CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS EXHIBIT/DOCUMENT LOG

MEETING DATE & AGENDA NO. 08/27/2025 # 11

STAFF DOCUMENTS (Numerical)

No.	Presented by:	Description:				
1.						
2.						
3.						
4						
4.						
	PUBLIC DOCUMENTS (Alphabetical)					
No.	Presented by:	Description:				
A.	Phillip Faker	4 page document				
B.	Jessica Toth	10 page document				
C.	Robert Germann	6 page document				
D.	Gerald Flanigan	8 page document				
E.	Audra	9 page document				
F.	Laura Anthony, Robert Askelan and	13 page Power Point Presentation				
	Richard Anthony					

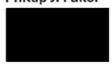
OFFICIAL RECORD Clerk of the Board of Supervisors County of San Diego

Exhibit No	A	
Meeting Date	e: 08/27/2025	Agenda No.

Meeting Date: 08/27/2025 Agenda No. 11

Presented by: ______Phillip Faker

MANUFACTURED SAND A SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE TO EXTRACTING SAND FROM RIVERS AND STREAMS Phillip J. Faker



BACKGROUND

Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) is vital to the construction industry and the wider community. It is used for infrastructure projects, commercial and residential construction, renovations, and landscape projects.

PCC consists of a Portland cement paste mixed with water and aggregates (gravel, crushed stone, and **SAND**). There are two types of sand aggregate: 1) **Alluvial or natural sand**, mined from riverbeds and streams, and 2) **Manufactured sand** (**M-Sand**) made from crushing larger rocks.

THE PROBLEM

The March 2022 San Diego Construction Aggregate Market Study¹ projected that, due to the lack of sand aggregate production in San Diego County, over two million tons of sand will need to be imported in 2024, increasing to three million tons by 2035. Transporting the sand increases the price of sand which results in a higher price for PCC which increases construction costs.

THE ALTERNATIVES

The challenge is to produce enough sand in San Diego County to meet demand. There are two alternatives:

- Mining natural sand from specific riverbeds and streams, which is the objective of the Cottonwood Sand Mine (CWS) proposal, currently in the planning stage, or
- 2) Encouraging existing rock quarry operators to install the necessary equipment to add M-Sand to their aggregate product lines.

The Natural Sand vs M-Sand

In a 02/06/2023 article for Quarry Magazine, editor William Arnott wrote: "M-Sand is the economical and environmentally friendly substitute for the natural kind. Natural sand is a finite resource and we're running out of it. The situation is so grave, the United Nations warned us of a global sand crisis in 2022." Arnott states, "There is a growing concern about the impact on biodiversity of our waterways and the risk to populations living close to them, and this is making it harder and more expensive to get permits for future sand mining operations."²

¹ Prepared for the Sweetwater Authority by Crystal Waters Consulting, LLC, 2214 Faraday Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008.

²'Is Manufactured Sand the Future of Concrete?", Quarry Magazine - Environmental News Material Handling, Plant & Equipment; 02/06/2023; https://www.quarrymagazine.com/2023/06/02/is-manufactured-sand-the-future-of-concrete/ William Arnott is an experienced editor for Quarry, a publication that covers the mining and quarrying industry. With a focus on providing informative and engaging content, William's articles explore topics such as safety measures, equipment optimization, industry events, and notable partnerships within the sector.

But, people ask, why can't desert sand or coastal beach sand be used in making PCC? Arnott responds, "Desert sand is worn completely round by the wind and is effectively useless for construction concrete." He notes that coastal sand mining has already been banned in many locations. (California has banned the mining of coastal sand.)³ Arnott concludes: "Luckily, there is a solution. M-Sand is more sustainable, environmentally friendly, and economical than traditional sand mining. Manufactured sand is the way forward."

With the technological advances of sand manufacturing equipment, M-Sand, when made properly, is considered suitable for PCC. The *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction*⁴ known as the "*Greenbook*," lists M-Sand, as authorized sand aggregate for PCC.⁵ The City of San Diego, San Diego County, SDG&E and CalTrans have adopted the Greenbook specifications for sand aggregate. Aggregate materials engineers at the County and CalTrans public works departments confirm that M-Sand can replace natural river sand in most PCC applications. One such engineer said M-Sand is preferred because it provides PCC with more consistency, strength, and durability than PCC made with natural sand. Any issues regarding workability, pumpability or texture can be managed with "add mixes" such as plasticisers and fly ash. M-Sand can be used without the need to blend it with natural sand.

The Cottonwood Sand Mine (CSM)

CSM proposal involves a 10-year plan to mine 570,000 tons of sand aggregate annually from the Sweetwater River channel flowing through the Cottonwood golf course in East County. The CSM developer offers the argument that the delivered price of CSM sand will be less because transportation costs will be less than the natural sand currently being imported. This may be true, but it is equally true for M-Sand that can be produced by existing rock quarries located within San Diego County. Transportation costs in either case are not eliminated, but rather reduced.

