



2017081062

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

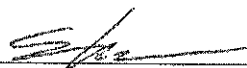
The City of Glendale, as Lead Agency (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15052), has requested that an Environmental Impact Report (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15161) be prepared for the City of Glendale Biogas Renewable Generation Project (Project). The City of Glendale Community Development Department solicits 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: 

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.



NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETING

- 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



NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETING

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.

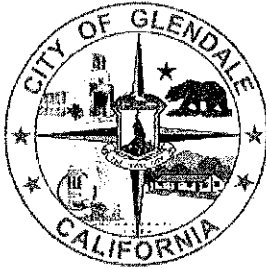
For security, the entire Project site would be enclosed within an eight-foot-high security fence with automatic gates. Security and safety lighting systems would be provided.

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.

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CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

**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

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS
March 21, 2019

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	IV
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1.1
1.1 OVERVIEW.....	1.1
1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES	1.2
1.3 PROJECT TITLE	1.2
1.4 PROPONENT	1.2
1.5 LEAD AGENCY	1.2
1.6 INTENDED USES OF THE INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	1.2
2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	2.1
2.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	2.1
2.1.1 Existing Facility	2.1
2.2 PROJECT LOCATION.....	2.5
2.3 PROJECT ELEMENTS.....	2.5
2.3.1 Power Generation Facility.....	2.5
2.3.2 Natural Gas and Water Pipelines	2.15
2.3.3 Existing Pipeline Decommissioning.....	2.15
2.4 PROJECT OPERATIONS	2.15
2.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE	2.16
2.5.1 Phase I – Demolition and Removal of Existing Equipment.....	2.16
2.5.2 Phase II – Site Grading and Construction.....	2.16
2.5.3 Phase III – System Startup.....	2.17
3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS.....	3.1
3.1 AESTHETICS	3.1.1
3.1.1 Setting	3.1.1
3.1.2 Impact Analysis.....	3.1.2
3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES	3.2.1
3.2.1 Setting	3.2.1
3.2.2 Impact Analysis.....	3.2.1
3.3 AIR QUALITY.....	3.3.1
3.3.1 Setting	3.3.1
3.3.2 Air Quality Impact Analysis	3.3.2
3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	3.4.1
3.4.1 Setting	3.4.1
3.4.2 Impact Analysis.....	3.4.1
3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES	3.5.1
3.5.1 Setting	3.5.1
3.5.2 Impact Analysis.....	3.5.1
3.6 ENERGY	3.6.1

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS
March 21, 2019

	3.6.1	Setting	3.6.1
	3.6.2	Impacts	3.6.1
3.7		GEOLOGY AND SOILS	3.7.1
	3.7.1	Setting	3.7.1
	3.7.2	Impact Analysis	3.7.2
3.8		GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	3.8.1
	3.8.1	Setting	3.8.1
	3.8.2	Impact Analysis	3.8.1
3.9		HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	3.9.1
	3.9.1	Setting	3.9.1
	3.9.2	Impact Analysis	3.9.2
3.10		HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY	3.10.1
	3.10.1	Setting	3.10.1
	3.10.2	Impact Analysis	3.10.2
3.11		LAND USE AND PLANNING	3.11.1
	3.11.1	Setting	3.11.1
	3.11.2	Impact Analysis	3.11.4
3.12		MINERAL RESOURCES	3.12.1
	3.12.1	Setting	3.12.1
	3.12.2	Impact Analysis	3.12.1
3.13		NOISE	3.13.1
	3.13.1	Setting	3.13.1
	3.13.2	Impact Analysis	3.13.1
3.14		POPULATION AND HOUSING	3.14.1
	3.14.1	Setting	3.14.1
	3.14.2	Impact Analysis	3.14.1
3.15		PUBLIC SERVICES	3.15.1
	3.15.1	Setting	3.15.1
	3.15.2	Impact Analysis	3.15.2
3.16		RECREATION	3.16.1
	3.16.1	Setting	3.16.1
	3.16.2	Impact Analysis	3.16.1
3.17		TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC	3.17.1
	3.17.1	Setting	3.17.1
	3.17.2	Impact Analysis	3.17.2
3.18		TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	3.18.1
	3.18.1	Setting	3.18.1
	3.18.2	Impact Analysis	3.18.1
3.19		UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS	3.19.1
	3.19.1	Setting	3.19.1
	3.19.2	Impact Analysis	3.19.3
3.20		WILDFIRE	3.20.1
	3.20.1	Setting	3.20.1
	3.20.2	Impacts	3.20.1

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS
March 21, 2019

4.0	PROPOSED FINDING	4.1
5.0	LIST OF PREPARERS	5.1
6.0	REFERENCES	6.1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Agency Permits and Environmental Review Requirements	1.4
Table 2 Project Temporary and Permanent Site Modification	2.5
Table 3 Project Site Parcels, Zoning, and Land Use Designation.....	3.11.1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location.....	2.7
Figure 2 Proposed Project Elements.....	2.9
Figure 3 Existing Facility Demolition Plan	2.10
Figure 4 Major Equipment Location Plan	2.13
Figure 5 Project Area Parcels, Zoning, and Land Use Designations	3.11.2

