

SECTION 6.0
RESOURCE SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

6.0 RESOURCE SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

This section documents the environmental analysis for those environmental parameters for which the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF) Expansion proposed project may or would result in potentially significant adverse impacts. These parameters were identified in the Initial Study (IS) which was included as part of the Notice of Preparation (NOP). Environmental parameters not included in this section were discussed in Section 5.0 (Effects Found Not To Be Significant) of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).

6.1 AESTHETICS

6.1.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

6.1.1.1 Existing Views

The SCLF is located in Los Angeles County, at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, California, 91206. Regional access to the landfill is from the Ventura Freeway (State Route (SR) 134) at the Figueroa Street exit. Public access is only from Scholl Canyon Road. Cities and jurisdictions surrounding the landfill include Glendale to the north, south, east, and west; La Canada Flintridge to the northeast; Pasadena to the east; South Pasadena to the southeast; Los Angeles to the south, southwest, and west; Burbank to the west; and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the north and northeast. The SCLF property consists of a total of 535 acres, 440 acres of which are designated for landfill operations and 95 acres of which are designated for related operations (site access). The 440-acre operation area includes 314 acres of active area (Scholl Canyon) and 126 acres of inactive area (northern canyon). Most of the 314 acres have been graded and/or excavated for landfill purposes, filled with solid waste, and covered with soil. Some areas have been vegetated. The currently permitted height of the landfill is 1,525 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with an average top deck elevation of approximately 1,500 feet AMSL. Depictions of the currently permitted landfill height represent the No Project alternative; that is, these depictions show what the landfill would look like in the future if the proposed project is not implemented. The maximum landfill height at the time of this assessment was approximately 1,480 feet AMSL.

The majority of the land within one mile of the SCLF is zoned for residential use, with limited areas designated for open space, special recreation (parks, golf course, etc.), and commercial development. Existing residential communities are located to the west along Glen Oaks Boulevard, to the south along Figueroa Street, and to the northeast and east. Residences south, northeast, and east of the SCLF are separated from the landfill by ridges. On the northwest, the SCLF borders the Scholl Canyon Golf and Tennis Complex, which was developed by the City of Glendale on the completed northern canyon refuse fill. Scholl Canyon Park is located to the west and at the base of the landfill off Glen Oaks Boulevard.

From most developed residential, recreational, and commercial locations south, southeast, and southwest of the landfill, views of the landfill are blocked by buildings, landscape trees, and/or intervening topography of the San Rafael Hills. However, the SCLF can be seen from the following locations where topography, vegetation, or structures do not obstruct views: areas in the Scholl Canyon Park and Scholl Canyon Golf and Tennis Complex; community parks, existing residential and commercial land uses in the City of Glendale; residential and commercial land uses in the City of Los Angeles; and residential land uses in the City of Pasadena. Visible parts of the landfill, depending on the viewing location, include soil stockpiles, graded and filled areas, vegetated and unvegetated slopes of the landfill, waste hauling vehicles, operations area, equipment, and traffic on Scholl Canyon Road.

The locations of four view points of the landfill are provided in Figure 6.1-1. Views of the project site were selected as representative views associated with sensitive and non-sensitive viewer groups within

the project area. Sensitive viewer groups are persons located in public recreational areas and parks and private residences with views of SCLF. Non-sensitive viewer groups are persons located in commercial, retail, and industrial areas. View 1 is from a residential property in the City of Pasadena located less than 500 feet from the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,595 feet AMSL. View 1 is the only residential property that has a direct line of sight into the landfill due to its elevation. View 2 is the most distant of the four locations, south of SR-134 on Colorado Boulevard in the City of Los Angeles located in a predominantly commercial area. Views 3 and 4 are from residential and park land uses in the City of Glendale located less than 300 feet from the landfill. Figure 6.1-1 shows the locations from which these photographs were taken and the direction of the view. Figure 6.1-2 shows the existing views from each view point.

