

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is a Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) prepared for the Biogas Renewable Generation Project (Project). The City of Glendale (City) proposes to implement the proposed Project within the existing boundaries of the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF), located at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, California, 91206. The Project is proposed on a non-fill portion of the site, situated on bedrock, which is located entirely within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Glendale, within Los Angeles County. Regional access to the landfill is from the Ventura Freeway (State Route 134) at the Figueroa Street exit. SCLF is an existing 535-acre Class III nonhazardous landfill facility that accepts municipal solid waste and is not a generator of, or repository for, hazardous wastes. The Project site is located on a 2.2-acre portion of the landfill and the Project objective is to beneficially use the methane-rich landfill gas (LFG) generated by SCLF as fuel to generate 100 percent renewable electrical energy on-site.

#### 1.1 PURPOSE OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The purpose of this Draft EIR is to inform decision-makers and the general public of the environmental impacts resulting from the proposed Project. The City of Glendale is the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) responsible for preparing this Draft EIR. This Draft EIR has been prepared in conformance with CEQA (California Public Resources Code (“PRC” Section 21000 et seq.), the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations (“CEQA Guidelines”), Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.) and the City of Glendale and Glendale Housing Authority Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act.

The City is responsible for processing and approving the proposed Project pursuant to PRC Section 20167. The City will consider the information in this Draft EIR, along with other information that may be presented during the CEQA process, including the Initial Study and a Final EIR. The EIR will be used in connection with all other permits and all other approvals necessary for the construction and operation of the proposed Project. The EIR will be used by the City’s Departments, including Community Development, Water and Power, Public Works, and other responsible public agencies that must approve activities undertaken with respect to the proposed Project.

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15121, this Draft EIR provides specific information regarding the environmental effects associated with development of the proposed Project, ways to minimize any significant environmental effects through mitigation measures and describes reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed Project. For some effects, significant environmental impacts cannot be mitigated to a level considered less than significant; in such cases, impacts are considered significant and unavoidable. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15093(b), if a public agency approves a project that has significant impacts that are not substantially mitigated (i.e., significant unavoidable impacts where impacts cannot be mitigated to less than significant levels), the agency must state in writing the specific reasons for approving the project, based on the Final EIR and any other information in the public record for the project. This is known as a “statement of overriding considerations.”



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This document analyzes the environmental effects of the proposed Project to the degree of specificity appropriate to the actions by the proposed Project, as required under Section 15146 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This analysis considers the actions associated with the proposed Project, to determine the short- and long-term effects associated with their implementation. This Draft EIR discusses both the direct and indirect impacts of this Project, as well as the cumulative impacts associated with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. CEQA requires the preparation of an objective, full disclosure document to inform agency decision-makers and the general public of the direct and indirect environmental effects of the proposed action, including mitigation measures and reasonable alternatives that can reduce or eliminate any identified significant adverse impacts.

## 1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT SCOPING PROCESS

In compliance with the CEQA Guidelines, the City has taken steps to provide the public and regulatory agencies opportunities to participate in the environmental process. As further described below, this included the distribution and electronic posting of an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) as well as two public scoping meetings.

### 1.2.1 Notification

The City distributed 48 packets (31 one certified return receipt, and 17 through State Clearinghouse distribution) of the NOP and Scoping Meeting and Initial Study documents for review and comment to various agencies. In addition, the City provided email correspondence with the same documentation to other interested parties who requested notification and provided contact information.

### 1.2.2 Notice of Preparation

Pursuant to the provision of CEQA Guidelines Section 15082, the City circulated a NOP (Appendix A) to State, regional, and local agencies, and members of the public for a 32-day period commencing March 21, 2019 and ending April 22, 2019. The purpose of the NOP was to provide notice that the City was preparing a Draft EIR for the proposed Project, and to solicit input regarding the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the Draft EIR.

### 1.2.3 Baseline Environmental Conditions

The City previously prepared an IS/MND for the proposed Project (City of Glendale and Stantec, 2018). The Final Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Project concluded that the proposed Project would not result in potentially significant and unavoidable environmental impacts; however, City of Glendale Planning Commission elected not to adopt the Final IS/MND and requested preparation of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to evaluate a reasonable range of alternatives to the Project. While this EIR provides updates to the proposed Project's previous environmental analysis to address comments received during the public hearing considering adoption of the previous IS/MND and the public scoping meetings for preparation of this EIR. As a result, much of the environmental baseline established during preparation of the previous IS/MND has been utilized for purposes of this EIR to provide a comparative evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of alternatives to the proposed



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Project (refer to Section 5.0 for a discussion of alternatives to the proposed Project). However, the environmental baseline was updated in this EIR for the following resource categories and reasons.

**Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases:** At the time the previous IS/MND was prepared, LFG was mixed with natural gas, conveyed through an existing unground pipe system to the Grayson Power Plant (Grayson) and burned in boilers at Grayson to make steam for electricity generation. Since that time, none of the existing operating engines at Grayson have the capacity to burn LFG. During the process of evaluating potential environmental impacts of modernizing (or “repowering”) the Grayson, the City learned that emissions from combusting the LFG in the existing Grayson boilers exceeded potential health risk notification and action plan thresholds established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Accordingly, since April 1, 2018, the City ceased combusting LFG at Grayson and has been flaring all of the LFG at the SCLF in compliance with the existing SCAQMD permit. The baseline air quality and greenhouse gas settings have correspondingly been updated in this EIR to reflect this change.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District additionally passed new regulations in January 2019 that requires landfills that do not convert 80% percent or more of LFG to beneficial use to replace the existing LFG flares with new flares that comply with more stringent NOX and VOC emissions. The potential environmental impact analysis of the proposed Project and alternatives to the proposed Project consider this regulatory update.

**Biological Resources:** Public comments were received during the public hearing considering adoption of the previous IS/MND that the proposed Project could adversely impact the federally threatened and California Species of Special Concern coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*). While the previous environmental impact analysis determined a low likelihood of potential presence, Stantec conducted an additional biological survey of the proposed Project site on behalf of the City during preparation of this EIR to re-evaluate the biological setting of the site. The additional biological resources survey confirmed coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) have low potential for occurrence at the proposed Project site due to limited and marginal habitat presence at the site as well as historic recorded occurrences within the proposed Project area. The nearest recorded occurrence is approximately 8.0 miles to the east; however, this observation is was over 20 years ago. The most recent record is from 2005, approximately 10.0 miles to the southeast. A description of the updated biological resources setting of the proposed Project is included in Section 4.3 and Appendix C of this EIR.

**Hazards and Hazardous Materials:** American Society for Testing and Materials indicates a 180-day validity for Phase I Environmental Site Assessment reports; although the original report was not completed for a property transfer, it was conducted under the ASTM guidance and therefore, an updated report was required for submittal with the EIR. The updated Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is included with this EIR as Appendix G. The update did not result in a change in baseline environmental conditions since the previous IS/MND.

### 1.2.4 Scoping Meetings

The NOP included notification of two public scoping meetings to be held to further inform public agencies and other interested parties of the proposed Project and to solicit input regarding the Draft EIR. The two public scoping meetings were held at the Glendale Police Department Community Room located at 131



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N. Isabel Street in Glendale, CA on April 4, 2019 at 2:00 pm and again at 6:00 pm. These meetings afforded the public an opportunity to provide oral or written comments to the City regarding the scope and focus of the Draft EIR as described in the NOP and Initial Study. The meetings provided a brief presentation of the following information:

1. Purpose of the meetings;
2. Overview of the Project Description;
3. Summary of the Initial Study findings;
4. Review of alternatives being considered for further study within the EIR;
5. Opportunity for Public Comment; including speakers and comment cards; and
6. Closing Remarks discussing the CEQA review process, anticipated schedule, and where to find additional information and updates.

Oral and written comments received from the public were primarily related to the need for the proposed Project the proposed Project objectives as well as concerns for potential impacts to aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, noise, seismic hazards, traffic, and wildfire risk. Commenters also requested suggested the study of alternatives to the proposed Project, including a broad assessment of offsite alternatives, the conversion of LFG to LNG, no-project alternative, environmentally superior alternatives, and smaller-sized alternatives. Additionally, commenters requested evaluation of and evaluating potential cumulative impacts from other projects, including the Grayson Repowering Project, Scholl Canyon Landfill Expansion, Anaerobic Digester Project, and Devil's Gate Sediment Removal Project. All of which are considered in Section 3.2, Related Projects and Cumulative Impacts.

