous inspections, document reviews, interviews with current and former employees at both facilities, and responding to extensive inquiries from members of the public, non-governmental organizations, and state and federal agencies. Staff collaborated extensively with the Napa County Local Enforcement Agency to investigate the complaints and prepare the report. The Investigation Report includes Napa County responses to some of the complaints, where appropriate. Both the Regional Water Board and Napa County took these allegations seriously.

Other agencies have also taken the allegations seriously. Attached is the November 14, 2024, memorandum from the Napa County Fire Department Fire Marshal, Jason Downs, regarding concerns about potential fire code violations and unreported fires at the Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility in St. Helena. The memorandum identified no violations and found the facility to be in full compliance.

Eileen

Eileen M. White, P.E.

Executive Officer

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Eileen.White@waterboards.ca.gov

510-622-2314 office

510-325-8080 cell

Investigation Report

Regarding Complaints Received
October 2022 – November 2024

for

Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility
1285 Whitehall Lane, St. Helena, Napa County

and

Clover Flat Resource Recovery Park (Clover Flat Landfill)
Class III Solid Waste Disposal Facility
4380 Silverado Trail, Calistoga, Napa County

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region**

December 2, 2024

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Attachments

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- Attachment 2 [UV Solid Waste Facility Permit](#)
- Attachment 3 [UV Report of Compost Site Information](#)
- Attachment 4 [CFL Solid Waste Facility Permit](#)
- Attachment 5 [UV Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan](#)
- Attachment 6 [UV Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan](#)
- Attachment 7 [UV Chemical Application Timeline](#)
- Attachment 8 [UV Workplan for Monitoring Well Installation](#)
- Attachment 9 [UV Water Heater Analytical Results](#)
- Attachment 10 [Photo of Secondary Containment Around Leachate Storage Tanks](#)
- Attachment 11 [2023 Certified Unified Program Agencies \(CUPA\) Investigation Report](#)
- Attachment 12 [LEA inspection reports](#)
- Attachment 13 [December 2023 Analytical Report for Compost Samples](#)
- Attachment 14 [UV 2021 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Data Table](#)
- Attachment 15 [Bay Area Air Quality Management District Notice of Violation](#)
- Attachment 16 [CFL 2020-2024 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Data Table and Maps](#)

1 Introduction

The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) and Napa County have received numerous complaints from multiple parties regarding the current and former operations at two separate facilities in Napa County: Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility (UV, Upper Valley, or Upper Valley Facility) in the City of St. Helena and the Clover Flat Resource Recovery Park (Clover Flat Landfill or CFL) in Calistoga. This investigation report identifies and responds to complaints made regarding these two facilities from October 2022 to November 2024 and that concern water quality impacts.¹ Any complaints relating to non-water quality issues outside of the Regional Water Board's jurisdiction (e.g., employee safety and training, equipment maintenance, and fire response) are excluded.

CalRecycle can certify and delegate authority to a local enforcement agency (LEA) in the permitting, closure and post closure, inspection, and enforcement at solid waste facilities within its jurisdiction per Title 14 and Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations. The Napa County Planning, Building and Environmental Services Department, and Environmental Health Solid Waste Division (collectively, Napa County LEA) is the authorized LEA for CalRecycle in Napa County. The Regional Water Board coordinated with the Napa County LEA, where applicable, when developing the responses below.

Any questions relating to a Regional Water Board or Napa County LEA response should be directed to the appropriate agency.

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
Attn: Jessica Watkins, P.E.
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
Jessica.Watkins@waterboards.ca.gov
(510) 622-2349

Napa County Planning, Building & Environmental Services
Attn: Peter Ex, REHS
1195 Third Street, Suite 210
Napa, Ca 94559
Peter.Ex@countyofnapa.org
(707) 253-4419

2 Summary of Findings

Regional Water Board and Napa County staff have investigated complaints made against both the Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility and the Clover Flat Landfill from October 2022 through November 2024. The investigations focused on complaints related to water quality within our respective jurisdictions. Staff performed numerous inspections, document reviews, interviews with current and former

¹ Redacted copies of the original complaints can be provided upon request.

employees at both facilities, and responded to extensive inquiries from members of the public, non-governmental organizations, and state and federal agencies. Both the Regional Water Board and Napa County took these allegations seriously and maintained documentation of all correspondence to our agencies. The Regional Water Board will continue to monitor water quality at these facilities and identify, investigate, and direct the cleanup of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) sources that could impact drinking water or aquatic habitat in alignment with our [Strategic Workplan](#). Based on our investigation, we conclude that further investigation or pursuit of additional enforcement against Clover Flat Landfill or the Upper Valley Facility regarding the complaints is unwarranted.

3 Background

From 1963 to January 2023, Vista Corporation owned and operated Upper Valley and CFL. Waste Connections, Inc. is the current owner and operator of both facilities.

3.1 Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility

The Upper Valley Facility (Figure 1) has been operating in the City of St. Helena as a material recovery facility since 1950, and a composting facility since 1974.

Material recovery operations take place in the Material Recovery Facility (MRF), which includes the loading, unloading, processing, and storage areas for commingled and source-separated residential and commercial recyclables. All recyclable materials brought to the MRF in collection vehicles are unloaded onto a tipping floor under the MRF canopy. The mixed recyclables are loaded onto a conveyor to move the material through the sorting process within the MRF building or may be directly loaded into transfer trailers and delivered for processing at another permitted facility. The recyclables processing activity is located within the 30,000-square-foot MRF Building and the outdoor 18,000-square-foot MRF area covered by a canopy.

Composting operations take place in a different location on the property and consist of processing green material, food waste, and agricultural materials collected from residential green bins or self-hauling. The compostable material is composted using aerated static piles over a duration of at least 4 weeks, followed by an additional 6 to 12 weeks for full curing, before being screened and stored in a finished product stockpile for sale to the public.

Composting Requirements

The Regional Water Board regulates composting operations at the Upper Valley Facility through State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order [WQ 2015-0121-DWQ](#), “General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Composting Operations,” as amended by State Water Board Order [WQ 2020-0012-DWQ](#), “General WDRs for Commercial Composting Operations” (Composting General Order). The Composting General Order establishes requirements to protect groundwater and surface water quality, such as limiting the amount and

type of feedstocks composted, and establishing design, construction, and operation requirements. Upper Valley submitted an updated [Technical Report and Notice of Intent](#) (Upper Valley Technical Report) to enroll under the Composting General Order in October 2018 as a Tier II composting facility, and the Regional Water Board issued a Notice of Applicability of Coverage on January 15, 2019. The Technical Report describes how composting operations are managed at the Upper Valley Facility and includes several appendices with important information about how water is managed at the site, such as a Water and Wastewater Management Plan.

Stormwater Requirements

The Regional Water Board regulates stormwater at the Upper Valley Facility through State Water Board Order WQ 2014-0057-DWQ, as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0122-DWQ and Order WQ 2018-0028-DWQ, “General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities,” which serves as both WDRs and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit ([Industrial Stormwater General Permit as amended](#); NPDES Permit CAS000001). Stormwater sampling has been ongoing since 1992, when the Upper Valley Facility first applied for coverage under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit, and per the requirements of the Use Permit described below. Stormwater reports can be accessed on the online Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System ([SMARTS](#)) through the public user menu.

Napa County Property Use and Development Conditions

The County of Napa Planning Division regulates the Upper Valley Facility through Use Permit No. 92061-UP issued in 1994, and last modified in 2018 (see [Attachment 1](#)). The Use Permit allowed a change in land use from agricultural to use as a recycling facility for the processing of glass, paper, cardboard, aluminum, tin, and plastic, and the composting of grape pomace produced by Napa County wineries.

The Use Permit required that a minimum of six groundwater monitoring wells be installed and sampled quarterly for a suite of parameters that were later also required by the Composting General Order. Analytical reports for groundwater samples from 2005 to 2024 can be accessed on GeoTracker [here](#).

The Use Permit states that Upper Valley must comply with stormwater monitoring and reporting requirements established to ensure County compliance with State Water Board Order No. WQ 2013-0001-DWQ, as amended by State Water Board Order Nos. WQ 2015-0133-EXEC, WQ 2016-0069-EXEC, WQ 2017-0031-DWQ, WQ 2018-0001-EXEC, and WQ 2018-0007-EXEC ([Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems \(MS4\) General Permit as amended](#); NPDES Permit CAS000004). County of Napa Stormwater Program staff routinely inspect the Upper Valley Facility, in accordance with the Napa County [Code](#), and uploads annual reports required by the Small MS4 General Permit to [SMARTS](#).

Napa County Local Enforcement Agency Requirements

The Napa County LEA regulates composting operations at the Upper Valley Facility through a Solid Waste Facility Permit issued on March 16, 2020 (Facility Number 28-AA-0026; see [Attachment 2](#)). The Solid Waste Facility Permit specifies maximum daily/annual processing capacities, daily vehicle limits, operating hours, approved compost feedstock materials, etc. The Solid Waste Facility Permit lists several documents that describe and/or restrict the operation of the Upper Valley Facility, including the November 2019 Report of Compost Site Information (see [Attachment 3](#)).

The Report of Compost Site Information contains detailed facility operation descriptions that include, but are not limited to, the following: composting processes; site operations; facility layout; control methods for litter, odor, dust, noise, and fire; emergency response; and water supply. It also includes an Odor Impact Minimization Plan that specifies the control measures and complaint response procedures in place to prevent nuisance odors that may be generated as part of the compost process.

