Appendix A NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETING

Date: March 21, 2019

To: See Attached Mailing List

From: City of Glendale
633 East Broadway, Room 103
Glendale, California 91206

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting for the Biogas Renewable Generation Project

The City of Glendale, as Lead Agency (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15052), has requested that an Environmental Impact Report (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15161) be prepared for the City of Glendale Biogas Renewable Generation Project (Project). The City of Glendale Community Development Department solicits the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the Project. Your agency will need to use the Environmental Impact Report prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approvals of the project.

The Project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are described in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study is attached. Due to the time limits mandated by state law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible time but not later than 30 days after receipt of this notice.

Please send your response to Erik Krause, Deputy Director of Community Development Department, 633 East Broadway, Room 103 Glendale, California 91206. You may also email your response to: ekrause@glendaleca.gov

Please provide the name of a contact person at your agency.

Date: 3/19/19

Signature: [signature]

Name: ERIK KRAUSE

Title: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETING

Reference: California Administrative Code, Title 14 (State CEQA Guidelines), Sections 15082(a), 15103, 15375.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is located completely within the boundaries of the existing Scholl Canyon Landfill, in Los Angeles County, at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, California, 91206. Regional access to the landfill is from the Ventura Freeway (State Route 134) at the Figueroa Street exit. Figure 1 shows the location of the landfill and Proposed Project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project includes construction and operation of an approximately 12-megawatt (MW) power generation facility that would utilize landfill gas as fuel to generate renewable energy. The primary elements of the Project are shown in Figure 2. The majority of the existing equipment owned and operated by Glendale Water and Power required to treat the landfill gas (LFG) prior to sending it to the Grayson Power Plant would be demolished; only the existing blowers and LFG flaring station would remain. Existing equipment to be demolished or removed is shown on Figure 3. The Project would be located adjacent to the existing LFG flare station and would include the following equipment and systems:

- LFG compressors to increase the LFG pressure so that the LFG can be treated and conveyed to the electrical generation equipment.
- LFG treatment system to prevent damage to the electrical generation equipment and would consist of vessels, coolers, heat exchangers and control systems designed to remove moisture and impurities from the LFG. The treatment system would also include a regeneration ground flare to assure that the LFG treatment system is performing efficiently and continuously.
- Condensate treatment system to allow collected condensate to comply with the City's existing Industrial Waste Discharge requirements prior to disposing the condensate into the existing sewer system.
- Electrical generating equipment consisting of reciprocating engine generators to produce electricity using the LFG as fuel. Each of the electrical generating equipment would be self-contained and located in individual enclosures.

- Combustion exhaust gas cleanup system to comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) regulations, consisting of reactive catalyst using 19 percent Aqueous Ammonia as reactant to minimize the emissions of nitrogen oxides and a carbon monoxide catalyst to minimize the emissions of carbon monoxide.
- Continuous emission monitoring systems installed on the engines to assure that the exhaust gas emissions comply with SCAQMD regulations.
- Electric switchgear to allow connection of the produced electricity to the existing GWP electrical system. No electric transmission system modification is anticipated.
- Small office and small storage building, less than 1,000 square feet each, required for operating and maintaining the Project.
- Fire protection and safety system to comply with National Fire Protection Association and Glendale Fire Department requirements.
- A new 60,000-gallon fire water tank would be constructed to provide water for fire protection. In addition, a new approximately 10,000-gallon water storage tank would be provided for domestic purposes.

Figure 4 shows the location of major equipment.

Approximately two-thirds of a mile (3,500 feet) of natural gas pipeline would be constructed to connect the facility to the existing Southern California Gas Company pipeline system located at the eastern end of Scholl Canyon Drive. This three-inch, schedule 40 steel gas pipeline would be located within the boundary of the landfill, aboveground except for at road crossings. The natural gas would be utilized to assure continuous operations of the internal combustion engines on the naturally occurring landfill gas.

To provide water to the Project an approximately one-mile-long, 12-inch steel or high-density polyethylene pipeline would be connected to an existing 16-inch pipeline located north of the landfill on Glenoaks Blvd. This water line would also be aboveground except for road crossings. The water line would be connected to fire hydrants as required by the City of Glendale Fire Department. Additional water pipelines would be installed belowground to connect the power plant facility with the new fire protection and domestic water tanks, which would be located just east of the facility. A water fill-line would be installed belowground extending across the Project facility from a water tie-in

at the southwest portion of the Project site to facilitate the new water tanks. The water and natural gas pipelines are shown on Figure 2.

The existing approximately five-mile-long underground pipeline that has been used to carry LFG to the Grayson Power Plant would be abandoned in place. As part of the abandonment process, the line would be purged with an inert gas such as nitrogen and capped with cement plugs or similar items on each end. The existing line follows surface streets within an existing utility corridor.

After the power plant is in operation, the flares would only operate as required during maintenance or in the unlikely event that there is excess LFG being produced that cannot be used for generating electricity. A total of four operators and two technicians would be responsible for operations and routine maintenance of the facility. Personnel would be available and on call during non-business hours. Periodic maintenance would be performed by qualified personnel that would travel to the Project site during business hours as needed to perform the required maintenance. Consumables such as lube oils, filters, cleaning media, 19 percent Aqueous Ammonia, and other similar materials would be delivered to the Project as they become depleted. Restroom facilities would be provided, and the existing sewer system would be utilized.

For security, the entire Project site would be enclosed within an eight-foot-high security fence with automatic gates. Security and safety lighting systems would be provided.

The life of the Project is anticipated to be 20 years, or as long as the LFG can be used to generate electricity; after which time equipment and equipment foundations would be removed and the area would become part of the landfill reclamation plan.

DISCRETIONARY APPROVAL ACTIONS

Discretionary approval from the City of Glendale and SCAQMD would be necessary for implementation of the Project and may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Conditional Use Permit and Special Recreation Development Plan Review
- SCAQMD Permit to Construct/Operate

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETING

PROBABLE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Based on a preliminary review of the Project consistent with Section 15060 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the City of Glendale has determined that an EIR should be prepared for this Project. In addition, consistent with Section 15082 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Glendale has identified the following potential environmental effects of the Project, which will be further analyzed in the EIR for this Project:

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Noise
- Transportation and Traffic
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

The City of Glendale has determined that there would be no impacts related to the following environmental topics; and therefore, the below environmental topics will not be further analyzed in the EIR:

- Agriculture/Forestry Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Mineral Resources
- Public Services
- Population/Housing
- Recreation

SCOPING MEETING

The City of Glendale will conduct two public scoping meetings; both to be held on **Thursday, April 4, 2019,** at **2:00 PM** and at **6:00 PM**; to solicit input and comments from public agencies and the general public on the scope of the EIR being prepared for the Biogas Renewable Generation Project. These meetings will be held in the **Glendale Police Department Community Room at 131 N. Isabel Street in Glendale, CA**.

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETING

The meetings will include presentation of a Project overview followed by an opportunity for the public to submit oral and/or written comments related to the scope of the EIR. The City of Glendale will consider comments received in response to this Notice of Preparation and public scoping meetings in determining the scope and content of the EIR for this Project. Any comments provided should identify specific topics of environmental concern and your reason for suggesting the study of these topics in the EIR. Please provide your comments by **April 21, 2019.**

Please provide your comments in writing to:

Erik Krause
Deputy Director of Community Development
Community Development Department
633 East Broadway, Room 103
Glendale, California 91206
ekrause@glendaleca.gov

Thank you for your participation in the environmental review of this Project. Additional information can be found on the City's Project Website located at glendalebiogasgeneration.com.

LEAD AGENCY DIRECT CERTIFIED MAILING LIST

U. S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
6010 HIDDEN VALLEY RD
CARLSBAD, CA 92011

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
21865 COPLEY DRIVE
DIAMOND BAR, CA 91765

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC
WORKS - ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS
DIVISION
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ALHAMBRA, CA 91803-1331

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF
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900 WILSHIRE BLVD., STE. 1700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

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PUBLIC WORKS ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT GROUP
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
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WHITTIER, CA 90601

LA CITY/COUNTY NATIVE AMERICAN
INDIAN COMMUNITY
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90020

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
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AND POWER
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SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105

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CITY OF LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CITY HALL
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
ONE CIVIC CENTER DRIVE
LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE, CA 91011

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

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BURBANK, CA 91505

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WHITTIER, CA 90607

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DIRECTOR OF CITY PLANNING
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-2601

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MISSION INDIANS
1019 SECOND STREET
SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1111 FRANKLIN STREET
OAKLAND, CA 94607

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23904 SOBOBA ROAD
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2035 COLORADO BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CA 90041

OFFICE OF COUNCILMEMBER JOSÉ HUIZAR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES COUNCIL DISTR. 14
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 465
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LEAD AGENCY RECOMMENDED STATE CLEARINGHOUSE DISTRIBUTION LIST

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
601 NORTH 7TH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95811

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
505 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY
1416 NINTH STREET, SUITE 1311
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY
P.O. BOX 4025
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-4025

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
P.O. BOX 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-0100

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 942836
SACRAMENTO, CA 94236-0001

CALTRANS DISTRICT 7
DIVISION OF PLANNING
100 SOUTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

SAN GABRIEL & LOWER LA RIVERS & MOUNTAIN CONSERVANCY
100 N. OLD SAN GABRIEL CANYON RD
AZUSA, CA 91702

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
SOUTH COAST REGION
4949 VIEWRIDGE AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD
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EL MONTE, CA 91731

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
1516 NINTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

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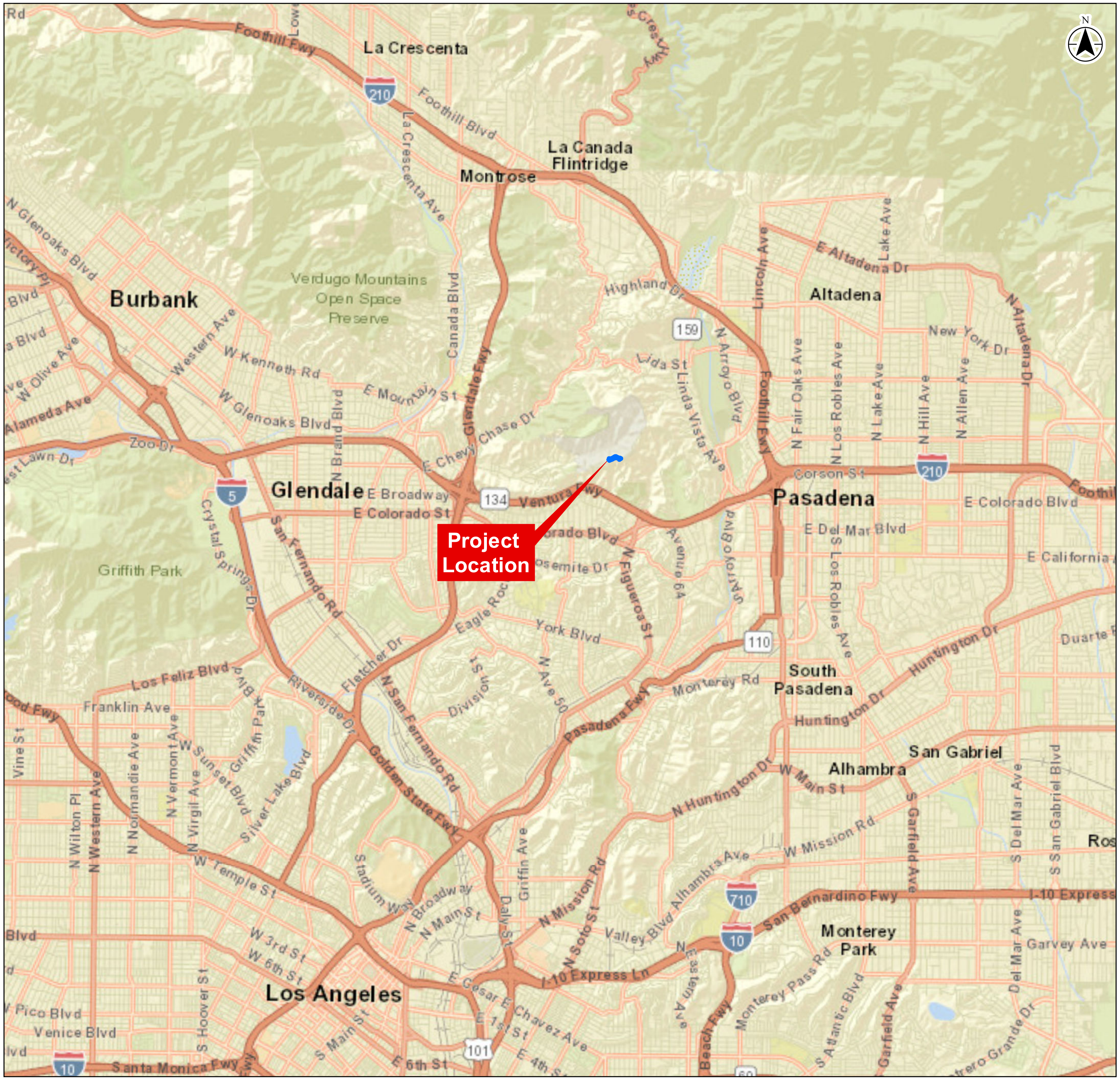
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
1001 I STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-2828

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS
1416 9TH STREET, ROOM 116
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
100 HOWE AVENUE, SUITE 100 SOUTH
SACRAMENTO CA 95825

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
320 WEST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 200
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013



Stantec

Legend

Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

1 in = 2 miles (At Original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

2. Basemap: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Project Location	Project No.: 185804356
Glendale, CA	Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25 Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Notice of Preparation

Figure Number/Title:

Figure 1
Project Location

Stantec

Legend

- Proposed Gas Pipeline
- Proposed Water Pipeline
- Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary
- New Water Tank

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: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Project Location:
Glendale, CA

Project No.: 185804356
Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25
Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project:
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Notice of Preparation

Figure Number/Title:

Figure 2
Proposed Project Elements

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Legend

Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary

Area to be Demolished

0 80 160 Feet

1:961 (At original document size of 11x17)

Stantec

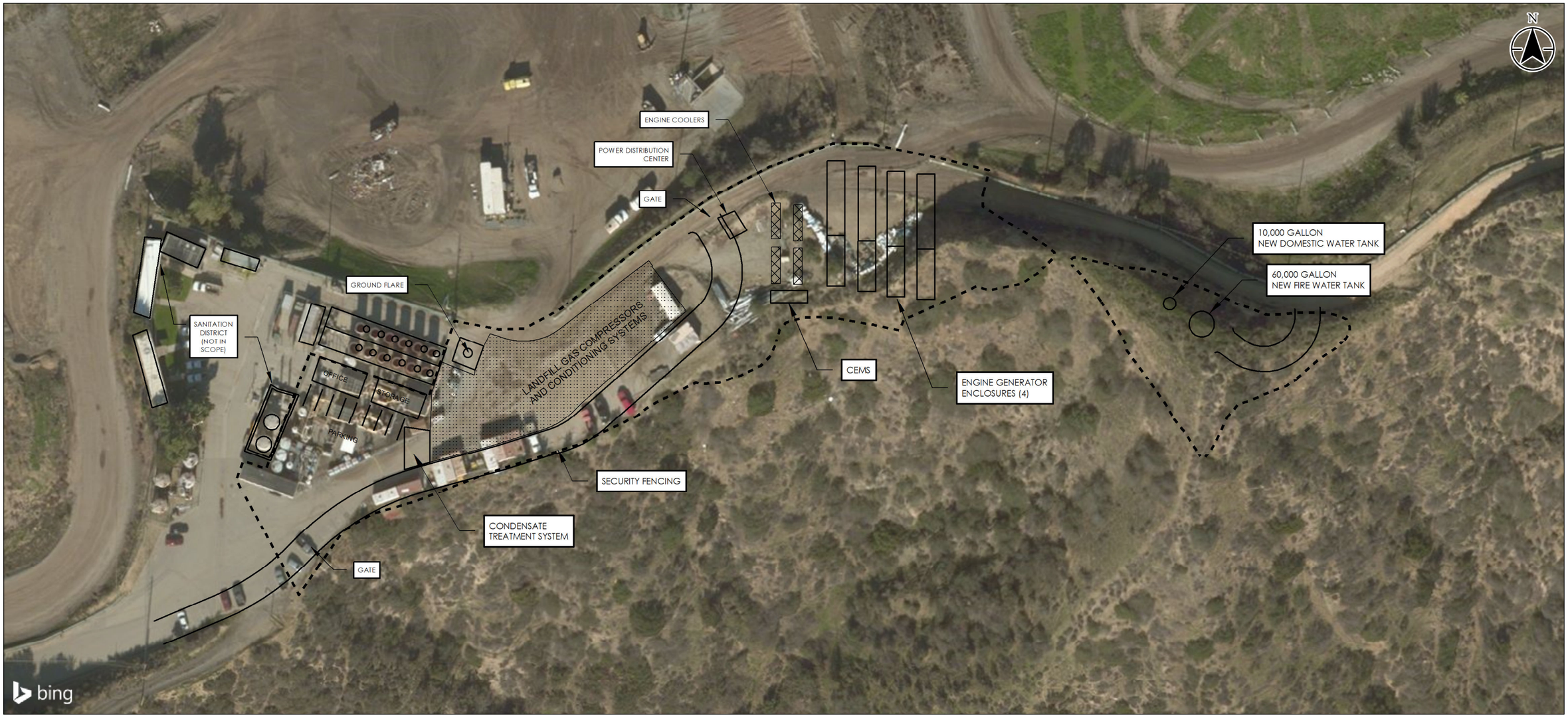
Project Location
Glendale, CA

Project No.: 185804356
Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25
Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Notice of Preparation

Figure No.
3

Title
Existing Facility Demolition Plan



Legend

Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary

0 80 160 Feet

1:961 (At original document size of 11x17)

Stantec

Project Location
Glendale, CA

Project No.: 185804356
Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25
Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Notice of Preparation

Figure No.
4

Title
Major Equipment Location Plan

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

Lead Agency:
City of Glendale
Community Development Department
Planning Division
633 E. Broadway, Room 103
Glendale, California 91206

Proponent:
City of Glendale
141 North Glendale Avenue
Glendale, California 91206

Consultant:

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
290 Conejo Ridge Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California 91361

March 21, 2019

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LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
A-P Zone	Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Special Studies Zone
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ASSFC	Amalgamated System Sewage Facilities Charge
bgs	below ground surface
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDWR	California Department of Water Resources
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CH4	Methane
CHP	California Highway Patrol
City	City of Glendale
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	Equivalent Amount of Carbon Dioxide
DOT	Department of Transportation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FSZ	Farmland Security Zone
GFD	Glendale Fire Department
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
gpd	gallons per day
GPD	Glendale Police Department
GUSD	Glendale Unified School District
GWP	Glendale Water and Power
GWTP	Glendale Water Treatment Plant
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
IS	Initial Study

JPA	Joint Powers Agreement
LADPW	Los Angeles Department of Public Works
LAUSD	Los Angeles Unified School
LCA	Land Conservation Act
LFG	Landfill Gas
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MW	Megawatt
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
O_3	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PFC	Perfluorocarbons
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter
Project	Biogas Renewable Generation Project
PTC	Permit to Construct
PTO	Permit to Operate
R1R	Restricted Residential
RPS	Renewables Portfolio Standard
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCLF	Scholl Canyon Landfill
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SF_6	Sulfur hexafluoride
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
SR	Special Recreation
SR-134	California State Route 134
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

This document is an Initial Study (IS) prepared by the City of Glendale (City) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15000 et seq. for the Biogas Renewable Generation Project (Project).

Under California law, each public agency must adopt local implementation guidelines to establish objectives, criteria, and specific procedures for administering its responsibilities under CEQA. This IS was prepared pursuant to the City's adopted CEQA Guidelines. The City is the CEQA lead agency for all projects implemented within the City limits.

An IS is prepared by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment. The determination may be based on City regulations, practices, standards or thresholds, and policies in place. If the IS shows that there is no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant environmental effect, a Negative Declaration shall be prepared. If the project would cause significant environmental effects, but mitigation measures are available to reduce impacts to a less than significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) shall be prepared. If the IS shows that the project would cause significant environmental effects that cannot be reduced to a less than significant level with mitigation, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. The Director of Planning reports to the lead agency's decision-making bodies for determining the significance level of environmental impacts and what environmental document is required for a project under CEQA.

The City previously prepared an IS/MND for the Project (City of Glendale and Stantec, 2018). The City Planning Commission did not adopt the IS/MND and recommended an EIR be prepared in order to evaluate a reasonable range of alternatives to the Project. The City has elected to prepare the EIR recommended by the Planning Commission. As a result of feedback received during the public review process and an interest in updating the previously completed environment impact analysis to conform to the recently updated State CEQA Guidelines, the City has decided to prepare this new IS specific to the EIR process for the Project.

1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Project is to beneficially utilize the methane-rich renewable landfill gas (LFG) generated by the Scholl Canyon Landfill as fuel to generate electricity on-site at the source of the LFG instead of either 1) transmitting the gas across town in an underground pipeline for combustion at the Grayson Power Plant, or 2) flaring it at the landfill. The Biogas Renewable Generation Project has the following objectives:

- Provide beneficial use of naturally occurring LFG;
- Utilize an available renewable energy resource to help the City increase its California mandated Renewable Energy Portfolio;
- Abandon the existing pipeline between the landfill and Grayson Power Plant, which would in turn allow the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to make priority reserve offsets available and offsets would not have to be purchased on the open market.

1.3 PROJECT TITLE

Biogas Renewable Generation Project

1.4 PROPONENT

City of Glendale

1.5 LEAD AGENCY

City of Glendale

The Project is located entirely within the City but is primarily accessed from Figueroa Street in the City of Los Angeles. The City has the authority for design review, issuance of a Conditional Use Permit, and is funding the Project. For this reason, the City is the public agency in the position to act as lead agency for the Project (CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)). Pursuant with the City's adopted CEQA Guidelines, CEQA processing is the responsibility of the City Planning Division for all projects where the lead agency is the City of Glendale or Glendale Housing Authority.