### **1.2.5 2019 California Environmental Quality Act Updates**

On December 28, 2018, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research approved new CEQA Guidelines, including changes to Appendix G, which is the Environmental Checklist Form.<sup>1</sup> As the State formally adopted revisions to Appendix G on January 1, 2019, the revisions to Appendix G are commonly and collectively referred to as the "2019 CEQA Updates." The changes to Appendix G address statutory directives, streamline redundant threshold questions, modify thresholds based on court cases, and add new environmental impact topics for evaluation, including Energy and Wildfire. As such, the environmental impact topics analyzed, and the thresholds evaluated in this EIR are not identical to those presented in the 2017 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration previously prepared for the proposed Project. This EIR presents the most up-to-date evaluation of environmental impacts as required by State law, including two new impact areas (Energy and Wildfire); it analyzes cumulative impacts and includes a comparative analysis of Project Alternatives.

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<sup>1</sup> Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Current CEQA Guidelines Update. Available at: <http://opr.ca.gov/ceqa/updates/guidelines/>. Accessed April 17, 2019.



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### 1.2.6 Initial Study

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(a), the City prepared an Initial Study, which is provided in Appendix A of this Draft EIR. The Initial Study determined that the proposed Project has the potential to result in significant impacts associated with a number of environmental factors. As a result, the Initial Study determined that this Draft EIR should address those environmental factors where the proposed Project could result in potentially significant environmental impacts.

The Draft EIR focuses on changes in the environment that would result from the proposed Project, individually and cumulatively with other development projects. The Draft EIR identifies potentially significant direct and indirect impacts resulting from construction and operation of the proposed Project and provides Project design features and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid such effects. Based on public input and the results of the Initial Study, this Draft EIR addresses environmental effects in the following areas:

- 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

### 1.2.7 Effects Found Not to be Significant

CEQA Guidelines Section 15128 states that an EIR shall contain a brief statement indicating reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and not discussed in detail in the Draft EIR. Pursuant to Section 15128, such a statement may be contained in an attached copy of an Initial Study. Based on the Initial Study, issues for which no significant impacts are anticipated to occur are addressed in Section 6.4, **Table 56**, Effects Found Not to be Significant, of this Draft EIR. Also refer to Appendix A, Initial Study, of this Draft EIR. The Initial Study provides a detailed discussion of



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the potential environmental impact areas and the reasons that each topical area is or is not analyzed further in the Draft EIR.

### 1.3 FORMAT OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Draft EIR includes an Executive Summary, eight chapters, and appendices, which are organized as follows:

1. **Introduction.** This section provides a summary of the proposed Project, describes the purpose of the EIR, including CEQA compliance requirements, steps undertaken to date regarding implementation of the CEQA process, and summarizes the Draft EIR's organization.
2. **Project Description.** This section describes the location, objectives, and physical and operational characteristics of the proposed Project.
3. **General Description of Environmental Setting.** This section presents an overview of the proposed Project's environmental setting, including on-site and surrounding land uses. This section also provides information on past, present, and probable future projects (referred to as "Related Projects") considered in the analysis of potential Project contributions to cumulative impacts.
4. **Environmental Impact Analysis.** This section contains the environmental setting, regulatory framework, methodology, thresholds of significance, Project characteristics and/or Project Design Features, Project-specific and cumulative impact analyses, mitigation measures, and conclusions regarding the level of significance after mitigation for each of the following environmental issues: (1) Aesthetics – Visual Character and Light and Glare; (2) Air Quality; (3) Biological Resources; (4) Energy; (5) Geology and Soils; (6) Greenhouse Gas Emissions; (7) Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Hazards to the Public and Wildland Fires; (8) Hydrology and Water Quality; (9) Land Use and Planning – Zoning Consistency; (10) Noise and Vibration; (11) Transportation and Traffic; (12) Tribal Cultural Resources; (13) Utilities and Service Systems – Relocation and Construction of New Storm Drains; and (14) Wildfire.
5. **Alternatives.** This section describes a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed Project as means and methods to beneficially use the LFG, including:

Alternative 1: No Project. LFG would continue to be captured and combusted by flare at SCLF. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) passed new regulations in January 2019 that requires landfills that do not convert 80% percent or more of LFG to beneficial use to replace the existing LFG flares with new flares that comply with more stringent NOX and VOC emissions. Because the No Project Alternative would involve combusting 100% percent of the LFG in flares with no beneficial reuse, Alternative 1 assumes that the existing flares would be replaced with new flares required by SCAQMD regulation within the next three to four years. Alternative 1 is discussed further in Section 5.6.1.