6.1.1.2 View 1

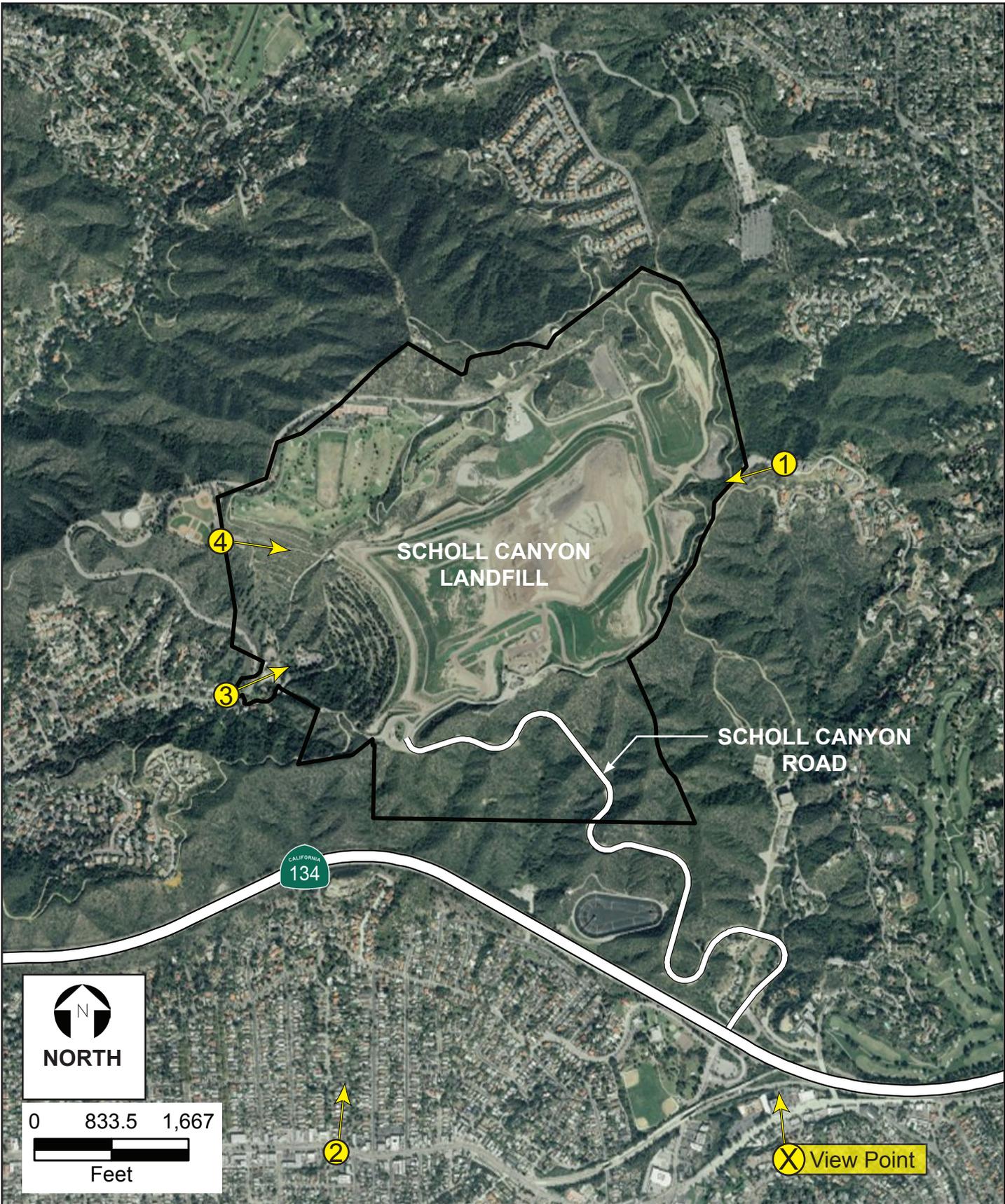
View 1 (Figure 6.1-2) is adjacent to a private driveway within the Glen Oaks Estates located north of Glen Oaks Boulevard in the City of Pasadena. View 1 is located approximately 500 feet east of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,595 feet AMSL. View 1 is surrounded by residential and open space uses. The view is looking west directly into the active operating area of the landfill. Power poles and an electrical substation located along a ridgeline within the Southern California Edison (SCE) right-of-way (ROW) are visible in the immediate foreground on the right side of the view. Beyond the SCE ROW, SCLF graded and filled refuse areas and waste hauling vehicles are visible in the center of the view. The Santa Monica Mountains (including Griffith Park) are visible in the distant background of the view. The skyscrapers of downtown Los Angeles can be seen in the far left background of the view.

6.1.1.3 View 2

View 2 (Figure 6.1-2) is from Colorado Boulevard just north of the Dahlia Heights Elementary School in the City of Los Angeles. View 2 is located approximately 3,700 feet south of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 675 feet AMSL. View 2 is surrounded by school and commercial/retail land uses. The view is looking north toward the landfill. Commercial/retail businesses, including the Rose Bowl Motel and a car wash, along with telephone poles and street lamps, are visible in the immediate foreground of the view. Mature ornamental trees and hedges are located in-between commercial/retail businesses along Colorado Boulevard. Beyond the buildings and vegetation, the San Rafael Hills are visible in the background of this view. Views of the landfill at this location are currently blocked by the San Rafael Hills and intervening trees. Waste haul vehicles traveling on Scholl Canyon Road are intermittently seen near the top of the San Rafael Hills but are not present in this photo. Residential homes in the City of Glendale can be seen in the background at the top of the San Rafael Hills on the far left side of this view.

6.1.1.4 View 3

View 3 (Figure 6.1-2) is from a residential community at the intersection of Glen Oaks Boulevard and Glen Oaks Canyon Drive in the City of Glendale. This view point is located just south of the Scholl Canyon Park entrance. View 3 is located less than 300 feet west of the landfill base at an elevation of approximately 937 feet AMSL. View 3 is surrounded by residential, park, and school land uses. The view is looking east toward the landfill. Mature trees in Scholl Canyon Park and the face of the landfill dominate the immediate foreground of this view. The entrance sign to Scholl Canyon Park along with power poles and street lamps can be seen in the center-left side of this view. Views of the landfill at this location are partly blocked by the nearby trees.



