

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
FINAL INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

Appendix B Biological Resources Technical Report
March 9, 2018

Appendix B BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

**Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Biological Resources Technical Report**



Prepared for:
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July 20, 2017

Sign-off Sheet

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**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT**

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**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
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Executive Summary

This report serves as guidance for regulatory protection of special status resources occurring at the Biogas Renewable Generation Project (Proposed Project) and describes measures that may be implemented to mitigate for potential impacts to such resources.

The Proposed Project consists of three major sub areas: a 1.73-acre power plant sub area within the Scholl Canyon Landfill facility, a proposed 3" diameter, approximately 0.62-mile-long natural gas pipeline sub area and a proposed 12" diameter, approximately 0.88-mile-long water pipeline sub area. Additionally, two water tanks will be constructed within 0.35 acres of native vegetation to the east of the power plant sub area. The Project, currently owned by City of Glendale, proposes to build a new power plant at Scholl Canyon to burn low British Thermal Unit (BTU) Landfill Gas (LFG) generated by the Scholl Canyon Landfill. The Proposed Project will beneficially utilize the methane-rich renewable LFG as fuel to generate electricity. Gathering and combustion of the LFG is a mitigation measure to prevent its release to the environment. The LFG gas is transported to the Grayson Power Plant facility via a 6" diameter pipeline that is approximately five (5) miles long.

As a result of vegetation mapping and habitat assessment surveys, one special status plant community, coast live oak woodland, was detected within the Biological Survey Area (BSA; proposed areas of disturbance plus 500-foot buffer). Additionally, though not a special-status plant community, individual scrub oaks within the Scrub oak-chamise chaparral community are protected.

The Proposed Project is anticipated to result in permanent impacts to 0.37 acre of native vegetation and temporary impacts 0.11 acre of native vegetation through construction of the power plant, a 10-foot gas pipeline right-of-way (ROW), and a 14-foot water pipeline ROW. Seasonally timed rare plant surveys were conducted and no rare plants were detected at the time of the surveys. While no special-status species were observed during surveys, six special-status plant species and two special-status wildlife species have a moderate potential to occur within the BSA. One special status community, coast live oak woodland was noted adjacent to the project impact area. Additionally, no jurisdictional waters were detected during survey.

Pre-construction nesting bird surveys, monitoring during construction in the vicinity of sensitive plant communities and the use of best management construction practices, would further ensure avoidance of direct and indirect impacts to special status biological resources.

No active (occupied) or inactive nests were detected during surveys; however, suitable nesting bird habitat is present within the BSA. To mitigate for possible effects to bird nesting, a pre-construction nesting bird survey is recommended no earlier than 14 days prior to construction or site preparation activities during the nesting/breeding season of native bird species (typically February 1 through August 31).



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The analysis presented in this Biological Resources Technical Report (BRTR) is intended to establish baseline conditions with respect to biological resources and recommend further studies or mitigation measures, if any, which will be appropriate for project permitting. This report describes the existing biological character of the BSA in terms of flora, wildlife, wildlife habitats and potential jurisdictional areas. Regulated or sensitive resources studies analyzed herein include special status plant and wildlife species, nesting birds and raptors, sensitive natural communities, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Proposed Project is located within and to the northwest of the existing Scholl Canyon Landfill, situated in the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, one half mile north of the 134 Freeway at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road (Figure 1). The site is depicted in Township 1 North, Range 13 West of the U.S. Geographical Survey (USGS) Burbank 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The proposed 1.73-acre power plant sub area occurs within existing, disturbed landfill areas, adjacent disturbed land to the east and west, and adjacent undeveloped slopes to the south. The proposed water tank area occurs within 0.35 acres of native vegetated areas immediately east of the main sub area. The proposed natural gas pipeline sub area occurs west of the power plant sub area through vegetated areas. The proposed pipeline is planned to connect the power plant facility to the existing Southern California Gas Company pipeline system located at the eastern end of Scholl Canyon Drive. The proposed water pipeline sub area occurs northwest of the power plant sub area through developed and vegetated areas and is planned to connect an existing line located on Glenoaks Boulevard to the power plant facility. Prior to initiating the analysis presented in this report, a BSA within which lands were surveyed was defined. The extent of the BSA includes the Proposed Project sub areas, plus a 500-foot buffer (Figure 2).

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Glendale Water & Power (GWP) currently burns low BTU LFG from the Scholl Canyon Landfill at their Grayson Power Plant. Gathering and combustion of the LFG is a South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) requirement to prevent its release into the environment. The LFG gas is transported to Grayson via a 6" diameter pipeline that is approximately five miles long. This pipeline is proposed to be decommissioned in place.

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to beneficially utilize the methane-rich renewable LFG as fuel to generate electricity. It includes construction and operation of an approximately 12-megawatt gross power generation facility on 1.73 acres of land at the Scholl Canyon Landfill.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

The Proposed Project will be located adjacent to the existing LFG flare station and would include the following major equipment and systems:

- LFG compressors to increase the LFG pressure from near atmospheric to the pressures required by the LFG treatment system and engines;
- LFG treatment system to prevent damage to engines that will consist of vessels, coolers, heat exchangers and control systems designed to remove moisture and unwanted constituents from the LFG;
- Reciprocating engine generators to produce electricity using the LFG as fuel;
- Combustion exhaust gas cleanup system to comply with SCAQMD regulations, consisting of a reactive catalyst using Urea or Ammonia as a reactant;
- Continuous emission monitoring systems to be installed on the engines to assure that the exhaust gas emissions are as low as possible and the emissions comply with SCAQMD regulations;
- Electric switchgear to allow connection of the produced electricity to existing GWP electrical systems;
- Office, warehouse and other buildings required for operating and maintaining the power plant.

An approximate 0.62-mile-long natural gas pipeline is proposed to be constructed to connect the power plant facility to the existing Southern California Gas Company pipeline system located at the eastern end of Scholl Canyon Drive. This 3" diameter steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings within the existing landfill. The natural gas will be utilized to augment the LFG only if the heat content of the LFG falls below required operating limits for the electrical generating equipment. The natural gas will also be utilized for starting the engines. A 12" diameter, approximately 0.88-mile-long water pipeline is also proposed to be constructed, to connect to an existing 16" pipeline located on Glenoaks Boulevard. This water line will also be above ground except at road crossings. Additionally, two water tanks will be constructed within 0.35 acres of native vegetation to the east of the power plant sub area.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Proposed Project is located within the existing Scholl Canyon Landfill Property, and to the northwest within the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, approximately one half mile north of the 134 Freeway on Scholl Canyon Road. Elevations range from approximately 1100-1450 feet above msl. The climate is semi-arid and characterized as having long, hot summers and moderately rainy winters. The average annual rainfall in Glendale is 23 inches, with maximum precipitation in December and January. July is the driest month of the year. Average daytime temperatures range from 68 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 91 degrees Fahrenheit in August.

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Land Uses

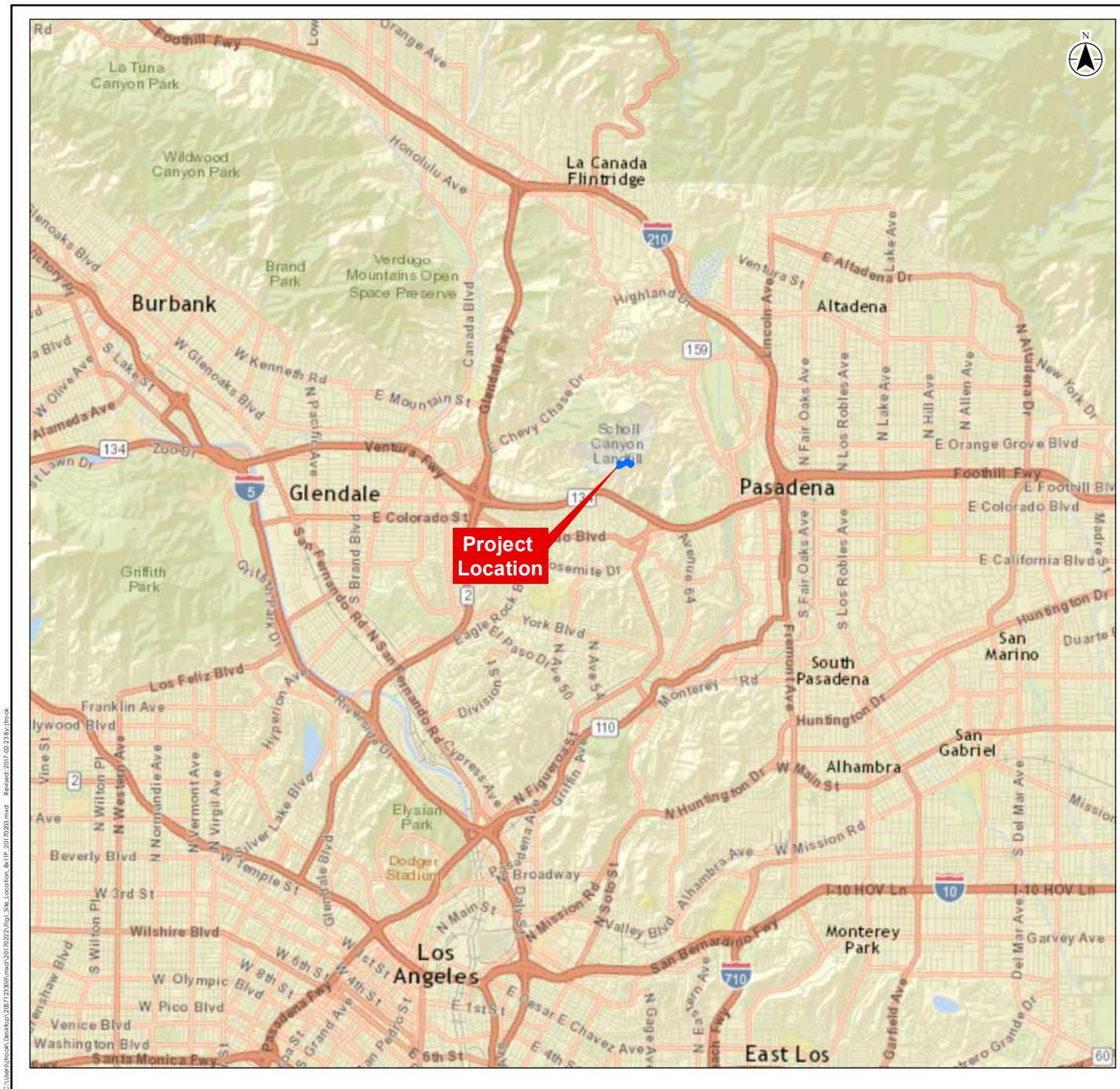
The Proposed Project sub areas are zoned as Special Recreation (SR) and Restricted Residential (R1R). Residential properties are located to the west of the Project; a golf course and open space to the north; open space to the south; and open space and disturbed land to the east.