Alternative 2: Convert the LFG to Natural Gas. Alternative 2 includes converting the LFG to natural gas and delivering the natural gas to a connection with an existing SoCalGas natural gas transmission pipeline. Alternative 2 would include removing gas impurities through an LFG gas cleanup system at SCLF to meet stringent natural gas purity standards. After cleaning the LFG to meet SoCalGas standards, the natural gas would be compressed using new equipment at SCLF and delivered to SoCalGas through a new high-pressure pipeline. The existing flares would remain at SCLF and would be used as backup in the event natural gas was unable to be produced or



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delivered to SoCalGas due to equipment and pipeline repair or maintenance activities. Alternative 2 is discussed further in Section 5.6.2.

Alternative 3: Convert LFG to Liquid Natural Gas (LNG). Alternative 3 includes converting the LFG to LNG at SCLF and utilizing the LNG as vehicle fuel at a new LNG storage and fueling facility at SCLF or transporting the LNG to a commercial user off-site via trucks. LNG is natural gas that is cooled to a temperature at which natural gas becomes a liquid. The conversion process includes a cleanup system to remove impurities from the LFG. The LFG is then cooled and liquefied via a cryogenic process to a temperature of approximately minus 260° F. The volume of the liquid is 600 times smaller than the gaseous form. The LNG would be stored at the landfill in an insulated LNG vessel. The LNG then can be used as vehicle fuel on-site or transported to a commercial user off-site via trucks. Alternative 3 would require a more extensive LFG cleanup system, additional process equipment, and LNG storage vessels at SCLF. The existing flares would remain at SCLF and would be used as backup in the event LNG was unable to be produced due to equipment repair or maintenance activities or LNG storage capacity is reached. Alternative 3 is discussed further in Section 5.6.3.

Alternative 4: Locate Engine Generators at an Another Location. Alternative 4 includes relocating the proposed internal combustion engine generators at Grayson Power Plant. The LFG compression and cleanup system would be located at SCLF. The cleaned LFG would be transported from SCLF to Grayson Power Plant through the existing LFG pipeline. The existing flares would remain at SCLF and would be used as backup in the event LFG was unable to be periodically combusted in the engine generators at Grayson Power Plant due to equipment repair or maintenance activities. Alternative 4 is discussed further in Section 5.6.4.

This section also evaluates the environmental effects of the alternatives for each issue area analyzed in the Draft EIR.

6. **Other CEQA Considerations.** This section includes a discussion of issues required by CEQA that are not covered in other sections. This includes a discussion of any significant unavoidable impacts, significant irreversible environmental changes, growth-inducing impacts, and effects found not to be significant.
7. **References.** This section lists the references and sources used in the preparation of this Draft EIR.
8. **EIR Preparers and Organizations and Persons Contacted.** This section lists the persons, public agencies, and organizations that were consulted or who contributed to the preparation of this Draft EIR.

The environmental impact analysis in this Draft EIR is supported by the following technical appendices:

APPENDIX A NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY

APPENDIX B AIR QUALITY

B.1 CALEEMOD Output Annual Report, Daily Report (summer) and Daily Report (winter)

B.2 Criteria Pollutant Emission Inventory

B.3 Ambient Air Quality Modeling Results

B.4 Toxic Emission Inventory

B.5 HARP2 Model Results

APPENDIX C BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT



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APPENDIX D	GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
APPENDIX E	GENERAL PLAN FAULT MAPS
APPENDIX F	GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSION INVENTORY
APPENDIX G	PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
APPENDIX H	PRE-DEMOLITION ASBESTOS AND LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY
APPENDIX I	OFF-SITE CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS FOR AQUEOUS AMMONIA
APPENDIX J	NOISE MODELING AND DATA COLLECTION SHEETS
APPENDIX K	TRAFFIC ANALYSIS
K.1	Traffic Analysis Exhibit 1
K.2	Traffic Analysis Exhibit 2
K.3	Traffic Analysis Exhibit 3
APPENDIX L	TRIBAL CONSULT MEMORANDUM
APPENDIX M	FIRE PROTECTION DESIGN BASIS PLAN
APPENDIX N	OFF-SITE CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS FOR LFG TO LNG (ALTERNATIVE 3)
APPENDIX O	OFF-SITE CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS FOR LFG TO CNG (CONSIDERED ALTERNATIVE)

## **1.4 AGENCIES INVOLVED AND PERMIT, CONSULTATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS**

The public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project is designated as the “Lead Agency” under CEQA. The City of Glendale is the Lead Agency responsible for preparation of this EIR and therefore has the principal responsibility for approving and implementing the proposed Project. This EIR is intended to be used as the CEQA document for all local and state approvals required for the proposed Project; including approvals by responsible agencies, and any approvals required from trustee agencies. “Responsible Agency” means a public agency that proposes to carry out or approve a project for which the Lead Agency is preparing the CEQA document. For purposes of CEQA, the term “Responsible Agency” includes all public agencies other than the Lead Agency having discretionary approval authority over the proposed Project. “Trustee Agency” means a State agency having jurisdiction by law over project-affected natural resources that are held in trust for the people of the State of California.