1.6 INTENDED USES OF THE INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

This Initial Study is an informational document intended to inform the lead agency, other responsible or interested agencies, and the general-public of potential environmental effects of the Project. The environmental review process has been established to enable public agencies to evaluate potential

environmental consequences and to examine and implement methods of eliminating or reducing any potentially significant adverse impacts. This document is intended to be used for the following permits/approvals and consultations, as described in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Agency Permits and Environmental Review Requirements

Agency	Permits and Other Approvals	Environmental Review/Consultation Requirements
City of Glendale	• Design Approval • Conditional Use Permit • Grading Permit • Fire Department Permit • Industrial Waste Permit • Electrical Permit • Building Permit • Mechanical Permit • Plumbing Permit • Hazardous Materials Business Plan	• CEQA lead agency
South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)	• SCAQMD Regulation XXX: Title V Permits (Permit to Construct (PTC) and Permit to Operate (PTO)	• Responsible Agency
United States Environmental Protection Agency	• None	• Opportunity to review and comment on Title V Permit prior to approval and issuance by SCAQMD.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	• None	• Trustee Agency
California State Lands Commission	• None	• Trustee Agency
California Department of Parks and Recreation	• None	• Trustee Agency
University of California	• None	• Trustee Agency
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	• California's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities	• Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan approval.
County of Los Angeles	• None	• Notified of Project by City of Glendale pursuant to the Scholl Canyon Joint Powers Agreement.
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	• None	• Notified of Project by City of Glendale pursuant to the Scholl Canyon Joint Powers Agreement
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	• None	• Notified of Project by City of Glendale pursuant to AB 52 and provided opportunity for consultation related to tribal cultural resources.
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	• None	• Notified of Project by City of Glendale pursuant to AB 52 and provided opportunity for consultation related to tribal cultural resources.

Responsible agencies that may have discretionary approval authority over the Project, and trustee agencies having jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the Project which are held in trust for the people of the State of California, would have the opportunity to review and provide comments during the review period. Listing of the trustee agencies above is not indicative that resources under that agency's jurisdiction would be affected by the Project. The City has elected to notice this IS to all trustee agencies in California.

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2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Project is located at Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF), an existing Class III nonhazardous landfill facility that accepts municipal solid waste and is not a generator of, or repository for, hazardous wastes. The landfill site occupies approximately 535 acres with portions respectively owned by the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, and by Southern California Edison Company (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & AECOM, 2014). The proposed approximately 2.2-acre Project would be located on a portion of an approximately 95-acre site owned by Los Angeles County within the City of Glendale. At the current fill rate, the closing date of the landfill is estimated to be in the mid 2020's. A proposed but not yet approved expansion of the landfill may increase the life of the landfill up to an additional 22 to 32 years (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & AECOM, 2014). The landfill's permitted capacity is based on volume; therefore, the closing date of the landfill, including the request for increased life, could be sooner or later depending on disposal rates as well as regulatory approval for expansion. However, the Project has independent utility, and is not dependent in any way on expansion of the existing landfill. LFG is and will continue to be generated for many years by the natural waste decomposition process occurring at the existing active landfill and within the closed portion of the existing landfill, whether or not an expansion of the landfill is approved and implemented. The Project would beneficially use this naturally occurring LFG and capturing it and burning it will provide environmental and economic benefits regardless of the ultimate capacity of the landfill.

The SCAQMD requires the installation of a LFG collection system to minimize the emissions of LFG (which contains methane and other constituents) from the surface of the landfill. At many landfills, the LFG is combusted in flares and not put to beneficial use. Other landfill operators remove moisture and impurities from the LFG and utilize the LFG in power generation equipment as fuel for electricity generation.

2.1.1 Existing Facility

The current LFG collection system at SCLF conveys the collected LFG to a central location within the landfill property where the LFG is compressed, liquids are removed, and the raw LFG is either piped to Glendale Water and Power's (GWP) Grayson Power Plant via an underground dedicated pipeline or the LFG is flared at the landfill pursuant to an existing SCAQMD permit. Rather than flaring all of the LFG, the City can mix the LFG with natural gas and combust it in boilers at Grayson to make steam for electricity generation. LFG combusted in the old and inefficient boilers have higher emissions of air pollutants compared to more modern generation units equipped with emissions control systems. As a result of considering and evaluating potential environmental impacts of modernizing (or "repowering") the Grayson Power Plant, the City learned that emissions at Grayson, primarily as a result of the LFG combustion in the boilers exceeded potential health risk notification and action plan thresholds established by the

SCAQMD. Subsequently, the City had to cease combusting LFG at Grayson and has been flaring all of the LFG at the SCLF since April 1, 2018 in compliance with an existing SCAQMD permit.

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County has portable and temporary offices, and landfill condensate and groundwater collection systems located adjacent to where the Project would be located. These facilities would not be disturbed.

Photographs of the existing facility are provided on the following pages.

Photo1: View west of existing facility from east of the Project site within active landfill property.

Photo 2: View west of existing facility with landfill pipeline in foreground. Trailers in center are temporary and not part of Project.

Photo 3: Existing LFG processing facility to be demolished.

Photo 4: Existing flare system to remain.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is located completely within the boundaries of the existing SCLF, in Los Angeles County, at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, California, 91206. Regional access to the landfill is from the Ventura Freeway (State Route 134) at the Figueroa Street exit. Figure 1 shows the location of the landfill and Project.

2.3 PROJECT ELEMENTS

The Project would involve temporary and permanent disturbances to approximately 2.16 and 2.2 acres of land, respectively. This would include the proposed power generation facility, natural gas pipeline, water pipeline and two water tanks. A summary of disturbances can be found in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Project Temporary and Permanent Site Modification

Project Components	Temporary Disturbance (acres)	Permanent Disturbance (acres)
Power Generation Facility	0.00	1.73
Natural Gas Pipeline (above and below ground)	0.75	0.01
Water Pipeline (above and below ground)	1.40	0.10
Water Tank Graded Area	0.00	0.35
Water Tank Pipelines (underground)	0.01	0.00
Total Disturbance:	**2.16**	**2.19**
Cleared/Developed Areas		
Previously Cleared/Developed	1.13	1.45
Not Previously Cleared/Developed	1.03	0.74

The Project includes the following components, which can be found in Figure 2:

2.3.1 Power Generation Facility

The Project includes construction and operation of an approximately 12-megawatt (MW) power generation facility that would utilize LFG as fuel to generate renewable energy (electricity).

The majority of the existing equipment owned and operated by GWP required to treat the LFG prior to sending it to the Grayson Power Plant would be demolished; only the existing blowers and LFG flaring station would remain. Existing equipment to be demolished or removed is shown on Figure 3. The Project would be located adjacent to the existing LFG flare station and would include the following equipment and systems:

- LFG compressors to increase the LFG pressure so that the LFG can be treated and conveyed to the electrical generation equipment.

- LFG treatment system to prevent damage to the electrical generation equipment consisting of vessels, coolers, heat exchangers and control systems designed to remove moisture and impurities from the LFG. The regeneratable siloxane removal system utilizes media to capture siloxanes in a passthrough bed. When the media is saturated with siloxanes, the biogas is shifted to a parallel vessel. The original vessel is regenerated by heating to drive off the captured siloxanes with the regeneration gas taken to a ground flare for disposal. All this is done prior to the biogas combustion in the reciprocating engine generators.

- Condensate treatment system to allow collected condensate to comply with the City's existing Industrial Waste Discharge requirements prior to disposing the condensate into the existing sewer system.

- Electrical generating equipment consisting of reciprocating engine generators to produce electricity using the LFG as fuel. Electrical generating equipment would be self-contained and located in individual enclosures.

- Combustion exhaust gas cleanup system to comply with SCAQMD regulations, consisting of reactive catalyst using 19 percent Aqueous Ammonia as reactant to minimize the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and a Carbon Monoxide (CO) catalyst to minimize the emissions of CO.

- Continuous emission monitoring systems installed on the engines to assure that the exhaust gas emissions comply with SCAQMD regulations.

- Electric switchgear to allow connection of the produced electricity to the existing GWP electrical system. No electric transmission system modification is anticipated.

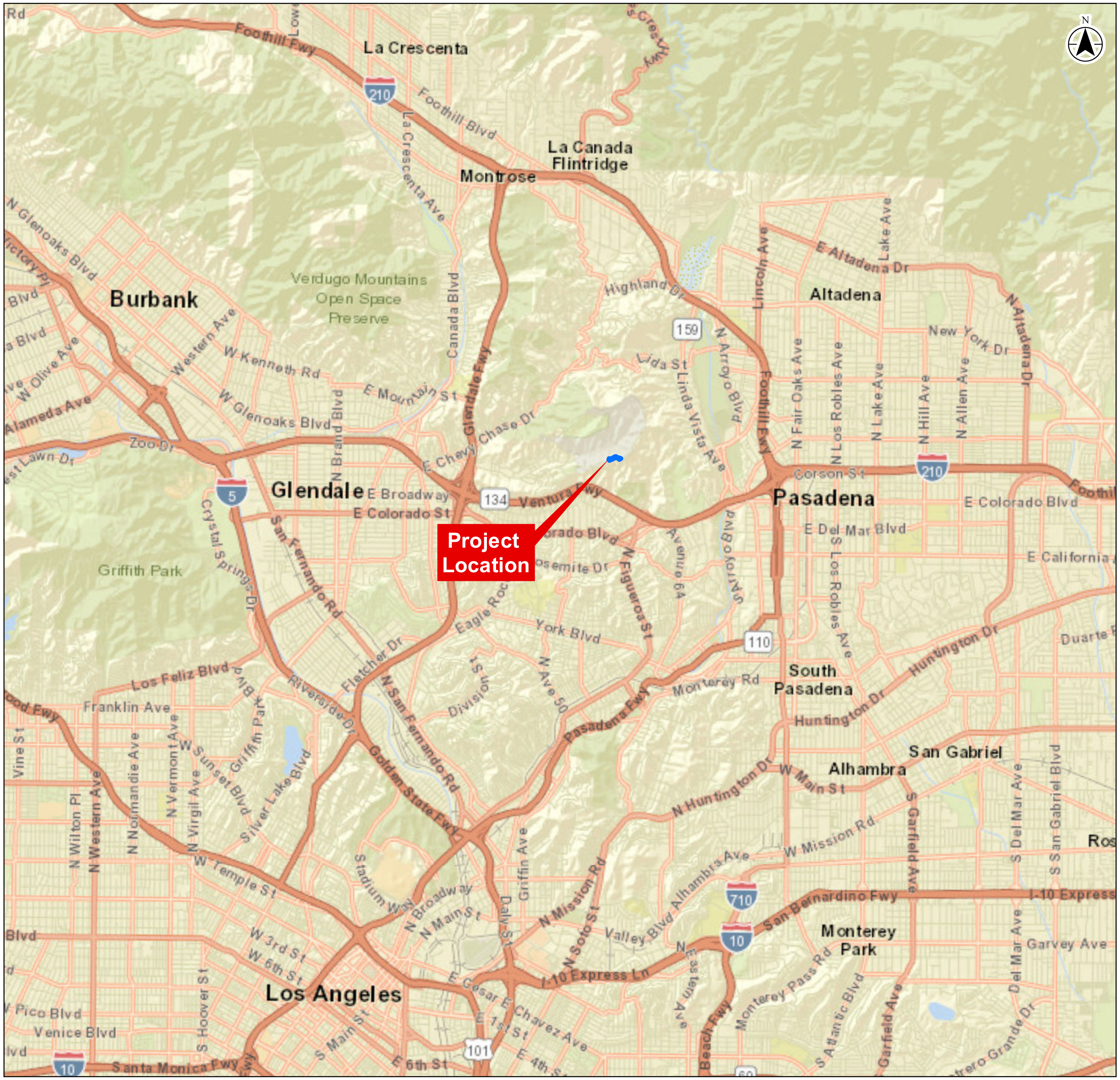
- Small office and small storage building, less than 1,000 square feet each, required for operating and maintaining the Project.

- Fire protection and safety system to comply with National Fire Protection Association and Glendale Fire Department requirements.

- A new 60,000-gallon fire water tank would be constructed to provide water for fire protection. In addition, a new approximately 10,000-gallon water storage tank would be provided for domestic purposes.

- The entire facility would be enclosed in security fencing, and area lighting for safety and security would be provided.

Figure 4 shows the location of major equipment.



Stantec

Legend

Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

1 in = 2 miles (At Original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

2. Basemap: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Project Location	Project No.: 185804356
Glendale, CA	Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25 Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Initial Study

Figure Number/Title:

Figure 1
Project Location

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Stantec

Legend

- Proposed Gas Pipeline
- Proposed Water Pipeline
- Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary
- New Water Tank

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: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Project Location:
Glendale, CA

Project No.: 185804356
Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25
Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project:
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Initial Study

Figure Number/Title:

Figure 2
Proposed Project Elements

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Legend

Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary

Area to be Demolished

0 80 160 Feet

1:961 (At original document size of 11x17)

Stantec

Project Location
Glendale, CA

Project No.: 185804356
Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25
Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Initial Study

Figure No.
3

Title
Existing Facility Demolition Plan

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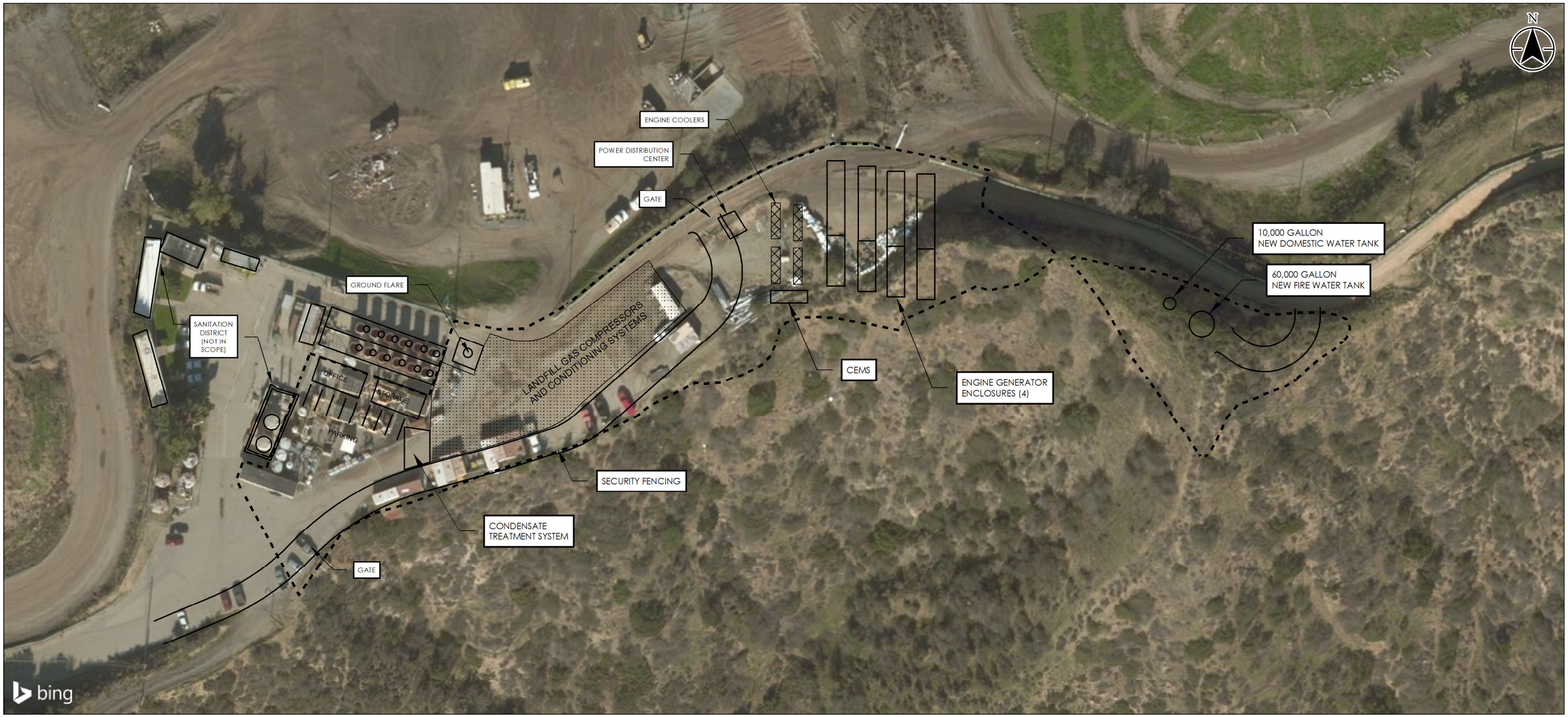

Legend

Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary

0 80 160 Feet

1:961 (At original document size of 11x17)

Stantec

Project Location
Glendale, CA

Project No.: 185804356
Prepared by JT on 2019-02-25
Technical Review by MW on 2019-02-25

Client/Project
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Initial Study

Figure No.
4

Title
Major Equipment Location Plan

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2.3.2 Natural Gas and Water Pipelines

Approximately two-thirds of a mile (3,500 linear feet) of natural gas pipeline would be constructed to connect the facility to the existing Southern California Gas Company pipeline system located at the eastern end of Scholl Canyon Drive. This three-inch, schedule 40 steel gas pipeline would be located within the boundary of the landfill, aboveground except for at road crossings. The natural gas would be utilized to assure continuous operations of the internal combustion engines used to burn the naturally occurring LFG. SCAQMD regulations allow the LFG to be augmented by up to a maximum of ten percent of the total fuel consumed by the engines to be natural gas.

A new 60,000-gallon water storage tank for fire protection and a new approximately 10,000-gallon domestic water storage tank would also be installed. To provide water to the Project an approximately one-mile-long, 12-inch steel or high-density polyethylene pipeline would be connected to an existing 16-inch pipeline located north of the landfill on Glenoaks Blvd. This water line would also be aboveground except for road crossings. The water line would be connected to fire hydrants as required by the City of Glendale Fire Department. Additional water pipelines would be installed belowground to connect the power generation facility with the new fire protection and domestic water tanks, which would be located just east of the facility. A water fill-line would be installed belowground extending across the Project facility from a water tie-in at the southwest portion of the Project site to facilitate the new water tanks. The water and natural gas pipelines are shown on Figure 2.

When the unprocessed LFG as comes from the landfill it is saturated with liquids that need to be separated from the LFG, collected, and piped to a condensate treatment system where impurities of the condensate would be removed, collected, and disposed of in accordance with required rules and regulations. After the impurities are removed the remaining liquids would be piped to the existing sewer system located nearby.

During construction, water would be used for dust control, soil compaction, concrete curing, and similar construction activities. All cooling systems would be closed circulating glycol type with no open cooling towers required. Besides using water for domestic purposes, fire protection and construction, no other water consumption is contemplated.

2.3.3 Existing Pipeline Decommissioning

The existing approximately five-mile-long underground pipeline that can be used to carry LFG to the Grayson Power Plant would be abandoned in place. As part of the abandonment process, the line would be purged with an inert gas such as nitrogen and capped with cement plugs or similar items on each end. The existing line follows surface streets within an existing utility corridor.

2.4 PROJECT OPERATIONS

The Project would be constructed and operated adjacent to the existing LFG collection and LFG flaring systems. There are two existing LFG blowers delivering LFG to the LFG flaring system consisting of 12

existing eight-foot diameter, 16-foot high ground flares. The blowers and the flares would remain, and pursuant to the existing SCAQMD permit, would be operating and disposing LFG during Project construction. After the proposed power generation facility is in operation, the flares would only operate as required during power generation facility maintenance or in the unlikely event that there is excess LFG being produced that cannot be used for generating electricity.

A total of four operators and two technicians would be responsible for operations and routine maintenance of the facility. Personnel would be available and on call during non-business hours. Periodic maintenance would be performed by qualified personnel that would travel to the Project site during business hours as needed to perform the required maintenance. Consumables such as lube oils, filters, cleaning media, 19 percent aqueous ammonia, and other similar materials would be delivered to the Project site as they become depleted. Restroom facilities would be provided and the existing sewer system would be utilized.

For security, the entire Project site would be enclosed within an eight-foot-high security fence with automatic gates. Security and safety lighting systems would be provided.

The life of the Project is anticipated to be 20 years, or as long as the LFG can be used to generate electricity; after which time equipment and equipment foundations would be removed and the area would become part of the landfill reclamation plan.

2.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE

Project construction would occur in three phases over an approximately 15- to 18-month period. Parking for construction workers would be provided on-site within the boundary of the landfill. The laydown and equipment storage area would also be within the boundary of the landfill. No offsite parking or material storage would be required.

2.5.1 Phase I – Demolition and Removal of Existing Equipment

Phase I would be implemented over four to five months and would entail demolition and removal of existing equipment from the site to make room for the new power generation facility. Tanks, piping, electrical systems, fencing, containers, office buildings, and other facilities would be dismantled and removed. The existing concrete foundations and existing asphalt roads would be demolished. Asphalt will be used by the Sanitation District for landfill road base and concrete will be used on the Project site for road base**.** Figure 3 shows the demolition plan. During this four to five-month period, approximately five trucks and ten worker vehicles would be driven each way to the Project location each work day.

2.5.2 Phase II – Site Grading and Construction

After Phase I is complete, Phase II would be implemented over the next nine to ten months. Earth moving equipment would be brought to the site for grading, excavation and site preparation and civil construction. It is anticipated that during the grading process approximately 20,000 cubic yards of soil would be

excavated, of which 6,000 cubic yards of soil would be used on-site as fill and 14,000 cubic yards of clean soil would be used as cover at the landfill. Figure 4 shows the extent of grading.

Phase II would also entail building concrete foundations, delivering, and installing electrical generating equipment located within individual enclosures, compressors, LFG and condensate conditioning and treatment systems, electrical switchgear and other equipment and construction materials required to build the power generation facility. Existing landfill condensate and groundwater collection system, piping systems and power lines located within the facility would be relocated. A single, less than 1,000 square foot storage building, and a less than 1,000 square foot office building would be constructed; pipes, conduits, and wires would be delivered and installed; and, security, and fire protection system would also be installed. LFG, natural gas, and water pipelines, and the new water tanks would be installed, and access roads would be constructed (Figure 2 and 4). During this nine to ten-month period, approximately ten trucks and 12 vehicles would be driven each way to the Project location each work day.

2.5.3 Phase III – System Startup

After Phase II is complete, Phase III would be implemented over the next two to three months. Phase III would entail sandblasting, priming and painting the facility, delivery of consumables/materials, and verifying the operational capabilities of all systems required to make the facility safe and operational. During this two to three-month period, approximately three trucks and 20 worker vehicles would be driven each way to the Project location each work day.

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

This Project is evaluated based upon its potential effect on the twenty (20) categories of environmental factors presented below. The environmental factors checked below indicate that this IS determined that the Project may result in potentially significant impacts and those environmental factors will be analyzed in the Project EIR.

☒	Aesthetics	☒	Land Use and Planning
☐	Agriculture and Forest Services	☐	Mineral Resources
☒	Air Quality	☒	Noise
☒	Biological Resources	☐	Population and Housing
☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Public Services
☒	Energy	☐	Recreation
☒	Geology and Soils	☒	Transportation and Traffic
☒	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒	Tribal Cultural Resources
☒	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☒	Utilities and Service Systems
☒	Hydrology and Water Quality	☒	Wildfire

A detailed analysis of environmental impacts will be presented for each resource area (listed above) utilizing the model Environmental Checklist Form found in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(f). Impacts to the environment for construction and operation of the Project will be assessed and described, and the level of significance of impacts will be measured against criteria that have been established by regulation, accepted standards, or other definable criteria. The use of an MND is only permissible if all potentially significant environmental impacts assessed in the IS are rendered less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measures.

