

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURE
March 9, 2018

3.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.18.1 Setting

Wastewater Disposal

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County operate ten water reclamation plants (WRPs) and one ocean discharge facility. The facilities treat approximately 510 million gallons of wastewater per day. The Sanitation Districts currently maintain three industrial wastewater discharge permits for the SCLF. Permit No. W-2762 enables the discharge of LFG condensate, extracted seep water, and water removed from the radiator filling area to the City's sanitary sewer system. Permit No. W- 3835 enables the discharge of extracted groundwater to the sanitary sewer. Permit No. FIW-1229142 enables the discharge of stormwater from the active disposal area to the sanitary sewer. The Sanitation Districts conduct quarterly monitoring to ensure the discharges meet the conditions specified in the permits (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & AECOM 2014).

In addition, Glendale Water and Power was issued Industrial Waste Water Permit W-4339 that allows the City to discharge liquid condensate from existing LFG recovery operations of up to 4,500 gallons per day in summer and 1,500 gallons per day in winter. The condensate is treated to allow compliance with W-4339 and is disposed of in existing sewer system located at the LFG recovery facility.

It is anticipated that the new facility constructed will be in compliance with conditions mandated in this W-4339 industrial Waste Permit and the condensate will be disposed of in the existing sewer system.

The City has an agreement with the City of Los Angeles for an Amalgamated System Sewage Facilities Charge (ASSFC) which allows use of the City of Los Angeles wastewater treatment system in return for sewer facilities charges. As part of the agreement, wastewater is transported from the City to the Hyperion Treatment Plant. Fees are adjusted on a yearly basis depending on the anticipated increase of daily discharge (City of Glendale, 2005).

Stormwater Management

Stormwater quality and quantity at municipal landfills is subject to comprehensive federal, state, and local regulations. The surface water drainage system at the SCLF directly adjacent to the Proposed Project site has been optimized to comply with these regulatory requirements by implementing measures such as preventing run-on into the active landfill area, minimizing surface water contact with refuse, diverting stormwater from the active disposal area away from the local storm drain, and minimizing the erosion potential of surface water drainage. The Proposed Project, which will be located within an inactive portion of the active landfill property boundaries, will be subject to many of these same regulations.

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In 1972, the Federal CWA was amended to prohibit the discharge of pollutants in waters of the United States from any point source unless the discharge is in compliance with the NPDES. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402 (p) that established a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges under the NPDES program. In 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published final regulations (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122-124) that established application requirements for stormwater permits. The regulations require that stormwater associated with industrial activities, if discharged to surface waters directly or indirectly through municipal storm sewers, must be regulated by an NPDES permit. Relevant industrial activities include municipal solid waste disposal operations and LFG processing for energy generation. Therefore, an NPDES permit is required for the Proposed Project site. The existing facility currently carries NPDES permit No. CAS000001.

The State of California is authorized by Federal EPA regulations to issue general NPDES permits to regulate stormwater discharges. The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County filed a Notice of Intent with the SWRCB on March 27, 1992 to obtain coverage under the General Permit for continued and future stormwater discharges from SCLF.

Water

The City's potable water system receives its water from two basic sources: local groundwater from the San Fernando and Verdugo Basins and imported surface water from Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Currently, the City's local groundwater system contributes approximately 35 percent of potable water used in the City. The MWD provides approximately 59 percent. The additional 6 percent of potable water supply is recycled water from the Glendale Water Treatment Plant (GWTP). As a requirement in the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) Act, water utilities are required to determine if sufficient water supply is available to meet projected water demands per various weather scenarios: normal, single dry year and multi dry year. Projections in the UWMP estimate supply totals from all sources will exceed demand even through multiple dry year periods up through the year 2035 (City of Glendale UWMP, 2011).

An existing eight-inch water line, that includes an existing water pump, conveys domestic (potable) water from a water meter located on Glenoaks Canyon Road up to a water tank located adjacent to the existing facility. This water is being used for domestic purposes and fire protection at the existing facility.

The existing water system will remain, however to increase the availability of domestic water, a new 64,000-gallon water tank will replace the existing water tank. The 64,000-gallon water will be used to provide domestic water to the existing Sanitation District of Los Angeles County offices located next to the existing facility and provide domestic water to the new facility.