Another argument for the CSM is that, when compared to imported sand, CSM sand production will result in fewer vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the heavy trucks that haul the sand, thereby reducing emission of greenhouse gases, air pollution, traffic congestion and road maintenance. Again, one can make the same argument for M-Sand.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1) Can M-Sand compete in the San Diego aggregate marketplace? The national sales director for a company that makes equipment needed to manufacture sand, thinks so. He claims that for an approximate \$1,500,000 investment in his company's vertical shaft impact crusher and related equipment, rock quarry operators can make a reasonable profit and pay back the cost

³ State Lands Commission approves closure of last coastal sand mine in the continental U.S. | CA State Lands Commission

⁴ The Greenbook is produced by a committee of public works officials and industry representatives.

⁵ The Greenbook specifications for sand aggregate are found in Sections 200-1.5, 200-1.53 and 200-1.5.5 which list M-Sand as a suitable sand aggregate for PCC. The City of San Diego, San Diego County, SDG&E and CalTrans have adopted the Greenbook specifications. Section 90-1.02C(3) of the 2023 CalTrans Standard Specifications Book authorizes the use of M-Sand in PCC.

of the equipment in a brief period of time. Moreover, M-Sand can be made using quarry dust and waste material from the rock crushing operation.

2) How many vertical shaft impact crushers would it take to produce 570,000 tons of sand aggregate annually, which is the amount that the CSM will produce annually? Each crusher can produce between 200-250 tons per hour. Operating the crusher 60 hours weekly for 50 weeks, one VSI crusher would produce 600,000 tons annually. Four VSI crushers could produce all of San Diego's sand aggregate needs projected in the March 2022 Construction Aggregate Market Study (cited above). A major San Diego quarry operator indicated it has a long-term supply of mineral resources and the expertise to, in theory, meet the annual 2,000,000-ton sand deficit.

MOST IMPORTANTLY

Encouraging existing rock quarry operators to add M-Sand to their product line is vastly superior to placing a sand mining operation in a location surrounded by planned residential communities. The negative ecological impact and the negative impact on health, traffic, aesthetics, and real estate values in those communities over ten plus years of mining activity will be considerable and unnecessary.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

1. Formation of a Joint Task Force:

- The County Planning Department and SANDAG (San Diego Association of Governments) could collaborate to establish a joint task force. This task force would bring together key stakeholders, including:
 - Industry Leaders: Representatives from the San Diego concrete and rock quarry industry and M-Sand equipment manufacturers.
 - Planners: Experts from San Diego County's planning districts.
 - Civil Engineers: Professionals specializing in concrete and aggregate materials.
 - Environmental Advocates: Individuals with expertise in sustainable practices.
- The goal of the task force would be to develop a comprehensive, long-term plan to address the growing demand for concrete and concrete aggregate within the county.

2. Global Best Practices Research:

- The task force should actively investigate what other districts worldwide are doing to mitigate the environmental and ecological impact of sand mining. Many places have taken steps to address this issue.⁷
- Banning Riverbed and Coastal Sand Mining: Several regions have prohibited sand mining from riverbeds, streams, coastal beaches, and the ocean floor due to ecological and environmental concerns. San Diego County could learn from these examples.
- Alternative Sources: Many areas have already successfully shifted toward alternative sources of aggregate. For example, Kayasand Limited, a New Zealand supplier of sand engineering equipment and technology developed by Kemco (Kotobuki Engineering and Manufacturing Co, Ltd of Japan) has opened New Zealand's first sand engineering plant.

⁶ He estimates the price for the undelivered M-Sand would be between \$22-\$28/ton. This is comparable to the current undelivered price for sand mined by Western Materials in Riverside County and the East County Sand Mine.

⁷ Japan, China, New Zealand, Australia, India, Norway, Sweden...

Bram Smith (CEO) says "the **engineered sand** produced is of high-quality and broadly meets the Japanese equivalent of ASTM C33 specifications. It outperforms both manufactured and natural sand in concrete. It is of such good quality there is no need to blend it with natural sand. Additionally, it produces stronger concrete than natural sand with at least 10% less cement. Workability, pumpability, and finish of the concrete remain unaffected. The reduction of at least 10% of cement in concrete translates to a potential carbon emissions reduction of 6,000 tons per year. And the sand is made without the need for water and settling ponds.

3. Encouraging M-Sand:

- One specific recommendation is to incentivize or encourage rock quarry operators to incorporate M-Sand into their product lines. Here is why:
 - Technical Feasibility: Quarries can produce M-Sand alongside their rock crushing operations.
 - Reducing Ecological Impact: By promoting M-Sand, pressure on riverbeds is reduced which preserves sensitive ecosystems.
- Permit Considerations: The task force could explore linking permit renewals or new permits for quarries to their adoption of M-Sand. This would encourage industry players to diversify their offerings.
- Consider Financial Incentives: Offering quarry operators tax credits, low interest loans or cash subsidies to purchase equipment needed to manufacture sand might be considered.

4. Public Awareness and Education:

- Engage the public, construction professionals, and developers in discussions about sustainable practices. Highlight the importance of responsible aggregate sourcing.
- Promote awareness campaigns about the benefits of M-Sand and the need to protect natural sand resources.