Source: AECOM

**Figure 6.1-1
View Point Location Map**



View 1 (Looking West)



View 2 (Looking North)

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-2
Existing Views (Page 1 of 2)



View 3 (Looking East)



View 4 (Looking East)

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-2
Existing Views (Page 2 of 2)

6.1.1.5 View 4

View 4 (Figure 6.1-2) is from the parking lot of the Scholl Canyon Ballfields located at 3200 East Glen Oaks Boulevard in the City of Glendale. This view point is located just south of the Scholl Canyon Golf and Tennis Complex. View 4 is located less than 300 feet west of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,320 feet AMSL. The view is looking east toward the landfill. Trash bins and sheets of metal fencing are visible on the parking lot in the immediate right side of the view. Mounds of mulch can be seen on the parking lot in the immediate center of the view. A light pole and the slopes of Scholl Canyon can be seen in the immediate left side of the view. Beyond the metal property fence and surrounding vegetation, the SCLF active operating area is visible in the center-background of this view. The ridges of Scholl Canyon can be seen further in the distance in the center-background of this view.

6.1.1.6 Scenic Vistas

A scenic vista is defined as a view point that offers expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the general public. Natural hills and ridgelines are identified as scenic vistas in the City of Glendale and County of Los Angeles General Plans. There are no County of Los Angeles significant ridgelines and scenic hillsides within the SCLF property. However, the SCLF is located in Scholl Canyon within the San Rafael Hills. The rugged ridges and canyons of the San Rafael Hills are identified as significant physiographical features within the City of Glendale¹. According to the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Glendale General Plan (1993), the City has established a ridgeline preservation ordinance that prohibits subdivision development on significant ridgelines.

There are no designated scenic vistas within the proposed landfill expansion area or within other parts of the landfill property. Likewise, there are no designated scenic vistas from which the landfill is visible.

6.1.1.7 Existing Light and Glare

The SCLF Solid Waste Facility Permit allows the site to be open to the public for disposal of refuse and other permitted materials from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., six days a week (Monday through Saturday)² with the exception of certain holidays. The normal hours for Sanitation Districts operation at SCLF can typically extend from 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. After the SCLF closes to the public, refuse spreading and compaction operations are completed (usually by 6:00 P.M.), equipment maintenance is performed and other activities necessary to secure the site for the evening are completed. Existing sources of night light at the landfill derive from automatic overhead lighting in the equipment yard and scales facility and from three portable light towers if circumstances warrant their use. These light sources are sited and designed so that light from the landfill site does not spill over onto adjacent land uses. There are small amounts of glare associated with light reflecting off of vehicles traveling to and from the landfill and using the site access road.

6.1.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the GEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would result in a significant adverse impact on the environment related to aesthetics, light, and glare if it would:

- Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

¹ City of Glendale. *City of Glendale General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element*. 1993. Print. p. 4-37.

² County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. *Report of Disposal Site Information for the Scholl Canyon Landfill*. 2009. Print. p. 4-16.

- Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.
- Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

6.1.3 METHODOLOGY

To determine the visual impacts related to the proposed landfill expansion, sensitive viewers who would have views of the expansion areas of the landfill property were identified. Three sensitive viewer locations and one non-sensitive viewer location close to the landfill were selected as locations for visual simulations. Visual simulations were developed from each of these locations that represent what the views of the landfill will be when the currently permitted height of 1,525 feet AMSL is reached and the views of both variations with the proposed expanded height of about 1,705 feet AMSL. The change in the views between the existing conditions and the proposed heights for Variations 1 and 2 was evaluated for each location against the thresholds of significance for aesthetics.

The visual simulations were prepared using computer modeling and digital compositing with base photographs taken from each view location. The first step of the simulation process was to photograph existing conditions. Next, three-dimensional computer models of the landfill were developed using computer-aided design and drafting (CADD) data provided by the Sanitation Districts. The computer models were scaled and matched to the site photographs using common reference points. After electronically compositing the computer model with the site photograph, vegetation cover similar to that currently used on site was manually added using digital editing software.

To determine the impacts of the proposed project related to light and glare, uses sensitive to light and glare in the vicinity of the proposed project were identified. These sensitive uses include existing and planned residential uses and park areas that provide habitat for wildlife. The sources and amounts of light and glare that currently occurs on the project site were compared with the amount of light and glare that would occur at the landfill for Variation 1 buildout and Variation 2 buildout.

6.1.4 IMPACTS

6.1.4.1 Variation 1

Visual Character and Quality Impacts

The following section provides an analysis of the visual impacts of Variation 1 from Views 1, 2, 3, and 4 shown previously on Figure 6.1-1. Specifically, Figures 6.1-3 through 6.1-6 show visual simulations of Variation 1 with the currently permitted height of 1,525 feet AMSL (No Project alternative) and the proposed expanded height of about 1,705 feet AMSL from Views 1, 2, 3, and 4. The existing views from these view locations are also shown on Figures 6.1-3 through 6.1-6 for comparison purposes. In the visual simulations, Variation 1 is shown as it would appear planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides. The color is representative of the spring hues of these plants.