Each environmental resource area is reviewed by analyzing a series of questions (i.e., Initial Study Checklist) regarding level of impact posed by the project. Substantiation is provided to justify each determination. One of four following conclusions is then provided as a determination of the analysis for each of the major environmental factors.

No Impact. A finding of no impact is made when it is clear from the analysis that the project would not affect the environment.

Less than Significant Impact. A finding of a less than significant impact is made when it is clear from the analysis that a project would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment and no mitigation is required.

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. A finding of a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated is made when it is clear from the analysis that a project would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment when mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the project proponent. In this case, the City of Glendale is the project proponent and would be responsible for implementing measures identified in a Mitigation Monitoring Program.

Potentially Significant Impact. A finding of a potentially significant impact is made when the analysis concludes that the Project could have a substantially adverse change in the environment for one or more of the environmental resources assessed in the checklist. In this case, typically preparation of an EIR would be required.

3.1 AESTHETICS

3.1.1 Setting

The Project is located at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, within the non-operational portion of the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF).[1] The property is located approximately one-half mile north of the 134 Freeway in the City of Glendale. Public access to the SCLF is via Scholl Canyon Road, the northern extension of North Figueroa Street, and Highway 134. The SCLF and the Project site are surrounded by multiple jurisdictions: Glendale to the north, south, east, and west; La Cañada Flintridge to the northeast; Pasadena to the east; South Pasadena to the southeast; Los Angeles to the south, southwest, and west. The site is also located west of Highway 210 north of State Route 34, and east of State Route 2.

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 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 (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & AECOM, 2014). The Project will be located on an approximately 2.2-acre segment of land within the non-operational portion of the landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,410 feet AMSL. It is located along the southern boundary of the SCLF, bordering Scholl Canyon Road.

Uses surrounding the Project are primarily residential, with some open space, special recreation (parks, golf course), and commercial development. The Rose Bowl and the Arroyo Seco are located approximately 1.4 miles to the east, separated by the ridge adjacent to the eastern boundary of the SCLF. The Scholl Canyon Golf and Tennis Complex is located on fill on the northwest closed portion of the landfill. Scholl Canyon Ballfields are located midway up E. Glenoaks Boulevard, below the Golf and Tennis Complex. Scholl Canyon Park is located to the west at the base of the landfill along E. Glenoaks Boulevard.

Scenic Vistas

The City is bordered on the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, on the northwest by the Verdugo Mountains, and on the east by the San Rafael Hills. The easternmost edge of the Santa Monica Mountains, in Los Angeles's Griffith Park, lies just beyond the City's boundary to the southwest.

According to the Open Space and Conservation Element of Glendale's General Plan, the Verdugo Mountains and the San Rafael Hills are the most significant physical landmarks in the community because these topographic features flank the central portion of the City. These landforms are important

[1] The "non-operational" portion of the landfill referenced here is that portion of the landfill that is not receiving fill, as distinguished from the inactive portion of the landfill which is where the landfill has been closed and is being used for recreational purposes, such as the Scholl Canyon golf course.

in that they create a dominant visual and physical resource that can be seen throughout the community. In the San Rafael Hills the overall ridgeline form is less definitive in that it is separated by numerous, well developed canyon areas such as Scholl Canyon. Within this area, however, the ridgelines can be readily identified (City of Glendale, 1993).

The City's Open Space and Conservation Element further identifies visual and scenic resources as aesthetic functions that contain natural beauty, such as lush or colorful vegetation, prominent topographical stature, unique physical features, and an interesting visual effect (City of Glendale, 1993). There are no designated scenic vistas near the Project or within other parts of the existing SCLF, nor are there any designated scenic vistas from which the Project would be visible.

According to Map 4-25, "Ridgelines and Streams of the San Rafael Hills", Scholl Canyon is not a primary or secondary ridgeline (City of Glendale, 1993), and therefore is characterized as an area of "low visual sensitivity."

Scenic Highways

There are no state-designated scenic highways in the City of Glendale (Department of Transportation, 2011).

Light and Glare

Existing sources of light and glare in the Project vicinity include automatic night lighting in the equipment and scales facility and portable light towers at the adjacent SCLF. Existing light and glare sources at the Project site consist of security lighting located at the Sanitation District office trailers and overlooking the chemical storage areas. The lights are hooded and pointed downward in order to minimize glare. LFG flaring is contained within open cylinder flares, which flares have no directly visible flames and are not a source of light or glare.

3.1.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS — Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point.) If the	☒	☐	☐	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?				
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact

There are no designated scenic vistas near the Project site or within other parts of the existing SCLF, nor are there any designated scenic vistas from which the Project would be visible. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on a scenic vista. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No impact

There are no state-designated scenic highways in the City of Glendale (DOT, 2017). Therefore, the Project would not damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. There would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project would include expansion of and interconnection to the existing facility, which is located within the boundaries of the non-operational portion of an existing landfill. The tallest features will be approximately 40 ft (four exhaust stacks) aboveground surface. Equipment height will be approximately 25 ft. Office and warehouse space will be approximately 12 feet high. The Project could be visible from both urbanized and rural areas, including adjacent ridgelines which could degrade the existing visual character of public views or conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact on the existing visual character or quality

of public views of the site and its surroundings and this factor will be further analyzed in the EIR.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project would represent an expansion of an existing use which is presently a limited source of nighttime light and glare from the existing LFG collection facility. It is possible that lighting during permitted nighttime construction (if any), operational lighting associated with the Project, and use of reflective building materials, could create substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

3.2.1 Setting

Los Angeles County agricultural production value is 32nd in the State, with a reported value of $230,068,000 in 2014, a 14.6 percent increase from 2013. Los Angeles County's leading agricultural commodities in 2014 included nursery woody ornamentals and plants, onions, hay, and alfalfa (California Department of Food and Agriculture, 2015).

Lands within the Project area are within the City of Glendale, which are zoned as Special Recreation and Restricted Residential. No agricultural use zone currently exists within the City of Glendale, nor are any agricultural zones proposed. There are no agricultural or farmland areas on or within the vicinity of the Project area.

- No Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP- designated Prime farmlands are located within the Project area.
- No FMMP- designated Farmland of Statewide Importance are located within Project area.
- No FMMP- designated Unique Farmland are located within the Project area.
- No Williamson Act designated lands are located within the Project area.
- No Land Conservation Act (LCA) Prime Agricultural Lands are located within or adjacent to the Project area.
- No LCA Non-Prime Agricultural Lands are located within or adjacent to the Project area.
- No Mixed Enrollment Agricultural Lands are located within or adjacent to the Project area.
- None of the lands within or adjacent to the Project area are located within a The Farmland Security Zone (FSZ).

3.2.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES — In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined by Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use, or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact

There is no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance within or adjacent to the Project area. No agricultural use zone currently exists within the City of Glendale, nor are any agricultural zones proposed. Therefore, no impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use would occur. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact

The Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract because no agricultural zones exist within the City of Glendale, nor is the Project within or adjacent to agricultural land that would require a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, no impacts related to existing agricultural zone use or Williamson Act contracts would occur. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526, or timberland zoned Timberland Protection (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No Impact

The Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Protection because none of the lands within or adjacent to the Project are identified as "forest land," "timberland," or "Timberland Protection" as defined in the Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) and Section 4526, or Government Code Section 51104 (g). Therefore, no impacts related to zoning of forest land, timberland, or Timberland Protection would occur. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact

The Project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use because none of the lands within and adjacent to the Project are identified as forest land as defined in the Public Code Section 12220(g). Therefore, no impacts related to loss or conversion of forest land would occur. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact

The Project would not involve other changes in the existing environment that could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use because there is no farmland or forest land within or adjacent to the Project area. Therefore, no impacts related to conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use would occur. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 Setting

Existing Site Conditions

The Scholl Canyon Landfill site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is regulated by the SCAQMD.

Regional Climate

The Scholl Canyon Landfill is located on the western side of the San Gabriel Valley of the SCAB. The basin is a coastal plain with the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, and enclosed by mountains to the north and east which trap air and pollutants in the valley. The regional climate is considered semi-arid and characterized by hot summers, mild winters, and infrequent seasonal rainfall. Glendale is located inland, where the temperatures are generally higher than along the coast due to the lack of sea breezes, with average monthly highs from 65°F to 91°F and lows from 44°F to 62°F. The relative humidity inland is also lower than along the coast (Western Regional Climate Center, 2015).

Due to the topography and weather conditions of the basin, temperature inversions that prevent the vertical mixing of warm and cooler layers of the air tend to form and allow pollutants to remain at ground level. The coastal location of the basin also creates a wind pattern that blows offshore at night and onshore during the day, so that air pollutants formed in the heat of the day tend to stay inland. Major cities like Los Angeles with high population density and heavy vehicular traffic, combined with the climate and geographical configuration, influence air quality in the basin.

Ambient Air Quality

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) to regulate the concentration of six criteria pollutants in the atmosphere: ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulfur oxides (SOX), particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), and lead (Pb). These pollutants are considered harmful to the public health and the environment.

The EPA designates the attainment status of areas in the nation for each criteria pollutant, based on whether NAAQS are met. A “non-attainment area” does not meet the standard and is subject to a State Implementation Plan to attain the standard. Similarly, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has set its own stricter ambient air quality standards for California and designates regions in the state as attainment or non-attainment based on those standards. The California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) include sulfates as a criteria pollutant, which is not addressed in the federal standards.

Both state and federal ambient air quality standards are provided as the maximum allowable concentration over an averaging time of measurement. Maximum concentrations reflect levels of pollutants that can adversely affect human health.

The SCAB is not in attainment with federal or California Ozone standards, California PM10 standards, and both federal and California PM2.5 standards. Because the SCAB exceeds these State and federal ambient air quality standards, the SCAQMD is required to implement strategies to reduce pollutant levels to recognized acceptable standards. The SCAQMD in conjunction with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), CARB, and USEPA recently prepared the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) (SCAQMD, 2017). The purpose of the 2016 AQMP is to provide a comprehensive and integrated program to lead the SCAB into compliance with the federal ozone and particulate matter standards.

3.3.2 Air Quality Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY — Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project would result in air pollutant emissions generated during demolition and construction activities as well as during Project operations that, if not mitigated, may have the potential to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD air quality plan. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. The construction and operational air emissions associated with the Project will be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project has the potential to generate emissions that exceed significance thresholds established by SCAQMD, specifically when considered cumulatively with other current and projects in the vicinity. As a result, the Project could contribute to a cumulatively considerable net increase in one or more criteria pollutants for which the region is in non-attainment under federal or state standards. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potentially Significant Impact

Sensitive receptors are defined as populations that are more susceptible to the effects of pollution than the population at large. The SCAQMD identifies the following as sensitive receptors: residences, schools, daycare centers, playgrounds, medical facilities, retirement homes, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing. The Project is in a special recreation zone but may expose nearby residential sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations during construction and operation. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No Impact

There may be odors associated with the use or refuel of the diesel and gasoline powered equipment, or from painting activity or other surface treatments (i.e., building roofing or roadway paving) during construction and maintenance activities. These potential sources are expected to be highly localized and are common to conventional construction activities including those that routinely occur throughout the landfill operation area. The LFG gas collection system already exists, and the Project does not include a component that would substantially increase the risk of a release of LFG that could create an odor. Considering the lack of substantial new odor sources associated with the Project and the potential odors related to the existing landfill operation itself, the Project would not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people. No impact would occur, and this factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Setting

The hillside areas of the City contain seven native plant communities including chaparral, southern oak woodland, southern oak riparian woodland, coastal sage, alluvial scrub, walnut woodland and big cone spruce. Glendale contains habitat areas which could support as many as fourteen rare or endangered plant and animal species as currently identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Two sensitive plant communities, Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub and southern oak riparian forest/southern sycamore alder riparian woodland, exist within the City (City of Glendale 1993).

3.4.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project includes temporary and permanent disturbances to both previously disturbed and previously un-disturbed land at the SCLF which may have the potential to produce a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project includes temporary and permanent disturbances to both previously disturbed and previously un-disturbed land at the SCLF which may have a substantial adverse effect on sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project includes disturbances to previously undisturbed areas as well as installation of linear pipelines to convey water and natural gas to the proposed power generation facility. Construction activities could have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands, if present. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project includes temporary and permanent disturbances to both previously disturbed and previously un-disturbed land at the SCLF. Security fencing will also be erected around the 2.2-acre power generation facility. Both the disturbances during construction and facility operation/fencing could interfere with the movement of wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, if present. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project includes temporary and permanent disturbances to both previously disturbed and previously un-disturbed land at the SCLF which may result in impacts to biological resources including trees, that if present, may conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting them. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact

According to the Glendale General Plan, there is no habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan in the City of Glendale. There is, however, a Significant Ecological Area (SEA) program in the City of Glendale, which is implemented with the intention to preserve these designated sensitive areas. The Project site is not located within an SEA. As such, implementation of the Project would not conflict with the SEA program or other habitat conservation plans. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 Setting

Information on the cultural resources setting of the region and Project site are in the Cultural Resources Assessment Report provided as Appendix A.

3.5.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

No Impact

Approximately 20.2 acres of land were inventoried to determine whether cultural resources would be affected by the Project. There were no historical resources identified during the survey and no historical resources were previously documented within the Project area (see Cultural Resources Assessment Report provided as Appendix A). Based on the findings in this study, the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5, nor will the Project have impacts on significant local resources as defined in Chapter 15.20 of the City of Glendale Municipal Code; therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

No Impact

Similar in respect to historical resources, above, the potential to encounter archaeological resources is low because the majority of the Project area has been previously disturbed by landfill and other urban

activities. There were no archaeological resources identified during the survey and no archaeological resources were previously documented within the Project area (see Cultural Resources Assessment Report provided as Appendix A). Based on the findings in this study the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of archaeological resources as defined in Section 15064.5, nor will the Project have impacts on significant local resources as defined in Chapter 15.20 of the City of Glendale Municipal Code; therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

No Impact

Similar in respect to historical and archaeological resources above, the potential to disturb any human remains is low because the majority of the Project area has been previously disturbed by landfill and other urban activities. The Project would not be expected to disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; therefore, there would be no impact.

In the event human remains are encountered during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further work shall continue at the location of the find until the County Coroner has made all the necessary findings as to the origin and distribution of such remains pursuant to Public Code Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of the discovery, and within two working days of notification of the discovery shall make such a determination. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the County Construction Engineer, the treatment and disposition of the human remains. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.6 ENERGY

3.6.1 Setting

There are a number of state and local regulations requiring energy efficiency. These include but are not limited to the state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirements which mandate an increasing use of renewable energy supplies for electricity generation and the City's Greener Glendale Plan for Municipal Operations intended to promote sustainability.

3.6.2 Impacts

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY — Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Potentially Significant Impact

Project construction would result in the consumption of petroleum associated with the use of gasoline or diesel-powered trucks, worker vehicles, and grading/construction equipment. Operation of the Project would also combust LFG and natural gas. Project operation would also include the consumption of electricity to operate ancillary facility equipment and lighting. While the LFG and natural gas would be beneficially used to produce electricity, the manner in which it is utilized, or the Project's use of other energy sources described above could result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project would convert LFG to electricity and feed that electricity into existing transmission lines located at Scholl Canyon. While landfill gas is permitted to be flared under existing air permits, it is a

cleaner and more beneficial option to use LFG as fuel for power generation. Utilizing the RPS eligible LFG for electricity generation assists the City in increasing its RPS and meeting the state's RPS requirements. The Project is therefore not expected to conflict with or obstruct the state's RPS Program or the City's ability to meet those requirements. However, the Project could conflict with the Greener Glendale Plan for Municipal Operations if the use of LFG, natural gas, liquid petroleum fuels, electricity, and other building materials were not consistent with the objectives and strategies in the plan. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.7.1 Setting

Regional Hydrogeology

According to the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) Bulletin 118 Report, the Project site is not located within a mapped groundwater basin. The closest groundwater basin is the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin of the South Coast Hydrologic Region (4-12), located to the west of the Project site. The basin is approximately 226 square miles and is bounded on the north and northwest by the Santa Susana Mountains, on the north and northeast by the San Gabriel Mountains, on the east by the San Rafael Hills, on the south by the Santa Monica Mountains and Chalk Hills, and on the west by the Simi Hills (DWR, 2004).

Regional Geology

The Project site is located in the northwestern portion of the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province in the southwestern part of California. The region is separated by an east-west trending series of steep mountain ranges and valleys, sub-parallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Project site resides in the portion of the Province drained by the Los Angeles River. Based on interpretation of the ground surface elevation contour lines drawn on the topographic map, the Project site is located at an elevation of approximately 1,410 to 1,485 feet. The topography in the vicinity of the Project site is hilly, with a slope to the south then southwest toward the Los Angeles River.

Local Geology

Based on information depicted on the 2005 Geologic Map of Los Angeles, the Project site is underlain by Mesozoic age quartz diorite deposits composed of plagioclase feldspar (oligoclase- andesine, hornblende, biotite, and minor quartz). Sometimes referred to as the Wilson Diorite, this unit is the most widespread bedrock type in the Glendale area. The bulk of the Verdugo Mountains and the San Rafael Hills are comprised of quartz diorite. The color of the rock is typically a light gray to light brown. The texture is generally medium grained and the structure is massive. In the central part of the San Rafael Hills, just north of Highway 134, at the southeastern margin of Glendale, the mineral grains are aligned, giving the rock a distinct banding or “foliation” resulting in a somewhat layered structure. In this area, the structure dips 60 to 70 degrees to the east and northeast (Earth Consultants International, 2003).

Site Surface Conditions

The Project site is bordered by natural slopes on the south and southeast. The northern, western, and northeastern sides border the existing landfill.

Most of the area to be developed is relatively flat, at an elevation of approximately 1,410 feet. The surface begins to steepen in the northeastern portion of the site, rising to almost 1,500 feet east of the northeast corner of the site, where a cut slope is proposed. The ground surface has been cleared and is devoid of

vegetation, except in limited areas in the northeastern part of the Project site, where portions of the landfill are exposed at the surface. Existing structures and equipment associated with operation of the landfill are located throughout the area.

Seismicity

The Project site, as is most of California, is located in a seismically active area. The Project site is not located within a currently mapped California Earthquake Fault Zone.

Landslides, Slope Stability, and Liquefaction

Landslides are not listed in the Safety Element of the Glendale General Plan as an overlay constraint within Scholl Canyon (identified as "Low landslide incidence"). The SCLF is shown in the General Plan Slope Instability Map (Plate 2-4) as outside any areas identified as having slope instability (Low-Very High). The Project site is also outside of Liquefaction Hazard Zones identified on the Glendale General Plan Hazards Map Plate P-1. Landslide Hazard Zones appear on Plate P-1 to be located directly to the south of the Project site, most likely on the steep slopes where Scholl Canyon Road is located.

3.7.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS — Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv) Landslides?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Be located on strata or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☒	☐	☐	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

Potentially Significant Impact

a) *Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*

i. *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?*

Potentially Significant Impact

The SCLF and the approximately 2.2-acre site lying within the inactive portion of the landfill proposed for the Project, is located in a seismically active area and may experience strong ground motions during a large earthquake event. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act mitigates fault rupture hazards by prohibiting the location of structures for human occupancy across the trace of an active fault. The Act requires the State Geologist to delineate "Earthquake Fault Zones" along faults that are "sufficiently active" and "well defined." The boundary of an "Earthquake Fault Zone" is generally 500 feet from major active faults and from 200 to 300 feet from well-defined minor faults. While the Project site does not lie within or near a State of California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Special Studies Zone (A-P Zone), substantial adverse effects could occur from rupture of another fault, if present. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

ii. *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

Potentially Significant Impact

Please see response to i, above.

iii. *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

Potentially Significant Impact

Liquefaction occurs when loose, unconsolidated, water-laden soils are subject to shaking, causing the soils to lose cohesion. Subsurface conditions underlying the Project site mainly consist of dense to very dense silty sands over slightly weathered, hard bedrock, combined with very deep groundwater levels in an area where water bearing soils are not present. The Project site is outside of Liquefaction Hazard Zones identified on the Glendale General Plan Hazards Map Plate P-1. However, the City will collect and evaluate additional information to further assess site specific conditions applicable to the Project. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

iv. Landslides?

Potentially Significant Impact

Landslides are not listed in the Safety Element of the Glendale General Plan as an overlay constraint within Scholl Canyon (identified as “Low landslide incidence”). A cut native slope is proposed at the northeast end of the Project site which may lead to the potential for landslides. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Potentially Significant Impact

Construction of the Project will involve soil disturbing activities that may have the potential to result in soil erosion and loss of topsoil due to wind and/or water erosion. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction of collapse?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project has the potential to be located on a geologic unit that could be geologically unstable and potentially result in lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Potentially Significant Impact

The City will collect and evaluate additional information on expansive soil to further assess site specific

conditions applicable to the Project. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No Impact

The Project does not include the construction of new septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

No Impact

Similar in respect to historical resources and archaeological resources, above, the potential to encounter unique paleontological resources is low because the majority of the Project area has been previously disturbed by landfill and other urban activities. The Project will not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

3.8.1 Setting

Environmental Setting

Global warming is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth's surface. The effects of increasing greenhouse concentration in the atmosphere may contribute to global warming. The major greenhouse gases (GHG)s are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).

GHGs in the atmosphere absorb solar radiation reflected by the earth, which leads to warming of the atmosphere. GHGs also radiate energy both upwards toward space and downward to the surface of the earth. The downward direction of GHGs radiation is commonly called the "greenhouse effect."

Most GHGs can be produced through biogenic (natural) and anthropogenic (human-caused) processes. Biogenic sources include the combustion of biological material in forest fires, fermentation, decomposition or processing of biologically based materials. Some of the main sources of greenhouse gases due to human activity are the burning of fossil fuels, agricultural activities, and the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in refrigeration and fire suppression systems.

Global Warming Potential is a measure of how much a greenhouse gas contributes to global warming relative to the heat contributed by a similar mass of carbon dioxide. CH4 and N2O have GWP of 21 and 310 times that of CO2, respectively. For this analysis, greenhouse gases other than CO2 will be scaled to a single factor to determine the equivalent amount of CO2 (CO2e) for each gas. For CO2, the scaling factor is 1.0. The scaling factors for CH4 and N2O are 21 and 310, respectively. USEPA develops emission factor tables to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions from various equipment and activity.