Our collective efforts toward environmentally responsible construction practices can make a significant impact. Let us build a more sustainable future for San Diego County.

⁸ ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials). ASTM C33. This specification defines the requirements for grading and quality of fine and coarse aggregate for use in concrete. Fine aggregate shall consist of natural sand, manufactured sand, or a combination thereof. Fine aggregate shall be free of injurious amounts of organic impurities.

OFFICIAL RECORD Clerk of the Board of Supervisors County of San Diego

Exhibit No	B
_	8/27/2025 Agenda No. 11
Presented by: _	Jessica Toth

Textile Waste Facts

- The average American throws away over 80 lbs of clothing annually
- 95% of worn/torn textiles can be recycled
- Only 15% is donated or recycled; the rest is landfilled
- Textile industry is resource intensive using water, energy, raw materials
- Fast fashion is contributing to increased demand for new clothing
- Synthetics are toxic in waste streams and when incinerated
- < 1% clothes are made from recycled material</p>
- Average piece of clothing is worn 7 times before discarded by Americans

SB 707 will require attention to textile waste Education drives acceptance & compliance



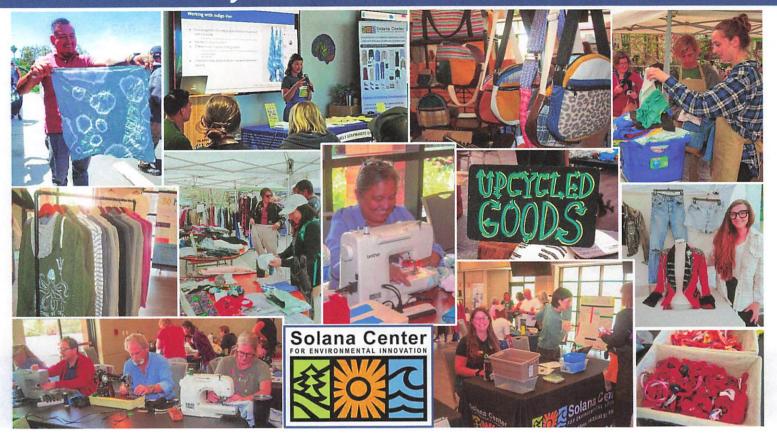
Consumer Textile Waste - Awareness Campaign



Events to explain the urgent need to move to a circular economy & offer options to divert textile waste



Community Use of Waste Reduction Funds



What Happens to Your Discarded Clothes?



San Diego County Waste & Toxic Material Reduction Program will support education, recycling, composting, and materials recovery

Textile waste education & diversion events can be realized through such countywide investment



A 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization located in Encinitas, CA

SOIL, WATER, and ZERO WASTE

www.solanacenter.org







Serving individuals, schools, businesses, and jurisdictions since 1983

We make climate solutions practical for San Diego County and beyond!







@solanacenter



www.solanacenter.org/textiles





San Diego County Board of Supervisors

August 2025

Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction

Supporting education, recycling, composting, and durable goods recovery efforts

San Diego County Board of Supervisors August 27, 2025

Dr. Ronald Askeland - San Diego Sierra Club Zero Waste Subcommittee Richard Anthony - Zero Waste San Diego Treasurer

Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program

Sierra Club San Diego and Zero Waste San Diego are leading a coalition of over a dozen organizations proposing a countywide Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program that would:

- Encourage waste and toxic materials reduction.
- Educate the public on the health and environmental effects of toxic substances.
- Support recycling, composting, and durable goods recovery efforts.

Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Proposal: Coalition Members



























Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program

- Funding would be provided by increasing the County's Solid Waste
 Planning Fee (SWPF) from the current rate of \$0.02 to \$1.02 per ton
 disposed at landfills in San Diego County (except for the San
 Onofre Landfill and Las Pulgas Landfill).
- The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has the authority to set the SWPF.
- Proposal would generate \$3.4 million annually.
- Similar programs have been very effective in Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties.

Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program

- The Countywide Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program would complement work already being carried out by the County of San Diego and the 18 other municipalities within the County.
- The Regional Recycling Working Group could help set priorities.
- We kindly request that the Chief Administrative Office present an implementation plan within 90 days of adopting this program.

Regulatory Compliance Objectives

Solid Waste Diversion Increased Recycling Hazardous Waste Disposal

Climate Action Plan Goals Composting and Edible Food Recovery

Education and Outreach Objectives

Increase Organic Waste Separation

Reduce GHG Emissions Compost for Soil Enrichment Durable Goods Recovery

Cigarette and Vaping Waste Disposal Enhanced Recycling Efficiency Decrease Toxic Waste Entering Landfills

Extend Landfill Lifespan

Grants and Loans to Small Businesses

Reusable Cups, Plates and Flatware

Dishwashing Machines Recycling Shrink-Wrap Used in Shipping

Appliance Repair Textile Recovery Clothing Swaps

Alameda County, California

Since 1990, Alameda County has maintained a strong momentum of achievement in waste diversion. Its robust system of waste management and diversion has enabled the County to reduce landfill volumes in half. Alameda County's per-ton SWPF includes a Measure D recycling fee (\$8.23), AB 939 recycling fee (\$4.34), import mitigation fee (\$4.53), and a household and hazardous waste fee (\$2.15).