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



Proposed Variation 1

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-3
View 1 (Looking West)



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



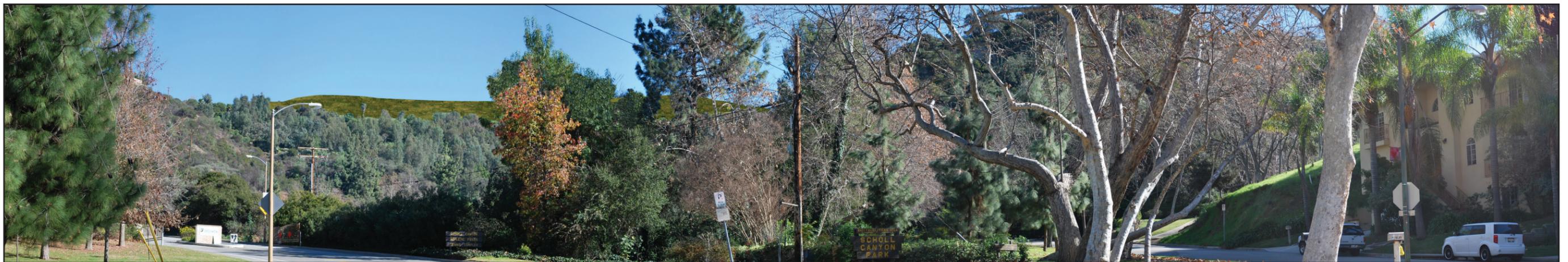
Proposed Variation 1

Source: AECOM

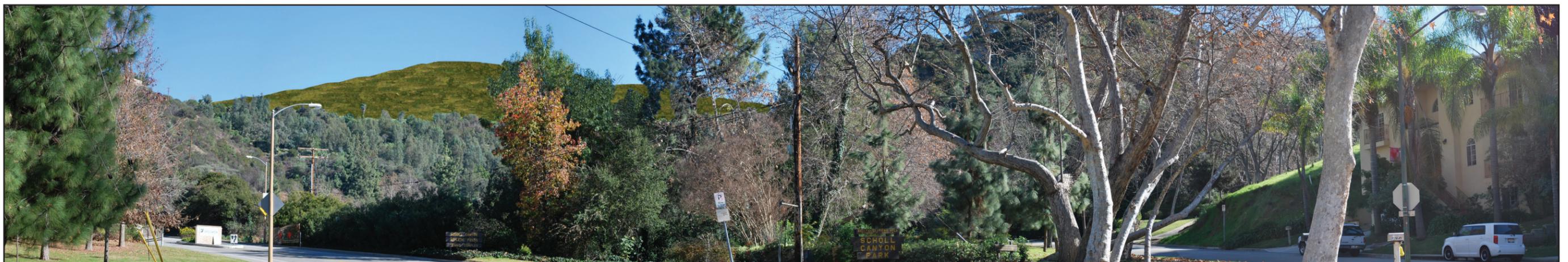
Figure 6.1-4
View 2 (Looking North)



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



Proposed Variation 1

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-5
View 3 (Looking East)



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



Proposed Variation 1

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-6
View 4 (Looking East)

Figure 6.1-3, View 1

As described previously, View 1 (Figure 6.1-3) is adjacent to a private driveway within the Glen Oaks Estates located north of Glen Oaks Boulevard in the City of Pasadena. View 1 is located less than 500 feet east of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,595 feet AMSL. View 1 is surrounded by residential and open space uses. The existing view is looking west directly into the active operating area of the landfill. Power poles and an electrical substation located along a ridgeline within the SCE ROW are visible in the immediate foreground on the right side of the view. Beyond the SCE ROW, SCLF graded and filled refuse areas, and waste hauling vehicles are visible in the center of the view. The Santa Monica Mountains (including Griffith Park) are visible in the distant background of the view. The skyscrapers of downtown Los Angeles can be seen in the far left background of the view.

In the visual simulation of Variation 1 for View 1, the SCE power poles and an electrical substation located along a ridgeline within the SCE ROW are still visible in the immediate foreground of the view. Beyond the SCE ROW, the SCLF refuse fill area at the proposed expanded height of about 1,705 feet AMSL occupies a greater portion of the center of the view. The distant view of the Santa Monica Mountains is no longer available but the skyscrapers of downtown Los Angeles can still be seen in the far left background of the view. Variation 1 is higher than the current permitted height as shown in Figure 6.1-3.

Although the new height of Variation 1 occupies a greater portion of the center foreground of the view and substantially blocks the distant mountain view, the visual character of the area would not substantially change or be substantially degraded. The protected ridgelines of Scholl Canyon would not change nor would they be blocked by Variation 1 expansion. The SCE structures would remain the same. The active operating area of the landfill was visible to adjacent residences in the existing view and would continue to be visible with Variation 1, just at a greater height. In addition, the refuse fill area would be planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides to blend with the surrounding San Rafael Hills. Note that the primary views for most homes in this area are north, east and south, but not west towards the landfill. Implementation of Variation 1 only affects a non-primary view and small proportion of the overall view available to several of these homes. For the remaining homes, the view of the landfill is blocked by existing topography. Implementation of Variation 1 would therefore result in less than significant impacts to the visual character and quality of View 1.