3.8.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS — Would the Project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Potentially Significant Impact

Construction and operation of the Project could increase GHG emissions which have the potential to either individually or cumulatively result in a potentially significant impact on the environment. The Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Potentially Significant Impact

While landfill gas is permitted to be flared under existing air permits, it is a cleaner and more beneficial option to use LFG as fuel for power generation. Utilizing the RPS eligible LFG for electricity generation assists the City in increasing its RPS and meeting the state's RPS requirements. The Project is therefore not expected to conflict with or obstruct the state's RPS Program, AB 32, or the City's ability to meet those requirements. However, the Project could conflict with the Greener Glendale Plan if it were not consistent with the objectives and strategies in the plan. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

3.9.1 Setting

Hazardous material can be defined as any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may pose a hazard to human health or the environment. Hazardous materials can be categorized as flammable and combustible material, toxic material, corrosive material, oxidizers, aerosols, and compressed gases. They can be highly reactive and cause irritation to skin and eyes. The term "hazardous substances" encompasses chemicals regulated by both the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations and the EPA hazardous waste regulations. Hazardous wastes require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage to public health and the environment. The SCLF is classified as a Class III nonhazardous landfill facility that accepts municipal solid waste and is not a generator of, or repository for, hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Waste Cleanup Sites

No Cortese List cleanup sites are located within an approximately two-mile radius of the Project site.

Wildland Fires

Wildland fires (wildfires) can occur in open spaces containing a mixture of flammable and nonflammable vegetation cover. The native areas surrounding the active landfill operation area are vulnerable to wildfires due to the steep topography, highly flammable scrub vegetation and limited access for firefighting. The County Fire Department has published Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps for the City and has listed the Project site, as shown on Tile 4 of these maps, in the Very High Fire Hazard Zone. The Fire Department has also published a map identifying Proposed High Fire Hazard Areas. The SCLF and the surrounding area are within the current High Fire Hazard Area.

Surrounding Land Uses

Surrounding land uses within one mile of the Project, including natural gas and water pipeline alignments, consist exclusively of residential and recreational land uses within the Cities of Glendale, Pasadena, and Los Angeles. The nearest residence is located approximately one-half mile to the east. The Hollywood Burbank Airport is located approximately ten miles to the west. The Project is approximately 9.75 miles outside the airport's area of influence boundary at the nearest point. The closest wastewater treatment plant is the Los Angeles- Glendale Water Reclamation Plant, approximately 5 miles to west. The nearest school, Dahila Heights Elementary School, is located approximately 1 mile to the southwest of the Project site. Hospital/medical facilities and elderly care facilities are located within the City, approximately five to eight miles to the west from the Project site. The Glendale Fire Department (GFD) would be the first responder to a fire at the Project site. The closest fire station, Station 23, located at 3303 E. Chevy Chase Drive, is approximately five miles from the Project.

3.9.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS — Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use compatibility plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project may involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during demolition, construction, and operation. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Potentially Significant Impact

Accidents involving hazardous materials during construction could occur from small-scale releases during refueling or routine maintenance of equipment could create a hazard to the environment. An accidental release of hazardous materials such as aqueous ammonia used in the engine emissions control system during Project operation could also create a significant hazard to the public. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact

No schools are located or proposed to be located within 0.25 mile of any of the Project components. The nearest school, Dahila Heights Elementary, is located approximately 1 mile to the southwest of the Project site. Therefore, no impacts would occur. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact

As described above, no Cortese List (Government Code Section 65962.5) cleanup sites are located within an approximately two-mile radius of the Project site. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

e) For a project located within an airport land use compatibility plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact

The Project is located approximately 10 miles from the nearest airport, Hollywood Burbank, in Burbank. The project location would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact

The Project would comply with all applicable emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans adopted in accordance with Area Plan and Business Plan regulations (Health and Safety Code, §25500-25520 and *Cal. Code Reg., tit. 19, § 2720 et seq.*). In addition, the Project does not include construction of residences or facilities that would require significant evacuation. As such, the Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project and the surrounding area are within the current City's designated High Fire Hazard Area. Project activities would include the use of flammable/combustible materials and potential sources of ignition including but not limited to equipment engines, welding, and LFG flares. Construction, maintenance, and operation of the Project may expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

3.10.1 Setting

Regional Hydrogeology

According to the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) Bulletin 118 Report, the Project site is not located within a mapped groundwater basin. The closest groundwater basin is the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin of the South Coast Hydrologic Region (Number 4-12), located to the west of the Project site. The basin is approximately 226 square miles and is bounded on the north and northwest by the Santa Susana Mountains, on the north and northeast by the San Gabriel Mountains, on the east by the San Rafael Hills, on the south by the Santa Monica Mountains and Chalk Hills, and on the west by the Simi Hills (CDWR, 2004).

The surface and ground waters of this basin are used extensively for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes. The water-bearing sediments consist of the lower Pleistocene Saugus Formation, Pleistocene and Holocene age alluvium. The ground-water in this basin is mainly unconfined with some confinement within the Saugus Formation in the western part of the basin and in the Sylmar and Eagle Rock areas. Regional groundwater flow direction is generally reported toward the south southwest (CDWR Bulletin 118, 2004).

Third Quarter 2015 quarterly groundwater monitoring results at the adjacent site (Inactive Scholl Canyon Landfill) reported the depth to water to be approximately 50 feet below ground surface (bgs) (SCS Engineers, 2015).

The SCLF and Project site are part of the Los Angeles River Watershed, which receives drainage from an 834 square-mile area of Los Angeles County, with headwaters in the Santa Monica Mountains, Simi Hills, Santa Susana Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains. The upper watershed contains a network of flood control dams and debris basins that flow to the Los Angeles River. The lower part of the river flows in a concrete-lined channel through a heavily urbanized portion of the county before becoming a soft bottom channel as it discharges into the San Pedro Bay. The Los Angeles River passes the SCLF and project site approximately four miles to the west. Stormwater from the SCLF enters the Los Angeles River south of the Glendale Narrows via a storm drain system with a tributary in Glenoaks Boulevard just west of the SCLF (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & AECOM, 2014).

Flood Zones

The Project site is located in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program Category Zone D on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, indicating the absence of any flood hazard.

The SCLF is at the headwaters of the Scholl Canyon sub-watershed. The majority of the annual rainfall in the region occurs from November through April. The Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW) estimates the average seasonal rainfall of Los Angeles County to be 15.65 inches. Typical rainfall at

SCLF averages approximately 18.32 inches per year (based on actual rainfall measurements recorded by an on-site precipitation gauge between 1982 and 2010).

Local Stormwater Infrastructure

In accordance with State requirements, the current permanent stormwater diversion and control facilities at the SCLF have been designed to accommodate a calculated 100-year, 24-hour storm. The system of down drains and drainage structures transport stormwater via a concrete box culvert under Scholl Canyon Park to the Scholl Debris Basin. The debris basin has a design debris capacity of 8,400 cubic yards and an 80-feet wide concrete spillway that discharges to a concrete box culvert at the upstream end of a branch of the LADPW's stormwater collection and conveyance system (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & AECOM, 2014).

3.10.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY — Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would	☒	☐	☐	☐
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Potentially Significant Impact

Construction, maintenance, and operation activities could result in the degradation of water quality, releasing sediment, oil and greases, and other chemicals into the existing storm drain system. Construction materials such as fuels, solvents, and paints may present a risk to surface water quality. Refueling and parking of construction vehicles and other equipment on-site during construction may result in oil, grease, or related pollutant leaks and spills that may discharge into the storm drain system. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

No impact

The Project site is not located within a mapped groundwater basin. The closest groundwater basin is the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin of the South Coast Hydrologic Region (Number 4-12), located to the west of the site. Considering the fact that no groundwater recharge potential exists at the existing site and expansion of the existing facility would have no bearing on groundwater recharge capabilities, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would

i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

Potentially Significant Impact

Some grading would be required in order to expand the footprint of the existing facility that may result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project includes grading and an increase in impervious surfaces compared to existing site conditions that may alter later drainage patterns and substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

Potentially Significant Impact

Refer to c) i. and ii. for impact discussion. The Project may create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

iv. impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact

The Project site is located in a FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Category Zone D on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, indicating the absence of any flood hazard. There would be no impact related to flooding. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No impact

The Project area is located over 20 miles from the Pacific Ocean, at an elevation of 1,410 feet AMSL. Tsunamis typically affect coastlines and areas up to ¼-mile inland. Due to the Project's distance from the coast, potential impacts related to a tsunami are non-existent. Additionally, the Project site is not susceptible to impacts resulting from a seiche because of its distance from any enclosed bodies of water. The Project site is located in a FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Category Zone D on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, indicating the absence of any flood hazard. There would be no potential impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project site is not located within a mapped groundwater basin. However, as discussed above and because the Project has the potential to result in discharges of pollutants that could adversely affect water quality, the Project could obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

3.11.1 Setting

Existing Site Land Use and Zoning

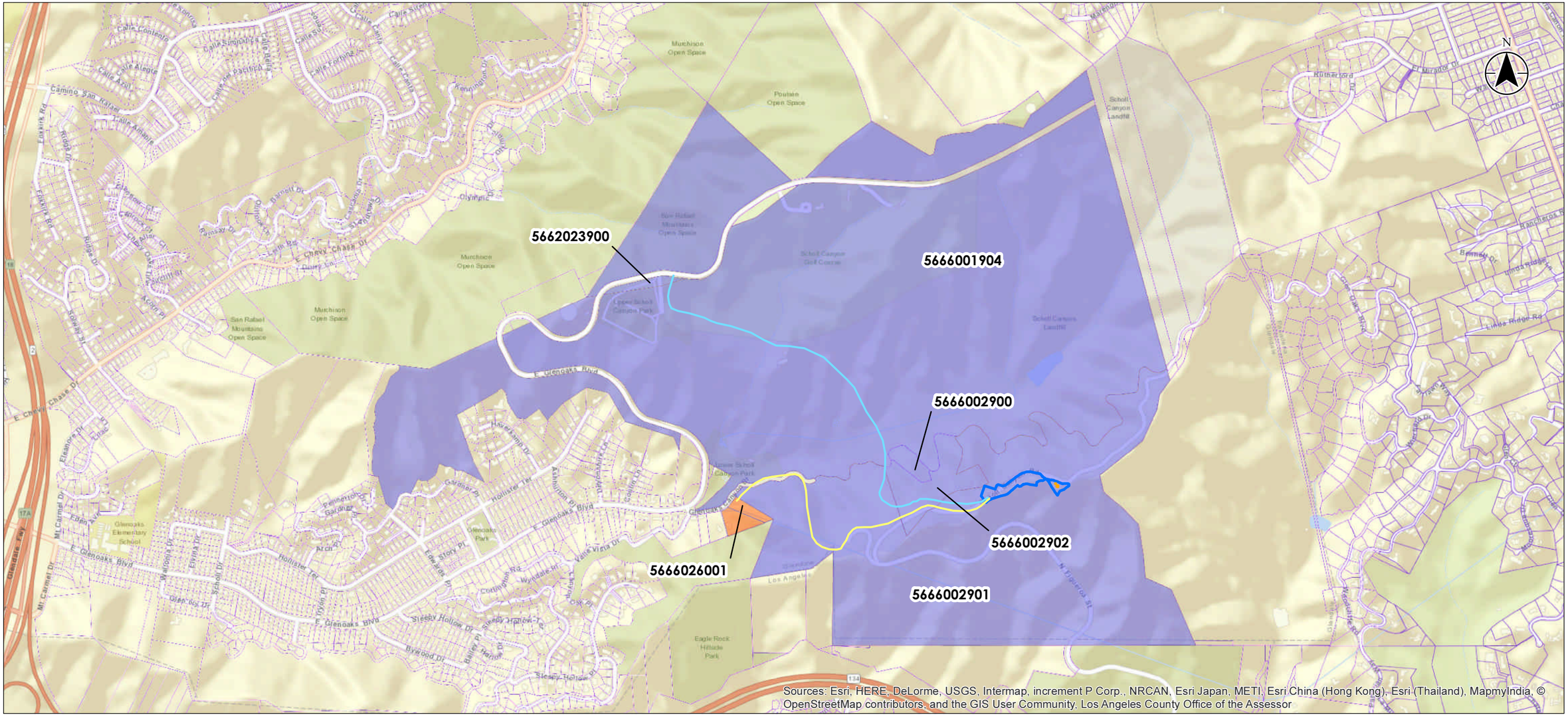
The SCLF is a cooperative effort of the City, the County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. The landfill site occupies approximately 535 acres and is operated by the Sanitation Districts pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the City, County, and Sanitation Districts on lands owned by the City, County, and Southern California Edison Company. The SCLF is classified as a Class III nonhazardous landfill facility that accepts municipal solid waste and is not a generator of, or repository for, hazardous wastes. The active landfill site is 314 acres, within which refuse has been landfilled on 239 acres.

GWP either combusts LFG from the SCLF at the City's Grayson Power Plant or it is combusted in flares at the SCLF. Gathering and combustion of the LFG is a mitigation measure for SCAQMD to prevent its release into the environment. The LFG, when combusted at Grayson is transported to Grayson from the SCLF via a pipeline that is approximately five miles long.

The Project area is located within the SCLF facility boundary and directly north between E. Glenoaks Boulevard. and the northwest corner of the SCLF and traverses six parcels, located within the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, as shown in Table 3 and Figure 5.

Table 3 Project Site Parcels, Zoning, and Land Use Designation

Project Component	Assessor's Parcel Number	Zoning	Land Use Designation
Proposed Main project area, Gas Line, Water Line	5666002901	SR- Special Recreation	Recreation/Open Space
Proposed Main project area, Gas Line, Water Line	5666002902	SR- Special Recreation	Recreation/Open Space
Proposed Main project area, Gas Line, Water Line	5666001904	SR- Special Recreation	Recreation/Open Space
Proposed Main project area	5666002900	SR- Special Recreation	Recreation/Open Space
Proposed Gas Line	5666026001	R1R- Restricted Residential	Very Low Density/Open Space
Proposed Water Line	5662023900	SR- Special Recreation	Recreation/Open Space



Legend

- Proposed Gas Pipeline
- Proposed Water Pipeline
- Proposed Power Plant Facility Boundary
- New Water Tank

Parcel Zoning & Land Use

- R1R - Restricted Residential, Very Low Density/Open Space
- SR - Special Recreation, Recreation/Open Space
- Parcels

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:12,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Stantec

Project Location
Glendale, CA

Project No.: 2057123300
Prepared by JT on 2017-07-18
Technical Review by CH on 2017-07-18

Client/Project
City of Glendale
Biogas Renewable Generation Project
Initial Study

Figure No.
5

Title
Project Area Parcels, Zoning, and Land Use Designations

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The Project and water pipeline components of the Project are designated as Recreation/Open Space. The proposed gas pipeline component would be located on lands designated as Recreation/Open Space and Low Density Residential. The Project and water pipeline components of the Project are zoned as Special Recreation (SR). The proposed gas pipeline component is zoned as SR and Restricted Residential (R1R).

Surrounding Land Use

Surrounding land use is comprised of residential properties and E. Glenoaks Boulevard. to the west; a golf course, open space and E. Glenoaks Boulevard. to the north; open space and Scholl Canyon Road to the south; and open-space and disturbed land to the east.

3.11.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING — Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact

The Project would not physically divide an established community because there are no existing residential uses or communities within the landfill property. In addition, the Project would not involve the displacement of any residential uses of any land designated for residential uses within any of the parcels on which any components of the Project traverses. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project will occur on lands that are designated Recreational/Open Space and Low Density/Residential in the City of Glendale General Plan Land Use Element. These lands have zoning

designations of SR and R1R. A Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is required for a new utility/transmission facility development from the City and the Project would be subject to conformance with a number of plans, policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The Project may also interfere with post-landfill closure plans to utilize landfill property for development of recreation land uses. Conflicts with these plans, policies or regulations may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

3.12.1 Setting

In accordance with the Open Space and Conservation Element, the City is required to provide for the conservation, development, and utilization of mineral resources. In order to comply with the requirements, the States' Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) was enacted for the purpose of establishing mineral resource management policies within the general plan by local agencies.

Primary Mineral Resources

The State Geologist mapped the Glendale area for aggregate resources which includes rock, sand, and gravel. There are currently three Regionally Significant Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) categories designated by the State Geologist of varying significance. These categories are MRZ-1, MRZ-2 and MRZ-3, defined as follows:

MRZ-1: Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.

MRZ-2: Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood of their presence exists.

MRZ-3: Areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.

The Project area is designated as MRZ-3 where inferred occurrences of resources are of undetermined significance or has not been studied for the presence of aggregate material resources (City of Glendale, 1993). There are no mineral resource zones in the City that are of statewide or regional significance.

3.12.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource classified MRZ-2 by the State Geologist that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource classified MRZ-2 by the State Geologist that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact

The Project area is designated as MRZ-3 where there are areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data. Although data on mineral deposits is unavailable, the Project is located within the boundaries of a landfill and therefore does not have the potential to adversely impact known mineral resources through loss of availability, nor is it located in an area designated as MRZ-2. Therefore, no impact is anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

No Impact

No locally important mineral resources are delineated within the Project area or any other specific plan or land use plans. Therefore, implementation of the Project would have no impact on the loss of availability of locally important mineral resources. Therefore, no impact is anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.13 NOISE

3.13.1 Setting

The Project site is located in the City of Glendale. The potentially impacted noise sensitive receptors are located in the City of Glendale, Pasadena, and Los Angeles. Residences to the west and north of the Project site are primarily located in the City of Glendale, while most residences to the east and south are located in the City of Pasadena. Additionally, residential areas to the southeast along SR-134 are located in the City of Los Angeles. The closest residence is over 2,000 feet from the proposed power generation facility site.

3.13.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE — Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Potentially Significant Impact

Noise increases from the Project could be generated on a short-term and long-term basis. Short-term noise levels are associated with demolition, excavation, grading, and construction. Short-term noise levels would be higher than existing ambient noise levels in the Project area but would cease upon completion of construction. Long-term noise levels would be associated with the power generation facility operation and maintenance which may generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in

ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Potentially Significant Impact

Vibration refers to groundborne noise and perceptible motion. Typical sources of groundborne vibration are construction activities (e.g., blasting, pile driving, and operating heavy-duty earthmoving equipment), steel-wheeled trains, and occasional traffic on rough roads. Groundborne vibration is almost exclusively a concern inside buildings and is rarely perceived as a problem outdoors, where the motion may be discernable but without the accompanying effects (e.g., shaking of a building). Construction activities for the Project could create perceptible groundborne vibration. The Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact

The Project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or public use airport. The closest public airport is the Hollywood Burbank Airport located approximately ten miles west of the Project. No impact would occur. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

3.14.1 Setting

The City of Glendale's population as of 2010 was estimated at 191,719, placing it as the fourth largest city in Los Angeles County. Approximately 77 percent of zoned land use in Glendale is residential land. Glendale contains 778.8 acres of commercially zoned land, with only 535.4 acres used. Less than three percent of Glendale's total area is industrially zoned land. The Project site is located within the boundaries of an active municipal landfill at the uppermost portion of Scholl Canyon. The closest housing units are located in the residential community of Glenoaks Canyon, along the Glenoaks Boulevard corridor, approximately 0.5 acres directly west of the SCLF (City of Glendale, 2014). The uppermost portion of the Linda Vista neighborhood in the City of Pasadena abuts the ridgeline to the east of the SCLF, approximately one-half mile from the Project site. A small portion of the community of Chevy Chase within Glendale is on the other side of the ridgeline near the northeast corner of the SCLF property boundary, approximately 0.85 miles from the Project site.

3.14.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING — Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact

The Project will convert methane-rich renewable LFG generated at the SCLF to fuel and produce electricity from a power generation facility. It will be operated by a total of four full-time personnel and two on call technicians from existing local resources. The Project does not include the construction of new homes or businesses or expand the capacity of any roads or existing infrastructure for residential uses, however, the Project will require construction of new infrastructure to support the Project. This

infrastructure will not induce substantial population growth because all the infrastructure is associated with the LFG capture, generation and operating facilities. The Project will not change or conflict with the existing population, employment, housing policies, projections or distributions established by government agencies with jurisdiction over the Project; therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact

The Project is located within the footprint of an existing landfill and would not include any activities that would affect or displace existing housing; therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

3.15.1 Setting

Fire Protection

Glendale Fire Department (GFD)

GFD provides fire protection services, emergency medical services, technical rescue, hazardous material mitigation, domestic preparedness planning and response, and public fire/EMS safety education for the 30.59 square mile incorporated area of Glendale. GFD is comprised of nine Fire Stations, Fire Mechanical Maintenance, Verdugo Fire Communications, Fire Prevention Center, Fire Training Center, and Emergency Medical Services. As of 2016, 240 sworn and non-sworn personnel serve in the GFD.

In 2014, GFD responded to over 18,239 incidents within the City and nearby jurisdictions (City of Glendale Fire Department, 2016)

Police Protection

Glendale Police Department

The Glendale Police Department (GPD) is responsible for providing law enforcement services to the 30.59 square mile incorporated area of Glendale.

The Glendale Police Department is located at 131 N. Isabel Street, approximately 3 miles to the west of the Project. GPD is comprised of a crime prevention program including crime stoppers and neighborhood watch. Units within the GPD include the Parking Enforcement Unit, K-9 Unit, SWAT Team, and AB 109 Task Force. The Parking Enforcement Unit is the primary unit that provides traffic law enforcement, safety, and management services to the City (City of Glendale Police Department, 2016).

Parks

The nearest recreational area to the Project site is the Lower Scholl Canyon Park which is located approximately 0.5 miles west of the Project. It is comprised of picnic pavilions, a playground, and walking paths. Also, a golf course, tennis courts and baseball facilities are all within close proximity to the Project site.

Schools

Glendale Unified School District

The Glendale Unified School District (GUSD) is comprised of 31 schools that serve 27,000 students in grades Kindergarten through 12th grade with over 2,620 employees. There are 20 elementary, four

middle, five High Schools, and the Verdugo Academy Home Independent Study which make up the GUSD.

The nearest school within the GUSD to the Project site is Glenoaks Elementary School which is located at 2015 E. Glenoaks Boulevard. and is approximately two miles west of the Project.

Los Angeles Unified School District

The Los Angeles Unified School (LAUSD) district is comprised of over 900 schools that serve over 640,000 students in grades kindergarten through 12th grade, making it the second largest school district in the nation. The district boundaries extend to over 720 square miles which encompass the City of Los Angeles, 31 other municipalities, and unincorporated sections of Southern California (Los Angeles Unified School District, 2015).

The nearest school, Dahila Heights Elementary, is located approximately 1 mile to the southwest of the Project site.

3.15.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES — Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impact, in order to maintain acceptable

service ratios for any of the public services:

i. Fire protection?

No Impact

The Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Therefore, no impact is anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

ii. Police protection?