San Mateo County, California

The County of San Mateo uses a \$9.89/ton AB 939 fee levied on all waste disposed of at landfills in the County to pay for programs associated with its integrated waste management plan. This fee funds various solid waste reduction and diversion programs and household hazardous waste programs for the County.

Santa Clara County, California

One way that the County supports its waste reduction efforts is through surcharges on waste disposal. A SWPF was adopted in 1984 at \$0.15 per ton disposal at landfills, incinerators, and transfer stations, through resolution by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. The current fee rate, at \$0.78-per-ton was adopted in 2009. This fee generated \$1.3 million of revenue in FY 2021 that was used to fund countywide solid waste, recycling, and waste diversion planning, programs, and activities.

Summary

- There is a need for a countywide program that funds waste and toxics reduction and supports recycling, composting, and durable goods recovery efforts.
- The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has the authority to increase the SWPF from \$0.02 to \$1.02 per ton.
- Sierra Club San Diego, Zero Waste San Diego, and our coalition partners respectfully urge the San Diego County Board of Supervisors to adopt a Countywide Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program.

OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit No	C	
Meeting Date:	08/27/2025 Agenda	No. 11
Duncantad by	Robert Gen	mann

SAN DIEGO COUNTY SUPERVISOR JIM DESMOND HAS SENT A LETTER TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE REQUESTING A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION...



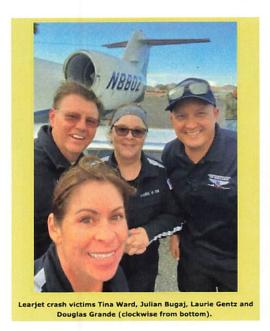
Navy Veteran

Delta Captain

Supervisor Desmond District 5

12 YRS CHAIRMAN SAN DIEGO COUNTY REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

VICTIMS ABOARD CRASHED PLANES



El Cajon Crash 12/27/21

La Jolla Crash 11/15/23



DAVE SHAPIRO

DANIEL WILLIAMS

EMMA HUKE

KENDALL FORTNER

DOMINIC DAMIAN

CELINA KENYON

Tierrasanta Crash 05/22/25

Source:

https://timesofsandiego.com/politics/2025/08/04/supervisor-jim-desmond-seeks-federal-investigation-of-his-board-colleagues/

Toxic fumes and stepping over dead bodies | San Diego residents take legal action over May 2025 plane crash

Tierrasanta residents file tort claims for injuries and trauma they suffered after a plane crashed into their home in May 2025.



NTSB ACCIDENT REPORT #WPR25FA161

APPROACH LIGHTING WAS OUT AT MONTGOMERY/GIBBS

Link to report:

https://cagelfa.com/Report-WPR25FA161-200192-8-20-2025%2012-57-43%20PM.pdf



Source:

https://www.cbs8.com/article/news/investigations/san-diego-residents-take-legal-action-over-may-2025-plane-crash/509-c994a3c8-e58e-4840-b698-4463023ec74a?fbclid=lwY2xjawMUF_lleHRuA2Fl-bQlxMABicmlkETF3VWdPaVdhcllua3V6NDdNAR7q57HJGvi7ezKLj5WmO76BN0ARB0r3bgpFgVXRcruk-58pZIGFQnjxhvYB2ZA_aem_atzhwAtbDxuW3oES1O-7HA

THE COAST NEWS GROUP



Carlsbad physicist ID'd as pilot killed in La Jolla plane crash

by Jordan Ingram @ November 20, 2023 @ 4409

A Carlsbad physicist has been identified as the pilot who was killed when his small private aircraft crashed into a residential hillside last week in La Jolla.

The San Diego County Medical Examiner's Office confirmed this week that Michael M. Salour, 74, of Carlsbad, was the lone fatality in the collision.

NTSB ACCIDENT REPORT #WPR24FA037

HE COULD NOT SEE THE RUNWAY

Link to report:

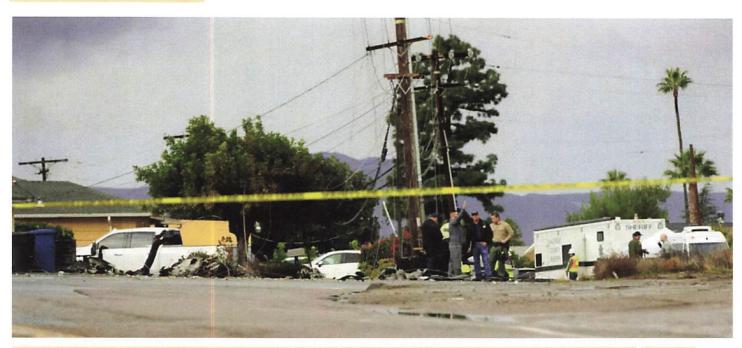
https://cagelfa.com/Report_ WPR24FA037_193391_8_21_2025%20 11_53_26%20PM.pdf La Jolla Crash Victim 11/15/23