Figure 6.1-4, View 2

As described previously, View 2 (Figure 6.1-4) is from Colorado Boulevard just north of the Dahlia Heights Elementary School in the City of Los Angeles. View 2 is located approximately 3,700 feet south of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 675 feet AMSL. View 2 is surrounded by school and commercial/retail land uses. The view is looking north toward the landfill. Commercial/retail businesses, including the Rose Bowl Motel and a car wash, along with telephone poles and street lamps, are visible in the immediate foreground of the view. Mature ornamental trees and hedges are located in between commercial/retail businesses along Colorado Boulevard. Beyond the buildings and vegetation, the San Rafael Hills are visible in the background of this view. Existing views of the landfill at this location are blocked by the San Rafael Hills and intervening trees. Waste haul vehicles traveling on Scholl Canyon Road are intermittently seen near the top of the San Rafael Hills but are not present in this photo. Residential homes in the City of Glendale can be seen in the background at the top of the San Rafael Hills on the far left side of this view.

In the visual simulation of Variation 1 for View 2, the view would remain the same as the existing view with the exception that a small portion of the vegetated refuse fill area would be seen in the distance beyond the top of the San Rafael Hills on the right side of the view. The visible portion of the refuse fill

area for Variation 1 would be slightly greater than from the current permitted height (No Project alternative), as shown in Figure 6.1-4.

Variation 1 would not substantially degrade the visual character of View 2 as the view would remain largely the same as the existing view. The ridges and canyons of the San Rafael Hills would not be altered or blocked by Variation 1. In addition, the refuse fill area would be planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides to blend with the surrounding San Rafael Hills. Therefore, implementation of Variation 1 would not result in a significant adverse impact to the visual character and quality of View 2.

Figure 6.1-5, View 3

As discussed previously, View 3 (Figure 6.1-2) is from a residential community at the intersection of Glen Oaks Boulevard and Glen Oaks Canyon Drive in the City of Glendale. This view point is located just south of the Scholl Canyon Park entrance. View Point 3 is located less than 300 feet west of the landfill base at an elevation of approximately 937 feet AMSL. View 3 is surrounded by residential, park, and school land uses. The view is looking east toward the landfill. Mature trees in Scholl Canyon Park and the face of the landfill dominate the immediate foreground of this view. The entrance sign to Scholl Canyon Park along with power poles and street lamps can be seen in the center-left side of this view. Views of the landfill at this location are partly blocked by nearby trees.

In the visual simulation of Variation 1 for View 3, the view would remain the same as the existing view with the exception that more of the vegetated refuse fill area would be seen in the distance above the top of the San Rafael Hills in the center-left side of the view. Variation 1 would be slightly higher than the current permitted height as shown in Figure 6.1-5.

Variation 1 would not substantially degrade the visual character of View 3 because the foreground elements that dominate the view would not change. In addition, the refuse fill area would have a natural hill appearance that would blend with the surroundings. Therefore, implementation of Variation 1 would not result in a significant adverse impact to the visual character and quality of View 3.

Figure 6.1-6, View 4

As discussed previously, View 4 (Figure 6.1-6) is from the parking lot of the Scholl Canyon Ballfields located at 3200 East Glen Oaks Boulevard in the City of Glendale. This view point is located just south of the Scholl Canyon Golf and Tennis Complex. View 4 is located less than 300 feet west of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,320 feet AMSL. The view is looking east toward the landfill. Trash bins and sheets of metal fencing are visible on the parking lot in the immediate right side of the view. Mounds of mulch can be seen at the edge of the parking lot adjacent to the property fence in the immediate center of the view. A light pole and the slopes of Scholl Canyon can be seen in the immediate left side of the view. Beyond the metal property fence and surrounding vegetation, the SCLF active operating area is visible in the center-background of this view. The ridges of Scholl Canyon are just visible beyond the SCLF in the distance in the center-background of this view.

In the visual simulation of Variation 1 for View 4, the view of the Scholl Canyon Ballfields parking lot would remain the same as the existing view. However, the refuse fill area of Variation 1 would be more noticeable in the center-background and block views of the Scholl Canyon ridges in the far center distance of the view. Variation 1 would be slightly higher than the current permitted height as shown in Figure 6.1-6.

Variation 1 would not substantially degrade the visual character of View 4 because the refuse fill area would blend with the existing slope in this view. Although more of the refuse fill area would be visible in the center background and block the distant views of the Scholl Canyon ridges, the refuse fill area would be planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides to blend with the surrounding slopes of Scholl Canyon. Furthermore, the refuse fill area has a natural hill appearance that would complement the surrounding slopes of Scholl Canyon. Therefore, implementation of Variation 1 would not result in a significant adverse impact to the visual character and quality of View 4.