During routine monthly inspections, LEA staff review daily operating records, compost pile temperature logs, compost sampling and testing analysis, employee training records, and generally ensure the Upper Valley Facility is operating within the limitations of its permit.

3.2 Clover Flat Landfill

Clover Flat Landfill (Figure 2) is an active Class III municipal solid waste landfill that began accepting waste in 1963. Clover Flat Landfill is located on the Silverado Trail in Calistoga.

Landfill Requirements

The Regional Water Board regulates the landfill through waste discharge requirements Order No. [R2-2020-0016](#) (landfill WDRs).

Composting Requirements

Clover Flat Landfill submitted an updated [Technical Report and Notice of Intent](#) to enroll under the Composting General Order in April 2021 to obtain coverage as a Tier II composting facility, and the Regional Water Board issued a Notice of Applicability of Coverage on June 28, 2021. While Clover Flat Landfill applied for coverage, composting operations have not and are not expected to be performed there.

Stormwater Requirements

Clover Flat Landfill is also covered by the State Water Board [Industrial Stormwater General Permit](#). Stormwater sampling has been ongoing since 1992, when the facility first applied for coverage under the NPDES General Permit. Stormwater reports can be accessed on [SMARTS](#).

Napa County Local Enforcement Agency Requirements

The LEA regulates the site through a Solid Waste Facility Permit issued July 30, 2014 (Facility Number 28-AA-0002; see [Attachment 4](#)). The LEA is responsible for enforcing the terms of the Solid Waste Facility Permit and applicable regulations, which specify maximum daily/annual processing capacities, remaining landfill capacity, etc. The Solid Waste Facility Permit lists several documents that describe and/or restrict the operation of Clover Flat Landfill, including the April 2013 Joint Technical Document and Subsequent Amendments. The [Joint Technical Document](#) contains detailed facility operation descriptions including, but not limited to, the following: landfilling operations; site plans; employee/public health and safety measures; control methods for litter, odor, dust, noise, leachate, vectors, and fire; emergency response; material storage times; water supply; and closure/post closure considerations.

During routine monthly inspections, LEA staff review daily operating records, tonnage records, landfill gas sampling records, load checking records, employee training records, and generally ensure the facility is operating within the limitations of its permit, and its operations do not pose a risk to employee/public health and safety or the environment. LEA staff also investigate complaints associated with the Clover Flat Landfill.

Enforcement

In March 2019, the Regional Water Board issued a Notice of Violation ([NOV](#)) for improper storage of both leachate and stormwater, and for the intentional release of a stormwater/leachate mixture into the unnamed creek along Clover Flat Landfill's eastern perimeter. The NOV cited Clover Flat Landfill's failure to comply with Order No. [R2-2008-0027](#) (previous landfill WDRs) and the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

In April 2019, the Regional Water Board issued Cleanup and Abatement Order No. [R2-2019-0014](#) requiring corrective actions to address water quality violations and unauthorized discharges of landfill leachate to waters of the state, as detailed in the March 2019 NOV.

In August 2019, the Regional Water Board issued an Amendment to the Cleanup and Abatement Order (Order No. [R2-2019-0027](#)) to address ongoing sources of sediment caused by the lack of appropriate erosion and sediment controls at Clover Flat Landfill, and the potential for sediment deposited in the two unnamed creeks adjacent to Clover Flat Landfill to be mobilized and transported further downstream.

In January 2023, the Regional Water Board approved Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of Administrative Civil Liability Order No. [R2-2022-1018](#), which imposed \$619,400 in administrative civil liability against Clover Flat Landfill's former owner, Vista Corporation, doing business as Clover Flat Landfill, Inc., to resolve alleged violations of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

4 Complaints

From October 2022 to August 2024, Regional Water Board staff received multiple complaints with allegations against the Upper Valley Facility and Clover Flat Landfill. The complaints are summarized below and followed by separate staff responses from the Regional Water Board and Napa County LEA. For the full content and context of the complaints, please refer to the original complaints, which can be provided upon request.

The joint investigation efforts included review of the pertinent documentation for each facility, including permits and reports, interviews with current and former staff and management, and additional site inspections.

4.1 Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling Facility

4.1.1 UV Complaint 1: Wastewater Pond Contamination

Complaints expressed concern that the wastewater pond receives runoff from the MRF recycling area and truck wash water from the wash bay that may contain petroleum products or hazardous wastes.

4.1.1.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff reviewed existing documents detailing the truck washing operation, which is described in the 2018 Use Permit modification and the 2023 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP; see [Attachment 5](#)). The Use Permit states that discharges of wastewater from equipment or vehicle washing must be properly disposed, and the SWPPP details the use of an oil/water separator to collect the oil from the wash water and use of a recirculation system to recirculate the wash water from the oil/water separator back into the truck wash station. The Use Permit states that discharges of wastewater from equipment or vehicle washing must be properly disposed. The SWPPP and SPCC detail the use of an oil/water separator to collect the oil from the truck wash water and a recirculation system for the wash water. “The facility contains an oil/water separator associated with the wash bay that collects runoff generated during the washing of trucks, equipment, bins, and boxes. Wash water collected in the oil/water separator is recycled for reuse in the wash bay and oil is sent offsite for recycling. Storm water does not enter the oil/water separator.”

Regional Water Board staff performed a follow-up inspection after receiving complaints to confirm that the oil separated from the wash water is collected and sent offsite for recycling. The only water that flows into the wastewater pond is compost leachate runoff and rainwater. The piping schematic in Figure 1 shows the locations of the “runoff culvert piping” and stormwater discharge locations; the figure shows there is no piping from the MRF or truck wash bay leading to the wastewater pond and site inspections have verified this. The recycling separation area for the recovery of glass, cardboard, and metal is under a canopy with no floor drains. A drop inlet located approximately 50 feet to the northeast of the operating area collects stormwater flowing across paved areas of the site, which

then flows to the storm drain, which is regulated under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. The SWPPP describes how Upper Valley complies with stormwater management requirements in the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. Any liquid found to be emanating from the MRF is to be cleaned up using a spill kit located between the MRF and the vehicle maintenance area (shown on Figure 1) per the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC plan; see [Attachment 6](#)).

Regional Water Board staff requested additional analytical tests be run on the wastewater pond water to look for oil and grease and volatile organic compounds that were alleged to be discharging into the pond from the truck wash station and the MRF. The additional testing conducted in January 2023 showed both oil and grease and volatile organic compounds were not detected. The investigation in response to the complaint did not find evidence that runoff from the truck wash area or the MRF discharges into the wastewater pond at Upper Valley.

4.1.1.2 LEA Response

The LEA does not have oversight authority over the wastewater pond other than investigating nuisance issues related to pond odors, etc. The LEA does not currently have oversight authority of the MRF building. The MRF is currently subject to a County of Napa Planning Division Use Permit as stated in the Background section of this report. The LEA will have oversight of this operation through a Registration Tier Transfer/Processing Permit in the near future.

4.1.2 UV Complaint 2: Wastewater Pond Odors

Complaints expressed concern about the addition of chemicals to the wastewater pond to address odors. The LEA received complaints from nearby homeowners in the summer of 2021 regarding odors coming from the wastewater pond.

4.1.2.1 Regional Water Board Response

The LEA has provided Regional Water Board staff with information regarding the past use of chemicals to treat the pond to mitigate anaerobic conditions that can cause odors (see below).

During the timeframe the chemicals were applied, the compost piles were already covered for the winter after the large atmospheric event in late October 2021. The wastewater was not used to moisturize the piles after the chemical application until spring of 2022, almost six months later, at which time the dissolved oxygen levels in the pond had returned to normal conditions.

4.1.2.2 LEA Response

Upper Valley contracts with Heritage Systems, Inc. to perform quarterly wastewater pond sampling, including dissolved oxygen levels, pH, total suspended solids, and chemical and biological oxygen demand. Analytical testing

in summer 2021 showed the pond had gone anaerobic (i.e., there was not enough dissolved oxygen in the wastewater) and needed treatment to eliminate odors. The chemical used to treat the pond included hydrogen peroxide, Addox (a calcium-nitrate blend), and HIS (a liquid bacteria blend) provided by Heritage Systems, Inc. The most recent application of these products was on November 12, 2021, when 600 gallons of 34% hydrogen peroxide were used (see [Attachment 7](#) for timeline of application). The only other treatment used to address pond odors are aerators, and two new ones were added in fall 2021 to help better oxygenate the pond.

4.1.3 UV Complaint 3: Leachate Discharge to Onsite Vineyards

Complaints expressed concern that leachate is frequently discharged from the wastewater pond after heavy rain events between fall 2021 and spring 2023 to the onsite vineyards near Whitehall Lane with authorization from the Regional Water Board. There are concerns that the leachate is a hazardous waste that can adversely impact the vineyards and groundwater quality.

4.1.3.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff reviewed the Use Permit and Technical Report, and conducted interviews with onsite staff and Aptim consultants (who sample the groundwater monitoring wells and issue reports to the Regional Water Board).

Regional Water Board staff found that from 1994 to 2018, the Use Permit authorized use of compost processing water on “adjacent agricultural lands owned or controlled by the permit holder for the spray/evaporation of such treated waters.” In addition, the 1994 Solid Waste Facility Permit further states, “Additional reuse-disposal can be accomplished by supplemental irrigation of approximately 20 acres of vineyards.” However, the 2019 RCSI states that “Water from the onsite detention basin may be used for adding moisture to the composting operations or for dust control.” The current Solid Waste Facility Permit, issued in 2020, repeats this statement but does not allow leachate to be used for irrigation onsite.