No Impact

The Project does not include any residential development or other component that will substantially increase population growth or an increase in the demand for public services. Any anticipated calls for police protection would not likely require the need for additional police protective services. Construction impacts associated with the Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts with the provision of newly constructed or physically altered governmental facilities. Police protection would continue to be provided and acceptable service ratios, response times and other performance objectives for the City would be maintained. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

iii. Schools?

No Impact

There will be no population increase that would require additional schools. The Project does not include any residential development or other component that will substantially increase population growth and demand for public services. The Project would not require the provision of new or physically altered school facilities. No impacts are anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

iv. Parks?

No Impact

There will be no population increase that would require additional park facilities. The Project does not include any residential development or other component that will substantially increase population growth and demand for public services. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

v. Other public facilities?

No Impact

The Project would create no demand on other public facilities which can be reasonably foreseen. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.16 RECREATION

3.16.1 Setting

Glendale's Community Service and Parks Department manages 285.5 acres of developed park land and over 5,000 acres of open space. This includes 50 parks and facilities, which include 35 parks, the Civic Auditorium, four community centers, six sports facilities, and four historic buildings (City of Glendale Community Services & Parks, 2019).

The nearest public recreation facilities to the Project site are the 6.2 acre Lower Scholl Canyon Park (approximately 0.5 miles west of the Project), which includes barbeque and picnic pavilions, playgrounds, and walking paths; Glenoaks Park (approximately one mile west of the Project), a 2.2 acre park which includes barbeque and picnic pavilions, basketball courts, baseball fields, children's play areas, tennis courts, volleyball courts, a wading pool, meeting rooms and community building; and the approximately 60 acre Scholl Canyon Golf Course (approximately 0.5 miles north of the Project), located within the SCLF property, constructed over the western portion of the landfill. The nearest National Forest to the project area is the Angeles National Forest, which is approximately 12 miles to the North. The landfill is expected to be developed for recreational use after closure (potential Project conflicts with that plan are discussed in Section 3.11).

3.16.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION — Would the project:				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No Impact

The Project would not entail the construction of residential or commercial uses that would result in an increased use of area parks or recreational facilities. The Project will not increase the number of people

utilizing local recreational areas. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact

The Project does not include a recreational facility component or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

3.17.1 Setting

For the purposes of this section, the network of freeways and roadways surrounding the Project site is referred to as the existing roadway system. Although the Project site is located within the City of Glendale, California, the roadway system used to access the site is primarily located within the City of Los Angeles, California. Therefore, this section focuses on those roadways relevant to the Project within the City of Los Angeles.

Existing Roadway System

The existing roadway network with the potential to be impacted by the Project includes:

State Route 134

State Route 134 (SR-134) is an east-west state route through Los Angeles County that provides interregional access to the Project site via the interchange with N. Figueroa Street. Part of the Congestion Management Program (CMP), SR-134 originates at the Route 134/170/101 interchange and runs a distance of 13.34 miles, terminating at the Route 134/210 interchange. SR-134 is classified as an urban principal arterial and contains four travel lanes and a high occupancy vehicle lane in each direction in the study area.

North Figueroa Street

Figueroa Street is a two- to four-lane north-south Secondary Highway that extends north from John S Gibson Boulevard. in Los Angeles and terminates at SR-134 near Eagle Rock. The roadway provides access to the urbanized areas south of SR-134 and Scholl Canyon Road north of SR-134. The SR-134 Eastbound Ramps/N. Figueroa Street intersection is controlled by a traffic signal and the SR-134 Westbound Ramps/N. Figueroa Street intersection is controlled by an all-way stop.

Project Site Primary Access

The Project location is accessed exclusively by Scholl Canyon Road. North Figueroa Street turns into Scholl Canyon Road at the SR-134 Westbound Ramps/North Figueroa Street intersection. Scholl Canyon Road is a two-lane road that terminates at the Scholl Canyon Landfill.

3.17.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION — Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Potentially Significant Impact

Project construction could potentially significantly increase vehicular traffic that could affect the performance of the surrounding street system as a result of construction worker trips. The Project could potentially significantly impact on applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of a circulation system during construction and operation. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project would include the use of on-road vehicles during construction and operation. While there would be a temporary increase in vehicle miles travelled during construction, the vehicle miles travelled during Project operation are not expected to substantially differ from those that already occur from existing facility operation and maintenance. As a result, construction of the Project could conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) related to vehicle miles travelled. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) Substantially increase hazards to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact

Only on-road vehicles will be accessing the site via the existing roadway network. The Project does not include or require design improvements or alterations to the public roadway network that could increase design or incompatible use hazards. There would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project would be subject to meeting the emergency access requirements established by the Glendale Fire Department. Should the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project not conform to those requirements, implementation of the Project could result in inadequate emergency access to the proposed facilities. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.18.1 Setting

Information on the cultural resources setting of the region and Project site, including known information on tribal cultural resources are in the Cultural Resources Assessment Report provided as Appendix A. The legislature added new requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Project.

3.18.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project: cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

No Impact

Based on the results of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report (Appendix A), the Project would not cause an adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources. The Project would have no impact to historical resources and no mitigation is required. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Potentially Significant Impact

The City has notified the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians of the Project and opportunity to provide consultation on the Project's potential to impact tribal cultural resources for purposes of this IS. At the time this IS was noticed, the 30-day opportunity for both tribes to request consultation remained open. Therefore, it is conservatively assumed that the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.19.1 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 the 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 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 Project, which will be located within an inactive portion of the active landfill property boundaries, will be subject to many of these same regulations.

In 1972, the Federal Clean Water Act 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 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, 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.

A new 60,000-gallon fire water tank would be constructed to provide water for fire protection. In addition, a new approximately 10,000-gallon water storage tank would be provided for domestic purposes. A new 12-inch water line will be constructed from an existing 16-inch water line located on Glenoaks Blvd. next to the golf course to provide water for fire hydrants required for fire protection.

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 & 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. The SCLF is permitted to accept 3,400 tons of municipal solid waste per day (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & 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.

3.19.2 Impact Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS — Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Potentially 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 Project footprint would represent an approximately 2.2-acre expansion over the existing facility, which would increase the amount of impervious surface and an increase in stormwater runoff compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

No Impact

The Project does not include the development of water intensive land uses. Water use would be limited to that needed for dust control and soil compaction during construction, domestic/sanitary purposes for the four operators and two technicians would be responsible for operations and routine maintenance of the facility, and emergency fire protection. The Project would use limited volumes of water for these purposes that are well within GWP's water supply availability to service. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

c) 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 275 million gpd. As a result, adequate capacity exists to treat the incremental Project-generated effluent of 135 gpd (360 gpd total). The Project would not require the expansion or construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

No Impact

The adjacent SCLF operates with all necessary state and local permits and authorities, as described above. The 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; a 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. 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. The Project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. The Project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste and no impact would occur. No impact would occur and this factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

e) *Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

No Impact

Please see response to d), above.

3.20 WILDFIRE

3.20.1 Setting

Wildland fires (wildfires) can occur in open spaces containing a mixture of flammable and nonflammable vegetation cover. The native areas surrounding the active landfill operation area are vulnerable to wildfires due to the steep topography, highly flammable scrub vegetation and limited access for firefighting. The County Fire Department has published Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps for the City and has listed the Project site, as shown on Tile 4 of these maps, in the Very High Fire Hazard Zone. The Fire Department has also published a map identifying Proposed High Fire Hazard Areas. The SCLF and the surrounding area are within the current High Fire Hazard Area.

3.20.2 Impacts

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE — If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact

The City of Glendale Emergency Plan addresses the City of Glendale's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies (City of Glendale, 2008). The City of Glendale Emergency Plan does not

identify evacuation routes. While the Project could increase the risk of wildland fires as discussed below, the Project does not include an element that would conflict with the City of Glendale's Emergency Plan.

The Los Angeles County Operational Area Primary Disaster Routes identified for the City of Glendale are State Route 134, State Route 2, and Interstate 5. The Secondary Disaster Routes in the City of Glendale are Verdugo Road/Canada Boulevard, Foothill Boulevard, Colorado Street, and San Fernando Road (Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, 2012). Nearby Figueroa Street is also designated as a Secondary Disaster Route for the City of Los Angeles. It is important to note that according to Los Angeles County, disaster routes are not evacuation routes. Although an emergency may warrant a road be used as both a disaster and evacuation route, they are completely different. An evacuation route is used to move the affected population out of an impacted area. The Project site is located approximately ½ mile from State Route 134 (the nearest Primary Disaster Route) and more than ¾ mile from the Figueroa Street (the nearest Secondary Disaster Route).

The Proposed Project would comply with all applicable emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans adopted in accordance with Area Plan and Business Plan regulations (Health and Safety Code, §25500-25520 and Cal. Code Reg., tit. 19, § 2720 et seq.). In addition, the Proposed Project does not include construction of residences or facilities that would require significant evacuation. As such, the Proposed Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project and the surrounding area are within the current City's designated High Fire Hazard Area. Project activities would include the use of flammable/combustible materials and potential sources of ignition including but not limited to equipment engines, welding, and LFG flares. Construction, maintenance, and operation of the Project may due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project includes installation of a water pipeline and a water storage tank for fire protection. The Project would also be subject to Glendale Fire Department fire prevention vegetation clearance requirements. The installation and maintenance of these Project features may have an impact to the environment. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further

evaluated in the EIR.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Potentially Significant Impact

The Project site is located in a FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Category Zone D on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, indicating the absence of any flood hazard. Landslides are not listed in the Safety Element of the Glendale General Plan as an overlay constraint within Scholl Canyon (identified as "Low landslide incidence"). However, a cut native slope is proposed at the northeast end of the Project site which may lead to the potential for landslides. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact and this factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

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4.0 PROPOSED FINDING

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:
I find that the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☐

I find that although the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. *Attached Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Program.* ☐

I find that the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required. ☒

I find that the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed. ☐

I find that although the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, nothing further is required. ☐

Signature: _____ Date: 3/19/19

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5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The following individuals prepared or participated in this IS.

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Appendix A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT ON BEHALF OF GLENDALE WATER AND POWER FOR THE PROPOSED BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT, SAN RAFAEL HILLS, GLENDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

- Phase I cultural resources survey of 20.5 acres in unsectioned portions of Rancho San Rafael, as depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
- Historic period resource SC-1
- Cultural resources survey of locations for the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project
- San Rafael Hills, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California

Stantec

Submitted to:
City of Glendale
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July 2017

This document entitled *CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT ON BEHALF OF GLENDALE WATER AND POWER FOR THE PROPOSED BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT, SAN RAFAEL HILLS, GLENDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA* was prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. for the account of *City of Glendale Water and Power Department*. The material in it reflects Stantec Consulting Services Inc. best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Stantec Consulting Services Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

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Cover page: Overview of the Project Area with Scholl Canyon Landfill in background, view northwest (Stantec IMG_3518).

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between October 19, 2015 and February 23, 2017, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted a cultural resource Phase I study on behalf of Glendale Water and Power (GWP) of approximately 20.5 acres of land located within the San Rafael Hills, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The study was conducted as part of the Biogas Renewable Energy Project (the Project), which intends to construct a 12 megawatt (MW) power generation facility, and auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF).

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements regarding the project's impacts on cultural resources. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 etc.) requires that, before approving most discretionary projects, the Lead Agency must identify and examine any significant adverse environmental effects that may result from activities associated with such projects (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). CEQA explicitly requires that the initial study examine whether the project may result in a significant adverse change to "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Under these requirements, a cultural resources inventory was conducted in order to determine impacts of the proposed Project on any cultural resources potentially eligible for nomination to California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as well as locally significant resources potentially eligible to the City of Glendale Register of Historic Resources (Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 15.20).

The cultural resources study reported herein consisted of a cultural resource archival records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), as well as an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area, for a total of 20.5-acres. The initial survey took place on October 20, 2015 and included the 3-acre footprint of the proposed power generation facility. Subsequently, as additional project information was added and the proposed alignments of gas and water lines were finalized, additional survey took place on January 15, 2016 to account for those changes and to ensure that the entire Project Area was surveyed for cultural resources. A third field survey occurred on February 23, 2017 to account for project changes incorporating an area planned for removal and replacement of existing water tanks, including an existing access road. Overall, approximately 20.5 acres of land were surveyed between October 20, 2015 and February 23, 2017.

A single, historic period water storage tank (SC-1) was identified and documented during the course of the study. Based on field data and archival research the newly documented resource does not appear to represent unique historical resource, thus, it does not appear eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or local Registers of Historic Resources. Therefore, based on the results of this study, the proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of historical and/or archaeological resources as defined in Section 15064.5. No construction constraints or additional cultural resources studies are recommended at this time.

This is a final draft submitted to GWP in July 2017. This version supersedes any previous iterations of this report. This version of the report may include areas that were surveyed for archaeological resources by Stantec between October 2015 and January 2017 that may no longer be part of the current Project due to design and engineering changes.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This proposed Project is subject to compliance with the CEQA requirements regarding cultural resources on lands proposed for development. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 etc.) requires that before approving most discretionary projects, the Lead Agency must identify and examine any significant adverse environmental effects that may result from activities associated with such projects (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). CEQA explicitly requires that the initial study examine whether the project may have a significant effect on "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Under these requirements, a cultural resources inventory was conducted in order to determine impacts of the proposed Project on cultural resources potentially eligible for nomination to the CRHR.

California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) (1970) established that historical and archaeological resources are afforded consideration and protection by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR Section 21083.2, 14 CCR Section 15064). CEQA Guidelines define significant cultural resources under three regulatory designations: historical resources, tribal cultural resources, and unique archaeological resources. These designations permit for a fair amount of overlap.

A historical resource is a "resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR"; or "a resource listed in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code"; or "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]). Historical resources automatically listed in the CRHR include California cultural resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP and California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward (PRC 5024.1[d]). Locally listed resources are entitled to a presumption of significance unless a preponderance of evidence in the record indicates otherwise.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are similar to the traditional cultural property designation within the National Historic Preservation Act guidance. These can be sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a Tribe. To qualify as a TCR, it must either be 1) listed on or eligible for listing on the California Register or a local historic register or, 2) or is a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines should be treated as a TCR (PRC Section 21074). TCRs can include "non-unique archaeological resources" (see "unique archaeological resource" below) that, rather than being important for "scientific" value as a resource, can also be significant because of the sacred and/or cultural tribal value of the resource. Tribal representatives are considered experts appropriate for providing substantial evidence regarding the locations, types, and significance of tribal cultural resources within their traditionally and cultural affiliated geographic area (PRC Section 21080.3.1(a)).

Under CEQA, a resource is generally considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. A resource must meet at least one of the following criteria (PRC 5024.1; 14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Title 14, CCR Section 4852(b)(1) adds, "is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States."

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. Title 14, CCR Section 4852(b)(2) adds, "is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history."
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; or represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values. Title 14, CCR 4852(b)(3) allows a resource to be CRHR eligible if it represents the work of a master.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Title 14, CCR 4852(b)(4) specifies that importance in prehistory or history can be defined at the scale of "the local area, California, or the nation."

Historical resources must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (14 CCR 4852[c]).

An archaeological artifact, object, or site can meet CEQA's definition of a unique archaeological resource even if it does not qualify as a historical resource (PRC 21083.2[g]; 14 CCR 15064.5[c][3]). An archaeological artifact, object, or site is considered a unique archaeological resource if "it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria (PRC 21083.2[g]):

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person."

Public Resources Code 5097.98. This section discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains. The NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of human remains is required to contact the County Coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

Health and Safety Code 7050.5. This code establishes that any person, who knowingly mutilates, disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location without authority of law is guilty of a misdemeanor. It further defines procedures for the discovery and treatment of Native American human remains.

Additionally, the City of Glendale has the Glendale Register of Historic Resources for resources considered eligible, which is similar criteria and actually matches the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (City of Glendale 2014). Although the CRHR criteria consider local and regional significance for historic resource, the Glendale Register criteria includes additional criterion (Criterion 5) that specifically addresses potentially significant local resources that exemplify the early heritage of the city (Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 15.20).

The Project Area for the above referenced project is defined as the three acre footprint for the proposed power plant, including a 30-meter wide buffer to account for any project/design changes, and 30-meter wide buffer on centerline of the proposed water and natural gas pipelines, and areas scheduled for tank removal and replacement, for a total of 20.5 acres. It is expected that any potential adverse impacts to cultural resources will be contained within this acreage. The Study Area for the project is defined as a one-half mile buffer surrounding the Project Area.

3.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Area is located in San Rafael Hills in the south-central portion of Los Angeles County, California (Fig. 1). The Project Area is located within and immediately adjacent to the SCLF and is located within the southeastern portion of City of Glendale, which is bound to the south and east by the political boundary of City of Los Angeles and Pasadena, respectively. Specifically, the Project Area is situated within an unsectioned portion of San Rafael Spanish Land Grant, as depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (Fig. 2).

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The SCLF is an existing Class III nonhazardous landfill facility that accepts municipal solid waste and is not a generator of, or repository for, hazardous wastes. The landfill site occupies approximately 535 acres with portions owned by the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County and by Southern California Edison Company (SCE). The 95 acre area owned by Los Angeles County is not certified for landfill operations and consists of soil stockpiles, a scale and site operations facility, undisturbed areas, and a debris basin. The northern inactive portion of the site is approximately 126 acres. The active site is 314 acres, within which refuse has been landfilled on 239 acres. The proposed power plant will be located on an approximately three acre segment of land within the inactive portion of the landfill. At the current fill rate, the closing date of the landfill is estimated to be in the mid 2020's. However the current operator of the landfill, County of Los Angeles Sanitation District, is in the process of preparing documentation to increase the life of the landfill an additional 22 to 32 years. The landfill permitted capacity is based on volume; therefore, the closing date of the landfill, including the request for increased life, could be sooner or later depending on disposal rates.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) requires the installation of a Landfill Gas (LFG) collection system to minimize the emissions of LFG from the surface of the landfill. There are two options available for disposing the collected LFG. At most landfills, the LFG is simply combusted in flares and not utilized for beneficial use. The second option is to remove moisture and some of the undesirable constituents from the LFG and utilize the LFG in power generation equipment as fuel.

The current LFG collection system at SCLF conveys the collected LFG to a central location within the landfill property where the LFG is compressed, liquids are removed and the raw LFG is piped to Glendale Water and Power's (GWP) Grayson Power Plant via an underground dedicated pipeline. At Grayson, the LFG is mixed with natural gas and is combusted in old and inefficient boilers to make steam for electricity generation. The proposed SCLFP will utilize the LFG to produce electricity at the landfill where the LFG is generated and collected.

4.1 Power Generation Facility

The Proposed Project would involve new construction activity on approximately 2.2 acres of land. This would include the proposed power plant facility, natural gas pipeline, water pipeline and two water tanks. The Proposed Project includes construction and operation of an approximately 12 megawatt (MW) power generation facility that would utilize landfill gas as fuel to generate renewable energy. The majority of the existing equipment owned and operated by GWP required to treat the LFG prior to sending it to the Grayson Power Plant would be demolished; only the existing blowers and LFG flaring station would remain.

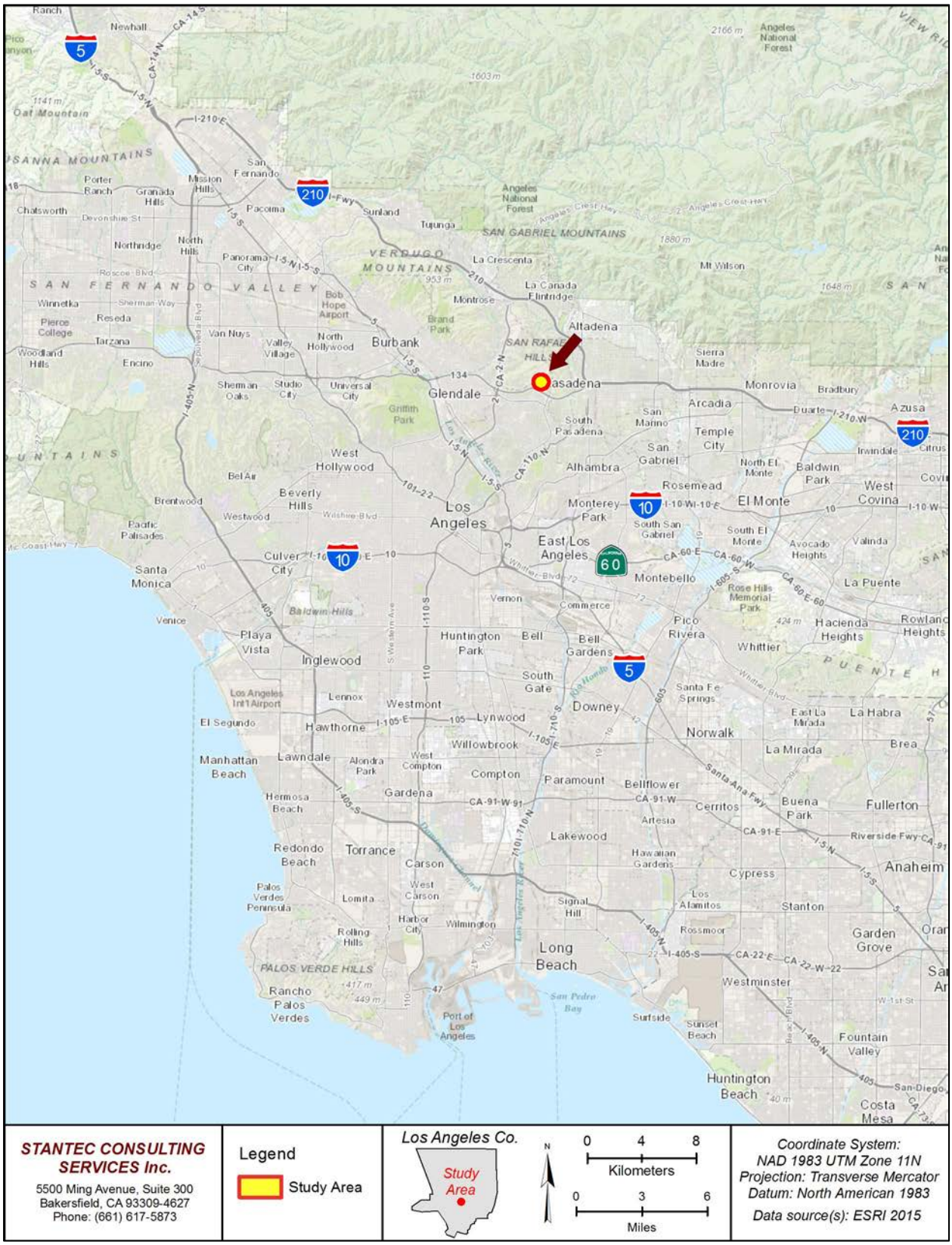

Figure 1. Project location and vicinity map.