Impacts to Scenic Vistas

As described previously, scenic vistas in the area of the landfill include the adjacent canyons and ridges of the San Rafael Hills. Impacts of Variation 1 to the canyons and ridges of the San Rafael Hills have been described previously for visual simulations 1, 2, 3, and 4. While Variation 1 would block some views of the San Rafael Hills, it would be in compliance with the City of Glendale's ridgeline preservation ordinance as Variation 1 would not develop or physically alter any of the naturally occurring canyons and ridges of the San Rafael Hills. In addition, there are no designated scenic vistas on or adjacent to the landfill property, and there are no designated scenic vistas that would include views of the proposed landfill. Therefore, implementation of Variation 1 would not result in a significant adverse impact to scenic vistas.

Light and Glare Impacts

The same types of night lighting as currently exist on the landfill site will be used for Variation 1. Although the need to install additional lighting as part of Variation 1 is minimal, the potential exists that lighting may be introduced adjacent to sensitive residential and wildlife habitat areas with the relocation of the equipment yard associated with Variation 1. Therefore, implementation of relocated lighting has the potential to result in significant adverse impacts if the lighting spilled over onto adjacent sensitive residential and wildlife habitat areas.

Although an increase from the baseline tonnage to the permitted tonnage would result in more haul vehicle trips, the resulting glare from vehicles is still expected to be less than significant due to the limited visibility of such vehicles from the lower surrounding area.

6.1.4.2 Variation 2

Visual Character and Quality Impacts

The following section provides an analysis of the visual impacts of Variation 2 from Views 1, 2, 3, and 4 shown previously on Figure 6.1-1. Specifically, Figures 6.1-7 through 6.1-10 show visual simulations of Variation 2 with the currently permitted height of 1,525 feet AMSL (No Project alternative) and the proposed expanded height of about 1,705 feet AMSL from Views 1, 2, 3, and 4. The existing views from these view locations are also shown on Figures 6.1-7 through 6.1-10 for comparison purposes. In the visual simulations, Variation 2 is shown as it would appear planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides. The color is representative of the spring hues of these plants.



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



Proposed Variation 2

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-7
View 1 (Looking West)



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



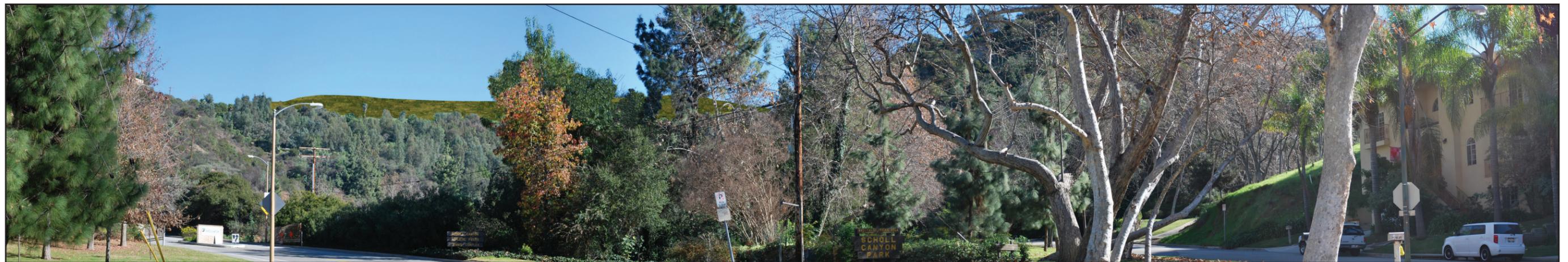
Proposed Variation 2

Source: AECOM

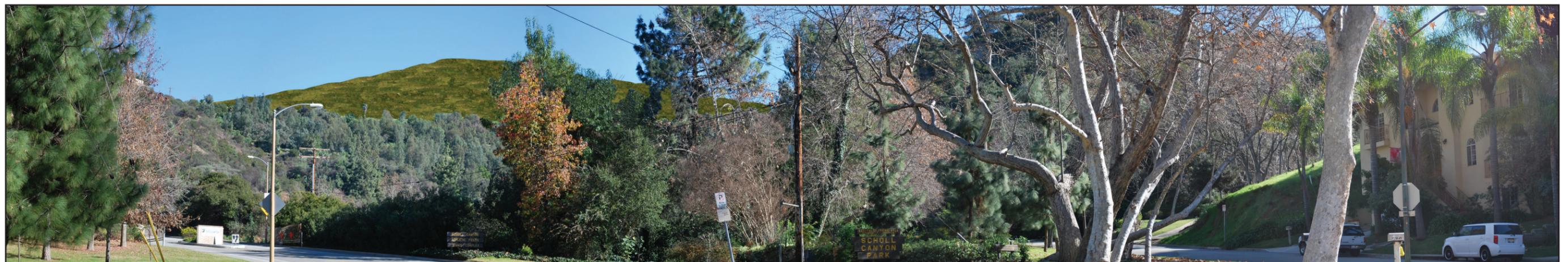
Figure 6.1-8
View 2 (Looking North)



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



Proposed Variation 2

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-9
View 3 (Looking East)