In its 2018 [Technical Report and Notice of Intent](#) application for coverage under the General Composting Order, Upper Valley describes its wastewater detention pond disposal practices as follows:

C.2.b Wastewater Detention Pond Water Use

Disposal of wastewater from the pond is done as described in the [CUP]:

1. Onsite dust control
2. Moisture conditioning of compost materials
3. Evaporation

Note that irrigation of adjacent grape fields is allowed in the Use Permit[; however], this discharge method has never been used nor is planned to [be] implemented.”

According to this report, irrigation of adjacent vineyards has never been done at the Upper Valley Facility. We confirmed this by interviewing employees onsite, as well as Upper Valley’s consulting firm, Aptim. During the heavy rain events between fall 2021 and spring 2023, Regional Water Board, Upper Valley, and Aptim staff discussed the capacity of the wastewater pond and the potential need for an emergency discharge to the vineyard. Ultimately, Upper Valley was able to secure enough storage tanks to hold the water prior to hauling offsite for disposal (see Response to 3.1.4 below for more information).

Regional Water Board staff conducted a follow-up interview with Upper Valley employees to verify that the onsite vineyards are irrigated with well water only.

Furthermore, if leachate from the wastewater pond were frequently discharged to adjacent vineyards, Regional Water Board staff would expect to see a chemical signature in the groundwater by this time. Regional Water Board staff reviewed existing quarterly groundwater monitoring data from 2005 through 2024 for the presence of chemicals, which would indicate an impact from site operations. There is no evidence of such groundwater impacts.

Out of an abundance of caution, the Regional Water Board has asked Waste Connections to install additional groundwater monitoring wells onsite to check for water quality impacts ([see Attachment 8](#)). This work was performed in October 2024.

4.1.4 UV Complaint 4: Leachate Not Hauled Offsite for Disposal

Complaints expressed concern that Upper Valley used leachate onsite instead of hauling leachate offsite for treatment during the 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 wet weather seasons when atmospheric river events filled up the wastewater pond.

4.1.4.1 Regional Water Board Response

A series of atmospheric river events began in October 2021 and continued to occur between the end of 2022 and early 2024. During this time, the wastewater pond reached capacity several times or had freeboard levels within two feet of the top of the pond levees. Regional Water Board staff continually communicated with Upper Valley and their consultant, Aptim, regarding options for reducing the water levels in the pond. Regional Water Board staff did not authorize discharge of leachate to the vineyards or anywhere on the site during that timeframe. In January 2023, Regional Water Board staff had internal discussions about whether to allow leachate to the onsite vineyards on an emergency basis; however, no water was released because Waste Connections (who had just taken ownership of Upper Valley) was able to get several storage tanks onsite to

lower leachate levels in the pond, and later transport the stored leachate to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

Regional Water Board staff communicated directly with the Santa Rosa POTW to confirm that leachate in the quantities stated by Upper Valley were disposed at the POTW during the dates of interest. In response, the Santa Rosa POTW provided a spreadsheet of all records from December 2019 through October 2023 verifying leachate from Upper Valley (and Clover Flat Landfill) was treated at this facility.

Waste manifests for disposal of leachate are kept at the Upper Valley Facility and can be reviewed upon request.

4.1.4.2 LEA Response

The LEA does not have oversight authority regarding this complaint but is not aware of any illegal discharges from the wastewater pond. The Upper Valley compost site's Solid Waste Facility Permit authorizes the use of pond water for compost moisture control.

4.1.5 UV Complaint 5: Hidden Piping Discharges to Creek, Homes, Vineyards

Complaints expressed concern that there are unmapped/underground pipes used to divert leachate from the wastewater pond into onsite homes, the adjacent creek, vineyards, as well as other onsite buildings (the Upper Valley office, break room, and shop). Complaints allege that there is a valve used to switch between use of leachate (from the wastewater pond) and potable water (from the onsite supply well) in the onsite potable water distribution system, resulting in contamination of potable water used onsite.

4.1.5.1 Regional Water Board Response

To follow up on complaints of unmapped piping, Regional Water Board staff reviewed existing piping schematics and requested Waste Connections to perform a ground-penetrating radar survey to look for any unmapped piping that may lead from the wastewater pond to the onsite homes. The ground-penetrating radar survey was performed on September 28, 2023, by Subtronic Corporation (Subtronic). No piping was discovered leading from the pond to the homes, as stated in our September 28, 2023, report uploaded to CIWQS [here](#).

To further investigate the cross-connection allegation, Regional Water Board staff directed Upper Valley to have the sediment in the bottom of the water heaters in each home collected and analyzed at a laboratory for comparison to data collected from the leachate pond. If wastewater from the pond was being pumped to the homes, there should have been a similar chemical signature. The laboratory did not detect any of the same constituents in the water heater sediment that are commonly detected in the leachate pond (see [Attachment 9](#) for water heater lab results).

Regional Water Board staff also interviewed two former residents of the onsite housing regarding water quality concerns. Neither of the two former residents said that they experienced any issues with the water supply or quality in the homes. The only source of water that flows into the onsite homes and office is from the groundwater supply well located between the office and the homes, which is permitted by the County and monitored annually for compliance with water quality criteria.

Only one valve was identified at Upper Valley, which allows wastewater pond water to be conveyed from the wastewater pond to trucks for either off-site disposal or onsite reuse.

While onsite on September 28, 2023, Regional Water Board and LEA staff investigated three additional areas of concern regarding alleged hidden piping conveying leachate to the creek. First, a 12-inch cast-iron pipe was observed in the creek directly across from the pond. The Use Permit states this pipe was formerly used for pond overflow, but to “allow complete utilization of the storage volume of the pond, the existing pipe overflows shall be capped”. Waste Connections provided a 1994 site drawing (Figure 3) showing that this pipe appears to end at the berm and was capped. Subtronic first surveyed the pipe on September 28, 2023, but the signal was lost underneath the pond berm. Regional Water Board staff requested a follow-up survey with a camera to see where the pipe went. The camera survey was performed on January 25, 2024, but the pipe was filled with soil just a few feet into pipe from the creek. A final investigation was performed on June 10, 2024, to confirm this pipe was capped. The work was supervised by Waste Connections and staff from the Regional Water Board, the LEA, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). All parties present agreed in the field that the pipe was capped in accordance with the detail provided on the 1994 drawing (Figure 3), and that leachate from the wastewater pond could not be discharged through this pipe into the creek.

The second concern investigated by Regional Water Board and LEA staff was a 36-inch diameter black PVC line that was observed in the creek at the northwest end of the property running to the southwest end beneath the perimeter road. The 36-inch diameter black PVC line is the creek bypass line required by the 1994 Use Permit and was permitted in 1994 by both the United States Army Corps of Engineers and Regional Water Board with a Clean Water Act section 404 and 401 permit, respectively (see reference in the Water and Wastewater Management Plan, Appendix C in the Upper Valley Technical Report). The purpose of the pipe is for flood protection by “providing additional capacity, in combination with the existing channel, so that improvements on the Upper Valley property will not adversely impact neighboring properties during a 100-year flood event.”

Finally, the third concern investigated by Regional Water Board and LEA staff was a 2-inch diameter PVC pipe located in the northwest corner of the wastewater pond leading under the berm to an unknown location. The pipe did

not contain water at the time of the inspection. Waste Connections believes that the pipe may have been used to add fresh water from the onsite supply well and groundwater sump when pond levels were very low. Waste Connections committed to cutting and capping the pipe by the end of 2024 so that it no longer extends below the surface of the pond.

In summary, there is no evidence to support the allegation that hidden piping conveys leachate to homes, the creek, or adjacent vineyards based on the surveys conducted by Subtronic. Analytical testing of water heater sediment and quarterly groundwater monitoring data further supports this. Use of leachate to irrigate the onsite vineyards was permitted by the Use Permit, however, as noted in our response to Upper Valley Complaint 3.1.3, Waste Connections has confirmed that the vineyards are irrigated only with onsite supply well water.

4.1.6 UV Complaint 6: Unpermitted Frac Tanks and Spill Containment

Complaints expressed concern that there are unpermitted frac tanks onsite that do not have secondary containment for spills.

4.1.6.1 Regional Water Board Response

Upper Valley has onsite tanks that it uses for temporary leachate storage only; the tanks do not require permits from the Regional Water Board. As explained in the response to Complaint 3.1.4, above, the onsite storage tanks are used to store leachate when the pond levels get too high during wet weather. Upper Valley rents the tanks from Iron Clad Environmental Solutions (formerly Adler Tank Rentals). The tanks are cleaned by Iron Clad Environmental Solutions prior to shipment to the Upper Valley Facility. The tanks are underlain with minor containment for drips or leaks during transfer and operation, as Regional Water Board staff observed during site inspections (see [Attachment 10](#) for photograph of secondary containment).

4.1.6.2 LEA Response

The onsite storage tanks are not required to be permitted by the LEA.

4.1.7 UV Complaint 7: Onsite Diesel Tank and Potential Contamination

Complaints expressed concern that there is a diesel fuel tank onsite that does not have proper containment in case of spills, and also that the secondary containment fills with stormwater and groundwater in the winter, leading to diesel contamination leaching into the groundwater.