Soils

The Proposed Project falls within the Fallbrook sandy loam series. Soils have moderate infiltration rates with moderately coarse textures. Soils are well drained and have intermediate holding capacity (Environmental Data Resources, Inc. 2015).

Hydrology

The Proposed Project is underlain by the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, which is generally dominated by unconsolidated Quaternary alluvial gravel, sand and silt deposited by streams flowing from the San Gabriel Mountains (California Department of Water Resources 2004). The BSA generally slopes to the southeast, with groundwater flowing to the southeast approximately 50 feet below ground surface (Environmental Data Resources, Inc. 2015).



Legend

- Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
 2. Basemap: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

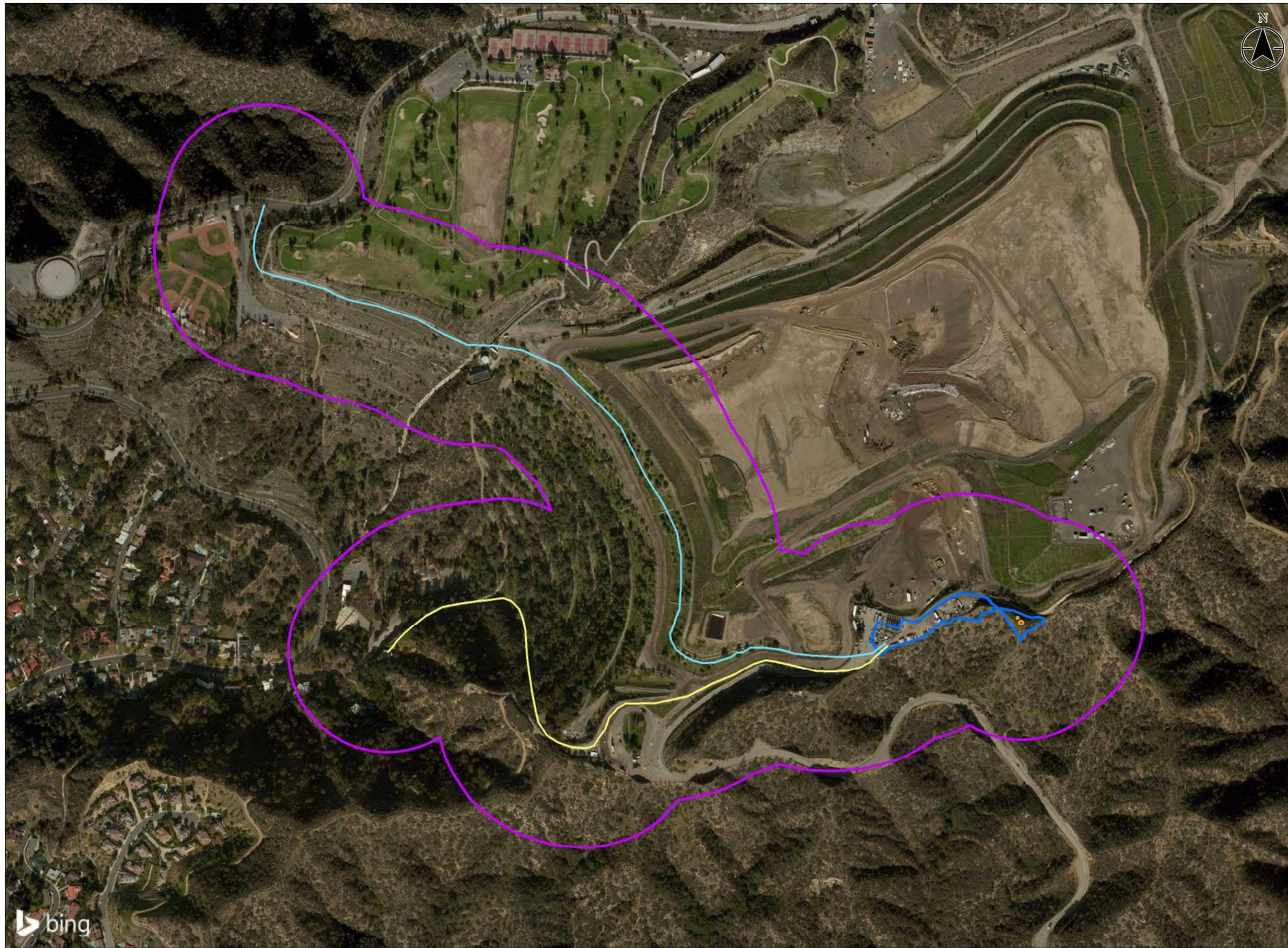


Project Location	Project No.: 2057123300
Glendale, CA	Prepared by JT on 2017-02-22
	Technical Review by MW on 2017-02-22
Client/Project	
City of Glendale Water and Power	
Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project	
Biological Resources Technical Report	
Figure Number/Title:	

Figure 1
Project Location

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Legend

- Proposed Gas Pipeline
- Proposed Water Pipeline
- Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary
- New Water Tank
- Biological Survey Area

0 250 500
 Feet
 1 in = 500 feet (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 2. Basemap: Image courtesy of USGS Image courtesy of LAR-IAC Earthstar Geographics SIO © 2017 Microsoft Corporation
- Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand).



Project Location: Glendale, CA Project No.: 2057123300
 Prepared by JT on 2017-07-20
 Technical Review by JA on 2017-07-20

Client/Project:
 City of Glendale Water and Power
 Biogas Renewable Generation Project
 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Figure Number/Title:

Figure 2
Biological Survey Area

2.0 METHODS

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the habitat assessment and reconnaissance-level biological surveys, a literature review was conducted to identify special-status biological resources present or potentially present in the vicinity of the BSA. As part of this effort, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (California Department of Fish and Wildlife) CDFW 2015a) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (CNPS 2009) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants were reviewed. The database search included a search radius of five miles around the BSA. General information regarding wildlife species present in the region was obtained from the following sources: Sibley (2000), Peterson (1990), Shuford and Gardali (2008) and Ehrlich, et al (1988) for birds, Zeiner, et al. (1990) for mammals, Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, and Emmel (1973) for butterflies. General information regarding plant species, identification, and nomenclature was obtained from Baldwin, et al. (2012).

2.2 FIELD SURVEY METHODS

Prior to implementing field surveys, Stantec analyzed CNDDDB and CNPS data, reviewed maps, aerial photographs, and published literature available for the area surrounding the BSA (Figures 3-1 and 3-2). A field evaluation of biological resources was conducted on October 21, 2015, November 3, 2015, January 15, 2016, and July 11, 2017, to determine if local, state, or federal listed special-status plant or wildlife species are potentially present within the BSA (Appendix A). Seasonally timed rare plant surveys were conducted on January 15, April 15, and September 8, 2016, per agency protocol (CDFW 2009). Common wildlife species observed directly or by sign were noted (Appendix B). A comprehensive floral compendium was also drafted (Appendix C). Photographs were taken to depict biological resources and current site conditions (Appendix D).

All survey personnel were experienced in the undertaking of field surveys for special-status species, as well as knowledgeable of the identification and ecology of all species. All survey personnel were familiar with both federal and state statutes related to listed and sensitive species and their collection, in addition to being experienced with analyzing the impacts of development on special-status species, their habitats, and communities. In addition, field teams were knowledgeable of the habitat requirements for each of the target species, locations of various habitats within the BSA, and of the characteristics and vegetative habitat of each target species.

2.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Special-status species are those taxa that are legally protected under the State or Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or other regulations and considered sufficiently rare by the

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scientific community to qualify for such listing. Special-status plants and animals generally fall into one or more of the following categories:

- Plants or animals listed or proposed for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal ESA (USFWS 2015) (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.12 [listed plants], 1711 [listed animal] and various notices in the Federal Register [FR] [proposed species]);
- Plants or animals that are candidates for possible future listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal ESA (61 FR 40, February 28, 1996);
- Plants or animals listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as Threatened or Endangered under the California ESA (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 670.5);
- Animal Species of Special Concern to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (Remsen 1978 [birds], Williams 1986 [mammals], Jennings and Hayes 1994 [reptiles and amphibians], Moyle et al. 1989 [fish]);
- Animals Fully Protected in California (California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]);
- Bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act;
- Plants contained on the CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (RPR) (CNPS 2001, 2013 and Skinner and Pavlik, 1994). Only Listed species and RPR Lists 1 and 2 are considered "special-status" species. This includes plants on List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California; List 1B.1 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat); List 1B.2 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; and fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened). The RPR also includes Lists 3 and 4. Per the CDFW (2009), these plants typically do not warrant consideration under State CEQA Guidelines § 15380 unless the specific circumstances relevant to local distributions make them of potential scientific interest.

A further discussion of the regulatory framework for this document is provided below.

2.4 PROTECTED SPECIES AND HABITATS

Sensitive habitats are those that are considered to support unique vegetation communities, are of particular value to special-status plant and wildlife species, or have a rank of S1–S3 on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) List of Terrestrial Communities. "S" denotes State Ranking. Unique vegetation communities include habitats found only in the region, local representatives of species not generally found in Los Angeles County, or outstanding examples of CDFW sensitive plant communities. In general, listed species are those plant or wildlife species that are listed as threatened or endangered by either the state of California or under the federal



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Endangered Species Act. Special-status plants include listed species, candidates for listing, and species designated with a California Rare Plant Rank by the CDFW. Special-status wildlife species include federally or state-recognized listed species, candidates for potential listing, and species with a designation from CDFW of "Watch List", "Fully Protected", or "California Species of Concern." Appendix A provides an explanation of these terms.

2.5 MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT (MBTA)

Native birds and active nests of birds, chicks and eggs are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703). Under the MBTA it is illegal to directly kill or destroy a nest of nearly any native bird species, not just endangered species. Activities that result in removal or destruction of an active nest (a nest with eggs or young being attended by one or more adults) would violate the MBTA. Removal of unoccupied nests, or bird mortality resulting indirectly from disturbance activities, is not considered a violation of the MBTA.

In addition to this federal law, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Code (FGC) 3513 also provide protection to native birds and "active" nests. Therefore, actions that would result in destruction of active bird nests, eggs, or nestlings can violate the MBTA and Fish and Wildlife Codes. "Active" is indicated by intact eggs, live chicks, or adults inside the nests.