Existing View



Current Permitted Height



Proposed Variation 2

Source: AECOM

Figure 6.1-10
View 4 (Looking East)

Figure 6.1-7, View 1

As described previously, View 1 (Figure 6.1-7) is adjacent to a private driveway within the Glen Oaks Estates located north of Glen Oaks Boulevard in the City of Pasadena. View 1 is located less than 500 feet east of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,595 feet AMSL. View 1 is surrounded by residential and open space uses. The existing view is looking west directly into the active operating area of the landfill. Power poles and an electrical substation located along a ridgeline within the SCE ROW are visible in the immediate foreground on the right side of the view. Beyond the SCE ROW, SCLF graded and filled refuse areas, and waste hauling vehicles are visible in the center of the view. The Santa Monica Mountains (including Griffith Park) are visible in the distant background of the view. The skyscrapers of downtown Los Angeles can be seen in the far left background of the view.

In the visual simulation of Variation 2 for View 1, the SCE power poles and an electrical substation located along a ridgeline within the SCE ROW are still visible in the immediate foreground of the view. Beyond the SCE ROW, the SCLF refuse fill area at the proposed expanded height of about 1,705 feet AMSL occupies a greater portion of the center of the view. The distant view of the Santa Monica Mountains is no longer available but the skyscrapers of downtown Los Angeles can still be seen in the far left background of the view. Variation 2 is higher than the current permitted height as shown in Figure 6.1-7.

Although the new height of Variation 2 occupies a greater portion of the center foreground of the view and substantially blocks the distant mountain view, the visual character of the area would not substantially change or be substantially degraded. The protected ridgelines of Scholl Canyon would not change nor would they be blocked by Variation 2 expansion. The SCE structures would remain the same. The active operating area of the landfill was visible to adjacent residences in the existing view and would continue to be visible with Variation 2, just at a greater height. In addition, the refuse fill area would be planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides to blend with the surrounding San Rafael Hills. Note that the primary views for most homes in this area are north, east and south, but not west towards the landfill. Implementation of Variation 2 only affects a non-primary view and small proportion of the overall view available to several of these homes. For the remaining homes, the view of the landfill is blocked by existing topography. Implementation of Variation 2 would therefore result in less than significant impacts to the visual character and quality of View 1.

Figure 6.1-8, View 2

As described previously, View 2 (Figure 6.1-8) is from Colorado Boulevard just north of the Dahlia Heights Elementary School in the City of Los Angeles. View 2 is located approximately 3,700 feet south of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 675 feet AMSL. View 2 is surrounded by school and commercial/retail land uses. The view is looking north toward the landfill. Commercial/retail businesses, including the Rose Bowl Motel and a car wash, along with telephone poles and street lamps, are visible in the immediate foreground of the view. Mature ornamental trees and hedges are located in-between commercial/retail businesses along Colorado Boulevard. Beyond the buildings and vegetation, the San Rafael Hills are visible in the background of this view. Existing views of the landfill at this location are blocked by the San Rafael Hills and intervening trees. Waste haul vehicles traveling on Scholl Canyon Road are intermittently seen near the top of the San Rafael Hills but are not present in this photo. Residential homes in the City of Glendale can be seen in the background at the top of the San Rafael Hills on the far left side of this view.

In the visual simulation of Variation 2 for View 2, the view would remain the same as the existing view with the exception that a small portion of the vegetated refuse fill area would be seen in the distance beyond the top of the San Rafael Hills on the right side of the view. The visible portion of the refuse fill

area for Variation 2 would be slightly greater than from the current permitted height as shown in Figure 6.1-8.

Variation 2 would not substantially degrade the visual character of View 2 as the view would remain largely the same as the existing view. The ridges and canyons of the San Rafael Hills would not be altered or blocked by Variation 2. In addition, the refuse fill area would be planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides to blend with the surrounding San Rafael Hills. Therefore, implementation of Variation 2 would not result in a significant adverse impact to the visual character and quality of View 2.

Figure 6.1-9, View 3

As discussed previously, View 3 (Figure 6.1-9) is from a residential community at the intersection of Glen Oaks Boulevard and Glen Oaks Canyon Drive in the City of Glendale. This view point is located just south of the Scholl Canyon Park entrance. View 3 is located less than 300 feet west of the landfill base at an elevation of approximately 937 feet AMSL. View 3 is surrounded by residential, park, and school land uses. The view is looking east toward the landfill. Mature trees in Scholl Canyon Park and the San Rafael Hills dominate the immediate foreground of this view. The entrance sign to Scholl Canyon Park along with power poles and street lamps can be seen in the center-left side of this view. Views of the landfill at this location are mostly blocked by the San Rafael Hills and trees of Scholl Canyon Park, with the exception of SCLF graded and vegetated refuse fill area that can be seen in the far distance above the top of the San Rafael Hills in the left of the view.

In the visual simulation of Variation 2 for View 3, the view would remain the same as the existing view with the exception that more of the vegetated refuse fill area would be seen in the distance above the top of the San Rafael Hills in the center-left side of the view. Variation 2 would be slightly higher than the current permitted height as shown in Figure 6.1-9.