4.1.7.1 Regional Water Board Response

The Regional Water Board does not permit the diesel fuel tank nor is it a part of staff's regular site inspections. Regional Water Board staff contacted the Napa County Division of Environmental Health (DEH), which is the Certified Unified

Program Agency (CUPA) for Napa County and performs annual inspections of the diesel tank for compliance with its hazardous materials regulations (see [Attachment 11](#) for the 2023 inspection report). Upper Valley also provided its Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan ([Attachment 6](#)) for the facility, which describes the tank as a 10,000-gallon diesel tank located within a covered concrete secondary containment. Following up on the concern regarding groundwater contamination from diesel-impacted rainwater, Upper Valley staff confirmed that the rainwater and/or groundwater in the secondary containment is visually monitored by facility staff, then either used in the compost area or pumped and appropriately disposed offsite by Safety Kleen, when necessary.

4.1.8 UV Complaint 8: Onsite Leachate Use

Complaints expressed concern that untreated leachate containing hazardous wastes is used as moisture control in the compost piles, as dust control, and to put out fires.

4.1.8.1 Regional Water Board Response

As noted in Response 3.1.1 above, Regional Water Board staff requested additional analytical tests be run on the wastewater to look for oil and grease and volatile organic compounds that were alleged to be discharging into the pond from the truck wash station and the MRF. The additional testing in January 2023 showed that both oil and grease and volatile organic compounds were not detected. There is no evidence that runoff from the truck wash area or the MRF discharges into the wastewater pond. Leachate is also sampled quarterly for a variety of contaminants, required by both the Use Permit and the General Composting Order, and the data is presented in quarterly reports and uploaded to GeoTracker. There is no indication in the analytical data that hazardous materials are present in the leachate.

Leachate is used onsite for moisture conditioning of the compost piles and dust control. This is standard practice throughout the composting industry and is allowed by the General Composting Order (see Finding 23): “Wastewater refers to leachate or any other liquid flowing from, or on the working surface. That wastewater from the working surface may be conveyed to a detention pond. Wastewater may be reapplied to the compost piles as needed.” There are no requirements for the leachate to be treated prior to use for moisture-conditioning as the system essentially operates in a closed loop, with any runoff from moisture application (or fire containment application) being collected by leachate trenches and routed directly back to the pond.

4.1.8.2 LEA Response

The LEA concurs with the Regional Water Board response above. General fire response procedures are outlined in the previously referenced Upper Valley

Report of Compost Site Information document (see [Attachment 3](#)) and specify the use of the water truck.

The LEA is also aware of complaints about fires at the Upper Valley Facility received over a timeline ranging from October 2022 through April 2024. LEA staff has investigated reported past fires to the best of its abilities given the incidents occurred some time ago. For example, an LEA inspection on March 29, 2023, included review of site records of incident logs as part of investigation into complaints of compost fires occurring in the past (see [Attachment 12](#), pages 13-14). The following notes were included in the inspection report:

Following complaints regarding compost fires in the past at this site, the incident/daily logs were reviewed. Per a specific complaint from a former employee, numerous fires occurred during June/July 2021 and photos were included with the complaint. The complaint was received within the past two months, approx. 1.5 years after the supposed incidents. LEA staff specifically reviewed daily records during the June/July 2021 time frame. On 6/10/21 and 6/18/21 comments in the log stated "Hot spot, use water truck". The complainant was listed as the staff who entered and/or reported the issues. There was no mention of actual fires in the logs on these dates or within 1-2 weeks of these dates.

4.1.9 UV Complaint 9: Compost Contamination

Complaints expressed concern that the compost sold by the facility is contaminated due to use of leachate for moisture control, and that the compost is not actually organic as the owner claims.

4.1.9.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff researched the process by which a compost facility can claim to be organic. Staff discovered that the compost produced by Upper Valley is certified organic according to the following website [Digital Certificate Page | Organic Materials Review Institute \(omri.org\)](#). Samples are sent to a laboratory semi-annually to ensure that compost meets the organic criteria (see [Attachment 13](#)). CalRecycle regulations (Title 14, CCR, Division 7, Subchapter 3.1) require that compost produced by commercial scale composting operations and facilities protect public health and safety. This includes testing product quality, including metal concentrations, physical contamination levels, and pathogen levels. Additionally, as stated above, the facility is permitted to use leachate from the composting operation for moisture conditioning of the compost piles. The process of composting itself generates enough heat to burn off any residual bacteria, such as coliform, that may have been present in the piles or introduced by the leachate. The compost leachate is analyzed quarterly and results can be found on GeoTracker [here](#).

4.1.10 UV Complaint 10: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Complaints allege Regional Water Board staff mischaracterized the site in an internal email based on a review of records obtained through a Public Records Act request. Specifically, the complaint is regarding internal emails in which Regional Water Board staff discuss how to respond to the following question from a journalist:

[H]as any PFAS testing been conducted at the [Upper Valley Facility]?

In an internal email, Regional Water Board staff proposed the following response:

No PFAS sampling has been performed at the [Upper Valley Facility], as there is no cause to believe PFAS is present. This is a composting facility that only accepts organic material. Loads are hand checked prior to composting to remove anything that may cause contamination.

Complaints allege that Regional Water Board staff mischaracterized the site because it is not only a composting facility, but "... has been a full blown mixed recycling, waste and compost site for over 4 decades ..."

4.1.10.1 Regional Water Board Response

The Regional Water Board understands that the Upper Valley Facility is both a composting facility and a material recycling and recovery facility, also referred to as a transfer station. Neither the Regional Water Board nor the State Water Board has identified these types of facilities as priorities for PFAS testing. Thus, the Regional Water Board has not required PFAS sampling at the Upper Valley Facility.

The Regional Water Board coordinates with the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water and local water agencies to focus on identifying, investigating, and cleaning up PFAS sources that could impact drinking water or aquatic habitat. So far, the State Water Board has issued orders requiring PFAS investigations at landfills, airports, publicly owned treatment works (i.e., wastewater treatment plants), chrome plating facilities, and bulk fuel storage terminals and refineries. The Regional Water Board is currently prioritizing PFAS investigations at fire stations and other suspect discharge facilities in the vicinity of drinking water supply wells and surface waters.

Creek samples were collected for laboratory analysis of PFAS by private parties in October 2021 and reported to the Regional Water Board via email in February 2022. The samples were reportedly collected near the Upper Valley Facility in Bale Slough, though the exact locations were not provided. Data are provided in [Attachment 14](#).

4.2 Clover Flat Landfill

4.2.1 CFL Complaint 1: Hidden Piping Discharging Stormwater and Leachate

Complaints expressed concern that there are unmapped/underground piping networks that divert leachate and contaminated stormwater into surface waters, instead of collecting and holding both for proper treatment and/or offsite disposal.

4.2.1.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff reviewed piping schematics provided in [Hydrologic Evaluation and Surface Water Management System Design Report](#) and [Evaluation of Leachate Storage and Stormwater Conveyance Systems](#) for information on existing (or planned at the time of the reports) stormwater and leachate storage and conveyance designs. In coordination with the LEA, Regional Water Board staff also conducted several inspections to investigate allegations of hidden piping. The area specifically indicated to contain hidden piping (generally the area known as the “C&D” tipping pad) has been investigated by the Regional Water Board and LEA staff on numerous occasions over the past few years. This is in part because previous site managers and operators have made necessary repairs and/or improvements to leachate collection and stormwater conveyance systems, which is common at landfills. Investigations have been ongoing at the landfill since 2019 when the first unauthorized leachate release was reported. Since then, Regional Water Board staff has thoroughly walked and photographed the landfill, and has inspected all leachate storage and conveyance systems; no unmapped pipes have been encountered. Stormwater that has been impacted by landfill leachate is pumped to the leachate tanks before being hauled off site for disposal. Clean stormwater is routed directly to the creek and is sampled in accordance with the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

Leachate is permitted for reuse within the lined footprint boundary for dust control (see [landfill WDRs](#), finding 46); however, Waste Connections has confirmed leachate has not been used for dust control at the site since March 2023 and is hauled offsite to an approved POTW.

4.2.1.2 LEA Response

LEA staff inspects the Clover Flat Landfill on a monthly basis, and since 2019 has generally performed joint inspections with the Regional Water Board staff every quarter. During routine monthly inspections, LEA staff is vigilant to discuss potential issues involving the leachate/stormwater collection systems to prevent public contact with leachate. Special attention is given during all inspections to observe stormwater conveyance systems, leachate collection systems, and ensure there is no public contact with leachate and/or illegal discharges. In response to the hidden piping complaints, or when otherwise necessary, LEA and/or Water Board staff, within their specific authority, have required

investigations, corrections, reports, sampling, etc. Since 2019, the LEA has not observed any pipes that appear to intentionally discharge leachate or other contaminants offsite.

4.2.2 CFL Complaint 2: 2020 Glass Fire Impacts

Complaints expressed concern about the impacts from the Glass Fire that burned through the upper Napa Valley, including the Clover Flat Landfill, on September 27 and 28, 2020. Specific impacts of concern include burned leachate and methane collection systems. Complaints have alleged that there was significant damage to the landfill, and that local newspapers reported that the former owner claimed the landfill did not burn. Complaints also question why the Regional Water Board and LEA did not inform the public of potential toxic releases associated with the fire.

4.2.2.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff communicated with the landfill's former owner on September 29, 2020, and received a number of photographs confirming that the office, scale house, engine flare, and leachate tanks were protected from the fire; and that the landfill gas well headers on the lower slopes burned, as well as the leachate collection system pump shed near the creek. Regional Water Board staff inspected the site on October 5, 2020 ([Inspection Report](#)). Coming out of the dry season, there was minimal leachate present in the collection trenches or sumps that would have been released when the pumps were off due to the power outage. The former owner's quote in the local newspaper that the "landfill is covered in dirt, so did not burn" is mostly accurate. The hay bales, straw waddles, and jute netting that had been installed as best management practices to reduce sediment load entering the creek were all burned, but nothing below those surficial items was damaged, and the active landfilling area was unimpacted.