The following is a list of agencies involved, and permit, consultation, and environmental review requirements anticipated for the proposed Project.



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<b>Agency</b>	<b>Permits and Other Approvals</b>	<b>Environmental Review/Consultation Requirements</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>		
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 112)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with USDOT regulations regarding transportation of hazardous substances on public highways (49 CFR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
<b>STATE</b>		
California Air Resources Board (CARB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviews Draft EIR</li> </ul>
California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Injury and Illness Prevention Program (8 CCR 3203)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
California Natural Resource Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assembly Bill 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL</b>		
City of Glendale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notice of Completion</li> <li>Design Review Board Approval</li> <li>Conditional Use Permit</li> <li>Grading Permit</li> <li>Fire Department Permit</li> <li>Industrial Waste Permit</li> <li>Electrical Permit</li> <li>Building Permit</li> <li>Mechanical Permit</li> <li>Plumbing Permit</li> <li>Hazardous Materials Business Plan</li> <li>Provide notification of project to County of Los Angeles and County Sanitation District pursuant to the Scholl Canyon Joint Powers Agreement (JPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CEQA lead agency responsible for processing and adopting the EIR.</li> </ul>
South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCAQMD Regulation XXX: Title V Permits (Permit to Construct (PTC) and Permit to Operate (PTO))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible Agency</li> </ul>
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible Agency</li> </ul>



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Agency	Permits and Other Approvals	Environmental Review/Consultation Requirements
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>California’s General Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities and General Industrial Stormwater Discharges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan approval.</li> </ul>
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviews Draft EIR</li> </ul>

Responsible agencies that may have discretionary approval authority over the proposed Project, and trustee agencies having jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the proposed Project, would have the opportunity to review and provide comments during the review period. Other agencies and the public may also provide comments.

### 1.5 EIR REVIEW PROCESS

CEQA requires lead agencies to solicit and consider input from other interested agencies, citizen groups, and individual members of the public. The Initial Study was released by the City for a public review period in accordance with Section 15087 of the CEQA Guidelines. A Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Initial Study for review was provided with copies of the Initial Study to the State Clearinghouse and to regional and local public agencies. In addition, the NOA and Initial Study were made available on the proposed Project’s website at [www.glendalebiogasgeneration.com](http://www.glendalebiogasgeneration.com). The release of the Draft EIR will also follow this procedure.

This Draft EIR is being circulated for a 90-day public review and comment period. During this period, written comments concerning the adequacy of the Draft EIR may be submitted by any interested person and/or affected agency to the City of Glendale Community Development Department, Planning Division, at the address provided below.

Following the completion of this review period, the City of Glendale will examine all comments received on the Draft EIR and will prepare responses in accordance with Section 15088 of the State CEQA Guidelines. All oral and written comments with respect to environmental issues discussed in the EIR will be responded to in writing and will be incorporated into a Final EIR. At least ten days prior to a hearing to certify the Final EIR, proposed responses to comments on the Draft EIR by responsible agencies will be sent to those agencies. The Final EIR will be reviewed and considered by the City of Glendale Planning Commission and the City Council for certification in accordance with Section 15090 of the State CEQA Guidelines prior to considering the Project for approval. No aspect of the Project will be approved until after the Final EIR is certified.



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Any public agency or members of the public desiring to comment on the Draft EIR must submit their comments in writing or send them via email to the following address prior to the end of the public review period:

Mail: Erik Krause  
Deputy Director of Community Development  
Community Development Department  
633 East Broadway, Room 103  
Glendale, California 91206

Email: [ekrause@glendaleca.gov](mailto:ekrause@glendaleca.gov)

Upon the close of the public review period, the City will proceed to evaluate and prepare responses to all relevant written comments received from public agencies and other interested parties during the public review period. A Final EIR will then be prepared. The Final EIR will consist of the Draft EIR, any revisions, clarifications and corrections to the Draft EIR, comments submitted by responsible agencies or reviewing parties during the public circulation period for the Draft EIR, and City responses to those comments. After the Final EIR is completed and at least ten days prior to its certification, responses to comments made by public agencies on the Draft EIR will be provided to the commenting agencies.



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