Variation 2 would not substantially degrade the visual character of View 3 because the foreground elements that dominate the view would not change. In addition, the refuse fill area would have a natural hill appearance that would blend with the surroundings. Therefore, implementation of Variation 2 would not result in a significant adverse impact to the visual character and quality of View 3.

Figure 6.1-10, View 4

As discussed previously, View 4 (Figure 6.1-10) is from the parking lot of the Scholl Canyon Ballfields located at 3200 East Glen Oaks Boulevard in the City of Glendale. This view point is located just south of the Scholl Canyon Golf and Tennis Complex. View 4 is located less than 300 feet west of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,320 feet AMSL. The view is looking east toward the landfill. Trash bins and sheets of metal fencing are visible on the parking lot in the immediate right side of the view. Mounds of mulch can be seen at the edge of the parking lot adjacent to the property fence in the immediate center of the view. A light pole and the slopes of Scholl Canyon can be seen in the immediate left side of the view. Beyond the metal property fence and surrounding vegetation, the SCLF active operating area is visible in the center-background of this view. The ridges of Scholl Canyon are just visible beyond the SCLF in the distance in the center-background of this view.

In the visual simulation of Variation 2 for View 4, the view of the Scholl Canyon Ballfields parking lot would remain the same as the existing view. However, the refuse fill area of Variation 2 would be more noticeable in the center-background and block views of the Scholl Canyon ridges in the far center

distance of the view. Variation 2 would be slightly higher than the current permitted height as shown in Figure 6.1-10.

Variation 2 would not substantially degrade the visual character of View 4 because the refuse fill area would blend with the existing slope in this view. Although more of the refuse fill area would be visible in the center background and block the distant views of the Scholl Canyon ridges, the refuse fill area would be planted with the same native plant species occurring on nearby hillsides to blend with the surrounding slopes of Scholl Canyon. Furthermore, the refuse fill area has a natural hill appearance that would complement the surrounding slopes of Scholl Canyon. Therefore, implementation of Variation 2 would not result in a significant adverse impact to the visual character and quality of View 4.

Impacts to Scenic Vistas

As described previously, scenic vistas in the area of the landfill include the adjacent canyons and ridges of the San Rafael Hills. Impacts of Variation 2 to the canyons and ridges of the San Rafael Hills have been described previously for visual simulations 1, 2, 3, and 4. While Variation 2 would block some views of the San Rafael Hills, it would be in compliance with the City of Glendale's ridgeline preservation ordinance as Variation 2 would not develop or physically alter any of the naturally occurring canyons and ridges of the San Rafael Hills. In addition, there are no designated scenic vistas on or adjacent to the landfill property, and there are no designated scenic vistas that would include views of the proposed landfill. Therefore, implementation of Variation 2 would not result in a significant adverse impact to scenic vistas.

Light and Glare Impacts

The same types of night lighting as currently exist on the landfill site will be used for Variation 2. Although the need to install additional lighting as part of Variation 2 is minimal, the potential exists that lighting may be introduced adjacent to sensitive residential and wildlife habitat areas with the relocation of the equipment yard associated with Variation 2. Therefore, implementation of relocated lighting has the potential to result in significant adverse impacts if the lighting spilled over onto adjacent sensitive residential and wildlife habitat areas.

Although an increase from the baseline tonnage to the permitted tonnage would result in more haul vehicle trips, the resulting glare from vehicles is still expected to be less than significant due to the limited visibility of such vehicles from the lower surrounding area.

6.1.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1.5.1 Variation 1

Visual Character and Quality

No mitigation measures are required.

Scenic Vistas

No mitigation measures are required.

Light and Glare

Light

The following mitigation measure is provided to avoid and/or minimize potential significant adverse impacts related to lighting during construction and operation of Variation 1.

AS-1 All lighting associated with the landfill shall be non-intrusive to adjacent and surrounding land uses.

Glare

No mitigation measures are required.

6.1.5.2 Variation 2

Visual Character and Quality

No mitigation measures are required.

Scenic Vistas

No mitigation measures are required.

Light and Glare

Light

The following mitigation measure is provided to avoid and/or minimize potential significant adverse impacts related to lighting during construction and operation of Variation 2:

AS-1 All lighting associated with the landfill shall be non-intrusive to adjacent and surrounding land uses.

Glare

No mitigation measures are required.

6.1.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

6.1.6.1 Variation 1

Implementation of Variation 1 would result in a less than significant impact related to visual character/quality, and would not result in a significant adverse impact regarding scenic vistas.

Implementation of mitigation measure AS-1, described above, will ensure that potential significant adverse impacts regarding lighting are reduced to below a level of significance. In addition, Variation 1 would result in a less than significant impact related to glare.

6.1.6.2 Variation 2

Implementation of Variation 2 would result in a less than significant impact related to visual character/quality, and would not result in a significant adverse impact regarding scenic vistas.

Implementation of mitigation measure AS-1, described above, will ensure that potential significant adverse impacts regarding lighting are reduced to below a level of significance. In addition, Variation 2 would result in a less than significant impact related to glare.