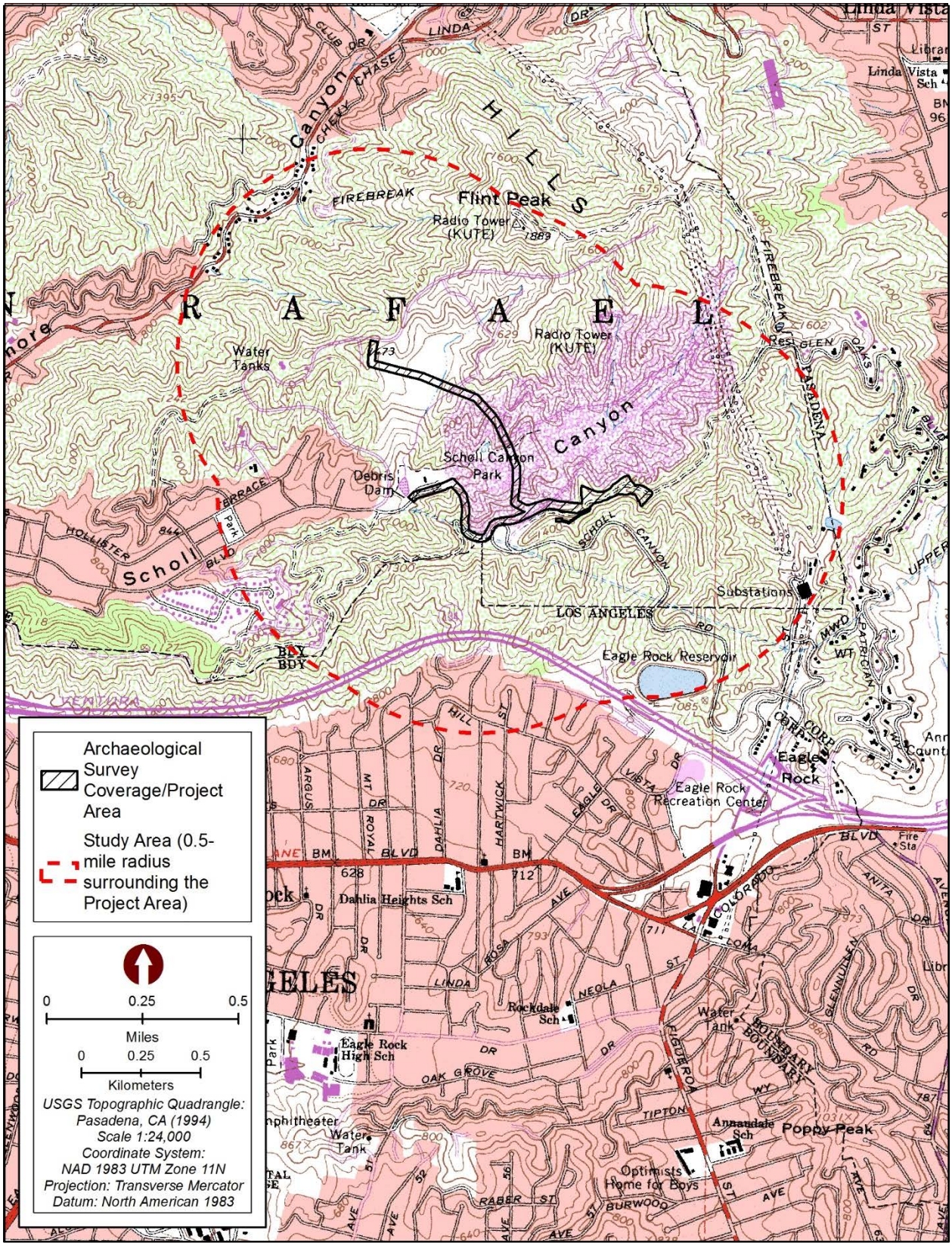

Figure 2. Archaeological survey coverage with the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994), USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle.

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

- LFG compressors to increase the LFG pressure so that the LFG can be treated and conveyed to the electrical generation equipment.

- LFG treatment system to prevent damage to the electrical generation equipment and would consist of vessels, coolers, heat exchangers and control systems designed to remove moisture and impurities from the LFG. The treatment system would also include a regeneration ground flare to assure that the LFG treatment system is performing efficiently and continuously.

- Condensate treatment system to allow collected condensate to comply with the City's existing Industrial Waste Discharge requirements prior to disposing the condensate into the existing sewer system.

- Electrical generating equipment consisting of reciprocating engine generators to produce electricity using the LFG as fuel. Each of the electrical generating equipment would be self-contained and located in individual enclosures.

- Combustion exhaust gas cleanup system to comply with SCAQMD regulations, consisting of reactive catalyst using 19 percent Aqueous Ammonia as reactant to minimize the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and a Carbon Monoxide (CO) catalyst to minimize the emissions of CO.

- Continuous emission monitoring systems installed on the engines to assure that the exhaust gas emissions comply with SCAQMD regulations.

- Electric switchgear to allow connection of the produced electricity to the existing GWP electrical system. No electric transmission system modification is anticipated.

- Small office and small storage building, less than 1,000 square feet each, required for operating and maintaining the Project.

- Fire protection and safety system to comply with National Fire Protection Association and Glendale Fire Department requirements.

- A new 60,000-gallon fire water tank would be constructed to provide water for fire protection. In addition, a new approximately 10,000-gallon water storage tank would be provided for domestic purposes.

- The entire facility would be enclosed in fencing, and area lighting for safety and security would be provided.

4.2 Natural Gas and Water Pipeline

Approximately two-thirds of a mile (3,500 feet) of natural gas pipeline would be constructed to connect the facility to the existing Southern California Gas Company pipeline system located at the eastern end of Scholl Canyon Drive. This three-inch, schedule 40 steel gas pipeline would be located within the boundary of the landfill, aboveground except for at road crossings. The natural gas would be utilized to assure continuous operations of the internal combustion engines on the naturally occurring landfill gas. SCAQMD regulations allow the LFG to be augmented by up to a maximum of ten percent of the total fuel consumed by the engines to be natural gas.

A new 60,000-gallon water storage tank for fire protection and a new approximately 10,000-gallon domestic water storage tank would also be installed.

During construction, water would be used for dust control, soil compaction, concrete curing, and other construction activities. All cooling systems would be closed circulating glycol type with no open cooling towers required. Besides using water for domestic purposes, fire protection and construction, no other water consumption is contemplated.

To provide water to the Project an approximately one-mile-long, 12-inch steel pipeline would be connected to an existing 16-inch pipeline located north of the landfill on Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line would also be aboveground except for road crossings. The water line would be connected to fire hydrants as required by the City of Glendale Fire Department. Additional water pipelines would be installed belowground to connect the power plant facility with the new fire protection and domestic water tanks, which would be located just east of the facility. A water fill-line would be installed belowground extending across the Project facility from a water tie-in at the southwest portion of the Project site to facilitate the new water tanks (Fig. 3).

The unprocessed LFG as it comes from the landfill is saturated with liquids. The liquids would be separated from the LFG, collected, and piped to a condensate treatment system where impurities of the condensate would be removed, collected, and disposed of in accordance with required rules and regulations. The remaining liquids would be piped to the existing sewer system located nearby.

4.3 Existing Pipeline Decommissioning

The existing approximately five-mile-long six-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry LFG to the Grayson Power Plant would be abandoned in place. As part of the abandonment process, the line would be purged with an inert gas such as nitrogen, and capped with cement plugs or similar items on each end. The existing line follows surface streets within an existing utility corridor.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The Study Area is located at the eastern terminus of San Rafael Hills, which are bound to the west by San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel Valley to the east and Los Angeles Basin to the south. San Rafael Hills are part of the lower Transverse Ranges, which unlike most mountain ranges in North America, lie on east-west axis. The Transverse Ranges form the northern border of the Los Angeles Basin and include Santa Monica, San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, which are located to the west and north of the Project Area (Schoenherr 1992:8-9).

The Study Area is associated with a Mediterranean climate, which is characterized by long, hot summers (Schoenherr 1992:9). Temperatures in the basin range from a mean of about 40°F in the winter to a mean of about 76°F in the summer, depending on elevation (Miles and Goudey 1997). Mean annual precipitation of the basin and the surrounding mountain ranges varies from 8 to 30 inches. This range of precipitation from 8 inches at the coast, to 30 inches in the mountains is a clear example of the effects of elevation on precipitation.

Slope effect is superimposed upon the effects of temperature and precipitation. Mediterranean climate with its long, hot summer, accentuates slope effect. South facing slope, with their great degree of drought stress are cloaked with drought tolerant vegetation. The plants associated with the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains consist primarily of chaparral plant community with areas of riparian communities from the numerous streams and drainages. Dominant species include Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum),* Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos spp.),* Ceanothus spp.,

Figure 3. Map of the proposed facilities to be constructed as part of the Biogas Renewable Generation Project.

Mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), and Yucca (*Yucca whipplei*). Common animals in the area include the California jay, plain titmouse, canyon wren, brush rabbit, gray fox, and spotted skunk, with frequent Bobcat and deer sightings.

6.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

While no cultural sequence has been developed specifically for the Study Area, regional chronologies for other parts of southern California and the Southwest have been employed for this locality (Elsasser 1978; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Such sequences are generally based on the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, pottery, or beads. The most recent chronological clarification of the prehistory of the southern California area has been presented by Sutton (2010) and Sutton and Gardner (2010). The more recent chronology is presented below.

6.1 Archaeological Background

The earliest period of human occupation in southern California is referred to by various terms, including Clovis, Paleoindian, and Early Systems Period. This is a time believed to have commenced about 12,000 years ago Before Present (BP), lasting until about 10,000 years BP. While some scholars have championed the idea of a Pre-Projectile Point Tradition predating this time, it is not considered here, as there are no documented sites of this age near the current Study Area. The following cultural periods reflect human adaptations that occurred among prehistoric societies in inland California. While these are broad generalizations, there appear to be similarities among various populations in southern California, particularly in the inland areas.

Prehistoric chronological sequences for the area can be represented by the Encinitas Tradition and the Del Rey Tradition. The Encinitas Tradition is characterized by an abundance of grinding implements (manos and metates), rough core and flaked stone and bone tools, and shell ornaments but few projectile points and hunting implements (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Subsistence focused on collecting rather than hunting with faunal remains, varying by site, including marine mammals, fish, shell fish, and land animals (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has four regional expressions: The Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange county areas, the La Jolla in the coastal San Diego area, Pauma in inland San Diego areas, and the Greven Knoll in inland Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside County areas (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8-25).

6.1.1 Greven Knoll Phases

Greven Knoll Phase I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) is characterized by manos and metates (though no mortars and pestles), large projectile points, hammerstones, flexed inhumations and few cremations (Sutton and Gardner 2010:25, 8). Greven Knoll I groups seem to have been influenced by Mojave Desert groups based on similarities in material culture (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The "Cogstone Point" Site located further southeast in the Prado Basin contained manos, metates, discoidals, cogstones, Pinto-style points but no scrapers, as is common in Greven Knoll I sites. Shell artifacts are also rare at sites dating to this phase of Greven Knoll.

Greven Knoll Phase II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) shared many similarities with Greven Knoll I but is differentiated by an increase in percentages of manos and a decrease in percentages of flaked stone points and bone tools (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8,29). Pinto-style points are still found but Elko-style points become more common. Many Greven Knoll II sites also contain Greven Knoll I components, indicating little change in settlement patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010:30).

Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP), formerly known as Sayles Complex, is characterized by abundant manos and metates, Elko-style points, scraper planes and choppers, hammerstones, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles and an absence of shell artifacts (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8, 32). Flexed inhumations under rock cairns and yucca and other seeds are also noted during this phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8, 32).

The Greven Knoll Phases were replaced in the Study Area at about 1,000 BP by new cultural traditions with Takic influences moving east from the coastal areas (Sutton and Gardner 2010:34). Known as the Del Rey Tradition this period represents the development of the Gabrielino culture in southern California (Sutton 2010). The Del Rey Tradition is divided into three phases for this area and is referred to as the Angeles Phase.

6.1.2 Angeles Phase

Angeles Phase IV (1,000 to 800 BP) is characterized by Cottonwood-style arrow points, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytillus* shell disk beads, imported pottery and possibly ceramic pipes. Population increases lead to fewer but larger permanent settlements as well (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase V (800 to 450 BP) is characterized by an increase in both size and number of steatite ornaments and vessels, and more elaborate effigies (Sutton 2010). This phase also saw the development of the mainland Gabrielino dialect and a decline in exploitation of marine resources with an increase in use of small seeds (Sutton 2010). Settlement shifted from woodlands to open grasslands (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase VI (450 to 150 BP) reflects cultural patterns into the post-contact period (roughly AD 1542). One of the most noticeable changes would likely have been the extreme population loss due to disease and missionization of the native populations. *Olivella* shell beads drilled with metal needles, glass beads, and metal tools as well as locally made ceramics and the use of domesticated animals were noted in Angles VI (Sutton 2010).

6.2 Ethnography

Early Native American peoples of this area are poorly understood, though the cultural traditions represented in archaeological data are presented above. The presence of occupation in this area by the ethnohistoric Gabrielino (*Tongva*) people began to be demonstrated about 1,000 years ago. The term Gabrielino most likely came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771. However, today the group prefers to be known by their ancestral name Tongva. The current Study Area appears to be located within the core territory of the Tongva. Ethnohistorically, the *Tongva* were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers whose language is one of the Cupan languages in the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Smith 1978).

The *Tongva* territory encompassed a vast area that stretched from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area (McCawley 1996). Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people. The *Tongva* are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and they appear to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621).

The *Tongva* practiced hunting and gathering economy, and subsistence zones exploited were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). At the time of contact plant foods

were the more significant part of the *Tongva* diet with acorns being the most important food source exploited. Therefore, it was necessary that villages be located near water sources to allow for the leaching or removal of tannic acids from the acorns. Grass seeds and chia were also heavily utilized. Seeds were parched then ground and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Other fruit and plant foods would be eaten raw or cooked and they could be dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds (Bean and Smith 1978). Predators were largely avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles (Bean and Smith 1978). Fresh water fish were caught in the streams and rivers, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks (Bean and Smith 1978). Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes by coastal *Tongva* groups. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The *Tongva* are renowned for their workmanship of steatite and these artifacts were highly prized (Bean and Smith 1978). Common everyday items were often decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting the intricately developed skill (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

6.3 History

The first known historical account of travel to the Los Angeles Basin was Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. This was followed by Gaspar de Portola and missionary Juan Crespi in 1769. This was followed by the first significant European settlement of California which began during the Spanish Period when 21 missions and four presidios were established between San Diego to the south and Sonoma to the north. The purpose of the missions was primarily Indian control and forced assimilation into Spanish society and Catholicism, along with economics support of the newly established presidios (Castillo 1978). Between then and secularization in 1834, many of the native peoples were forcibly removed to the missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939:366), after which too few remained to reestablish their native ways of life.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, the vast land holdings of the missions in California were divided into large land grants called ranchos. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. From that point on, the Gold Rush ushered a massive deluge of white settlers, prospectors, and gold seekers. Subsequently, fortune seekers bound for gold mines pushed aside any natives in their path. Soon, the inland territory was dotted with mines and mining claims, which eventually led to occasional clashes between the natives and the newcomers. This process of disposition proved relatively easy as the settlers, sometimes forcibly, removed Indian families and communities (Wallace 1978:469). As a result, the remaining Native Americans were restricted to small reservations and many more were scattered throughout the state (Grant 1978:507).

6.3.1 Rancho San Rafael

The current Study Area is located within portions of Rancho San Rafael which was a 36,403-acre Spanish land grant given in 1784 to Jose Maria Verdugo (Baker 1914:242; Cowan 1956:87). Corporal Jose Maria Verdugo was a Spanish soldier who had served within the 1769 Portola-Serra Expedition, and received provisional eight square leagues from his army commander Pedro Fages. Following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and cession of California to the United States, a claim was filed with the Public Lands Commission in 1852 and the grant was patented to Julio and Catalina Verdugo in 1882. This was the second of the great Spanish land concession, preceded only by Rancho San Pedro (Cowan 1956:87).

6.3.2 City of Glendale

The general area that is currently known as the City of Glendale was previously occupied by the Tongva, who were later referred to as the Gabrielinos by the Spanish missionaries after the nearby Mission San Gabriel Arcangel. Subsequently, much of the surrounding land comprised the 36,403-acre Rancho San Rafael, which was claimed by Jose Maria Verdugo and later patented by Julio and Catalina Verdugo. By the early 1880s Verdugo's descendants sold the ranch in various parcels and by 1884 new residents gathered to form a townsite and called it Glendale.

Glendale was incorporated in 1906 and annexed the nearby community of Tropico in 1918. By 1920, Glendale was booming, and began annexing neighboring communities into their city limits in extending their limits to 7,000 acres, boasting a population of over 13,536 residents (City of Glendale 2012; Los Angeles Almanac 2015). During this time, Glendale experienced a construction boom on the main streets of town, particularly Brand Boulevard, which was lined with modern commercial buildings, entertainment and nearby orchards and vineyards which became residential neighborhoods. By the early 1930s population of Glendale reached 62,000 residents, who lived on approximately 13, 000 acres. In 2010, the United Census Bureau reported that Glendale had a population of 191,719 residents. Today, Glendale remains a hub of business, tourist, and recreational activities.

6.4 Current Land Use

The Project Area is located within an active landfill which is operated in part by Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The landfill is situated in the San Rafael Hills and accepts solids waste from nearby communities. Most of the area occupied by the SCLF is characterized by paved access roads, facility structures, gas and water pipelines, and overhead distribution lines. The SCLF is surrounded by residential areas to the west, a recently developed golf course to the north and Highway 134 to the south. As the SCLF is located in the San Rafael Hills, it is surrounded by steep hills intersected with intermittent drainages and washes. The western portion of the SCLF is comprised of terraced slopes with access roads and gas pipelines and irrigation pipes.

7.0 METHODOLOGY

Cultural resources investigations reported herein consisted of a records search conducted at the SCCIC at CSUF, as well as an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 20.5 acres of land.

7.1 Native American Notification and AB52

California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94(a) and 5097.96 authorize the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento to hold records of Native American sacred sites and burial sites in the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC also holds records of individuals that have particular expertise and knowledge of Native American resources.

On November 15, 2015 Stantec on behalf of GWP, contacted the NAHC and requested a Sacred Lands File search for the entire Project Area. A response from the NAHC was received on December 7, 2015 indicating that they have no knowledge of Native American resources within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area. They provided a list of eight individuals/organizations for Los Angeles County that may have knowledge of Native American and tribal cultural resources that could potentially present within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area. Stantec on behalf of GWP submitted notification/consultation letters to these individuals/organizations on January 27, 2016. Results of the Native American notification with the NAHC and NA contacts for Los Angeles County are provided in Appendix A.

As of the date of this report, no Native American groups or tribes have contacted the City of Glendale (lead state agency for AB-52 for the Project) in regard to AB-52 consultation and listing. Please note that Native American outreach was initiated per contact with the NAHC and as of the date of this report, only two responses were received. In an email dated February 2, 2016, Mr. Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation requested that a Tribal monitor to be present during all ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to pot-holing, pavement removal, augering, boring, grading, trenching and excavations. In a letter dated February 29, 2016, Mr. Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians indicated that the tribe had not concerns regarding any cultural resources near the Project Area, however, he requested that a qualified Native American monitor should be present during any ground disturbing activities. Responses to the NAHC request and any further outreach will be included and appended to this report in Appendix A.

7.2 Records Search

A records search of the entire Project Area was conducted by Stantec personnel at the SCCIC on October 15, 2015. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located within a ½-mile radius of the Project Area, as well as a review of all known cultural resource survey reports, excavation reports and regional cultural overviews.

Results of the records search indicated that no cultural resources studies were previously conducted within the current Project Area; however, five negative cultural resource surveys (Bonner 2004a, 2004b; Brunell 2014; Singer 1987; Wlodarski 1981) were conducted within a ½ mile radius of the current Project Area (Table 1).

Additionally, the records search results indicated that no cultural resources were previously documented within the current Project Area; however, one historic period resource was previously documented within a ½-mile radius of the current Project Area (Table 2). The resource is a historic period steel lattice Eagle Rock-Laguna Bell 220kV transmission line, which is currently in use and is maintained and operated by SCE. No other cultural resources were previously documented within the Project Area or within a ½-mile radius of the Project Area.

As part of the archival research at the SCCIC, the following sources were consulted: the *California Archaeological Inventory Records, NRHP*, *California Historic Landmark Registry, California Points of Historical Interest, Inventory of Historic Structures,* and *Historical Landmarks for Los Angeles County*. Additionally, the following historic period maps were consulted: Pasadena, CA (1894; 1900 edition, reprinted in 1940; 1953; 1966 and 1995) 15-minute topographic quadrangles.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCE PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED WITHIN A ½-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA.

Author	Year	Level of Investigation	Results	Report Reference No.
Bonner, W.	2004a	Survey	Negative	LA12657
Bonner, W.	2004b	Survey	Negative	LA07446
Brunell, D.	2014	Survey	Negative	LA07453
Singer, C.	1987	Survey	Negative	LA01662
Wlodarski, R.	1981	Survey	Negative	LA00943

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED WITHIN A ½-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA.

Quad	Trinomial	Primary No.	Component	Description
Various	-	19-186870	Historic	SCE Eagle Rock-Laguna Bell 220kV transmission line

7.3 Field Methods

A pedestrian survey of the Project Area was conducted on October 20, 2015 and January 15, 2016. The initial survey took place in October, 2015 and included the 3-acre footprint of the proposed power generation facility. Subsequently, as additional project information was added and the proposed alignments of gas and water lines were finalized, additional survey took place on January 15, 2016 to account for those changes and to ensure that the entire Project Area was surveyed for cultural resources. A third field survey occurred on February 23, 2017 to account for project changes incorporating an area planned for removal and replacement of existing water tanks, including an existing access road. Overall, approximately 20.5 acres of land were surveyed between October 20, 2015 and February 23, 2017.

Per the California Office of Historic Preservation (1995) guidelines, Stantec examined surface and subsurface exposures such as rodent burrows and cut banks for physical manifestations of human activity greater than 45 years in age. Documentation included field notes and photographs. The extent of the survey coverage was recorded with a Trimble Juno 5 hand-held GPS unit, with between 2 to 4 meter horizontal accuracy, with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Zone 11, meters, as the spatial reference. Photographs were taken with a Canon PowerShot A530 digital camera to document the built environment within the Project Area. The extent of the survey coverage was drawn on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (see Fig. 2).