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT	A.1
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BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ABBREVIATIONS
March 21, 2019

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
CH ₄	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 ₂ e	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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ABBREVIATIONS
March 21, 2019

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 ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
N ₂ O	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
SO _x	Sulfur Oxides
SR	Special Recreation
SR-134	California State Route 134
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

ABBREVIATIONS
March 21, 2019

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BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

INTRODUCTION
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

INTRODUCTION
March 21, 2019

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

INTRODUCTION

March 21, 2019

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:

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

INTRODUCTION
March 21, 2019

Table 1 Agency Permits and Environmental Review Requirements

Agency	Permits and Other Approvals	Environmental Review/Consultation Requirements
City of Glendale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA lead agency
South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCAQMD Regulation XXX: Title V Permits (Permit to Construct (PTC) and Permit to Operate (PTO)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible Agency
United States Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to review and comment on Title V Permit prior to approval and issuance by SCAQMD.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trustee Agency
California State Lands Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trustee Agency
California Department of Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trustee Agency
University of California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trustee Agency
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan approval.
County of Los Angeles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notified of Project by City of Glendale pursuant to the Scholl Canyon Joint Powers Agreement.
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notified of Project by City of Glendale pursuant to the Scholl Canyon Joint Powers Agreement
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notified of Project by City of Glendale pursuant to AB 52 and provided opportunity for consultation related to tribal cultural resources.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

INTRODUCTION
March 21, 2019

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.

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

INTRODUCTION
March 21, 2019

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BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019

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.

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019

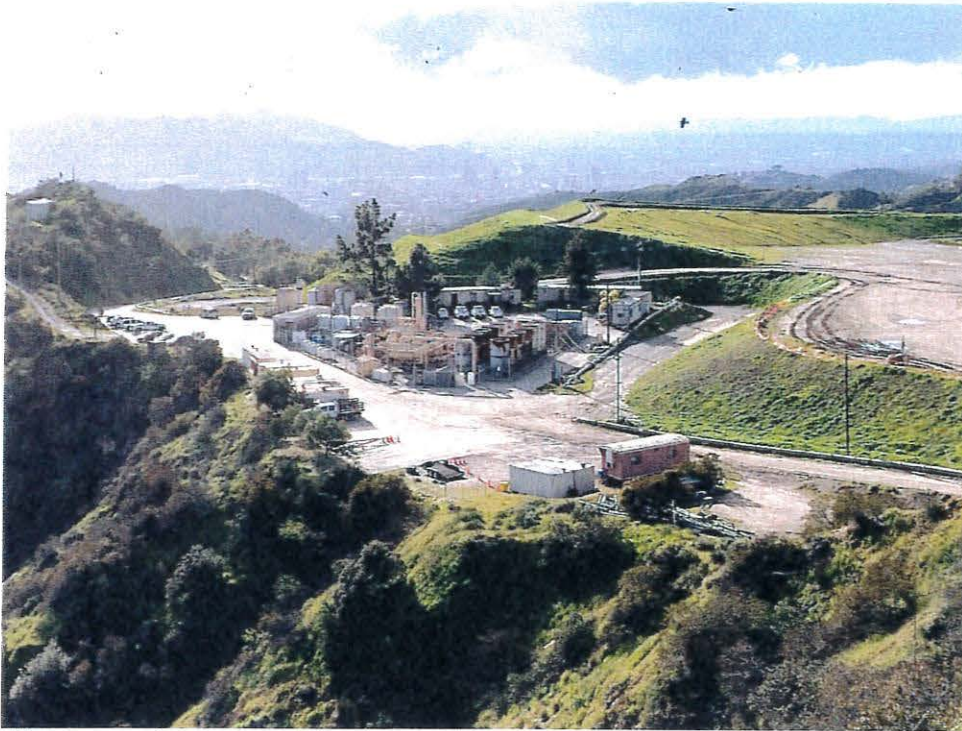


Photo1: View west of existing facility from east of the Project site within active landfill property.



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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019



Photo 3: Existing LFG processing facility to be demolished.



Photo 4: Existing flare system to remain.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019

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:

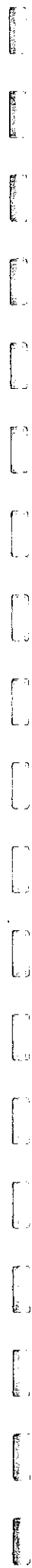
- LFG compressors to increase the LFG pressure so that the LFG can be treated and conveyed to the electrical generation equipment.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019

- 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.



BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

March 21, 2019

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

March 21, 2019

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.

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
March 21, 2019

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**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forest Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Traffic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

	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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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."

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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))?*

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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 (SO_x), particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), 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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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?*

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?*

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

	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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

Potentially Significant Impact

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

- Strong seismic ground shaking?*

Potentially Significant Impact

Please see response to i, above.

- Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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 or 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

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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 (GHGs) are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

- 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?*

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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-foot 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

	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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

- 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?*

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACT ANALYSIS
March 21, 2019

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.