2.6 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate the discharge of dredge or fill material into "waters of the U.S." Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), "waters of the U.S." include wetlands and lakes, rivers, streams, and their tributaries. Wetlands are defined for regulatory purposes as areas "...inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated solid conditions" (33 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 328.3, 40 CFR 230.3). Areas not considered to be jurisdictional waters include non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land, artificially-irrigated areas, artificial lakes or ponds used for irrigation or stock watering, small artificial water bodies such as swimming pools, and water-filled depressions with no outlet for drainage (33 CFR, Part 328).

Section 401 of the CWA requires an applicant for any federal permit which may result in a discharge into "waters of the U.S.," to obtain a certification from the state that the discharge will comply with provisions of the CWA. The State of California established the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) which oversees RWQCB through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne). Any condition of water quality certification would be incorporated into the USACE permit. California has a policy of no-net-loss of wetlands and typically requires mitigation for impacts to wetlands before it will issue a water quality certification. It should also be noted that potential discharge of fill material into the waters of the State are not subject to jurisdiction of the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, but may require authorization

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pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act, through application for Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or through waiver of WDRs.

2.7 SECTION 3503.5 OF THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND WILDLIFE CODE

Section 3503.5 states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

2.8 CALIFORNIA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (CESA)

CDFW has jurisdiction over species listed as threatened or endangered under section 2080 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) prohibits take of state-listed threatened and endangered species. The state act differs from the federal act in that it does not include habitat destruction in its definition of take. The California Fish and Wildlife Code defines take as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” The CDFW may authorize take under the CESA through Sections 2081 agreements.

2.9 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) GUIDELINES SECTION 15380

CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b) provides that a species not listed on the federal or state list of protected species may be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet certain specific criteria. This section was included in the guidelines primarily to deal with situations in which a public agency is reviewing a project that may have a significant effect on, for example, a “candidate species” that has not yet been listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or CDFW. CEQA, therefore, enables an agency to protect a species from significant project impacts until the respective government agencies have an opportunity to list the species as protected, if warranted.

In general, plants appearing on the California Rare Plant Ranking, formally known as the California Native Plant Society List 1B (plants believed to be extant and rare, threatened or endangered plants in California) and List 2B (rare, threatened, or endangered plants in California but more numerous elsewhere) are considered to meet CEQA's Section 15380 criteria.

2.10 FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (FESA)

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has jurisdiction over species listed as threatened or endangered under Section 9 of the FESA. The Act protects listed species from harm or take which is broadly defined as “...the action of harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct.” For any project involving a federal agency in which a listed species could be

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affected, the federal agency must consult with the USFWS in accordance with the FESA (USFWS 1973).

Further, the FESA provides specific mechanisms to achieve its purposes, which includes Section 7. Section 7 requires that Federal agencies develop a conservation program for listed species (i.e., Section 7(a) (1)) and that they avoid actions that will further harm species and their critical habitat (i.e., Section 7(a) (2)). The Section 7(a)(2) directs all Federal agencies to ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry-out does not jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species or designated or proposed critical habitat (collectively, referred to as protected resources). The implementing regulations, 50 CFR 402, specify how Federal agencies are to fulfill their section 7 consultation requirements. Under the implementing regulations (50 CFR 402), Federal agencies must review their actions and determine whether the action may affect federally listed and proposed species or proposed or designated critical habitat. To accomplish this, Federal agencies must request from the USFWS a list of species and critical habitat that may be in the BSA or they can request USFWS concurrence with their species list. The USFWS must respond to either request within 30 days. Once a species list is obtained or verified as accurate, Federal agencies need to determine whether their actions may affect any of those species or their critical habitat. If no species or their critical habitat is affected, no further consultation is required. If they may be affected, consultation with the USFWS is required. This consultation will conclude either informally with written concurrence from the USFWS or through formal consultation with a biological opinion provided to the Federal agency (USFWS 2016).



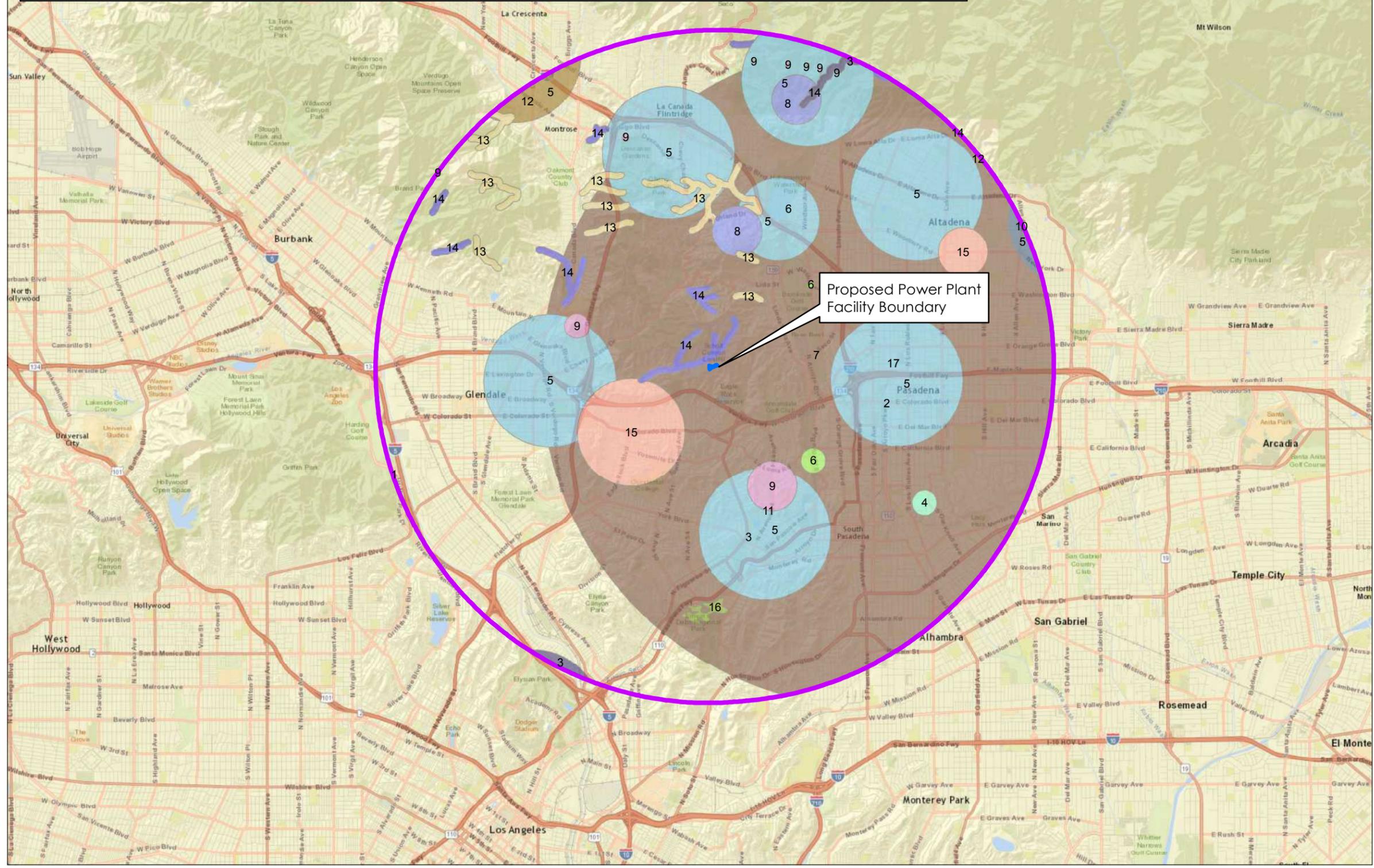
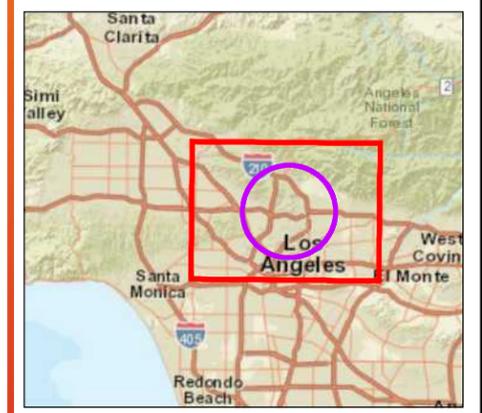
Special Status Species	
Common Name, Scientific Name, FESA Listing, CESA Listing	
1) California Walnut Woodland, <i>California Walnut Woodland</i> , None, None	6) Nevin's barberry, <i>Berberis nevinii</i> , Endangered, Endangered
2) Coulter's goldfields, <i>Lasthenia galabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> , None, None	7) Parish's gooseberry, <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> , None, None
3) Greata's aster, <i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> , None, None	8) Parry's spineflower, <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> , None, None
4) Los Angeles sunflower, <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> , None, None	9) Plummer's mariposa-ly, <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> , None, None
5) mesa horkelia, <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> , None, None	10) Robinson's pepper-grass, <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> , None, None
	11) round-leaved filaree, <i>California macrophylla</i> , None, None
	12) slender-horned spineflower, <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> , Endangered, Endangered
	13) Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, <i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i> , None, None
	14) Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, <i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i> , None, None
	15) southern tarplant, <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> , None, None
	16) Walnut Forest, <i>Walnut Forest</i> , None, None
	17) white rabbit-tobacco, <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> , None, None

Legend

- Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary
- 5-mile Buffer Area



- Notes**
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 - Basemap: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 - Plant data obtained from California Natural Diversity Database



Project Location: Glendale, CA
 Project No.: 2057123300
 Prepared by JT on 2017-02-22
 Technical Review by MW on 2017-02-22

Client/Project:
 City of Glendale Water and Power
 Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project
 Biological Resources Technical Report
 Figure Number/Title:

Figure 3-1
Special Status Plant Map

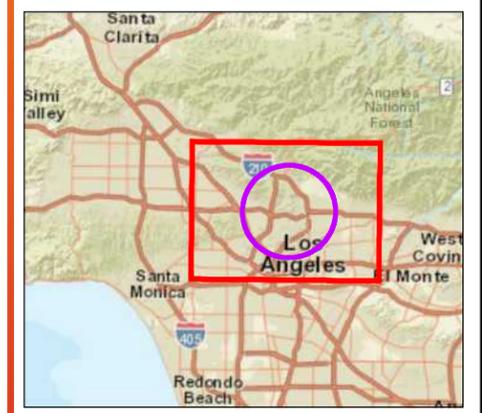
C:\Users\jbrock\Desktop\2057123300\mxd\20170222\Fig3-1_CNDDDB_Plants_Scholl_11x17_L_20170222.mxd Reviewed: 2017-02-23 By: jbrock