In addition, a new 12-inch water line will be constructed from an existing 16-inch water line located on Genoaks Blvd. next to the golf course to provide water for fire hydrants required for fire protection.

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Solid Waste

Los Angeles County operates two active solid waste facilities, the Calabasas Landfill and the SCLF. Closed landfills within the County include Puente Hills, Spadra, Palos Verdes, and Mission Canyon Landfills. Recycling facilities are operated out of Puente Hills Landfill and the Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility. The SCLF is operated by the County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County serving as the administrative entity for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County pursuant to a JPA between the City, Los Angeles County, and Sanitation Districts (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and AECOM 2014).

The SCLF is a Class III solid waste facility. All Class III solid waste facilities are required to have a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health [LADPH]) with concurrence by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), previously the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). The SCLF is currently operating under SWFP No. 19- AA-0012 issued by the LEA on May 17, 2002 (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and AECOM 2014).

The SCLF is currently permitted to accept 3,400 tons of municipal solid waste per day (AECOM, 2014). The annual disposal rate is approximately 200,000 tons/year, with a remaining 3.4-million-ton capacity.

Any solid waste generated during construction and operation of the new facility will be disposed of at the adjacent Scholl Canyon Landfill.

3.18.2 Impact Analysis

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Less than Significant Impact

Under Section 401 of the CWA, the RWQCB issues NPDES permits to regulate waste discharged to "waters of the nation," which includes reservoirs, lakes and their tributary waters. Waste discharges include discharges of stormwater and construction-related discharges. A construction project resulting in the disturbance of more than one acre requires a NPDES Permit. Construction projects are also required to prepare a SWPPP.

SCLF carries three permits which enable discharge of extracted groundwater, LFG condensate, extracted seep water, and water removed from radiator filling to the Glendale's sanitary sewer system. The Proposed Project construction operations would provide temporary sanitation facilities during the 18-month construction period, which would be classified as domestic sewage which is consistent with applicable water quality objectives. Discharges from Project operations would consist of domestic sewage from the Project restroom facilities. In light of the accepted materials allowed under the current industrial discharge permits held at the SCLF, Proposed Project wastewater discharge would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB. The project would comply with the waste discharge prohibitions and water quality objectives established by the Los Angeles RWQCB that will be incorporated into the Project as a project design feature. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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Mitigation Measures

None required.

- b) *Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less than Significant Impact

Wastewater from the Project site goes to the Hyperion Treatment Plant, which the City has access to through an Amalgamated Agreement with the City of Los Angeles. With the Hyperion Treatment Plant currently operating 88 million gallons per day (gpd) below capacity (City of Glendale, 2014b), adequate capacity exists to treat estimated incremental project-generated average effluent of 135 gpd (360 gpd total) as shown in Table 3.18-1, Estimated Wastewater Generation. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not require the expansion or construction of wastewater treatment facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Table 3.18-1 Estimated Wastewater Generation

Project Component	Employees	SF	Factor (gpd/sf)	Average Daily Flow (gpd)
Current Project Operations	1	1,500	0.15	225
Proposed Project	6	2,400	0.15	360
Incremental Increase	5	900	0.15	135
Note: Sewage generation factor based on office land use as contained in the Amalgamated Agreement between City of Glendale and City of Los Angeles (Section 13.40.130 Glendale Municipal Code).				

Mitigation Measures

None required.

- c) *Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less than Significant Impact

Stormwater flow from the Project area will either be routed to the existing storm drains within the existing project footprint, the new catch basin, or into temporary energy dissipating structures or silt traps, all of which ultimately drain in to the active landfill's permanent drainage system. The Proposed Project footprint would represent an approximately 2.2-acre expansion over the

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existing facility, which would increase the amount of impervious surface from existing conditions. However, equipment to be demolished would represent approximately 0.33 acres. This area would be restored to hard-packed dirt to match the surrounding ground surface within the project footprint, which will decrease the area of effective expansion to approximately 1.66 acres. Increase in stormwater flow associated with the Proposed Project is expected to be accommodated within the existing landfill drainage systems. No new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities would be required. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Less than Significant Impact

Water would be utilized for dust control and soil compaction activities during the temporary construction period. Assuming construction activities would be conducted over a 15-month period (Phases I and 2), approximately 2.52 million gallons (7.73 acre-feet) of water could be anticipated to be used for dust suppression and foundation compaction. This conservative scenario is based on an assumption of two water trucks per day over a 300 day period (20 working days per month for 15 months), with an average water truck capacity of 4,200 gallons.