The fire impacted much of the northern Napa Valley, and the Clover Flat Landfill was not the only site that was significantly impacted. Flareups were noted at some landfill gas headers until the power was able to be restored on October 8, 2020, and as stated above, minimal leachate was present in sumps or tanks that could not be pumped out while the power was down. Because the leachate holding tanks were not burned, any leachate stored within them was contained. If a release of leachate or impacted stormwater was observed, a notification would have been issued to the public. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District issued a notice of violation on October 22, 2020, requiring corrective action to get the gas collection system working within 10 days of the notice. The corrective actions were to reconnect 25 gas collection wells to the flare system, which was completed on October 28, 2020 (see [Attachment 15](#)). 18 of the 25 gas collection wells had been reconnected by October 8, 2020.

4.2.2.2 LEA Response

LEA inspection reports (see [Attachment 12](#), pages 1-8) dated September 28, 2020, October 5, 2020, and November 30, 2020, detail observed damages, assessments, and repairs. The former owner's comments did not have any impact on LEA assessments of the damages from the Glass Fire. The former owners/operators fully cooperated with LEA staff during the investigations following the fire. The resulting repairs to damages from the fire resulted in an overall substantial improvement to the facilities infrastructure, including but not limited to landfill gas collection, leachate collection systems, and site access. The LEA can further confirm that the refuse (i.e., buried waste) within the landfill did not burn during the wildfire because it was properly covered with clean soil.

The LEA is not aware of efforts of the company to obscure facts about the burning of the landfill. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services was notified of the Glass Fire impacts and resulting methane releases and can be viewed [here](#).

4.2.3 CFL Complaint 3: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Complaints allege that a neighbor who lived directly below the landfill was unable to use his water supply well and his animals died due to high levels of PFAS in the creek on the property downgradient of the landfill.

4.2.3.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff discussed the allegations with the downgradient property owner, Dennis Kelly, in 2020. At that time, Dennis Kelly stated there was a well on the property that had not been used since the 1980s due to high temperature and metals concentrations. Regional Water Board staff recently verified this with the current owner during a phone call on November 7, 2024. Dennis Kelly stated that he did not use the creek water for drinking water or irrigation because he suspected it was contaminated from the upgradient landfill.

In March 2019, the State Water Board issued Water Code Section 13267 Order for the Determination of the Presence of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (Order No. [WQ-2019-0006-DWQ](#)), which required Clover Flat Landfill to submit a work plan for a one-time leachate and groundwater assessment of PFAS impacts at the facility. Clover Flat Landfill submitted its findings in a [report](#) dated May 8, 2020, confirming the presence of PFAS in both leachate and groundwater. Surface water sampling was not performed at that time, but based on the findings provided by Clover Flat Landfill, Regional Water Board staff understand that a private group of citizens sampled for PFAS in the creek behind Dennis Kelly's property several times in 2019 and 2021. Since PFAS were detected in the samples analyzed, the group requested the Regional Water Board collect samples as well. In January 2023, Regional Water Board staff co-collected three surface water samples with Waste Connections staff and their consultant. PFAS

were detected in all the samples collected. See [Attachment 16](#), which includes a summary of PFAS results and sample location maps.

In February 2024, Regional Water Board staff requested that Waste Connections collect additional onsite surface water samples for PFAS analysis. While PFAS constituents were detected by Waste Connections from the intermittent creek, the concentrations were slightly lower than those detected from the same creek downgradient on the Kelly property in January 2023. Waste Connection's sampling results also showed the presence of PFAS constituents in the upper reach of the creek (upgradient of the landfill), indicating that there may be an upgradient offsite source as well. See [Attachment 16](#), which includes a summary of PFAS results and sample location maps.

Regional Water Board staff will continue to work with Waste Connections to address PFAS contamination in groundwater and surface water both onsite and offsite.

4.2.4 CFL Complaint 4: Leachate and Containment During Wet Weather

Complainants requested inspection reports for the large storm events that took place in October 2021 and December 2022 to January 2023, and asked if leachate was contained onsite or hauled to the POTW.

4.2.4.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff responded to the request on February 23, 2023, and informed the complainants that Regional Water Board staff inspected Clover Flat Landfill ahead of the October 2021 storm to ensure wet weather readiness, and also in January 2023 after the atmospheric rivers impacted the State. Regional Water Board staff provided a link to all the requested inspection reports (and photos). All of the inspection reports can also be found in the online California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) [here](#).

4.2.4.2 LEA Response

The LEA responded to the request on January 23, 2023, stating an inspection conducted on October 19, 2021, noted the site was "well prepared for upcoming rain," and another inspection conducted on November 15, 2021, noted "[t]he inspection was conducted days after two significant rain events occurred in the area. Leachate was being properly removed by the implemented system for leachate removal. No leachate runoff was observed during the inspection." See [Attachment 12](#), pages 9-12. Leachate was appropriately pumped into holding tanks for offsite removal to the POTW.

4.2.5 CFL Complaint 5: Leachate Discharge at the Landfill

Complaints claim that an unknown amount of leachate was discharged to the environment over two days in October 2021 instead of being pumped to a holding tank.

4.2.5.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff received an email on February 10, 2023, with attached photographs to support the complaint stated above. Staff responded to the email on February 23, 2023, after speaking with Clover Flat Landfill staff, explaining that the alleged leachate release was actually a collection of low pH water (a combination of groundwater and stormwater) that was midway up the slope and being pumped into a holding tank so it would not reach the creek. The date of the event was October 30, 2021, after a large atmospheric river event.

4.2.5.2 LEA Response

LEA staff was also notified of the incident in question and concurs with the Regional Water Board's summary and findings.

4.2.6 CFL Complaint 6: Radioactive Waste at the Landfill

Complaints allege radioactive waste was trucked from the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo to Clover Flat Landfill, and that the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) informed residents that radioactivity was detected in the drainage leaving the landfill. The Regional Water Board received emails on January 11, 2024, and August 6, 2024, containing a video of a downstream resident alleging nuclear waste from the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard was disposed at Clover Flat Landfill for years by the truckload in the middle of the night.

4.2.6.1 Regional Water Board Response

Regional Water Board staff contacted CDFW about the allegations. During follow up calls, CDFW staff indicated it had no records of such a conversation with the resident, nor was there any testing performed for radionuclides in the drainage leaving the landfill or the downstream creek. There is no evidence to substantiate the claims.



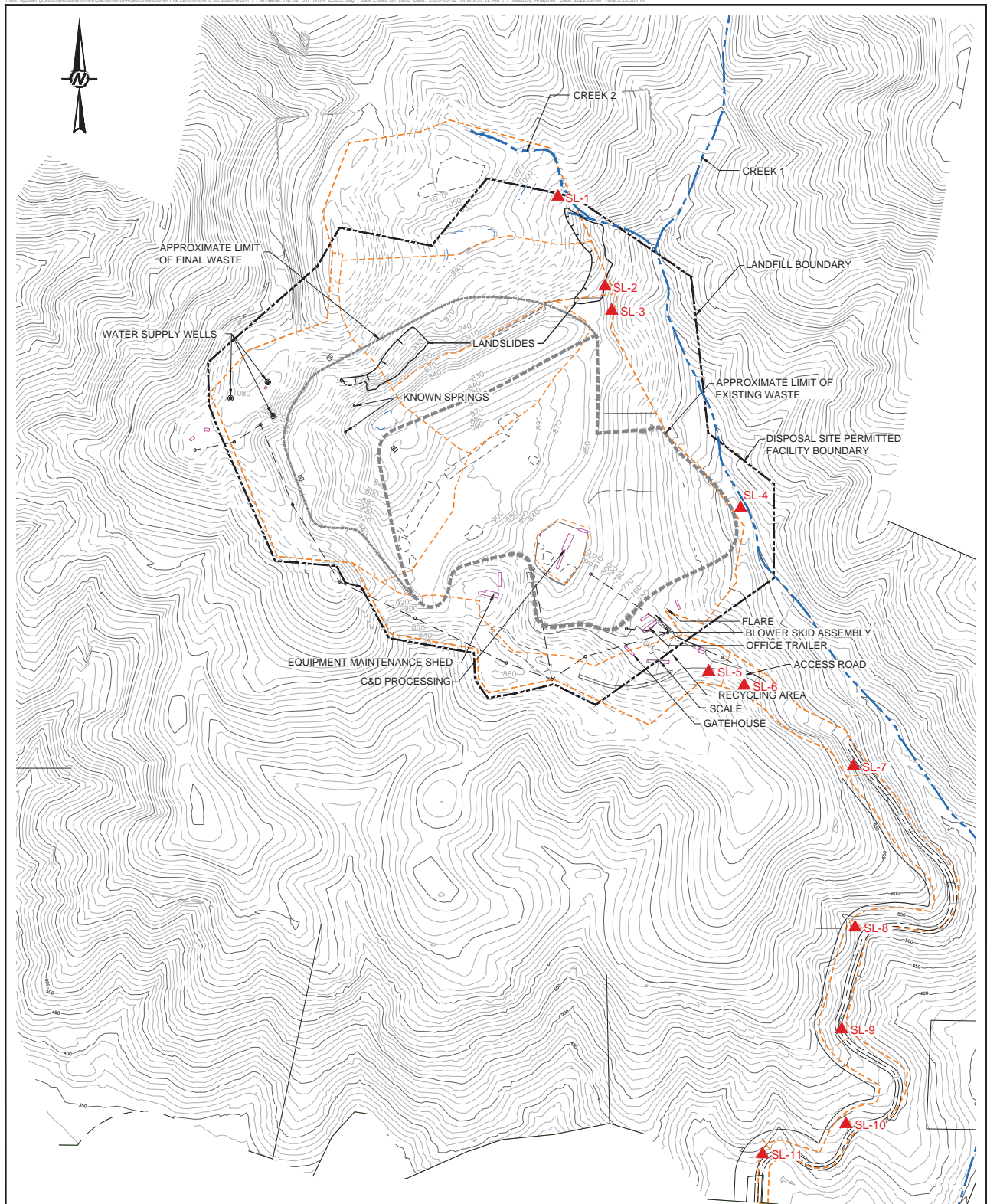
- NOTES:**
1. TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN IS APPROXIMATE.
 2. DRAINAGE PATHS ARE APPROXIMATE.
 3. WORKING SURFACES MAINTAINED AT MINIMUM 1% SLOPE BUT MAY BE STEEPER DEPENDENT ON MAINTENANCE ACTIONS.
 4. DRAINAGE DITCHES MAINTAINED AT A MINIMUM 0.5% SLOPE.
 5. AREA 1, 3A TARPS/PIPES INSTALLED IN WET SEASON (DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 1.) NUMBER VARIES DEPENDENT ON SITE REQUIREMENTS.
 6. WET SEASON AREA 1 PIPING TIES INTO AREA 3A PILE TARPS. WET SEASON AREA 3A PIPING DISCHARGES TO RETENTION BASIN.
 7. DRY SEASON AREA 3 DRAINS WITHOUT TARPS OR PIPES TO CATCHMENT AS SHOWN.
 8. CATCHMENT WILL BE CONCRETE-LINED DURING FUTURE SITE UPGRADE.
 9. WATER SUPPLY WELL FOR NON-POTABLE USE.