Legend

- Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary
- 5-mile Buffer Area



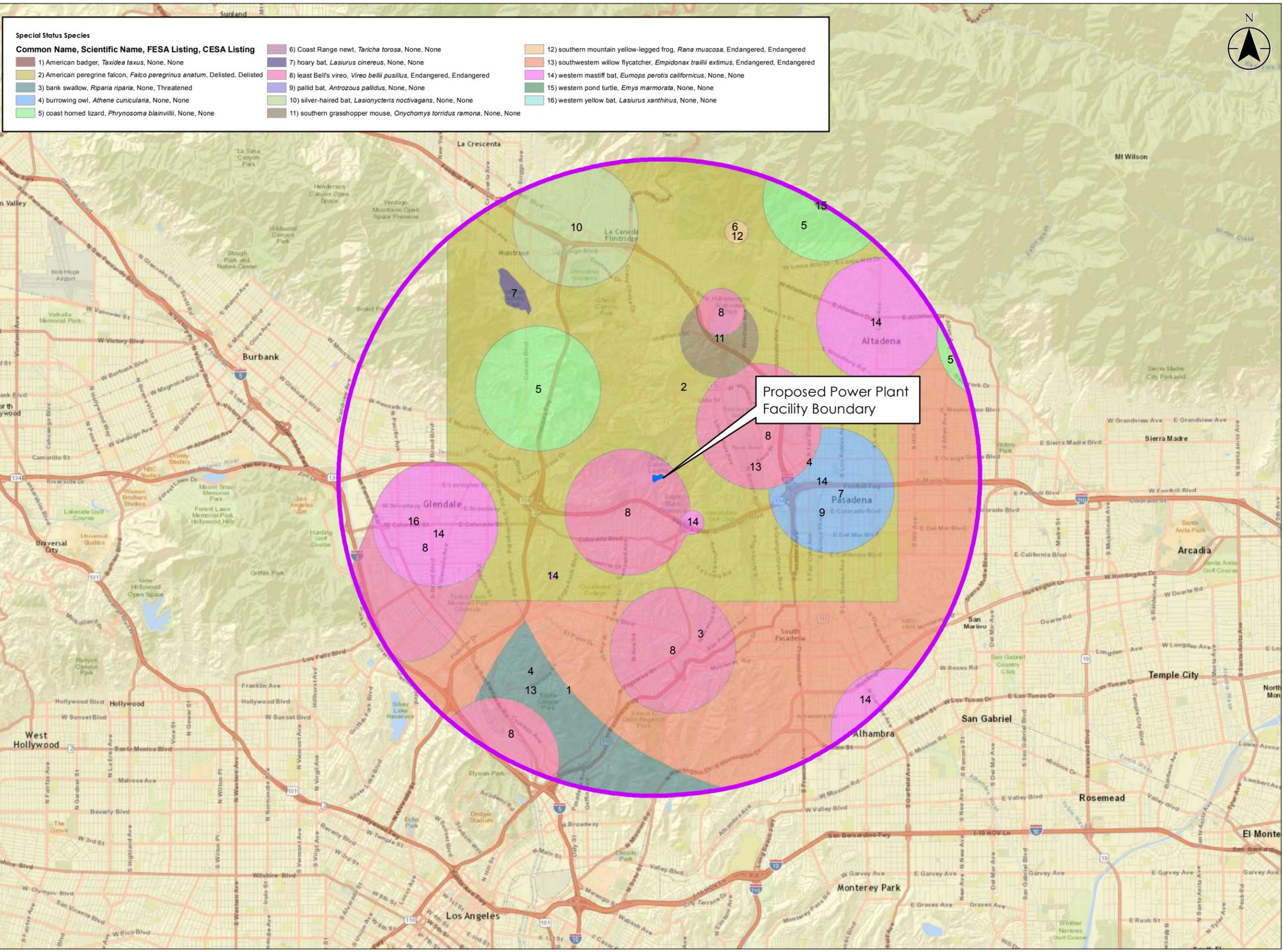
- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 2. Basemap: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 3. Plant data obtained from California Natural Diversity Database



Project Location: Glendale, CA
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 City of Glendale Water and Power
 Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project
 Biological Resources Technical Report
 Figure Number/Title:

**Figure 3-2
 Special Status Wildlife Map**



Special Status Species		Common Name, Scientific Name, FESA Listing, CESA Listing	
	5) coast horned lizard, <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> , None, None		6) Coast Range newt, <i>Taricha torosa</i> , None, None
	4) burrowing owl, <i>Athene cucularia</i> , None, None		7) hoary bat, <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> , None, None
	3) bank swallow, <i>Riparia riparia</i> , None, Threatened		8) least Bell's vireo, <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> , Endangered, Endangered
	2) American peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> , Delisted, Delisted		9) pallid bat, <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> , None, None
	1) American badger, <i>Taxidea taxus</i> , None, None		10) silver-haired bat, <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> , None, None
	13) southwestern willow flycatcher, <i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i> , Endangered, Endangered		11) southern grasshopper mouse, <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> , None, None
	12) southern mountain yellow-legged frog, <i>Rana muscosa</i> , Endangered, Endangered		14) western mastiff bat, <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> , None, None
	15) western pond turtle, <i>Emys marmorata</i> , None, None		16) western yellow bat, <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> , None, None

3.0 RESULTS

The habitats present within the BSA have the potential to support nesting birds, and special-status wildlife and plants. The majority of land within the power plant sub area contains disturbed or cleared land with minimal vegetation. Thus, the power plant sub area is not likely to support special-status wildlife or plants (Figure 3-1, 3-2). The proposed water tank, gas, and water pipeline sub areas contain habitats that could potentially support nesting birds, special-status wildlife and plants. Additionally, a majority of the buffer areas within the BSA contain habitats that could potentially support nesting birds, special-status wildlife and plants.

This section contains a discussion of special-status species; including vegetation communities, plants and wildlife, migratory birds and potential jurisdictional waters.

3.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES/LAND COVER TYPES

The mapping and description of plant communities follows the MCV II classification system provided and described in the second edition of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Scientific names and common names are according to the second edition of *The Jepson Manual* (Baldwin et al., 2012).

The research and fieldwork conducted indicate that the BSA supports seven major types of vegetation communities, seven of which are native and one is non-native/ornamental: laurel sumac-chamise scrub (*Malosma laurina-Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance), scrub oak-chamise chaparral (*Quercus berberidifolia- Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance), disturbed scrub oak-chamise chaparral (*Quercus berberidifolia-Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance), California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance), California sagebrush scrub (*Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance), coast live oak woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance), California encelia-black sage scrub (*Encelia californica-Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance), and ornamental/non-native vegetation (Figure 4). Descriptions of the plant species present within each vegetation type are provided below. A list of plant species observed during the surveys is provided in Appendix C. Additionally, disturbed, cleared and developed areas are also present within the BSA.

Laurel sumac-chamise scrub (*Malosma laurina-Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

This vegetation community observed within the BSA is not described within *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al. 2009). At the time of survey, this community was observed along the slopes south of the proposed power plant and gas pipeline sub areas, as well as to the north of the proposed water pipeline north of Glenoaks Boulevard. Co-dominant species observed were laurel sumac and chamise. Associated species observed at the time of survey included lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), bush monkeyflower

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(*Diplacus linearis*), big-pod ceanothus (*Ceanothus megacarpus*), California brickellbush (*Brickellia californica*), and non-native Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*).

The Proposed Project will result in permanent impacts to 0.25 acre and temporary impacts to 0.09 acre of Laurel sumac-chamise scrub.

California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

This vegetation community observed within BSA as described within *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al. 2009) is dominated or co-dominated by California buckwheat. Co-dominant plants and associated species commonly include California sagebrush, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California encelia, bush monkeyflower, Menzies' isocoma (*Isocoma menziesii*), deerweed, chaparral mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and black sage. Emergent California juniper (*Juniperus californica*), Utah juniper (*J. osteosperma*), or Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*) may be present at low cover. The shrub layer is less than 2 meters tall with continuous to intermittent cover at elevations of 0-1200 meters. The herbaceous understory is variable and may be grassy. This vegetation community is commonly found on upland slopes, intermittently flooded arroyos, channels and washes, and low-gradient deposits. Soils are coarse, well drained, and moderately acidic to slightly saline.

Within the BSA, California buckwheat scrub was observed along portions of the southern border of the proposed power plant sub area, as well as north of the proposed water pipeline sub area. Associated species observed at the time of survey included bush monkeyflower, black sage, California fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), and the invasive black mustard (*Brassica nigra*).

The Proposed Project will result in permanent impacts to 0.09 acre and temporary impacts to 0.02 acre of California buckwheat scrub.

California sagebrush scrub (*Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance)

This vegetation community observed within the BSA as described within *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al. 2009) is typically dominated or co-dominated by California sagebrush in the shrub canopy. Co-dominant plants and associated species commonly include chamise, coyote brush, bush monkeyflower, California encelia, chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), Menzies' isocoma, deerweed, climbing penstemon (*Keckiella cordifolia*), white sage, black sage, purple sage, and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Taller shrubs of lemonadeberry or blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*) may be present at low cover. The shrub layer is less than 2 meters tall, or in two tiers with a second less than 5 meters tall, with an intermittent to continuous cover at elevations of 0-1200 meters. The herbaceous understory is variable. This vegetation community is commonly found on slopes that are usually steep and rarely flooded, or low-gradient deposits along streams. Soils are alluvial or colluvial derived and shallow.

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Within the BSA, California sagebrush scrub was observed at the time of survey within a small portion of the proposed power plant sub area in the north corner. Associated species included California buckwheat, Russian thistle and non-native grasses.

The Proposed Project is not expected to directly impact this vegetation community.

Scrub oak-chamise chaparral (*Quercus berberidifolia*-*Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

This vegetation community observed within the BSA as described in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009) is typically co-dominated by scrub oak and chamise in the shrub canopy. Co-dominant plants and associated species commonly include manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), ceanothus sp., mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), toyon, and mission Manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*). Emergent knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*), coast live oak, or Engelmann's oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) trees may be present at low cover. The shrub layer is less than 6 meters tall with open to continuous cover at elevations of 400-1650 meters. The herbaceous understory is sparse. This vegetation community is commonly found on north-facing slopes of varying topography with deep to shallow soils.

Within the BSA, scrub oak-chamise chaparral was observed along the northwestern portion. Associated species observed at the time of survey included toyon, California buckwheat, bush monkeyflower, California sagebrush, ceanothus, and hollyleaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*).

The Proposed Project will result in permanent impacts to 0.02 acre of Scrub Oak-Chamise Chaparral.

Disturbed scrub oak-chamise chaparral (*Quercus berberidifolia*-*Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

This vegetation community observed within the BSA is not described within *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al. 2009). At the time of survey, this community was observed along the access road adjacent to two existing water tanks southwest of the main Project sub area. Associated species observed at the time of survey included scrub oak, chamise, California sagebrush, California buckwheat, and non-native grasses.