8.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The entire survey was conducted by walking east-west transects within the footprint of the proposed generation facility and transects parallel to the proposed gas and water lines, which were spaced at approximately 10 meters apart. Survey of the proposed power generation facility was conducted on a sunny and bright day, with ground visibility between 80-100 percent, albeit in mostly disturbed context. The area designated for the proposed power generation facility comprises an existing paved roadway, an above-ground gas pipeline installed on 2 ft. sleepers, and portions of which appear to have been graded to accommodate buried facilities,

such as water line, irrigation, gas, and communication. Southern and southeastern portion of this area appear to be located on steep hillside, with slope between 10-15° overlooking the paved access road (Scholl Canyon Road) to SCLF (Figs. 4 and 5).

Figure 4. Overview of the Project Area with an existing power plant and active landfill in background, view west. Photo taken on October 19, 2015 (Stantec IMG_3516).

Figure 5. Overview of the Project Area, view south towards the Los Angeles Basin. Note Scholl Canyon Road in foreground and the steep topography immediately south of the Project Area. Photo taken on October 19, 2015 (Stantec IMG_3517).

Once this area was inventoried for cultural resources, the survey followed the proposed water line in westerly direction for approximately 300 meters at which point the survey continued north and northwest on east side of an existing paved access road (Fig. 6). The survey continued northwest on a south side of an existing golf course and continued further north along a terraced slope (bench 11) towards East Glen Oaks Blvd. Once this portion of the survey was complete, the survey followed the proposed alignment of the gas line, which started at the proposed power generation facility and continued west, near the entrance to the SCLF and

north down the terraced slope towards Lower Scholl Canyon Park. This portion of the survey was characterized by relatively dense vegetation and terraced slope with irrigation pipes and a paved access road which followed the terraced slope (Fig. 7).

Figure 6. Overview of the Project Area along the proposed waterline alignment, view southeast. Photo taken on January 15, 2016 (Stantec IMG_3826).

Figure 7. Overview of the Project Area along the proposed gas line alignment, view northwest. Note the terraced slope with dense vegetation and existing aboveground pipelines. Photo taken on January 15, 2016 (Stantec IMG_3834).

Survey conducted on February 23, 2017, commenced near an existing and active LFG facility and proceeded southwest along an existing access road (Fig. 8). Survey transects were conducted parallel to an existing road and were spaced approximately 10 meters apart. The survey was conducted on bright and sunny day with excellent visibility. Ground visibility within this portion of the Project Area varied from open ground to moderately overgrown with ground visibility between 60 and 100%, with slope less than 15°. This portion of the survey concluded near

an existing water tank facility, comprised of two water tanks located on top of a ridge overlooking the SCLF.

Figure 8. Overview of the Project Area along an existing access road with water tanks visible in background, view west. Photo taken on February 23, 2017 (Stantec IMG_3901).

9.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

As a result of cultural resources study presented herein, a single, historic period resource was identified and documented during the survey conducted on February 23, 2017 (Table 3). The new resource was recorded on the on California Department of Parks and Recreation Historical Resource Record forms (series DPR 523 1/95), including Primary and/or Archaeological Site Record forms appropriate for all such resources. Recordation adhered to the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF NEW RESOURCES DOCUMENTED DURING THE CURRENT STUDY.

Quad	Temporary Field. No.	Primary No.	Trinomial	Description
Pasadena	SC-1	-	-	Water storage tank

9.1 Resource SC-1

Resource SC-1 is a historic period water tank constructed in the 1960s. This abandoned water storage tank appears to have been constructed of 4-foot panels of corrugated metal and covered with a domed top (Fig. 9). The tank is 14 feet in diameter and approximately 18 feet in height. The tank sits on top of a round gravel pad measuring approximately 16 feet in diameter. The tank has been retrofitted with a new water valve manufactured in 1990. A newer water tank, mounted on a concrete pad and constructed in 1990, is located immediately east of resource SC-1. While the exact construction date is unknown, the tank with its access road appears on aerial imagery of the Pasadena and Glendale area taken in the 1960s (USGS 2017).

Figure 9. Overview of Resource SC-1, view east. Photo taken on February 23, 2017 (Stantec IMG_3904).

10.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the current cultural resources study, 20.5 acres of land were inventoried to determine whether cultural resources would be affected by the proposed Project. A single historic period resource SC-1 was identified and documented during the course of the study. Based on field documentation and archival research it appears that the resource does not appear to be eligible for nomination to the CRHR as it does not appear to be directly associated with significant known historical events or specific persons significant to California's history (Criteria 1 and 2), nor is the resource distinctive nor does it possess high artistic value in a fashion that would qualify under Criterion 3; nor does the resource appear to contain potential that could yield information to California's history (Criterion 4). Furthermore, the resource does not appear to be a significant resource important to local history under Criterion 5. Additionally, the resource does not appear to be eligible as a contributing element to a larger, significant, and potentially CRHR eligible and/or listed district. Based on the findings in this study the proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of cultural resources as defined in Section 15064.5, nor will the proposed Project have impacts on significant local resources as defined in Chapter 15.20 of the City of Glendale Municipal Code. Therefore, no additional cultural resources studies or additional construction constraints are recommended at this time.

The methods and techniques used by Stantec are considered sufficient for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources visible at the ground surface. However, there is always a possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be found during construction and earth disturbing activities. In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately. Further, if human remains are encountered during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further work shall continue at the location of the find until the County Coroner has made all the necessary findings as to the origin and distribution of such remains pursuant to Public Code Resources Code Section 5097.98.

11.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A – NATIVE AMERICAN NOTIFICATION/SACRED FILE SEARCH CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX

December 7, 2015

Hubert Switalski
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Sent by Email: Hubert.switalski@stantec.com
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Scholl Canyon Power Plant Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Switalski:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced project. Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources in creating or amending general plans, including specific plans. As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the NAHC for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d):

> Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
   - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
   - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A SLF search was completed with negative results.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: rw_nahc@pacbell.net.

Sincerely,

Rob Wood
Associate Environmental Planner

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
December 7, 2015

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto , CA 92581
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
Luiseno
Cahuilla

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
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gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax
Gabrielino Tongva

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega Jr., President
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(818) 837-0794 Office
Fernandeno
Tataviam

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
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Gabrielino

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
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Fernandeño
Tataviam
Serrano
Vanyume
Kitanemuk

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
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Gabrielino

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
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(626) 483-3564 Cell
Gabrielino Tongva

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479
Gabrielino Tongva

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.
This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Scholl Canyon Power Plant Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County.

Contact Name, Affiliation, and Address	Date and Method of First Contact	Date and Method of Second Contact	Date and Method of Third Contact	Response
Soboba Band of Mission Indians Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson ATTN: Carrie Garcia P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	Response via mail received on February 29, 2016. The tribe responded by stating that the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the area that the project encompasses, but requests that the appropriate consultation should continue. Additionally, the tribe requests for an approved Native American Monitor to be present during ground distrubing activities.
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Rudy Ortega Jr., President 1019 2nd Street San Fernando, CA 91340	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians John Valenzuela, Chairperson P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA 91322	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St. #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	Response via email received on February 2, 2016. The tribe requests for a Tribal monitor to be present during all ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or augering, boring, grading, excavation and trenching.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kihz Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Tel: (661) 617-5873
Fax: (661) 396-3771

January 27, 2016

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

Dear Mr. Salas,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

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Respectfully,

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Archaeologist
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Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Office: 661.617.5873
hubert.switalski@stantec.com

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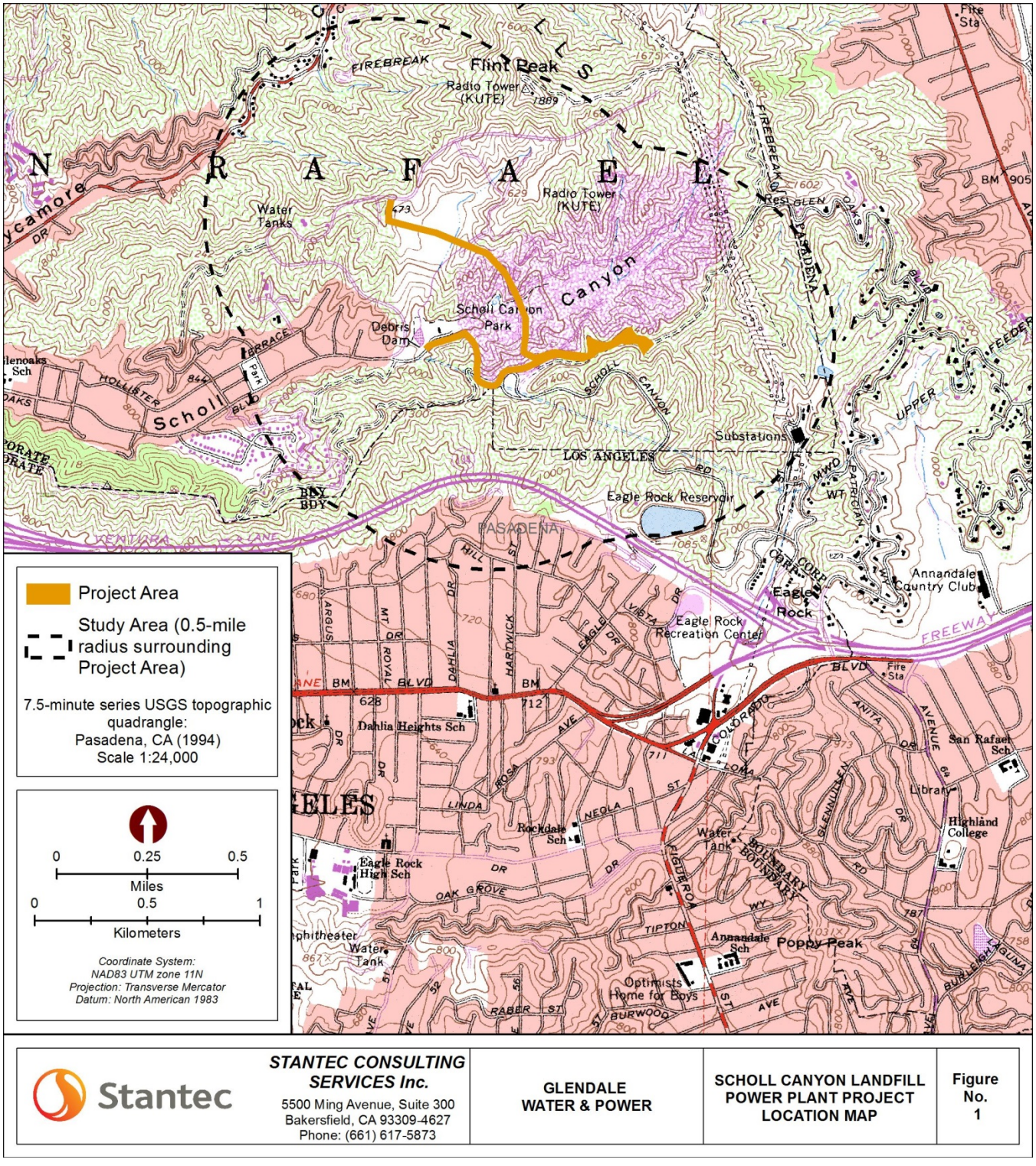

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January 27, 2016

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

Dear Mr. Morales,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

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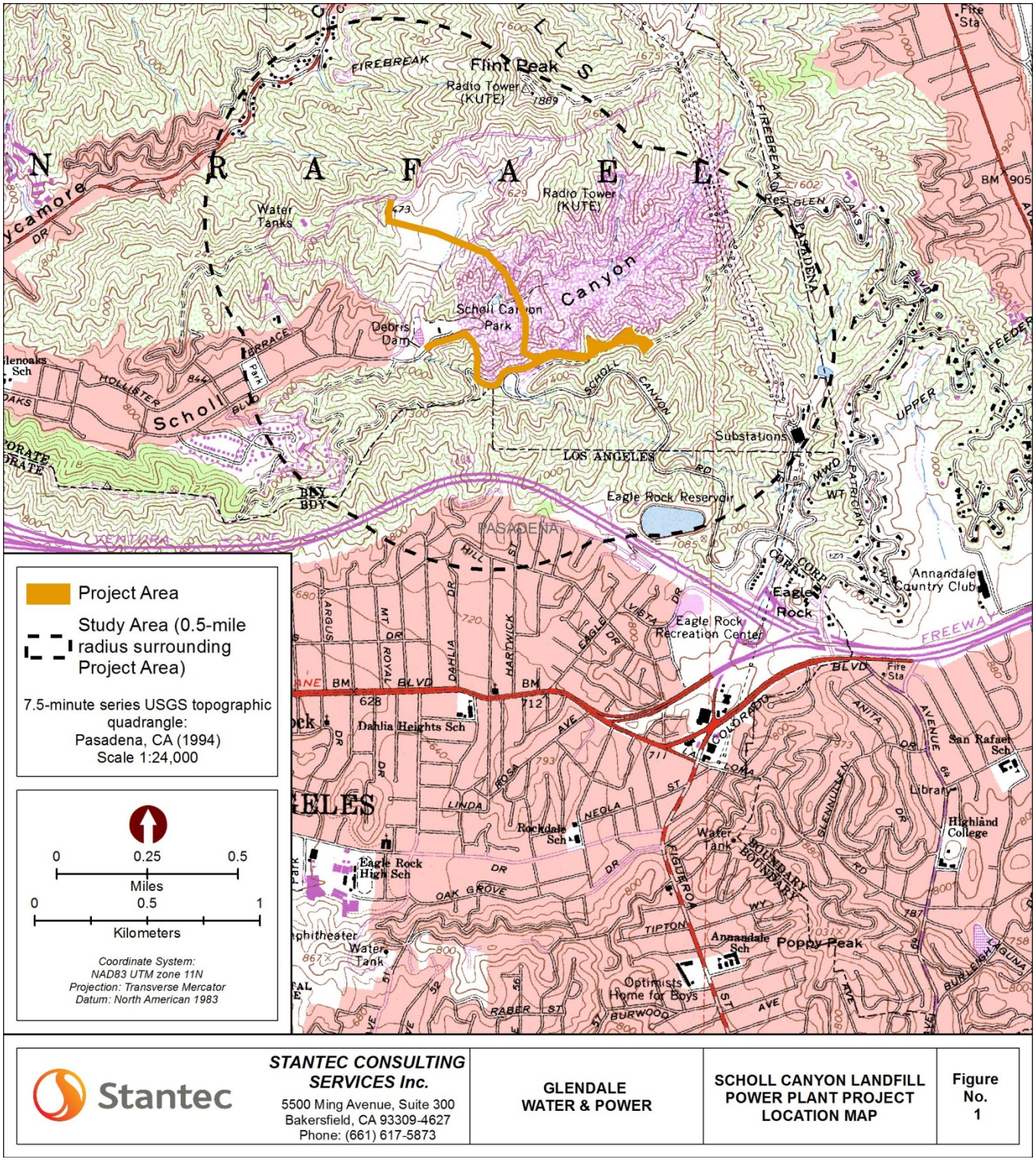

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January 27, 2016

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

Dear Ms. Garcia,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

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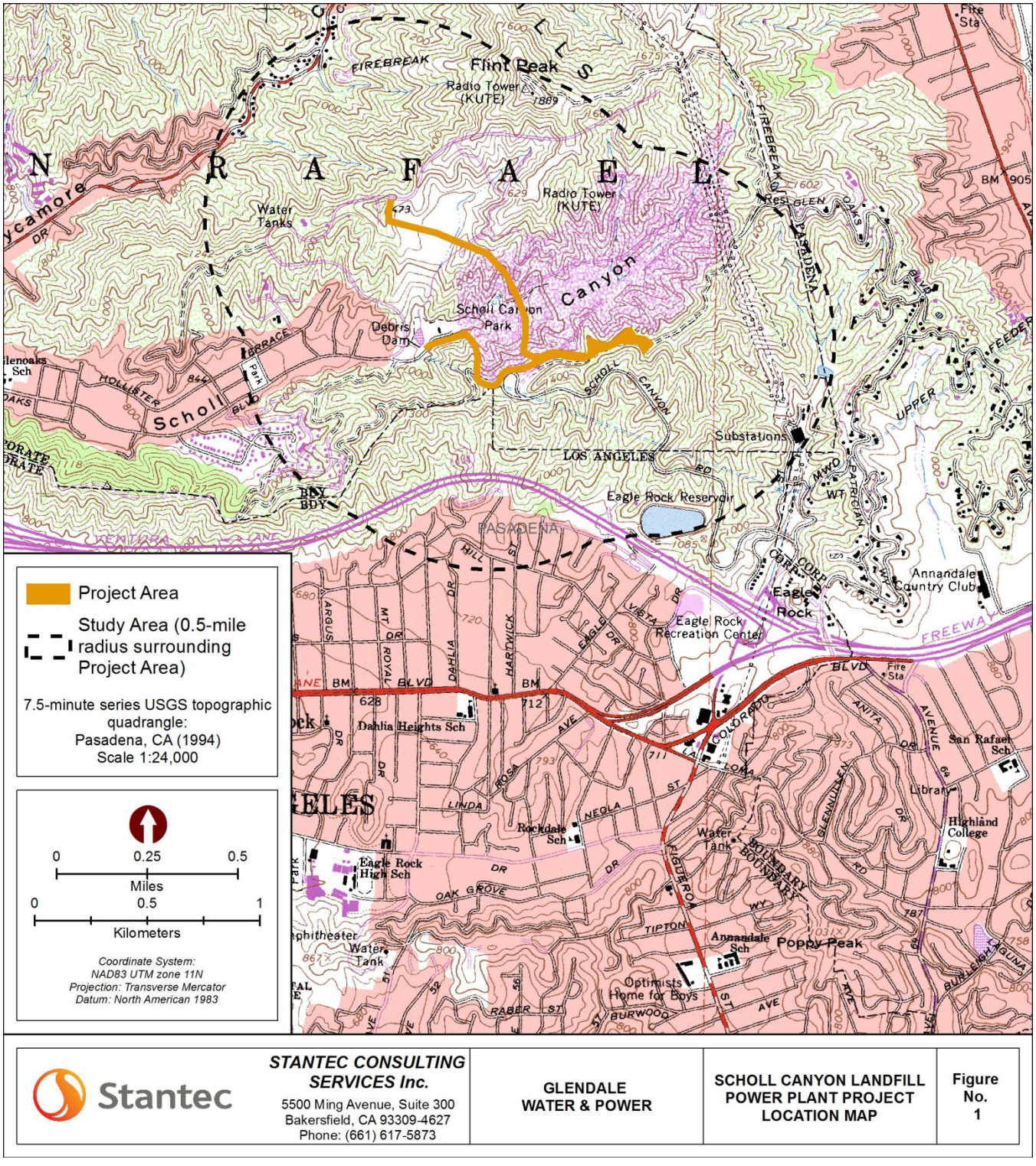

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January 27, 2016

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

Dear Mr. Valenzuela,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

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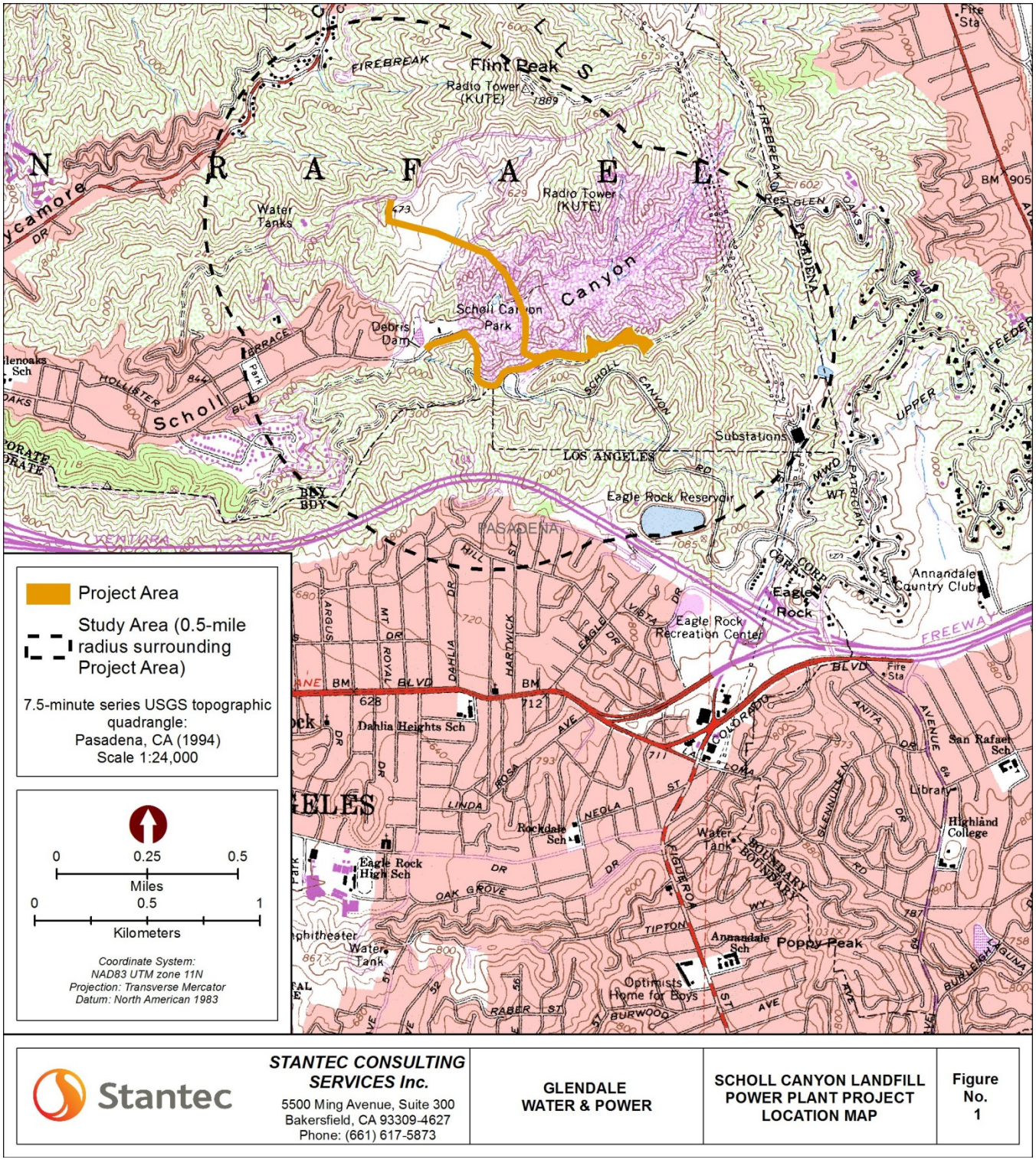

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January 27, 2016

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria. Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