Source:

https://the coastnews.com/carlsbad-physicist-identified-as-pilot-killed-in-la-jolla-plane-crash/

NTSB report sheds light on medical transport jet crash that killed 4 near San Diego



Officials gather Dec. 28 at the scene of a plane crash in El Cajon, Calif., that killed the two pilots and two flight nurses aboard. (Alejandro Tamayo / San Diego Union-Tribune)

By Alex Riggins

San Diego Union-Tribune

Published Jan. 11, 2022 | Updated Jan. 13, 2022 6:34 PM PT

SAN DIEGO — The National Transportation Safety Board released a preliminary report this week with new details about a plane crash in San Diego County that killed four people on a medical transport jet making an approach to Gillespie Field.

Though the report does not make a ruling as to how or why the Dec. 27 crash occurred, an aviation expert said it confirms speculation that the Learjet 35 crashed while the pilot attempted to perform a difficult maneuver at low altitude that was made more challenging by the cloudy, nighttime conditions.

NTSB ACCIDENT REPORT **#WPR22FA068**

POOR LIGHTENING AT GILLESPIE -CAN'T SEE THE RUNWAY

Link to report:

https://cagelfa.com/Report-WPR22FA068-104445-8-20-2025%2012-42-40%20PM.pdf

El Cajon Crash Victims 12/27/21



Douglas Grande (clockwise from bottom).

Source:

https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-01-11/el-cajon-plane-hit-power-lines-before-crash-thatkilled-4#:~:text=NTSB%20report%20sheds%20light%20on,two%20nurses%20and%20two%20pilots

THE AIRPORTS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY - OLD, OUTDATED AND UNSAFE

Equipment was broken at Carlsbad
Equipment was broken at Montgomery
Equipment was broken at Gillespie

NTSB#WPR24FA037 NTSB#WPR25FA161 NTSB#WPR22FA068

3 AIRPORTS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY CONTRIBUTE TO 11 FATALITIES IN 4 YRS.

THESE 11 VICTIMS DESERVE A SAN DIEGO COUNTY GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION

Supervisor Desmond, because of his expertise in aviation and his position on the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority for 12 years, should be sending a letter to the U.S. Attorney's office and the California Attorney General's office requesting an investigation into these fatalities.

Sources:

https://cagelfa.com/Report_WPR24FA037_193391_8_21_2025%2011_53_26%20PM.pdf https://cagelfa.com/Report-WPR25FA161-200192-8-20-2025%2012-57-43%20PM.pdf https://cagelfa.com/Report-WPR22FA068-104445-8-20-2025%2012-42-40%20PM.pdf

Sources:

https://voiceofsandiego.org/2007/08/01/barely-seated-airport-board-talking-legacy-2/

https://www.flightglobal.com/flight-international/working-week-jim-desmond/93217.article DESMOND, "SAFETY COMES FIRST"

08/26/25

C.A.G.E. L.F.A.

CITIZENS AGAINST GILLESPIE'S EXPANSION & LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT

SAFETY - SECURITY - NOISE - ENVIRONMENT - FUNDING -



1 facebook.com/CAGELFA • 2 @CAGELFA51

Established May 1, 2013

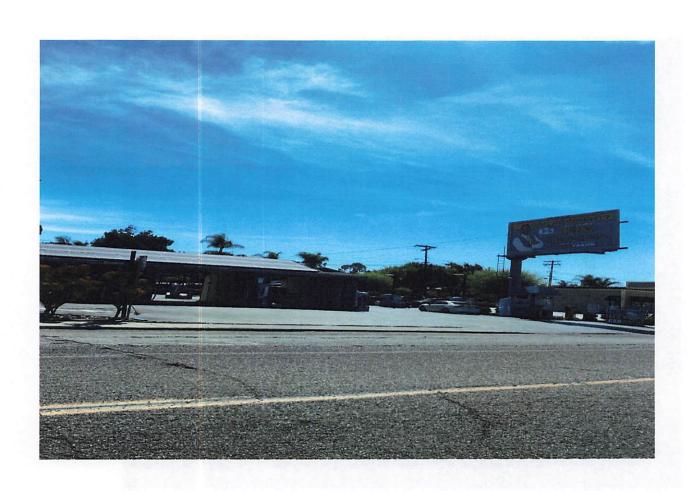
CAGE L.F.A.

OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit No.	
Meeting Date: 08/27/2025	Agenda No. 11

Presented by: Gerald Flanigan

















OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit NoE		
Meeting Date: 08/	/27/2025 Agenda N	o. 11
Procented by:	Audra	

AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH, PROTECTION AGAINST FORCED MEDICAL INTERVENTION, NOTICE OF LIABILITY, AND CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

To: The State of California, its Agents, Assigns, Physicians, and Representatives

From: Evelyn-Brianna: Lopez, Grantor

Date: August 26, 2025

Subject: Affidavit of Truth, Protection Against Forced Medical Intervention, Notice of Liability and Conditional Acceptance Regarding Immunizations and Medical Care of Grantors Infants.