Operational water consumption at the Project would be approximately 450 gallons/day, which assumes a usage factor of 125 percent of the sewage generation loading factor, as contained in the Amalgamated Agreement between the City and the City of Los Angeles (Table 3.18-2).

The City has identified sufficient water supplies to meet additional demand through the General Plan's 2035 projections, which includes anticipated development projects within the City. According to the City's Urban Water Management Plan, water supplies in the City would remain adequate through the year 2035 to meet the demands. As indicated in the 2010 UWMP, a surplus exists that provides a reasonable buffer of approximately 1,500 to 2,500 acre feet per year (afy) of water. Future water demand in the City is based on projected development contained in the General Plan. For purposes of this analysis, the demand of the project was assumed not to have been included in this demand projection. However, even with an incremental increase of approximately 0.19 afy (0.50 afy total) demand generated over the 20-year life of the project, there would appear to be ample supply to meet remaining City demand. Therefore, the impact of the Proposed Project on the City's water supply would be less than significant.

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Table 3.18-2 Estimated Project Operational Water Usage

Project Component	Water Consumption (gpd)	Water* Consumption (afy)
Current Project Operations	281.25	0.32
Proposed Project	450.00	0.50
Incremental Increase	168.75	0.19
Note: Water consumption assumes usage factor of 125 percent of the sewage generation loading factor per Amalgamated Agreement between City of Glendale and City of Los Angeles. *Water for fire suppression is considered an as-needed water demand and is not factored into consumption volumes.		

Mitigation Measures

None required.

- e) *Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

No Impact

Sewage from the Project site goes to the Hyperion Treatment Plant, which the City has access to through the Amalgamated Agreement. The Hyperion Treatment Plant has a dry-weather design capacity of 450 million gallons per day (gpd) and is currently operating below its design capacity at 362 million gpd. As a result, adequate capacity exists to treat the incremental Project-generated effluent of 135 gpd (360 gpd total) as shown in Table 3.17-1. The Proposed Project would not require the expansion or construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, impacts with regard to the available wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

- f) *Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*

No Impact

CalRecycle provides solid waste generation rates for various land uses. Using these rates and assuming an Industrial land use generation rate of 8.93 pounds/employee/day, the six employees at the Project would be expected to generate approximately 19,557 pounds, or 9.7 tons per year of solid waste, as shown in Table 3.18-3. Assuming an existing employee generates

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1.6 tons/year, the Proposed Project increment would be an increase of 8.1 tons/year. Considering the annual disposal rate is approximately 200,000 tons, the incremental increase generated by the Proposed Project could easily be accommodated by the SCLF's current capacity. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Table 3.18-3 Existing and Projected Solid Waste Generation

Project Component	Employees	Pounds/Employee/Day	Pounds/Day	Tons/Year
Current Project Operations	1	8.93	9	1.6
Proposed Project	6	8.93	54	9.8
Incremental Increase	5	8.93	45	8.1

Source:
CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/Industrial.htm>

Mitigation Measures

None required.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact

The adjacent SCLF operates with all necessary state and local permits and authorities, as described above. The Proposed Project would generate negligible quantities of solid waste, but would still be subject to helping the City meet its waste diversion goal of 50 percent as mandated by State law (AB 939). The Project would comply with AB 939, known as the California Integrated Waste Management Act which requires 50 percent diversion of cities and counties solid waste from landfills by 2000, and AB 341, which establishes a State policy goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, and the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Program GMC; Code which states that demolition, construction and remodeling shall divert 50 percent of waste tonnage from area landfills.

Demolition debris generated during construction will be sent to licensed recycling facilities as appropriate. ~~Both concrete and asphalt during demolition operations would be crushed on site and dump trucks will transfer this material to the adjacent landfill for reuse as daily cover.~~ **Asphalt will be used by the Sanitation District for landfill road base and concrete will be used on the Project site for road base.** Approximately 75,000 cubic yards of clean soil will also be transferred to the adjacent landfill for daily cover.

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By incorporating the required measures and complying with the regulations described above, there would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