UPPER VALLEY DISPOSAL SERVICE
UPPER VALLEY COMPOSTING FACILITY
NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 2
SITE PLAN

UPPER VALLEY RECYCLING FACILITY
1285 WHITEHALL LANE, SAINT HELENA, CALIFORNIA

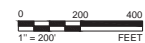


LEGEND

- SL ▲ Surface-water monitoring location
- - - - - Drainage Boundary
- - - - - Existing Permit Landfill Boundary

NOTE(S)

SITE TOPOGRAPHY PREPARED BY TETRA TECH GEOMATIC TECHNOLOGIES, LAFAYETTE, CALIFORNIA, DATE: 2019-07-01



CLIENT
CLOVER FLAT LANDFILL, INC.
CALISTOGA, CALIFORNIA

CONSULTANT



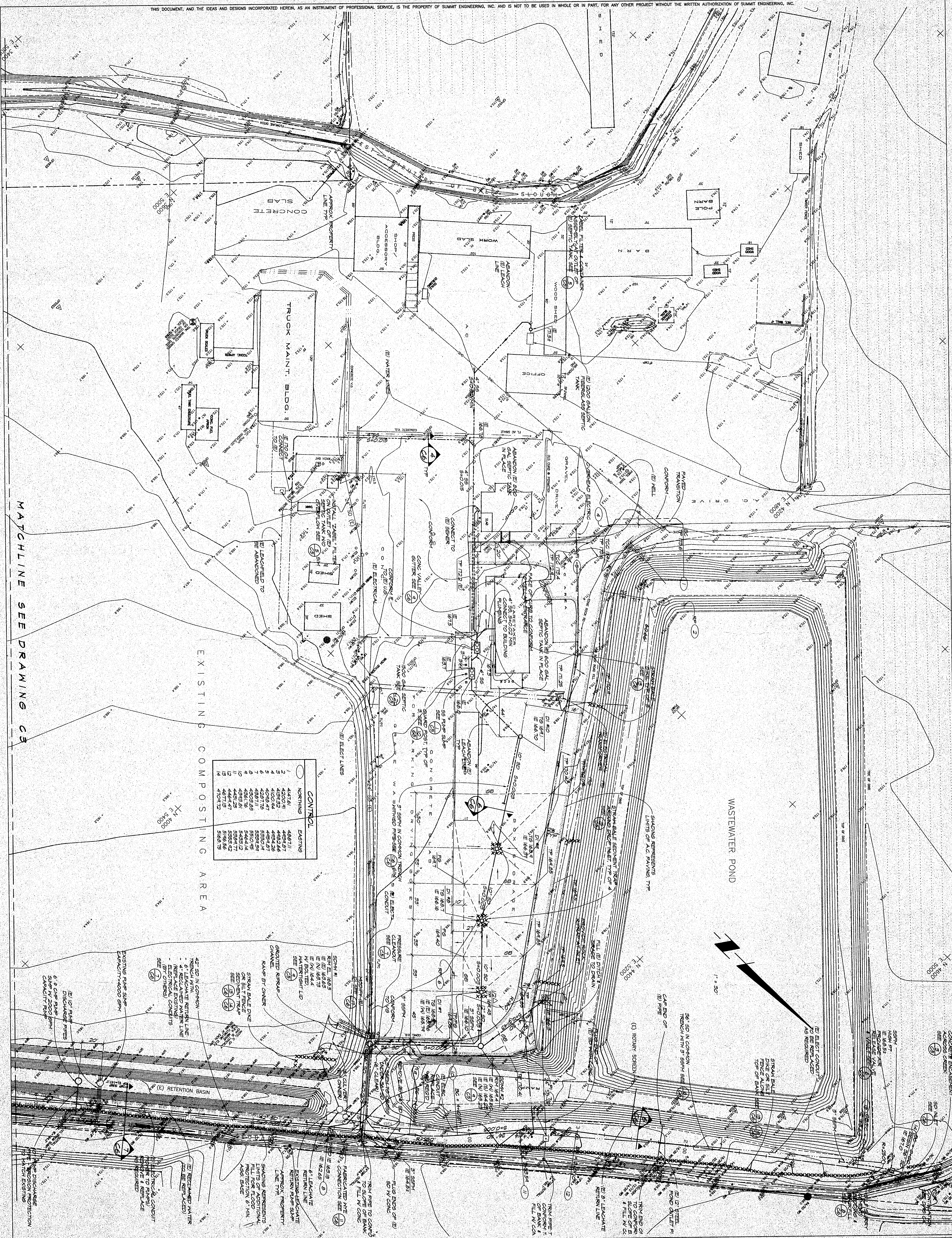
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| YYYY-MM-DD | 2023-02-08 |
| DESIGNED | MT |
| PREPARED | ADP |
| REVIEWED | KLJ |
| APPROVED | KJ |

PROJECT
CLOVER FLAT LANDFILL
4380 SILVERADO TRAIL
CALISTOGA, CALIFORNIA

TITLE
SURFACE WATER MONITORING LOCATIONS

PROJECT NO.
2013854601

FIGURE
3



| CONTROL | |
|----------|---------|
| NORTHING | EASTING |
| 1 | 4476.81 |
| 2 | 4476.81 |
| 3 | 4476.81 |
| 4 | 4476.81 |
| 5 | 4476.81 |
| 6 | 4476.81 |
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| 11 | 4476.81 |
| 12 | 4476.81 |
| 13 | 4476.81 |
| 14 | 4476.81 |

**COLANTUONO
HIGHSMITH
WHATLEY, PC**

GARY B. BELL | 916-898-0049 | GBELL@CHWLAW.US

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Chair and Boardmembers DATE: June 10, 2025
Upper Valley Waste Management Agency
Board of Directors

FROM: Gary B. Bell, General Counsel FILE NO. 51003.0001
Mackenzie D. Anderson, Assistant General
Counsel

CC: Steve Lederer, Manager

RE: Clover Flat Landfill Closure

INTRODUCTION

The Clover Flat Resource Recovery Park, formerly known as the Clover Flat Landfill (the “Landfill”), is a Class III municipal refuse disposal site operated by Waste Connections (the “Operator”) at 4380 Silverado Trail, Calistoga, California 94515. The Operator has determined that ongoing operation of the Landfill is no longer economically viable and is now planning to close the Landfill.

In light of this anticipated closure, we write to: (1) summarize the process and regulatory requirements for the Landfill’s closure, and (2) analyze the effects of the Landfill’s closure on the Upper Valley Waste Management Agency (the “Agency”), its franchise agreements for solid waste collection, processing, and disposal services, and the rates paid for such services.

BACKGROUND

The Landfill has been accepting municipal solid waste since 1963, subject to:

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GRASS VALLEY | ORANGE COUNTY | PASADENA | SACRAMENTO | SONOMA

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1. Napa County Use Permit No. U-438889, issued by the Napa County Department of Conservation, Development and Planning on June 20, 1990;
2. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 91-160, adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (the “RWQCB”) in November of 1991;
3. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 93-113, adopted by the RWQCB in September of 1993;
4. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (the “SWRCB”) by Order WQ 2014-0057-DWQ on April 1, 2014, as amended by Order WQ 2015-0122-DWQ on August 4, 2015 and Order WQ 2018-0028-DWQ on November 6, 2018;
5. Industrial Activities Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) prepared by EKI Environment & Water Inc. in December 2024; and
6. Solid Waste Facilities Permit (“SWFP”) No. 28-AA-0002, issued by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, formerly known as the California Integrated Waste Management Board (“CalRecycle”), on April 3, 2001 and amended in May 2011.