The Proposed Project is not expected to directly impact this vegetation community.

Coast live oak woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance)

This vegetation community observed within the BSA as described within *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al. 2009) is typically dominated or co-dominated by coast live oak. Co-dominant and associated species include California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), Engelmann oak, valley oak (*Quercus lobata*),



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and bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Trees are less than 30 meters tall, with an open to continuous canopy at elevations of 0-1200 meters. The shrub layer is sparse to intermittent and the herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy. This vegetation community is commonly found on alluvial terraces, canyon bottoms, stream banks, slopes, and flats. Soils are deep, sandy or loamy with a high organic matter.

Within the BSA, coast live oak woodland was observed directly south of a small portion of the proposed gas pipeline sub area, approximately 200 feet east of the western terminus of the pipeline. At the time of survey, toyon and laurel sumac were observed to be interspersed with oaks.

The Proposed Project is not expected to directly impact this vegetation community.

California encelia-black sage scrub (*Encelia californica*-*Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance)

This vegetation community observed within the BSA is not described within *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al. 2009). At the time of survey, this community was observed south of the proposed water pipeline sub area and north of the proposed gas pipeline sub area approximately one half mile northwest of the proposed power plant sub area. Co-dominant species observed were California encelia and black sage. Associated species observed at the time of survey included laurel sumac, chamise, and native and non-native grasses.

The Proposed Project is not expected to impact this vegetation community.

Ornamental/Non-native

This vegetation community observed within the BSA is not described within *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al. 2009). Within the BSA, ornamental and non-natives were observed between and along portions of the proposed water and gas pipeline sub areas approximately one third mile west of the proposed power plant sub area. Associated species observed at the time of survey included California encelia, non-natives such as iceplant (*Caprobrotus edulis*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Washington fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), Russian thistle, red stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), Lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*), fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), wild oat (*Avena* sp.), and pampas grass (*Cortaderia* sp.).

The Proposed Project will result in permanent impacts to 0.06 acre and temporary impacts to 0.92 acre of ornamental/non-native vegetation.

Cleared/Developed Land

Cleared and developed land were observed throughout the BSA, and were comprised of bare, graded land, soil piles, dirt access roads, paved roads, residential and industrial buildings, a baseball field, and golf course.



**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT**

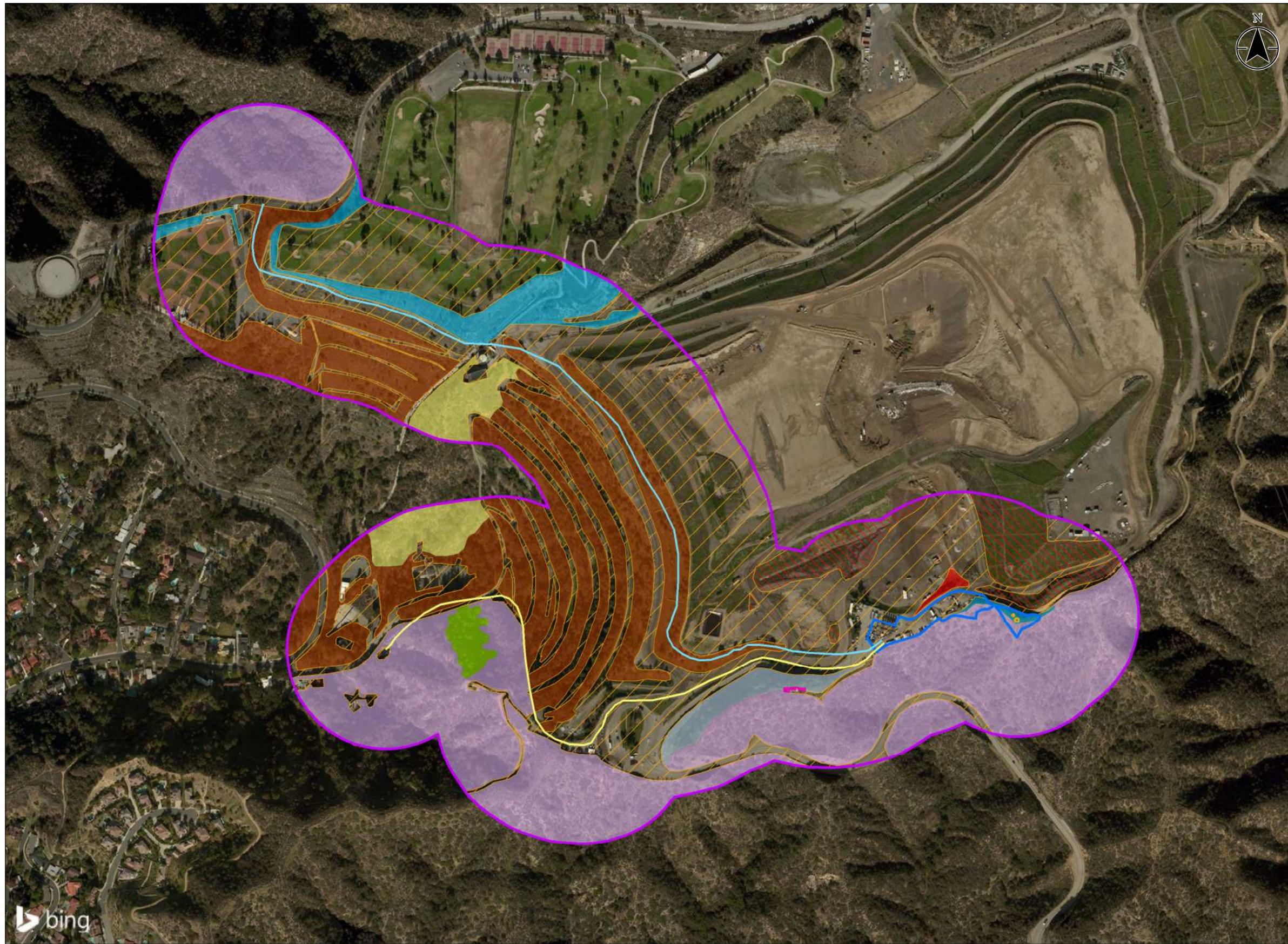
The Proposed Project will result in permanent impacts to 1.45 acres and temporary impacts to 1.13 acres of cleared/developed land.

Disturbed

Disturbed land was observed throughout the eastern portion of the BSA north of the main Project sub area, and was observed to be comprised of undeveloped land and sparse, ruderal vegetation.

The Proposed Project is not anticipated to impact this community.

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- Legend**
- Proposed Gas Pipeline
 - Proposed Water Pipeline
 - Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary
 - New Water Tank
 - Biological Survey Area
- Plant Community Types**
- California Buckwheat Scrub
 - California Encelia-Black Sage Scrub
 - California Sagebrush Scrub
 - Laurel Sumac-Chamise Scrub
 - Oak Woodland
 - Ornamental/Non-Native
 - Scrub Oak-Chamise Chaparral
 - Disturbed Scrub Oak-Chamise Chaparral
 - Cleared/Developed Land
 - Disturbed

0 250 500
 Feet
 1 in = 500 feet (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 2. Basemap: Image courtesy of USGS Image courtesy of LAR-IAC Earthstar Geographics SIO © 2017 Microsoft Corporation
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand).



Project Location: Glendale, CA Project No.: 2057123300
 Prepared by JT on 2017-07-19
 Technical Review by CH on 2017-07-19

Client/Project:
 City of Glendale Water and Power
 Biogas Renewable Generation Project
 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Figure Number/Title:
**Figure 3.4-1
 Biological Survey Area and
 Plant Communities Map**



3.2 SPECIAL-STATUS VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Per CDFW, alliances with state ranks of S1-S3 and all associations within them are considered to be highly imperiled (S1) to vulnerable (S3). Impacts to high-quality occurrences of S1, S2 and S3 communities may be considered significant under CEQA.

During the reconnaissance level surveys conducted on October 21, 2015, November 3, 2015, January 15, 2016, and July 11, 2017, one special-status plant community was detected within the BSA.

Coast live oak woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance)

Coast live oak woodland is protected under the California Oak Woodlands Act (Cal OWA). This community is not present within the Proposed Project sub areas, thus no direct impacts to this community are expected to result as a consequence of Project activities.

Additionally, though not a special-status plant community, individual scrub oaks within the Scrub oak-chamise chaparral (*Quercus berberidifolia*-*Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance) are protected.

3.3 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

“Listed” or special-status plant species are those that are regulated by resource agencies or are identified in local or regional plans and policies for protection. These include state or federally Threatened and Endangered Plant Species as well as plants contained on the CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (RPR). Only Listed species and RPR Lists 1 and 2 are considered “special status” species, per the RPR code definitions:

- List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California;
- List 1B.1 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
- List 1B.2 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened);
- List 1B.3 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere, not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known);
- List 2 = Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere;

The RPR also includes Lists 3 and 4. Per the CDFW (2009), these plants typically do not warrant consideration under State CEQA Guidelines § 15380 unless the specific circumstances relevant to local distributions make them of potential scientific interest.

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The BSA contains habitat that could potentially support six special-status plant species: Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), Davidson's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*), and white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) (Appendix A). These species are discussed further in this section.

No special-status plant species were observed within the Project impact areas during the seasonally timed special-status plant surveys conducted on January 15, April 15 and September 8, 2016.

Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*)

Regulatory Status: Federally Endangered, State Endangered, California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) 1B.1.

Nevin's barberry is a native evergreen shrub endemic to California. It grows to a height of 1-4 meters. Its leaves are serrated with spine-tipped edges, and it produces yellow flowers followed by red or yellow-red berries. It blooms between March and June, and is typically found between elevations of 290-1575 meters. The species prefers chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. It occurs on steep, north-facing slopes, or along low grade, sandy washes.

The Project sub areas provide moderately suitable chaparral habitat for the species. Nevin's barberry was not detected during the seasonal floristic surveys conducted within the appropriate bloom period for the species.

Slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*)

Regulatory Status: California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) 1B.2.

Slender mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb. It blooms between March and June, and is typically found within an elevation range of 320-1000 meters. It has slender, straight stems with yellow flowers that have a reddish-brown line above the nectary. Leaves are not recurved. The species is typically found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and shady foothill canyons. It prefers grassy slopes within other habitats.

The Project sub areas provide moderately suitable chaparral habitat for the species. Slender mariposa-lily was not detected during the seasonal floristic surveys conducted within the appropriate bloom period for the species.

Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*)

Regulatory Status: California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) 1B.1.



BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Parry's spineflower is an annual herb. It blooms between April and June, and is typically found between 225-1220 meters. The species is typically found in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. It prefers dry slopes and flats, and is sometimes found at the interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. It prefers dry, sandy soils.