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL; NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT

WHEREAS, I, Evelyn-Brianna: Lopez, hereinafter referred to as the "Grantor," am the lawful grantor and holder of equitable interest in my Infants, Malaika-Iris Renee: Robinson, and Xayah-Amaya Marie: Robinson, hereinafter referred to as the "Infants," who are living, breathing girls and not property subject to unlawful seizure, control, or forced medical intervention. I hold full lawful authority, standing, and responsibility over the body, health, and wellbeing of my Infants; and

WHEREAS, the State of California, its agencies, agents, assigns, physicians, or representatives, hereinafter referred to as the "State," has assumed or exercised unauthorized control, custody, or jurisdiction over the Infants, in violation of the Grantor's inherent and unalienable rights as the natural biological mom. No court, agency, agent, officer, institution or physician holds a superior claim to the mind, body, and spirit of my Infants; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor has not knowingly, voluntarily, or intentionally relinquished any rights, title, or interest in the Infants to the State or any other entity; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor hereby asserts full authority over the Infants as their natural biological mom, and any claim, lien, or encumbrance by the State or its agents upon the Infants is null and void ab initio;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grantor hereby declares and provides notice as follows:

I. AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH, PROTECTION AGAINST FORCED MEDICAL INTERVENTION, AND NOTICE OF LIABILITY

Re: Protection of Infants from Forced Medical Intervention. I, Evelyn-Brianna: Lopez, Grantor, being of sound mind and competent to testify to the matters herein, do solemnly affirm and declare the following to be true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge, belief, and understanding:

- 1. No Consent I do not consent, under any circumstances, to the administration of the DTaP vaccine or any other pharmaceutical injection into my Infants. Forced medical intervention is an assault and a violation of natural, constitutional, and international law, including the Nuremberg Code. I do not consent, under any circumstances, to any medical treatments or interventions without my consent, attendance and prior notice.
- 2. Right to Bodily Sovereignty and Informed Consent Bodily autonomy and medical freedom are protected under the Constitution of the United States, state constitutions, and international declarations of human rights, including the Nuremberg Code and the Declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent requires free, voluntary, and fully informed decision-making without coercion or threat. Any attempt to force, compel, or mandate a medical intervention upon my Infants without my consent constitutes an assault and violation of law.
- 3. Fraud and Deception in Vaccine Science It is my firm belief and understanding, based on years of research and testimony from scientists, physicians, and whistleblowers, that the foundational claims behind the DTaP vaccine are fraudulent. The DTaP vaccine has never been proven safe or effective and carries admitted risks of injury and death. No virus has ever been truly purified, isolated, or demonstrated to directly cause disease in the manner claimed by germ theory; what is called "pertussis bacteria" has never been shown to be the sole and direct cause of "whooping cough" in the absence of toxic, environmental, and terrain-related factors. Vaccine manufacturers themselves admit under oath and in product inserts that vaccines are not proven safe or effective in the long term and that serious adverse events, including injury and death, are possible outcomes. The pharmaceutical industry is shielded from liability for vaccine injuries by federal law (1986 National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act), which is in itself evidence that these products are inherently dangerous and unfit to be forced upon any child. To compel the injection of my Infants with such a product, under the guise of "protection," while ignoring these truths, would be to knowingly participate in fraud and child endangerment.
- 4. Personal Liability and Notice of Harm- Any individual—judge, officer, agent, physician, or otherwise—who authorizes, orders, or administers such an injection without my consent or who acts to compel vaccination or any invasive or noninvasive medical procedure or intervention upon my Infants without my free and voluntary consent hereby accepts full personal liability—civil, criminal, and commercial—for any and all harm, damages, injuries, or death that may result. By this affidavit, you are placed on notice that moving forward with such action constitutes willful misconduct and knowing participation in harm to a child.
- 5. Reservation of Rights I reserve all God-given, natural, unalienable rights for myself and my Infants. Any presumption of authority over my Infant's bodies is hereby rebutted and void.

Final Notice – Proceeding against my will would be an act of willful misconduct and knowing harm to a child. You have been duly warned.

I. CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

In the event that the State, its agents, assigns, or representatives fail to comply with the Grantors clear terms and conditions the State and any individuals or entities acting as captors or custodians of the Infants (hereinafter referred to as "Captors") hereby agree, by their silence or failure to comply, to the following terms:

- The Captors shall pay the Grantor restitution in the amount of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000 USD) per Infant per count of failure to comply the terms set forth.
- This restitution is compensation for the trespass upon the Grantor's inherent rights, the emotional distress caused, and the unlawful deprivation of the Grantor's Infants, who are deemed the Grantor's most sacred and protected interest.

II. NOTICE OF TRESPASS

Any continued secret medical interventions, procedures and control over the Infants by the State or its agents constitutes a willful and intentional trespass upon the Grantor's rights and property interests in the Infants. Such trespass shall be deemed a violation of natural law, common law, and the Grantor's unalienable rights as a natural biological mom.

III. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

The Grantor reserves all rights, remedies, and defenses under natural law, common law, statutory law, and equity, including but not limited to the right to pursue further legal action against the State or its agents for damages, injunctive relief, or other remedies as may be appropriate.

IV. SERVICE OF NOTICE

This notice shall be served upon the State of California via certified mail, and or personal delivery to the following, including but not limited to San Diego County Child and Family Well-Being, Meadow Lark Juvenile Dependency Court, Department of Child Protective Services, Agent of the State Caregiver Norma Olivares, Rady's Children's Hospital, any and all relevant medical entities, San Diego County Sheriff's Office, Judge Alexander Calero, Guardian Ad Litem Nicole McConn, counsel for dad Pablo Navarro, counsel for mom Thomas Kisiel, County Counsel Jesica Fellman, San Diego County Board of Supervisors (Terra Lawson-Remer, Monica

Montgomery Steppe, Paloma Aguirre, Jim Desmond, and Joel Anderson), Kimberly Giardia, Alfredo Guardado, Govenor Gavin Newsom, Attorney General Rob Bonta, and any other relevant agents and or physicians involved in this case. Proof of service shall be retained by the Grantor.

TAKE NOTICE: Failure to respond or comply with this notice shall be deemed acquiescence to the terms herein, and the Grantor shall proceed accordingly to enforce these terms and seek all available remedies.

DATED this 16 day of Hugust, 2015.

Signed: Evelyn-Beranna: Lopez

Evelyn-Brianna: Lopez, Grantor, Beneficiary, UCC1-308

CALIFRONIA NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE (JURAT)

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California

County of San Diego

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 26 day of Algust, 2025

by Evelyn Bylanna Lope 12 proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature (Seal)

REVOCATION OF INTEREST AND CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

To: The State of California, its Agents, Assigns, and Representatives

From: Evelyn-Brianna: Lopez, Grantor

Date: August 26, 2025

Subject: Revocation of Interest in Equity and Conditional Acceptance Regarding the Return of

Grantor's Infants

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL; NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT

WHEREAS, I, Evelyn-Brianna: Lopez, hereinafter referred to as the "Grantor," am the lawful grantor and holder of equitable interest in my Infants, Malaika-Iris Renee: Robinson, and Xayah-Amaya Marie: Robinson, hereinafter referred to as the "Infants," who are living, breathing girls and not property subject to unlawful seizure or control; and

WHEREAS, the State of California, its agencies, agents, assigns, or representatives, hereinafter referred to as the "State," has assumed or exercised unauthorized control, custody, or jurisdiction over the Infants, in violation of the Grantor's inherent and unalienable rights as the natural biological mom; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor has not knowingly, voluntarily, or intentionally relinquished any rights, title, or interest in the Infants to the State or any other entity; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor hereby asserts full authority over the Infants as their natural biological mom, and any claim, lien, or encumbrance by the State or its agents upon the Infants is null and void ab initio;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grantor hereby declares and provides notice as follows:

1. REVOCATION OF INTEREST IN EQUITY:

The Grantor hereby revokes, rescinds, and terminates any and all presumed, implied, or express grants of interest, equity, or authority in the Infants to the State of California, its agencies, departments, courts, or any other entities or individuals acting under its authority. Any such interest is declared null, void, and without legal effect, as it was obtained without the Grantor's informed consent or lawful authority.

2. DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RETURN OF INFANTS:

The Grantor demands the immediate return of the Infants, Malaika-Iris Renee: Robinson, and Xayah-Amaya Marie: Robinson, to the Grantor's lawful custody within twenty-four (24) hours from the receipt of this notice. The Infants are to be returned unharmed, in good health, and free from any further interference or restraint by the State or its agents.

3. CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE:

In the event that the State, its agents, assigns, or representatives fail to return the Infants to the Grantor within the aforementioned twenty-four (24) hour period, the State and any individuals or entities acting as captors or custodians of the Infants (hereinafter referred to as "Captors") hereby agree, by their silence or failure to comply, to the following terms:

- The Captors shall pay the Grantor restitution in the amount of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000 USD) per Infant per day for each day the Infants remain unlawfully withheld from the Grantor's custody, commencing immediately after the expiration of the twenty-four (24) hour period.
- This restitution is compensation for the trespass upon the Grantor's inherent rights, the emotional distress caused, and the unlawful deprivation of the Grantor's Infants, who are deemed the Grantor's most sacred and protected interest.

4. NOTICE OF TRESPASS:

Any continued detention, custody, or control over the Infants by the State or its agents beyond the twenty-four (24) hour period constitutes a willful and intentional trespass upon the Grantor's rights and property interests in the Infants. Such trespass shall be deemed a violation of natural law, common law, and the Grantor's unalienable rights as a natural biological mom.

5. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS:

The Grantor reserves all rights, remedies, and defenses under natural law, common law, statutory law, and equity, including but not limited to the right to pursue further legal action against the State or its agents for damages, injunctive relief, or other remedies as may be appropriate.