Waste Connections acquired the Landfill, previously operated by Clover Flat Land Fill, Inc., on February 13, 2023.¹ The Agency’s “Amended and Restated Franchise Agreement Between Upper Valley Waste Management Agency and Clover Flat Land Fill, Inc. for Construction and Demolition Debris, Organic Materials, and Solid Waste

¹ Clover Flat Resource Recover Park, “JPA Meeting – Clover Flat Landfill 10/21/24” <<https://napa.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=13381680&GUID=39A98FEF-4845-4F57-A953-9A05A0EDF5C8>> (accessed Mar. 13, 2025).

Processing and Disposal Services” (the “Landfill Franchise Agreement”) was assigned to the Operator when it acquired the Landfill.²

At the same time, Waste Connections also acquired Upper Valley Disposal Service (“UVDS”), the company which collects and hauls waste to the Landfill. The Agency’s “Amended and Restated Franchise Agreement Between Upper Valley Waste Management Agency and Upper Valley Disposal Service For Recyclables, Organics, Construction and Demolition Debris and Solid Waste Collection Services” (the “Collections Franchise Agreement”) was also assigned to the Operator.³

CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

A. Closure & Post Closure Maintenance Plans

Operators of Class III municipal solid waste facilities must prepare preliminary and final closure plans (“CPs”) and postclosure maintenance plans (“PCMPs”) demonstrating how they intend to treat and secure the landfill site to avoid health, safety, and environmental harms. These plans must be reviewed and approved by the Local Enforcement Agency (“LEA”; here, Napa County), CalRecycle, and the RWQCB.⁴

The Landfill’s previous operator was required to submit a preliminary CP and PCMP when it applied for its Solid Waste Facilities Permit.⁵ The latest versions of these plans are included in the Landfill’s Joint Technical Document.⁶ At this time, the previous

² Upper Valley Waste Management Agency, Agency Resolution #22-07 (Oct. 17, 2022) <<https://www.countyofnapa.org/DocumentCenter/View/26860/Agency-Resolution-22-07---Consenting-Assignment-of-the-Franchise-Agreement-with-CFL-PDF>> (accessed Mar. 11, 2025).

³ Upper Valley Waste Management Agency, Agency Resolution #22-06 (Oct. 17, 2022) <<https://www.countyofnapa.org/DocumentCenter/View/26861/Agency-Resolution-22-06---Consenting-Assignment-of-the-Franchise-Agreement-with-UVDS-PDF>> (accessed Mar. 14, 2025).

⁴ CalRecycle, “Plan Review Process” <<https://calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/closure/>> (accessed Mar. 13, 2025).

⁵ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21780, subd. (c)(1); Public Resources Code, §§ 43501, subd. (a)(1); 40110. The previous operators were also required to submit copies of these plans to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, pursuant to Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21780, subd. (b).

⁶ Edgar & Associates, Inc. and EBA Engineering, “Joint Technical Document Clover Flat Resource Recovery Park Calistoga, California” (Oct. 21, 2021) <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/regulators/deliverable_documents/4478650748/CFL%20JTD%20A

operators were also required to establish a trust fund or equivalent financial arrangement to adequately pay for closure and postclosure maintenance activities.⁷

Final CPs and PCMPs for solid waste landfills must be submitted **two years** before an anticipated date of closure.⁸ CalRecycle, the RWQCB, and the LEA must notify the Operator whether the CP and PCMP are incomplete within 30 days of receipt, otherwise they will be deemed complete.⁹ Once deemed complete, the agencies have 120 days to notify the Operator whether the CP and PCMP meet applicable closure requirements, otherwise they will be deemed approved.¹⁰ Closure activities may not begin until the Final CP and PCMP are approved.¹¹

A final CP and PCMP must contain:

1. An itemized cost analysis of all actions necessary to close the landfill and carry out 30 years of post-closure maintenance, and assurance of funding;¹²
2. A proposed schedule for closure activities and disbursement of funds for closure activities;¹³
3. Various maps of the facility;¹⁴
4. An updated Report of Waste Discharge ("ROWD"), if the operator will discharge waste that could affect water quality;¹⁵

[mendment%20No.%206%20Oct%2021%202021%20%28Revised%20Feb%2011%202022%29.pdf](#)> (accessed Mar. 10, 2025).

⁷ Pub. Resources Code, §§ 43501, 43600, 43602, 43604; 40 C.F.R. §258.70; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, §§ 20950, subd. (f); 21780, subd. (a)(3); 40 C.F.R. § 258.71, 258.72.

⁸ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21780, subd. (c)(3).

⁹ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21860, subds. (c)-(d).

¹⁰ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21860, subd. (e).

¹¹ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21870, subd. (b).

¹² Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, §§ 21815, 21820, 21840.

¹³ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21800, subd. (d).

¹⁴ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, §§ 21769, 21790, 21800.

¹⁵ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21769, subd. (c)(2)(E).

5. An updated Design Report and Operations Plan (“DROP”), if necessary for ground water and leachate control;¹⁶
6. The proposed post-closure land use of the landfill site;
7. An emergency response plan specifying procedures for minimizing hazards during the post-closure maintenance period;¹⁷
8. A description of the “final cover” to be installed on the landfill site (or the plan for treatment and decontamination if waste and contaminated materials are to be physically removed from the site);¹⁸
9. A description of maintenance, monitoring, and control systems that will be in place during the post-closure maintenance period to preserve the final cover and protect the quality of surface and ground waters (e.g., leachate collection and removal systems, drainage plan, ground water and surface water monitoring systems, gas monitoring systems);¹⁹ and
10. A plan for securing the site to prevent unauthorized access during closure.²⁰

Along with the final CP, the Operator must submit a Labor Transition Plan providing for preferential reemployment and transfers of displaced Landfill employees and assistance for employees to find comparable employment elsewhere.²¹

¹⁶ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21769, subd. (c)(2)(F).

¹⁷ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, §§ 21830, 21130, 21132.

¹⁸ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, §§ 21090, 21140, 21869; 40 C.F.R. § 258.60. The “final cover” is a protective layer of earthen materials installed on top of a former landfill site that minimizes water infiltration and prevents erosion. At a minimum, the final cover system will include at least 2 feet of a foundation layer, 1 foot of a low-hydraulic-conductivity layer, and 1 foot of erosion-resistant vegetative layer. The County may require additional thickness, quality, and type of coverage as appropriate.

¹⁹ 40 C.F.R. § 258.61; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21090, subd. (b).

²⁰ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21135.

²¹ Pub. Resources Code, § 43501.5; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21785.

The Operator must give the LEA a written Notice of Intent at least 60 days before beginning closure of the Landfill.²² Closure activities are to be completed within 180 days, unless an extension is granted by the LEA, CalRecycle, and the RWQCB.²³

The County, as the LEA, will be responsible for ongoing inspections of closure activities, for approval of minor changes from the terms of the approved CP, and for quarterly inspections of the site during the closure and postclosure maintenance periods.²⁴ Significant changes to the CP or PCMP will require approval by the LEA, CalRecycle, and RWQCB.²⁵

Within 180 days of completing closure activities, the Operator must certify to the LEA, CalRecycle, and RWQCB under penalty of perjury that the Landfill has been closed in accordance with the approved final CP.²⁶ The LEA, CalRecycle, and the RWQCB have 120 days to review the certification. Upon completion of closure, the Operator will file a map with the LEA and the County Recorder's office, along with a description of the site, the covered area, and where the CP and PCMP can be obtained.²⁷ The Operator must also record a notation on the deed to the property, perpetually notifying any potential purchasers of the property that the land was used as a landfill facility and its use is restricted.²⁸

Once the certification of closure has been approved, RWQCB regulations require its Solid Waste Facility Permit be updated to reflect formal closure.²⁹ The Landfill will thereafter be in the postclosure maintenance period. During postclosure, the Operator must survey the site with aerial photographs and produce topographic maps depicting

²² Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 14, § 17370.2, subd. (f); 40 C.F.R. § 258.60, subd. (e).

²³ 40 C.F.R. 258.60, subd. (g); Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, §§ 21090, subd. (d); 21110, subd. (b)(3)(D).

²⁴ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21870.

²⁵ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21890.

²⁶ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21880; 40 C.F.R. § 258.60, subd. (h). The certification must be completed by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist and supported by documentation, including but not limited to a Final Construction Quality Assurance report.

²⁷ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21170.

²⁸ 40 C.F.R. § 258.60, subd. (i). The Operator may request permission to remove this deed notation if all wastes are removed from the property.

²⁹ CalRecycle, "Recommended Procedures for Completion of Solid Waste Facility Permit for Closed Sites" <<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Docs/Web/111840>> (accessed Mar. 13, 2025).

changes in elevation and grading that could affect drainage of surface water.³⁰ The Operator may be released from postclosure after a minimum of 30 years, if it certifies and shows the Landfill no longer poses a threat to public health, safety, and the environment, to the satisfaction of the LEA, CalRecycle, and the RWQCB.³¹ All postclosure land uses, other than non-irrigated open space, must be approved by the LEA, the RWQCB, and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (“BAAQMD”).³²

If the Operator plans to sell or transfer ownership of the Landfill site during the closure or post-closure maintenance periods, they must notify the LEA and CalRecycle at least 45 days before the anticipated transfer of title. The transferee must provide financial assurance and agree to comply with the SWFP, CP, and PCMP. The LEA would have 30 days to determine whether the new operator is acceptable.³³

According to the Operator’s presentation to the Agency on October 21, 2024, it plans to submit a revised CP to the LEA, CalRecycle, and the RWQCB in early 2025.³⁴

B. Napa County Use Permit

The Landfill site is located within the County’s Agricultural Watershed (“AW”) zoning district and has a General Plan land use designation of Agriculture, Watershed, and Open Space (“AWOS”).³⁵ A sanitary landfill facility is allowed in the AW District

³⁰ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21180; 21090. Surveys and mapping must be completed every 5 years unless the RWQCB approves alternative surveying techniques. If RWQCB does not require maps every 5 years, the County may require them if it determines such maps are necessary for reasons other than water quality protection. Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21142.