The Project sub areas provide moderately suitable chaparral habitat with dry slopes and sandy soil. Parry's spineflower was not detected during the seasonal floristic surveys conducted within the appropriate bloom period for the species.

Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*)

Regulatory Status: California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) 1B.1.

Mesa horkelia is a perennial herb. It blooms between February and July, and is typically found between 70-810 meters. The species prefers chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub, within sandy or gravelly sites.

The Project sub areas provide moderate chaparral and sandy habitat. Mesa horkelia was not detected during the seasonal floristic surveys conducted within the appropriate bloom period for the species.

Davidson's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*)

Regulatory Status: California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) 1B.2.

Davidson's bush-mallow is a shrub with stout stems, rounded leaf blades, and pale pink, purple or white flowers. It blooms between June and January, and is typically found between 185-855 meters. The species prefers coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral and cismontane woodland, and sandy washes.

The Project sub areas provide moderate chaparral and sandy habitat suitable for the species. Davidson's bush-mallow was not detected during the seasonal floristic surveys conducted within the appropriate bloom period for the species.

White rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)

Regulatory Status: California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) 2B.2.

White rabbit-tobacco is a perennial herb. It blooms between August and November, and is typically found between 0-2100 meters. The species prefers riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and chaparral within sandy, gravelly sites.

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT**

The Project sub areas provide moderate chaparral and sandy habitat suitable for the species. White rabbit-tobacco was not detected during the seasonal floristic surveys conducted within the appropriate bloom period for the species.

3.4 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

In general, listed species are those species that are listed as threatened or endangered by either the state of California or under the federal Endangered Species Act. Special-status wildlife species include federally or state-recognized listed species, candidates for potential listing, and species with a designation from CDFW of "Watch List", "Fully Protected", or "California Species of Concern."

During the reconnaissance level surveys, conducted on October 21, 2015, November 3, 2015, January 15, 2016, and July 11, 2017, no special-status wildlife species were observed within the BSA. However, the BSA contains habitat that could potentially support two special-status wildlife species: coast horned lizard and silvery legless lizard (Appendix A). These species are discussed further in this section.

Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)

Regulatory Status: California Species of Special Concern.

The coast horned lizard is a small, flat-bodied lizard with pointed scales on its upper body and tail, and large spines on its head. The sides of its body have two rows of pointed fringe scales, and the sides of its throat have two to three rows of enlarged pointed scales. Coloring can be reddish, brown, yellow or gray, with darker blotched markings on the back and sides of neck. The coast horned lizard is frequently found in a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. It needs open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects.

No coast horned lizard was observed within the BSA during the reconnaissance surveys. Portions of the Project sub areas provide moderate habitat suitability for the species, including open, loose soil areas, presence of grasses, scattered bushes and shrubs, and ants and other prey insects.

Silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*)

Regulatory Status: California Species of Special Concern.

The silvery legless lizard is a small, slender lizard with no legs and a shovel-shaped snout, smooth scales and a blunt tail. Coloring can be silvery, yellow, beige, brown, or blackish. The silvery legless lizard is frequently found in sandy or loose sandy loam soils under sparse vegetation, and prefers soils with high moisture content. The species can be found burrowing in sandy soil and foraging in sandy soil under leaf litter.

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT**

No silvery legless lizards were detected during the field reconnaissance survey of the BSA. The species is considered to have a moderate potential to be present within the vegetated portions of the BSA, particularly the gas pipeline sub area due to the presence of suitable moist, loose substrate and leaf litter within the chaparral and woodland habitat communities.

3.5 RESIDENT AND MIGRATORY BIRDS

Native and non-native vegetation within the BSA and the vegetated portions of the Proposed Project support foraging and nesting habitat for raptors and passerines. The Proposed Project sub areas are comprised of several plant communities that provide suitable vegetative cover for nesting and foraging. In addition, existing structures within developed areas could support nesting birds.

3.6 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

No jurisdictional features are present within the BSA. USACE (22 CFR Part 328) and Environmental Protection Agency definition of "Waters of the United States" the Clean Water Act; Proposed Rule (40 CFR Part 110, 112, 116, et al.) exempts irrigation ditches and maintained drainage ditches controlled by farmers, ranchers, and foresters from the Clean Water Act Section 404. Drainages that are excavated in dry land, do not flow perennially, or do not flow into a jurisdictional water area, are not considered "Waters of the U.S."

4.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

4.1 DIRECT IMPACTS

As the word indicates, 'direct' impacts are those that result in direct disturbance to habitat or result in direct adverse impacts to wildlife, generally occurring at the time of construction and from activities such as excavation, grading or grubbing. Direct impacts to wildlife could be injury or mortality of individuals from construction equipment or vehicles either by being struck or run over by vehicles. Grading can also crush or entrap animals occupying burrows. Direct impacts include both permanent and temporary impacts. Permanent impacts include the permanent grading and development of the proposed power plant sub area. Temporary impacts include grading of the gas and water pipeline ROWs. Direct impacts are further addressed in Section 4.3 below.

4.2 INDIRECT IMPACTS

Indirect impacts from development projects often include those from dust, noise, night-time lighting, runoff/decreased water quality, and colonization/spread of invasive, non-native plant species. These potential indirect impacts are addressed below.

Dust

Activities such as grading and driving equipment on unpaved roadways have the potential to result in indirect impacts to surrounding vegetation communities from increased levels of dust that may settle on the plants. Increased levels of dust on plants can adversely affect plants' photosynthetic capabilities, adversely affect their productivity and nutritional qualities, and degrade the overall health of the vegetation communities, which may also adversely affect wildlife dependent on them. These impacts are expected to be less than significant as the Proposed Project would be required to comply with SCAQMD's Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust) that would minimize creation of dust.

Noise

Breeding birds and mammals may temporarily or permanently leave their territories to avoid noisy activities, which could lead to reduced reproductive success and increased mortality. These impacts would be adverse but less than significant for animal species that are not of special status.

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
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4.3 IMPACTS TO VEGETATION AND DISTURBED/DEVELOPED AREAS

Table 1 indicates the estimated direct impacts to vegetation from Proposed Project implementation.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS TO LAND COVER/VEGETATION TYPES WITHIN THE PROJECT SUB-AREAS (GAS LINE, WATER LINE AND POWER PLANT).

Vegetation Type	Estimated Permanent Impact (acres)	Estimated Temporary Impact (acres)	CDFW Nature Serve Protection Status*
Laurel Sumac-Chamise Scrub	0.39	0.09	G4, S4
California Buckwheat Scrub	0.29	0.02	G5, S5
California Sagebrush Scrub	--	--	G5, S5
Scrub Oak-Chamise Chaparral	--	--	G4, S4 Indigenous (Protected) Tree Program
Coast Live Oak Woodland	--	--	G4, S4 Indigenous (Protected) Tree Program
California Encelia-Black Sage Scrub	--	--	G4, S4
Disturbed Scrub Oak-Chamise Chaparral	--	--	G4, S4 Indigenous (Protected) Tree Program
Total Impacts to Native Vegetation	0.68	0.11	--
Ornamental/Non-Native Vegetation	0.06	0.92	--
Disturbed Land	--	--	--
Cleared/Developed Land	1.45	1.13	--
Total	2.19	2.16	
*CDFG Rare: G1 or S1..... Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state) G2 or S2..... Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state) G3 or S3..... Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or Subnationally (state) G4 or S4.....Uncommon but not rare Globally or Subnationally (state) G5 or S5.....Common and widespread Globally or Subnationally (state) Cal OWA..... Protected by the California Oak Woodlands Act			



4.4 IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE HABITATS/VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

One sensitive habitat, Coast Live Oak Woodland, is present within the BSA. Individual Scrub Oaks present within the Scrub Oak-Chamise Chaparral plant community are protected from removal, damage, or encroachment under the Indigenous (Protected) Tree Report Program. A botanist/arborist will be present onsite during construction activities near the Coast Live Oak Woodland and Scrub Oak-Chamise Chaparral vegetation communities to avoid and reduce project impacts to protected trees such as coast live oak as well as impacts to scrub oak, to a less than significant level.

4.5 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Based on existing conditions within the BSA and analysis of the species occurrence potential (Appendix A), six special-status plant species mentioned above have a moderate potential to occur within the BSA. No special-status plant species were detected during the seasonally timed floristic surveys.

4.6 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

Special-Status Wildlife

As previously discussed, habitat within the portions of the project impact areas is moderately suitable for coast horned lizard and silvery legless lizard. In addition to preconstruction surveys, the use of best management construction practices, as discussed in Section 5.0, would further ensure avoidance of direct and indirect impacts to these species.

Nesting Birds

Nesting birds can be adversely affected from noise or human activity generated during construction, resulting in decreased reproductive success or abandonment of a nest or an area defined as nesting habitat. These adverse effects, if they occur, would result in violation of the MBTA, which would be considered a significant impact.

No active (occupied) or inactive nests were detected during the surveys; however, the surveys were not conducted during typical nesting bird season. As mentioned above, the BSA supports potential nesting habitat for raptors and passerines; therefore, construction activities have the potential to indirectly impact nesting birds, particularly if activity occurs within nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31). To mitigate for possible effects to bird nesting, it is recommended that no earlier than 14 days prior to construction or site preparation the applicant will have a field survey conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests of any bird species protected by the state or federal Endangered Species Acts, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and/or the California Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, or 3511 are present in the construction zone or within 500 feet of the construction zone. If active nests are found within the survey area, construction activities will not commence until the biologist

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establishes an appropriate setback commensurate with the species involved (25 feet for urban-adapted species and up to 500 feet for certain raptors). Consultation with CDFW or USFWS may be applicable for listed species.

4.7 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

No jurisdictional features are present within the BSA, therefore the currently Proposed Project will not likely be subject to USACE jurisdiction ("Waters of the U.S."), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction ("Waters of the State").

5.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed mitigation measures identified in this section have been recommended to ensure the protection of sensitive habitat, special-status species, their habitats, and nesting birds.

5.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION SURVEY FOR COAST HORNED LIZARD AND SILVERY LEGLESS LIZARD

The BSA contains potentially suitable habitat for coast horned lizard and silvery legless lizard. A pre-construction special-status species survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities. The survey will consist of full coverage of the proposed disturbance limits and a 500- foot buffer, and can be performed concurrently with the nesting bird survey. If coast horned lizard, silvery legless lizard or any special-status species are found during pre-construction surveys, a biological monitor may be needed during construction. If determined necessary, biological compliance monitoring will be conducted by a qualified biologist during construction.