Dear Ms. Candelaria,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

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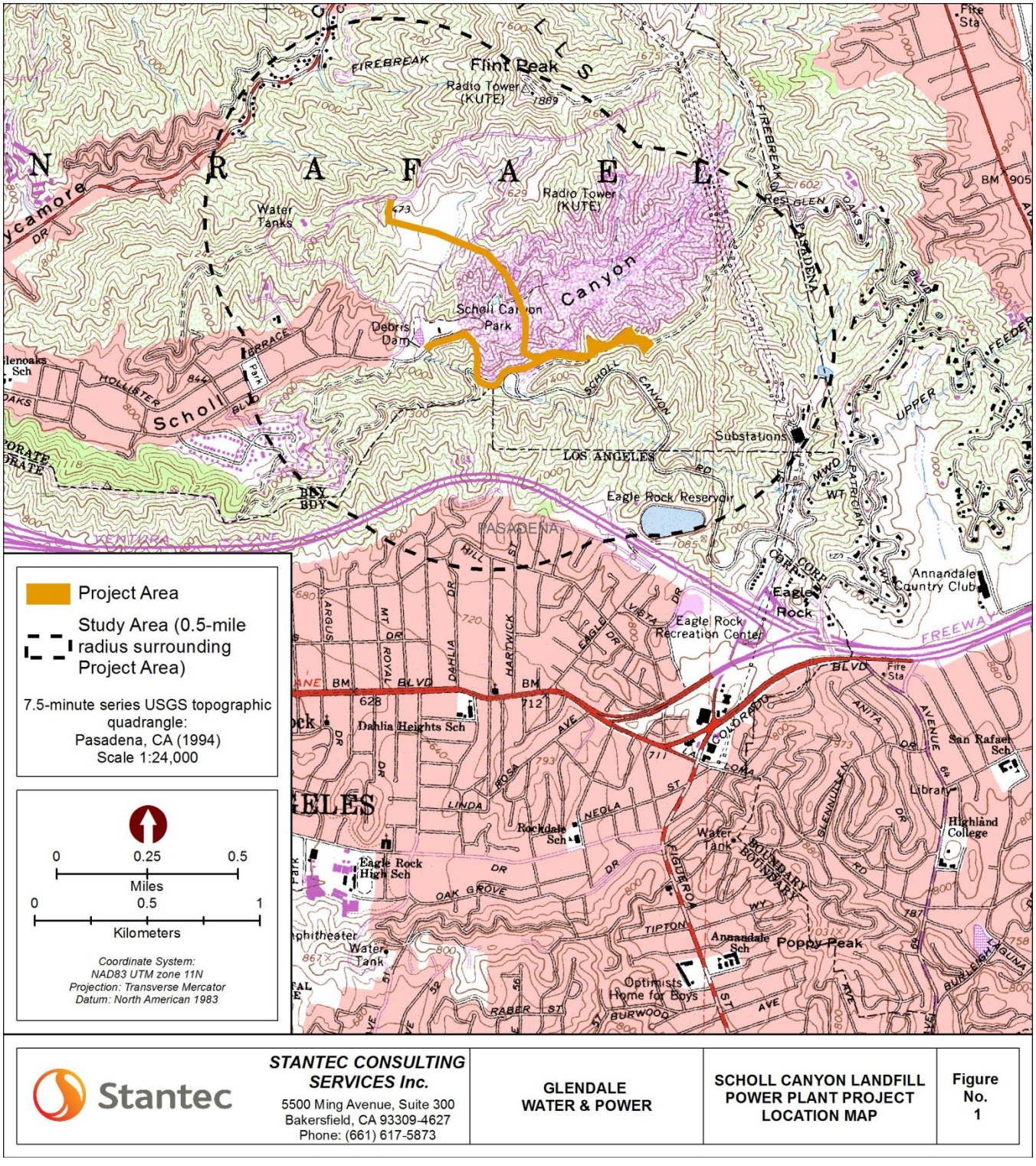

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January 27, 2016

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

Dear Mr. Dorame,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

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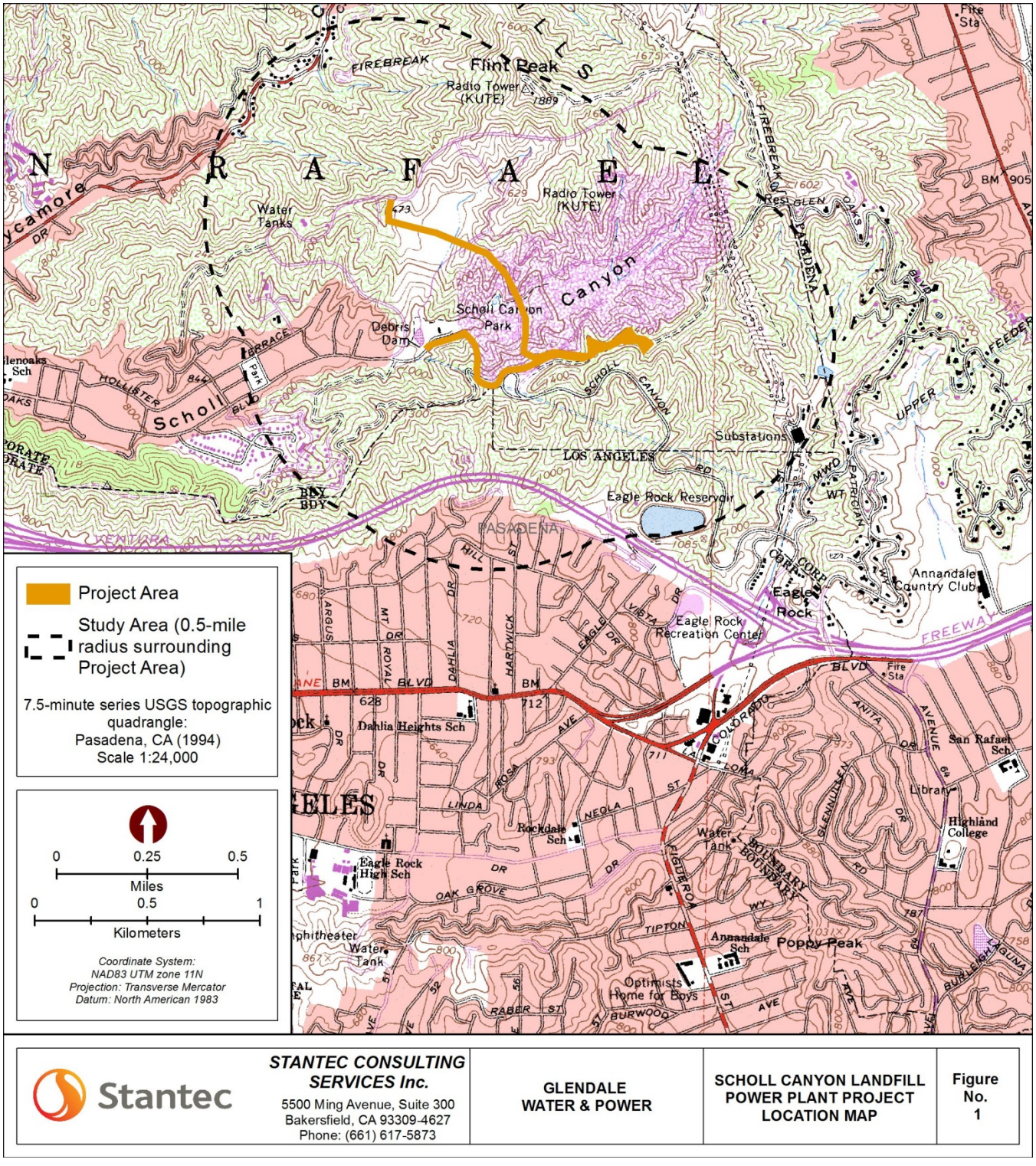

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January 27, 2016

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega Jr., President
1019 2nd Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

Dear Mr. Ortega,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

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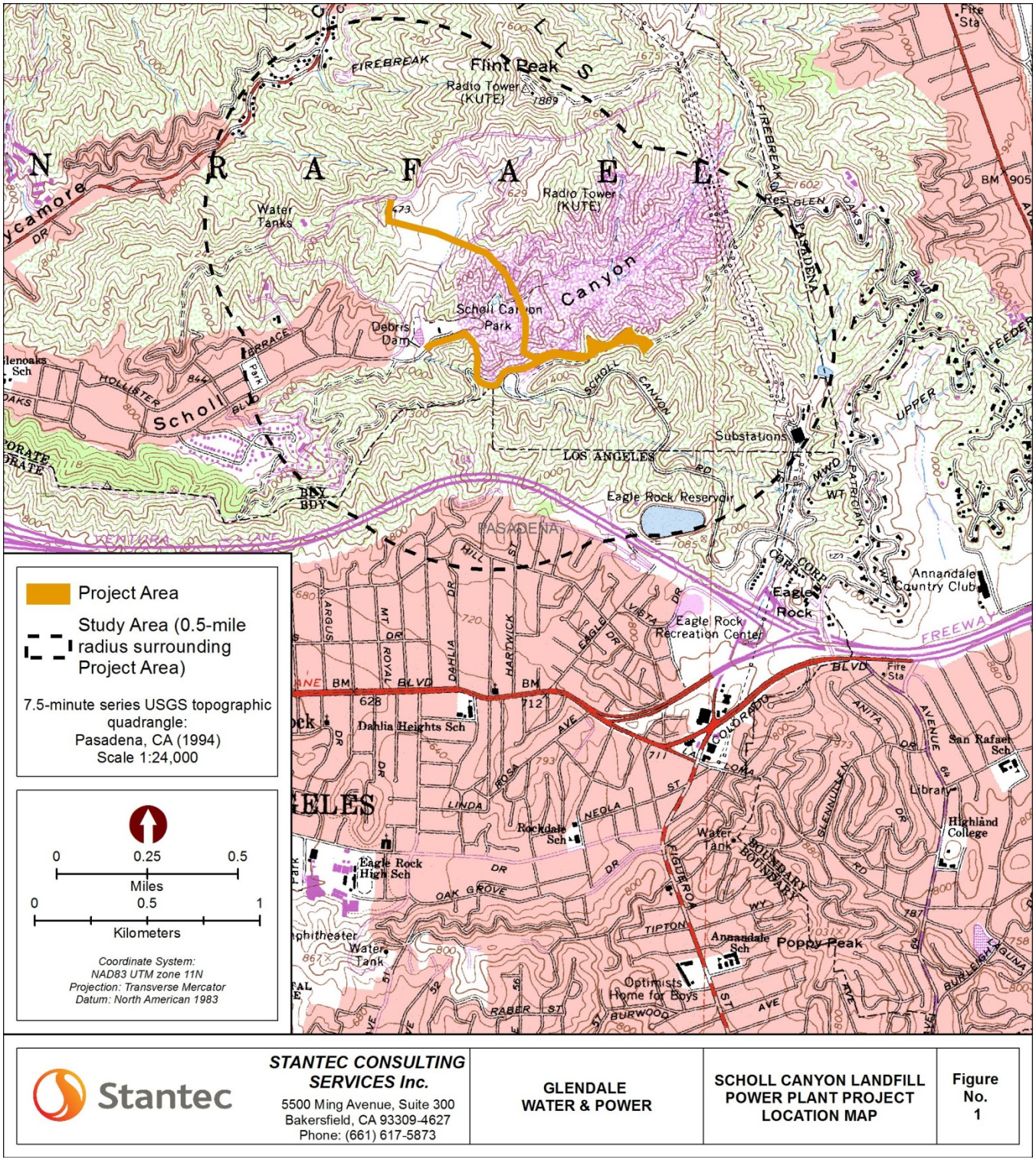

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January 27, 2016

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

To Whom It May Concern,

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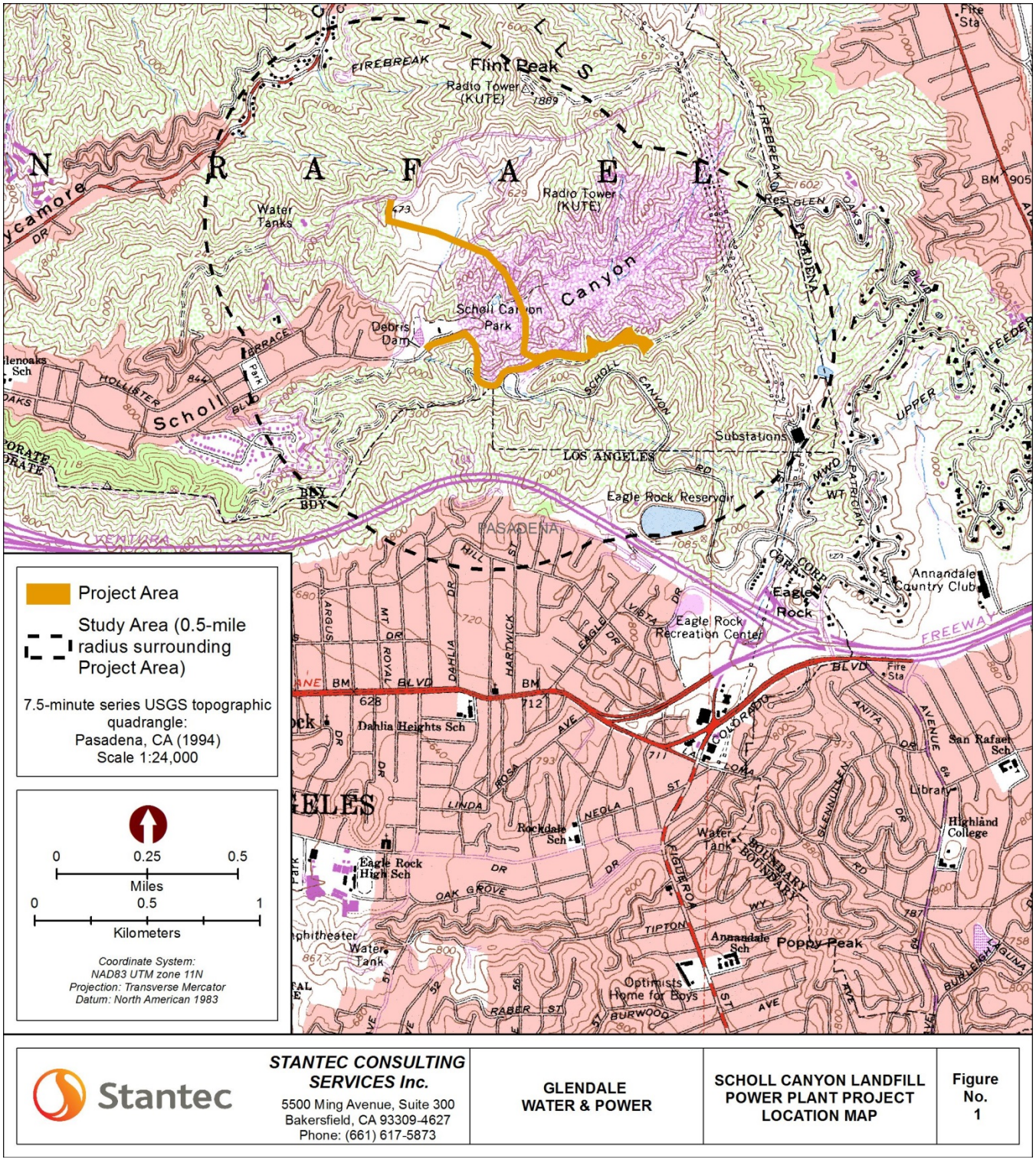

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GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Hubert Switalski
Archaeologist
Stantec Cosulting Services,Inc
5500 Ming Ave, Suite 300
Bakersfield CA 93309-4627

Subject: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Hubert
Thank you for your letter regarding your proposed project for the Scholl canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County Prominent village of ***HAHAMONGNA*** , however there were many more Gabrieleño settlements with in this location. ***HAHAMONGNA*** covered a Mass area of what was historically known as Rancho San Rafael then Rancho de Los Verdugos . These areas later became known to be Glendale, Eagle rock and also parts of Pasadena. We would like to request one of our Tribal monitors to be on site at this project location during all ground disturbance (this includes but is not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching). Our priority is to avoid and protect cultural resources without delay or conflicts to the lead agency or property owner. Our monitor will provide daily written reports (as well as photographic proof) of all activities including construction along with any cultural materials identified. Liability insurance, consultation with our Tribal archaeologists and Tribal biologists can also be provided and utilized if necessary.

Often, we are told that an archaeological monitor will be present and there's no need for a Native American monitor. It is well known that archaeologists do not recognize sites that Native Americans do. Archaeologists are trained to recognize man made items even though they often misinterpret what the item is used for. This is what Tribal Monitors do – what we are trained to do. The purpose of SHPO, Section 106, ACHP and now AB52 is to provide Tribes with the laws necessary to protect potential cultural resources.

In addition, we are also often told that an area has been previously developed or disturbed and thus there are no concerns for cultural resources and thus minimal impacts would be expected. I have two major recent examples of how similar statements on other projects were proven very inadequate. An archaeological study claimed there would be no impacts to an area adjacent to the Plaza Church at Olvera Street, the original Spanish settlement of Los Angeles, now in downtown Los Angeles. In fact, this site was the Gabrieleno village of Yangna long before it became what it is now today. The new development wrongfully began their construction and they, in the process, dug up and desecrated 118 burials. The area that was dismissed as culturally sensitive was in fact the First Cemetery of Los Angeles where it had been well documented at the Huntington Library that 400 of our Tribe's ancestors were buried there along with the founding families of Los Angeles (Picos, Sepulvedas, and Alvardos to name a few). In addition, there was another inappropriate study for the development of a new sports complex at Fedde Middle School in the City of Hawaiian Gardens could commence. Again, a village and burial site were desecrated despite their mitigation measures. Thankfully, we were able to work alongside the school district to quickly and respectfully mitigate a mutually beneficial resolution.

Given all the above, the proper thing to do for your project would be for our Tribe to monitor ground disturbing construction work. Because we are the lineal descendants of the vast area of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, we hold sacred the ability to protect what little of our culture remains. We thank you for taking seriously your role and responsibility in assisting us in preserving our culture.

With respect,

Andrew Salas, Chairman

cell (626)926-4131

Addendum: clarification regarding some confusions regarding consultation under AB52:

AB52 clearly states that consultation must occur with tribes that claim traditional and cultural affiliation with a project site. Unfortunately, this statement has been left open to interpretation so much that neighboring tribes are claiming affiliation with projects well outside their traditional tribal territory. The territories of our surrounding Native American tribes such as the Luiseno, Chumash, and Cahuilla tribal entities. Each of our tribal territories has been well defined by historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, and ethnographers – a list of resources we can provide upon request. Often, each Tribe as well educates the public on their very own website as to the definition of their tribal boundaries. You may have received a consultation request from another Tribe. We are responding because your project site lies within our ***Traditional and Cultural Affiliated tribal territory,*** tribal territory, which, again, has been well documented. If you have questions regarding the validity of the "traditional and cultural affiliation" of another Tribe, we urge you to contact the Native American Heritage Commission directly. Section 5 section 21080.3.1 (c) states "…the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area." In addition, please see the map below.

APPENDIX 1: Map 1-2; Bean and Smith 1978 map.

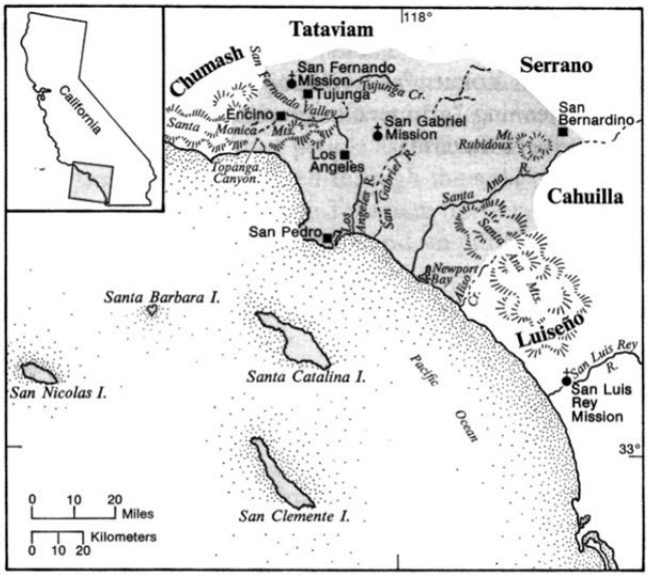

Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

The United States National Museum's Map of Gabrielino Territory:

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino IN *Handbook of North American Indians, California*, Vol. 8, edited by R.F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., pp. 538-549

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS
EST. JUNE 19, 1883

February 25, 2016

Attn: Hubert Switalski, Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627

RE: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project(s) has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. At this time the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the specified areas that the project encompasses, but does request that the appropriate consultation continue to take place between the tribes, project proponents, and government agencies.

Also, working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during any future construction/excavation phases that may take place. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that approved Native American Monitor(s) be present during any future ground disturbing proceedings, including surveys and archaeological testing, associated with this project. The Soboba Band recommends that you contact Gabrieleño Tribal Consultants, who are closer to the project area. Please feel free to contact me with any additional questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Director
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

APPENDIX B – SITE RECORDS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *Resource Name or #: SC-1

P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ■**Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Los Angeles
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Pasadena, CA **Date:** 1994 unsectioned portion of San Rafael Land Grant
c. Address: City: Zip:
d. UTM: NAD83 CONUS, Zone: 11S; 389861mE/ 3779695mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From junction of Scholl Canyon Road and Figueroa Road, take Scholl Canyon Road to the Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill for approximately 0.75 miles. Proceed thorugh the gate and continue right for approximately 0.25 miles. The resource is located 150 meters at the end of an existing access road.

***P3a. Description:** This resource is a historic period water tank constructed sometime in the 1960s. This inactive water tank appears to have been constructed of 4-foot panels of corrugated metal and covered with a domed top. The tank is 14 feet in diameter and approximately 18 feet in height. The tank sits on top of a round gravel pad measuring approximately 16 feet in diameter. The tank has been retrofitted with a new water valve manufactured in 1990. A newer water tank, mounted on a concrete pad and constructed in 1990, is located immediately east. While the exact construction date is unknown, the tank with its access road appears on aerial imagery of the Pasadena and Glendale area which were taken in the 1960s.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH-6 Water conveyance/storage system

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ■Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of resource SC-1, view east (Stantec IMG_3901).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Glendale
Water and Power Department

***P8. Recorded by:**
Hubert Switalski,
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Ave., Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627

***P9. Date Recorded:**
02/23/2017

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive pedestrian survey.

***P11. Report Citation:** H. Switalski, and M. Cross. 2017. *Cultural Resources Assessment Report on Behalf of Glendale Water and Power for the Proposed Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, San Rafael Hills, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ■Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State Of California—The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** SC-1

***Map Name:** Pasadena, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1994