6. SERVICE OF NOTICE:

This notice shall be served upon the State of California via certified mail, and or personal delivery to San Diego County Child and Family Well-Being, Meadow Lark Juvenile Dependency Court, Department of Child Protective Services, Agent of the State Caregiver Norma Olivares, San Diego County Sheriff's Office, Judge Alexander Calero, Guardian Ad Litem Nicole McConn, counsel for dad Pablo Navarro, counsel for mom Thomas Kisiel, County Counsel Jesica Fellman, San Diego County Board of Supervisors (Terra Lawson-Remer, Monica Montgomery Steppe, Paloma Aguirre, Jim Desmond, and Joel Anderson), Kimberly Giardia, Alfredo Guardado, Govenor Gavin Newsom, Attorney General Rob Bonta, and any other relevant agents involved in this case. Proof of service shall be retained by the Grantor.

TAKE NOTICE: Failure to respond or comply with this notice within the specified timeframe shall be deemed acquiescence to the terms herein, and the Grantor shall proceed accordingly to enforce these terms and seek all available remedies.

DATED this Hoday of August, 2075.
Signed: Evelyn-Brianna: Lopez

CALIFRONIA NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE (JURAT)

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California

County of San Diego	
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before r	
by Grekyn Branna, proved to me on	the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the
person(s) who appeared before me.	
Signature (Seal)	BROOKE STEWART COMM. #2469086
	NOTARY PUBLIC-CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO COUNTY My Commission Expires My Commission 2007

OFFICIAL RECORD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

Exhibit No	F				
Meeting Date:	08/27/2025	Agenda No. 1	11	0	1.011000
Prosented by:	Laura	Anth Dny,	Robert Askelan and	Richard	ANHVION



Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program

Sierra Club San Diego and Zero Waste San Diego are leading a coalition of over a dozen organizations proposing a countywide Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program that would:

- Encourage waste and toxic materials reduction.
- Educate the public on the health and environmental effects of toxic substances.
- Support recycling, composting, and durable goods recovery efforts.

Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Proposal: Coalition Members



























Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program

- Funding would be provided by increasing the County's Solid Waste Planning Fee (SWPF) from the current rate of \$0.02 to \$1.02 per ton disposed at landfills in San Diego County (except for the San Onofre Landfill and Las Pulgas Landfill).
- The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has the authority to set the SWPF.
- Proposal would generate \$3.4 million annually.
- Similar programs have been very effective in Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties.

Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program

- The Countywide Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program
 would complement work already being carried out by the County of
 San Diego and the 18 other municipalities within the County.
- The Regional Recycling Working Group could help set priorities.
- We kindly request that the Chief Administrative Office present an implementation plan within 90 days of adopting this program.

Regulatory Compliance Objectives

Solid Waste Diversion

Increased Recycling

Hazardous Waste Disposal

Climate
Action Plan
Goals

Composting and Edible Food Recovery

Education and Outreach Objectives

Increase
Organic
Waste
Separation

Reduce GHG Emissions Compost for Soil Enrichment Durable Goods Recovery

Cigarette and Vaping Waste Disposal

Enhanced Recycling Efficiency

Decrease
Toxic Waste
Entering
Landfills

Extend Landfill Lifespan

Grants and Loans to Small Businesses

Reusable Cups, Plates and Flatware

Dishwashing Machines

Recycling
Shrink-Wrap
Used in
Shipping

Appliance Repair Textile Recovery

Clothing Swaps

Alameda County, California

Since 1990, Alameda County has maintained a strong momentum of achievement in waste diversion. Its robust system of waste management and diversion has enabled the County to reduce landfill volumes in half. Alameda County's per-ton SWPF includes a Measure D recycling fee (\$8.23), AB 939 recycling fee (\$4.34), import mitigation fee (\$4.53), and a household and hazardous waste fee (\$2.15).

San Mateo County, California

The County of San Mateo uses a \$9.89/ton AB 939 fee levied on all waste disposed of at landfills in the County to pay for programs associated with its integrated waste management plan. This fee funds various solid waste reduction and diversion programs and household hazardous waste programs for the County.

Santa Clara County, California

One way that the County supports its waste reduction efforts is through surcharges on waste disposal. A SWPF was adopted in 1984 at \$0.15 per ton disposal at landfills, incinerators, and transfer stations, through resolution by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. The current fee rate, at \$0.78-per-ton was adopted in 2009. This fee generated \$1.3 million of revenue in FY 2021 that was used to fund countywide solid waste, recycling, and waste diversion planning, programs, and activities.

Summary

- There is a need for a countywide program that funds waste and toxics reduction and supports recycling, composting, and durable goods recovery efforts.
- The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has the authority to increase the SWPF from \$0.02 to \$1.02 per ton.
- Sierra Club San Diego, Zero Waste San Diego, and our coalition partners respectfully urge the San Diego County Board of Supervisors to adopt a Countywide Waste and Toxic Materials Reduction Program.

Thank You