5.2 NESTING BIRD SURVEYS

Protection of nesting birds would be required in compliance with the MBTA and to avoid impacts to nesting birds. To avoid impacts to nesting birds and to comply with the MBTA, clearing of vegetation should occur between non-nesting (or non-breeding) season for birds (generally, September 1 to February 1). If this avoidance schedule is not feasible, the alternative is to carry out the clearing of vegetation associated with construction under the supervision of a qualified biologist. This will entail a pre-construction nesting bird survey conducted by a qualified biologist 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities. The survey will consist of full coverage of the proposed disturbance limits and a 500- foot buffer. The buffer will be determined by the biologist and will take into account the species nesting in the area and the habitat present. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required. If "occupied" nests are found, the nest locations will be mapped by the biologist, utilizing GPS equipment. The nesting bird species will be documented and, to the degree feasible, the nesting stage (e.g., incubation of eggs, feeding of young, near fledging). The biologist will establish a no-disturbance buffer around each active nest. The buffer will be determined by the biologist based on the species present and surrounding habitat. No construction or ground disturbance activities will be conducted within the buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active and has informed the construction supervisor that activities may resume.

5.3 BIOLOGICAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING TO AVOID IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE HABITATS AND NATIVE TREES

To avoid and reduce project impacts to coast live oaks and scrub oaks, to a less than significant level, an arborist or a botanist shall be present onsite to monitor construction within 15 feet of all Oaks and other native trees.

Construction shall be avoided within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), which is typically 5 feet beyond the dripline of a native tree or a minimum of 15 feet from the trunk, when feasible. When construction within the TPZ is unavoidable, as few roots as possible shall be trimmed, and shall total less than 20% of a single tree's root system. In addition, no equipment, soil, or construction materials shall be placed within the TPZ of any native tree. If impacts or encroachment of a protected tree are determined to be unavoidable (i.e., >20% of tree's roots need to be cut), the applicant shall obtain the appropriate tree permit prior to any impacts to protected trees.

5.4 CONSTRUCTION MONITORING AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

If pre-construction surveys determine either the presence of special status species, sensitive biological resources, or nesting birds, a biological monitor may be needed during construction to ensure that there is 'no take' of special status species. If determined necessary, biological compliance monitoring during construction will be conducted by a qualified biologist. The biologist shall be given authority to execute the following functions:

- Establish construction exclusion zones and make recommendations for implementing erosion control measures in temporary impact areas.
- Ensure all construction activities stay within the staked construction zone and do not go beyond the limits of disturbance.
- Minimize trimming/removal of vegetation to within the Project sub areas.
- Restrict non-essential equipment to the existing roadways and/or disturbed areas to avoid disturbance to existing adjacent native vegetation.
- Install and maintain appropriate erosion/sediment control measures, as needed, throughout the duration of work activities.

During construction, biological monitors will inspect and verify field conditions, as needed, to ensure that wildlife and vegetation adjacent to the Project sub areas are not harmed. The biological monitor will coordinate with the construction foreman and construction crew and shall have the authority to immediately stop any activity that has the potential to impact special-status species or remove vegetation not specified in this report.

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Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the BSA

**Appendix A SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY
OCCURRING IN THE BSA**

**Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Biological Survey Area
Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Plant**

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Sub Areas (Power Plant, Gas Pipeline, Water Pipeline) and BSA
Wildlife			
Santa Ana speckled dace/ <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>	SSC S	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Not Expected No suitable permanent flowing stream habitat present in the proposed Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.
Santa Ana Sucker/ <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	FT SSC	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, & algae.	Not Expected No suitable stream habitat present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.
Coast Range Newt/ <i>Taricha torosa</i>	SSC	Found in coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km (0.62 mile) to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.	Not Expected No suitable habitat (drainage/stream) present in the Project sub areas. Verdugo Wash is approximately 5 miles west of the site. This species was not observed during surveys.
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog/ <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FE SE SSC S	Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto & San Bernardino Mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered, Apr 2014, effective Jun 30, 2014. Always encountered within	Not Expected No suitable habitat (drainage/stream) present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.

		a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs. to complete aquatic development.	
Coast horned lizard/ <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, & abundant supply of ants & other insects.	Moderate Potential to Occur Open areas, scattered bushes and loose soil present within the Project sub areas. The closest documented occurrence (CNDDDB) is two and a half miles northwest of the proposed Project.
Silvery legless lizard/ <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	SSC	Prefers sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Moderate Potential to Occur Sandy loose soil habitat with high moisture content observed in portions of the Project (gas pipeline sub areas and areas within laurel sumac-chamise Plant Community). This species was not observed during surveys, and the closest documented occurrence (CNDDDB) is greater than five miles north of the proposed Project.
Western pond turtle/ <i>Emys marmorata</i>	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams & irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft. elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Not expected No suitable stream, pond or marsh habitats present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.
American peregrine falcon/ <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	SD FD BCC	Found near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an	Low Potential to Occur (nesting) No water observed within the BSA; however cliffs, banks and mounds (foraging habitat) are present within and

		open site.	adjacent to the BSA. This species was not observed during surveys, but there are previous CNDDDB occurrences within one mile of the BSA.
Bank swallow/ <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not Expected (nesting and foraging) Suitable nesting riparian habitat not present within the BSA. This species was not observed during surveys.
Burrowing owl/ <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SSC, BCC	Prefers grassland, sparse lowland scrub, agriculture, coastal dunes, and other artificial open areas. Requires well-drained, slightly elevated ground with burrows created by rodents or other mammals, or artificial ground shelters such as culverts.	Low Potential to Occur (nesting and foraging) Low quality habitat present within the BSA. No suitable burrows observed within the BSA. The site has heavy vehicle and equipment traffic. This species was not observed during surveys, although there are CNDDDB occurrences approximately three miles west of the BSA.
Coastal California gnatcatcher/ <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT SSC	Generally prefers open sage scrub with California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>) as a dominant or co-dominant species. More abundant near sage scrub-grassland interface than where sage scrub grades into chaparral.	Low Potential to Occur (nesting and foraging) Marginal suitable foraging or nesting sagebrush scrub habitat present within the BSA. This species was not observed during surveys and the nearest documented CNDDDB occurrence is greater than five miles east of the BSA.
Least Bell's vireo/ <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Not Expected No suitable foraging or nesting, riparian, water or river bottoms present within the BSA. This species was not observed during surveys, although there are CNDDDB occurrences within one mile of the BSA.

Southwestern willow flycatcher/ <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE SE	Prefers dense riparian vegetation along rivers, streams, or other wetlands. Almost all Southwestern Willow Flycatcher breeding habitat is within close proximity (less than 20 yards) of water or very saturated soil.	Not Expected No suitable foraging or nesting riparian or stream habitat present in the BSA. This species was not observed during surveys, but there are previous CNDDDB records within one mile of the BSA.
Swainson's hawk/ <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ST BCC LC	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Not Expected No suitable foraging or nesting grassland, riparian, agricultural habitat present in the BSA. This species was not observed during surveys.
American badger/ <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils & open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Not Expected No suitable soils or habitat present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.
Pallid bat/ <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC S	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands & forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low Potential to Occur Marginal shrubland foraging habitat only; no suitable roosting habitat. This species was not observed during surveys, although there are documented CNDDDB occurrences within three miles of the proposed Project.
western yellow bat/ <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Not Expected No suitable foraging or roosting habitat present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.

Western mastiff bat/ <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SSC	Found in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees & tunnels.	Low Potential to Occur Marginal suitable roosting or foraging chaparral habitat/trees present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys, but there are documented CNDDDB occurrences within one mile of the BSA.
Big free-tailed bat/ <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	SSC	Found in low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	Not Expected No suitable roosting or foraging habitat present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.
San Diego desert woodrat/ <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	SSC	Found in coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops & rocky cliffs & slopes.	Low Potential to Occur Marginal suitable habitat and trees present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys, but there are documented CNDDDB occurrences greater than five miles north of the proposed Project.
Southern grasshopper mouse/ <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	SSC	Found in desert areas; especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions & orthopteran insects.	Not Expected Suitable soils not present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.
Plants			
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> / Parish's brittle scale	S 1B.1	Annual herb, blooms Jun-Oct. Prefers alkali meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 25-1900 m.	Not Expected No alkali meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub or playas present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.

<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>dauidsonii</i> / Davidson's saltscale	1B.2	Annual herb, blooms Apr-Oct. Prefers coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. 10-200 m.	Not Expected Coastal scrub and alkaline soil not present in the Project sub areas. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Berberis nevini</i> / Nevin's barberry	FE SE 1B.1	Shrub, blooms Mar-Jun. Found on nearly flat sandy washes, terraces, and canyon floors to ridges and mountain summits. Also found in mesic habitats and plant communities such as alluvial scrub, chamise chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian scrub or woodland. On steep, north-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 290-1575 m.	Moderate Potential to Occur Chamise habitat present in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys, although there are CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the proposed Project.
<i>California macrophylla</i> / round-leaved filaree	1B.2	Annual herb, blooms Mar-May. Prefers cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils. 15-1200 m.	Low Potential to Occur Marginal suitable cismontane woodland habitat observed in the Project sub areas, although clayey soils were not noted. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> / slender mariposa-lily	1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb, blooms Mar-Jun. Prefers chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat. 320-1000 m.	Moderate Potential to Occur Suitable chaparral habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDB occurrence is greater than five miles of the proposed Project.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> / southern tarplant	1B.1	Annual herb, blooms May-Nov. Prefers marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. 0-975 m.	Not Expected No suitable marsh, pool or grassland habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.