³¹ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, §§ 20950, subd. (a)(1); 21900; 21180; 40 C.F.R. § 258.61. The postclosure maintenance period can be extended beyond 30 years if State agencies determine the wastes continue to pose a threat to health, safety, or the environment.

³² Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21190.

³³ Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 27, § 21200.

³⁴ Clover Flat Resource Recover Park, “JPA Meeting – Clover Flat Landfill 10/21/24.”

³⁵ Napa County Planning, Building & Environmental Services Department, “Notice of Preparation of Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report” (July 27, 2022) < <https://files.ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/280441->

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subject to use permit approval.³⁶ The Landfill currently operates under Napa County Use Permit No. U-438889.

The Operator reportedly plans to apply for a Use Permit Major Modification from the County to allow transfer and/or transload operations at the site.³⁷ If approved by the County Planning Commission, this would allow the Operator to load and haul materials for transfer to the Potrero Hills landfill.

EFFECT ON FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS & RATES

A. Effects on & Options Under the Landfill Franchise Agreement

Under the Landfill Franchise Agreement, the Operator guarantees to operate and provide “sufficient capacity” at the “Approved Facility” for waste materials until July 1, 2047.³⁸ It also agrees to “Process”³⁹ construction and demolition debris and organic materials and to “Dispose”⁴⁰ of solid waste and residue at the Approved Facility. The “Approved Facility” under the Landfill Franchise Agreement is defined as the Clover Flat Sanitary Landfill.

Based on the Operator’s presentation to the Agency on October 21, 2024, the Operator plans to continue delivering waste to the Landfill, but use the site as a transfer station. The Agency may consent to naming an alternative landfill as the Approved Facility under the Landfill Franchise Agreement.⁴¹ It appears, based on the Operator’s October presentation to the Agency, that the Operator would request Portrero Hills

<1/attachment/-sEwjME9fZKy8kUK33IAdiVeakAt9NU14ra--Y4Gk882nSLNTy9R7eC1MvkIpA4xtSZozBezdgbr-qoL0>> (accessed Mar. 13, 2025).

³⁶ Napa County Code, § 18.20.030, subd. (F).

³⁷ Clover Flat Resource Recover Park, “JPA Meeting – Clover Flat Landfill 10/21/24.”

³⁸ See sections 3.1, 4.1, 5.1 of the Landfill Franchise Agreement.

³⁹ Attachment “A” (“Definitions”) of the Landfill Franchise Agreement defines “Process” to mean “to sort, separate, prepare, treat, bale or otherwise package, compost, cure, or to take other steps necessary to re-use materials, or to remanufacture, reconstitute, and or create new products from Discarded Materials. Processing includes reuse, Recycling and Composting, and excludes energy conversion processes except by prior approval of the Agency.”

⁴⁰ Attachment “A” (“Definitions”) of the Landfill Franchise Agreement defines “Dispose” to mean the “ultimate disposition of unprocessed Solid Waste intended for Disposal, and Residue.”

⁴¹ Attachment A (“Definitions”) of the Landfill Franchise Agreement.

Landfill be named the Approved Facility. To change the Approved Facility, the Landfill Franchise Agreement states it must be “preapproved by the Agency in writing.”⁴²

The Landfill Franchise Agreement between the Agency and the Operator does not automatically terminate if or when the Landfill closes. Section 12.11 of the Agreement specifically requires the Operator to, at its sole expense, follow State regulations governing landfill closure and post-closure in the manner required by CalRecycle and the Agency. This section also specifies that funds collected by the Operator for closure and post-closure costs from Agency customers are held in trust for the Agency. The provisions of this Section 12.11 “shall survive the termination or expiration” of the Agreement.

The Operator’s general duty to indemnify the Agency and its individual Members against any claims and damages arising out of Operator’s performance under the Landfill Franchise Agreement (except as caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the Agency or Member) also survives termination of the Agreement.⁴³

In contrast, the Operator’s duty to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless against claims and damages attributable to its negligence or willful misconduct in handling **hazardous** waste is **not** limited to only its performance under the Agreement.⁴⁴ This would remain an ongoing duty beyond any termination or expiration.

The insurance coverage specified in the Landfill Franchise Agreement is only required to be maintained and “in force through the life of [the] Agreement.”⁴⁵

B. Effects on & Options Under the Collections Franchise Agreement

The Collections Franchise Agreement similarly requires that the “Authorized Collection Contractor” transport collected materials to the “Approved Disposal Facility” (the Landfill) and guarantee sufficient capacity at the Approved Disposal Facility

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ Section 10.1(A) of the Landfill Franchise Agreement.

⁴⁴ Section 10.1(C) of the Landfill Franchise Agreement.

⁴⁵ Section 10.2 of the Landfill Franchise Agreement.

throughout the term of the Agreement.⁴⁶ Like the Landfill Franchise Agreement, the parties can name a different facility if preapproved by the Agency in writing.⁴⁷

The Collections Franchise Agreement offers the same enforcement remedies as the Landfill Franchise Agreement and contains the same indemnification and insurance terms as the Landfill Franchise Agreement, analyzed above.⁴⁸

C. Effects on Franchise Rates

Under the Landfill Franchise Agreement, the Operator charges the “Authorized Collection Contractor” certain rates per tonnage of waste for its disposal and processing services.⁴⁹ Under the Collections Franchise Agreement, the Authorized Collection Contractor then charges waste generators (i.e., property owners) certain rates allowed under the Agreement for collecting and transporting their waste.⁵⁰

Both Franchise Agreements make clear that, if the Operator’s or Authorized Collection Contractor’s actual performance costs exceed the rates collected under the Agreement, neither is entitled to be compensated for this difference.⁵¹

To increase rates charged to the Authorized Collection Contractor under the Landfill Franchise Agreement, the Operator would need to petition the Agency for an “Extraordinary Rate Adjustment” based on either a “Change in Law,” “Change in Scope,” or a “Change in Fees.”⁵² (The Operator **may** charge higher rates, however, to other customers like self-haulers that deliver waste to the Landfill.)⁵³

⁴⁶ Sections 5.1, 5.3, and 5.7 of the Collections Franchise Agreement.

⁴⁷ Attachment A (“Definitions”) of the Collections Franchise Agreement.

⁴⁸ Article 11 (“Default and Remedies”) of the Collections Franchise Agreement.

⁴⁹ Section 7.2 of the Landfill Franchise Agreement.

⁵⁰ Article 9 (“Contractor’s Compensation and Rate Setting”) of the Collections Franchise Agreement. The Authorized Collection Contractor is Upper Valley Disposal Service (“UVDS”), which is owned by Upper Valley Disposal Holdings, Inc. (UVDH), itself a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Connections US, Inc.

⁵¹ Section 7.1 of the Landfill Franchise Agreement; Section 9.1 of the Collections Franchise Agreement.

⁵² Section 9.2 of the Landfill Franchise Agreement.

⁵³ Section 7.2(C) of the Landfill Franchise Agreement states the Operator may charge other customers (excluding the Authorized Collection Contractor and Agency Members) “at the Rates determined by [the

A “Change in Law” refers to the enactment or modification of applicable law or the issuance of a court order that “has a material and adverse effect on the performance” of a party. A “Change in Scope” means “any Agency-directed change in the scope of Operator’s services.” Finally, a “Change in Fees” means “the establishment by the Agency, any Member or any other governmental body of any franchise or other fees payable by [Operator] with respect to the operation of the Approved Facility... .”

Under Section 5.7 of the Collections Franchise Agreement, if the Landfill closes and the Authorized Collection Contractor is required to use an alternative disposal facility, its compensation “shall not be adjusted for any change in [t]ransportation and [c]ollection costs associated with use of the alternative [d]isposal facility” if the need for an alternative facility is “discretionary or for reasons within [the Authorized Collection Contractor’s or its Subcontractor’s] reasonable control.” If a change in facilities results in increased transportation and collection costs, the Agency may direct the Authorized Collection Contractor to use a lower-cost alternative.⁵⁴

Together, this means the Operator cannot charge higher rates to the Authorized Collection Contractor, nor can the Authorized Collection Contractor charge higher rates to Member Agencies or property owners receiving collection services, to recoup additional costs incurred as a result of the Landfill closure. The Operator acknowledged as much during its October presentation to the Agency, stating “[p]er Franchise Agreement, any increased costs due to shipping waste to Potrero are responsibility of the Company.”⁵⁵

CONCLUSION

Given the lengthy plans and regulatory approvals needed from the State and the LEA, closure of the Landfill will not occur for a number of years. When the Landfill closes, many of the terms of the Franchise Agreements will remain in effect.

Operator], provided that such Rates shall not be less than the Rates charged to the Authorized Collection Contractor, except under special circumstances”

⁵⁴ Section 5.7, subd. (E) of the Collections Franchise Agreement.

⁵⁵ Clover Flat Resource Recover Park, “JPA Meeting – Clover Flat Landfill 10/21/24.”