<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> / San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC SE 1B.1	Annual herb, blooms Apr-Jul. Prefers coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy soils. 150-1220 m.	Not Expected No suitable scrub or grassland habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> / Parry's spineflower	1B.1	Annual herb, blooms Apr-Jun. Prefers coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils. 225-1220 m.	Moderate Potential to Occur Suitable chaparral and dry sandy slope habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented occurrence is two miles north of the proposed Project.
<i>Cladium californicum</i> / California saw-grass	2B.2	Perennial grasslike herb, blooms Jun-Sep. Prefers moisture and alkaline soils and is generally found in freshwater marshes. 60-1600 m.	Not Expected No suitable substrate observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> / Peruvian dodder	2B.2	Annual herb/parasitic vine, blooms Jul-Oct. Prefers freshwater marshes and swamps. 15-280 m.	Not Expected No suitable marsh habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> / slender-horned spineflower	FE SE 1B.1	Annual herb, blooms Apr-Jun. Prefers chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include <i>Encelia</i> , <i>Dalea</i> , <i>Lepidospartum</i> , etc. Sandy soils. 200-760 m.	Low Potential to Occur Some suitable chaparral habitat observed in the Project sub areas but terraces and washes absent. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDDB occurrence is five miles north of the proposed Project.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> / many-stemmed dudleya	1B.2	Perennial herb, blooms Apr-Jul. Prefers chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 15-790 m.	Low Potential to Occur Some suitable chaparral habitat observed in the BSA but clayey soils and grassy slopes absent. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDDB

			occurrence is greater than five miles from the proposed Project.
<i>Galium grande</i> / San Gabriel bedstraw	1B.2	Shrub, blooms Jan-Jul. Prefers chaparral, broadleaved upland forests, cismontane and lower montane conifer woodlands. 680-1140 m.	Low Potential to Occur Some suitable chaparral habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDDB occurrence is greater than five miles from the proposed Project.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> / Los Angeles sunflower	1A	Perennial rhizomatous herb, blooms Aug-Oct. Prefers marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater). 10-1675 m.	Not Expected Suitable marsh or swamp habitat not observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> / mesa horkelia	1B.1	Perennial herb, blooms Feb-Jul. Prefers chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 70-810 m.	Moderate Potential to Occur Suitable chaparral habitat observed and sandy soils present in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented occurrence is one and a half miles west of the proposed Project.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> / Coulter's goldfields	1B.1	Annual herb, blooms Feb-Jun. Prefers coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1200 m.	Not Expected Suitable marsh, playa or vernal pool habitat not observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> / San Gabriel linanthus	1B.2	Annual herb, blooms Apr-Jul. Found in red fir and yellow pine forest. 1450-2880 m.	Not Expected No suitable red fir or yellow pine forest habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> / Davidson's bush-mallow	1B.2	Shrub, blooms Jun-Jan. Prefers coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Sandy washes. 185-855 m.	Moderate Potential to Occur Suitable chaparral habitat observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDDB occurrence is greater than five miles from the proposed Project.

<i>Navarretia prostata</i> / prostata vernal pool navarretia	1B.1	Annual herb, blooms Apr-Jul. Prefers coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 3-1235 m.	Not Expected Suitable grassland or vernal pool habitat not observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> / white rabbit-tobacco	2B.2	Perennial herb, blooms Aug-Nov. Prefers riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy, gravelly sites. 0-2100 m.	Moderate Potential to Occur Suitable chaparral habitat observed and sandy soils present in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDDB occurrence is two miles east of the proposed Project.
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> / Parish's gooseberry	1A	Shrub, blooms Feb-Apr. Prefers riparian woodland. Salix swales in riparian habitats. 65-300 m.	Not Expected Suitable riparian habitat not observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i> / southern mountains skullcap	1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb, blooms Jun-Aug. Found in chaparral, foothill woodland, yellow pine forest and wetland riparian areas. 590-2390 m.	Low Potential to Occur While the Project sub areas are not within species' typical elevation range, marginally suitable chaparral habitat is present. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDDB occurrence is greater than five miles from the proposed Project.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> / San Bernardino aster	1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb, blooms Jul-Nov. Prefers meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Vernal mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 2-2040 m.	Low Potential to Occur Suitable wetland habitat not observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> / Greata's aster	1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb, blooms Jul-Oct. Prefers chaparral, cismontane	Low Potential to Occur Suitable mesic habitat not observed in the Project sub

		woodland, broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Mesic canyons. 300-2010 m.	areas. This species was not detected during surveys. The closest documented CNDDDB occurrence is greater than five miles from the proposed Project.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> / Sonoran maiden fern	2B.2	Rhizomatous fern, blooms Jan-Sep. Prefers meadows, seeps and wetland riparian areas. 40-790 m.	Not Expected Suitable meadow, seep or wetland habitat not observed in the Project sub areas. This species was not detected during surveys.

Listing Status

FE = Federally listed Endangered	SR = State Rare Species
FT = Federally listed Threatened	SP = State Protected Species
FC = Federal Candidate	ST = State Listed Threatened
FD = Federally de-listed	SE = State listed Endangered
FP = CDFW Fully Protected	SCE=State Candidate Endangered
BCC = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern	SCT =State Candidate Threatened
	SA = State Special Animal
	SSC = CDFW California Species of Special Concern
	SD=State de-listed

California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) System (Formerly CNPS Lists)

CRPR 1A = Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere	CRPR Threat Ranks 0.1- Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) 0.2- Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) 0.3-Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)
CRPR 1B = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere	
CRPR 2A = Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere	
CRPR 2B = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere	
CRPR 3=Plants About Which We Need More Information- A Review List	

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Wildlife Species Observed in the BSA

Appendix B WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE BSA

Wildlife Species Observed in the BSA		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Occurrence
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-jay	Observed onsite
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird	Observed onsite
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	Observed onsite
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	Observed onsite
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	Observed Immediately adjacent to the site/flyover
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	Observed onsite
<i>Larus sp.</i>	Gull sp.	Observed onsite
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee	Observed onsite
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee	Observed Immediately adjacent to the site/flyover
<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	Mountain Chickadee	Observed onsite
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	Observed onsite
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard	Observed onsite
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	Observed onsite
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch	Observed onsite
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark	Observed onsite
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	Observed onsite
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California Thrasher	Observed onsite

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Plant Species Observed In The BSA

Appendix C PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE BSA

Plant Species observed within the BSA	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia</i> sp.	Acacia*
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deerweed
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Annual ragweed
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oats*
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyotebrush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard*
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Rescuegrass*
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome*
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Foxtail brome*
<i>Caprobrotus edulis</i>	Ice plant*
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	Hoaryleaf Ceanothus
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Birch leaf mountain mahogany
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	Chrysanthemum*
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i>	Miner's lettuce
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote*
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock*
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	Dodder
<i>Diplacus linearis</i>	Bush monkeyflower
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California brittlebush
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuschia
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Broad leaf filaree*
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Blue gum tree*
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i>	Common eucrypta
<i>Eulobus californicus</i>	California primrose
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian rye grass*
<i>Galium angustifolium</i>	Narrowleaf bedstraw
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Foxtail barley*
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	Cliff aster
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel Sumac

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed mallow*
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	Wild cucumber
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco*
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Sourgrass*
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountaingrass*
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine*
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Smilo grass*
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf cherry
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	Ladies' tobacco
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Scrub oak
<i>Ribes californicum</i>	California gooseberry
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Fuchsia flower gooseberry
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean*
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugarbush
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade berry
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle*
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple sage
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree*
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California figwort
<i>Silbum murinum</i>	Milk thistle*
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Tumble mustard*
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas'nightshade
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	nightshade
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle*
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needle grass
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping snowberry
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington fan palm*
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur
* = non-native species	

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Photo Log Of BSA

Appendix D PHOTO LOG OF BSA

**STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**

Client: City of Glendale

Job Number: 2057123300

Site Name: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Plant

Photographer: J. Alvarado

Photo 1: October 21, 2015



Photo showing the proposed power plant sub area. Photograph was taken by the southwestern edge of the landfill facing north.

Photo 2: October 21, 2015



Photo showing the proposed power plant sub area facing southwest.

**STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**

Client: City of Glendale

Job Number: 2057123300

Site Name: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Plant

Photographer: J. Alvarado

Photo 3: October 21, 2015



Photo showing landfill and non-native vegetation in foreground, north of the proposed power plant sub area. Photo taken looking west.

Photo 4: October 21, 2015



Photo showing proposed gas pipeline alignment. Photo taken looking north.

**STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**

Client: City of Glendale

Job Number: 2057123300

Site Name: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Plant

Photographer: J. Alvarado

Photo 5: October 21, 2015



Photo showing existing structures and non-native vegetation to the east of the proposed power plant sub area. Photo taken looking north.

Photo 6: October 21, 2015



Photo of laurel sumac-chamise scrub within the BSA buffer area south of the proposed power plant sub area. Photo taken looking south.

STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Client: City of Glendale

Job Number: 2057123300

Site Name: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Plant

Photographer: J. Alvarado

Photo 7: October 21, 2015



Photo of Russian thistle and chaparral vegetation within the BSA buffer area south of the proposed power plant sub area. Photo taken looking west.

Photo 8: October 21, 2015

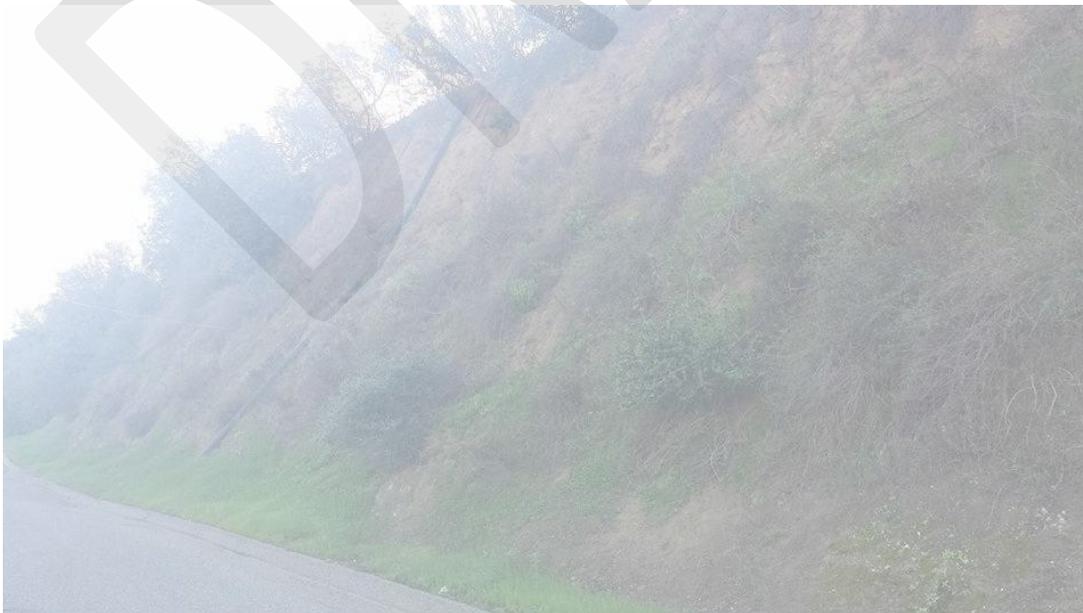


Photo showing scrub oak-chamise vegetation south of existing Scholl Canyon Road, south of proposed power plant and gas pipeline sub areas. View facing east.

**STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**

Client: City of Glendale

Job Number: 2057123300

Site Name: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Plant

Photographer: J. Alvarado

Photo 9: October 21, 2015



Photo showing landfill area west of the proposed power plant sub area. Photo taken looking northwest.

