3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

3.12.1 Setting

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

Primary Mineral Resources

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

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

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

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

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

3.12.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

No Impact

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

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

No Impact

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

3.13 NOISE

3.13.1 Setting

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

3.13.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

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

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

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

No Impact

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

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

3.14.1 Setting

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

3.14.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

No Impact

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

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

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

No Impact

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

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

3.15.1 Setting

Fire Protection

Glendale Fire Department (GFD)

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

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

Police Protection

Glendale Police Department

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

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

Parks

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

Schools

Glendale Unified School District

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

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

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

Los Angeles Unified School District

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

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

3.15.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

service ratios for any of the public services:

i. Fire protection?

No Impact

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

ii. Police protection?

No Impact

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

iii. Schools?

No Impact

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

iv. Parks?

No Impact

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

v. Other public facilities?

No Impact

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

3.16 RECREATION

3.16.1 Setting

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

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

3.16.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

No Impact

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

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

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

No Impact

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

3.17 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

3.17.1 Setting

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

Existing Roadway System

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

State Route 134

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

North Figueroa Street

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

Project Site Primary Access

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

3.17.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

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

No Impact

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

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Potentially Significant Impact

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

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.18.1 Setting

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

3.18.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

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

No Impact

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

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.19.1 Setting

Wastewater Disposal

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

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

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

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

Stormwater Management

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

In 1972, the Federal Clean Water Act was amended to prohibit the discharge of pollutants in waters of the United States from any point source unless the discharge is in compliance with the NPDES. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402 (p) that established a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges under the NPDES program. In 1990, the Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA) published final regulations (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122-124) that established application requirements for stormwater permits. The regulations require that stormwater associated with industrial activities, if discharged to surface waters directly or indirectly through municipal storm sewers, must be regulated by an NPDES permit. Relevant industrial activities include municipal solid waste disposal operations and LFG processing for energy generation. Therefore, an NPDES permit is required for the Project site. The existing facility currently carries NPDES permit No. CAS000001.

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

Water

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

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

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

Solid Waste

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

The SCLF is a Class III solid waste facility. All Class III solid waste facilities are required to have a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health [LADPH]) with concurrence by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), previously the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). The SCLF is currently operating under SWFP No. 19- AA-0012 issued by the LEA on May 17, 2002. The SCLF is permitted to accept 3,400 tons of municipal solid waste per day (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County & AECOM, 2014). The annual disposal rate is approximately 200,000 tons/year, with a remaining 3.4-million-ton capacity.

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

3.19.2 Impact Analysis

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

Potentially Significant Impact

Stormwater flow from the Project area will either be routed to the existing storm drains within the existing project footprint, the new catch basin, or into temporary energy dissipating structures or silt traps, all of which ultimately drain in to the active landfill's permanent drainage system. The Project footprint would represent an approximately 2.2-acre expansion over the existing facility, which would increase the amount of impervious surface and an increase in stormwater runoff compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the Project may have a potentially significant impact. This factor will be further evaluated in the EIR.

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

No Impact

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

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

No Impact

Sewage from the Project site goes to the Hyperion Treatment Plant, which the City has access to through the Amalgamated Agreement. The Hyperion Treatment Plant has a dry-weather design capacity of 450 million gallons per day (gpd) and is currently operating below its design capacity at 275 million gpd. As a result, adequate capacity exists to treat the incremental Project-generated effluent of 135 gpd (360 gpd total). The Project would not require the expansion or construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact. This factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

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

No Impact

The adjacent SCLF operates with all necessary state and local permits and authorities, as described above. The Project would generate negligible quantities of solid waste but would still be subject to helping the City meet its waste diversion goal of 50 percent as mandated by State law (AB 939). The Project would comply with AB 939, known as the California Integrated Waste Management Act which requires 50 percent diversion of cities and counties solid waste from landfills by 2000, and AB 341, which establishes a State policy goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced,

recycled, or composted by 2020, and the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Program; a GMC Code which states that demolition, construction and remodeling shall divert 50 percent of waste tonnage from area landfills.

Demolition debris generated during construction will be sent to licensed recycling facilities as appropriate. Asphalt will be used by the Sanitation District for landfill road base and concrete will be used on the Project site for road base. Approximately 75,000 cubic yards of clean soil will also be transferred to the adjacent landfill for daily cover. The Project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. The Project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste and no impact would occur. No impact would occur and this factor will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

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

No Impact

Please see response to d), above.

3.20 WILDFIRE

3.20.1 Setting

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

3.20.2 Impacts

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

Discussion of Impacts

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

No Impact

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

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

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

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

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

evaluated in the EIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact

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

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4.0 PROPOSED FINDING

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

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

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

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

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

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

Signature: **Date:** 3/19/19

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5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The following individuals prepared or participated in this IS.

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Appendix A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

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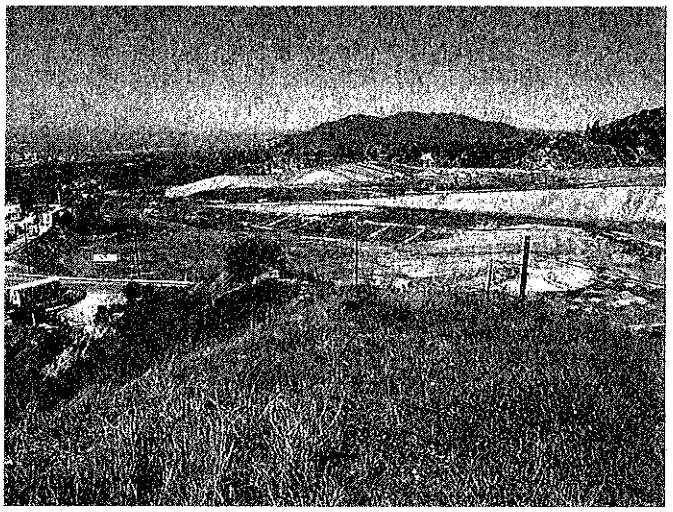
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT ON BEHALF OF GLENDALE WATER AND POWER FOR THE PROPOSED BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT, SAN RAFAEL HILLS, GLENDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



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

Stantec

Submitted to:
City of Glendale
Water and Power Department

Submitted by:
Hubert Switalski and Michelle Cross
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
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July 2017

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

Prepared by _____
(signature)

Hubert Switalski, Senior Archaeologist

Reviewed by Michelle C. Cross
(signature)

Michelle Cross, Cultural Resources Program Manager, MA, RPA

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

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.0 PROJECT LOCATION

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

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

4.1 Power Generation Facility

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

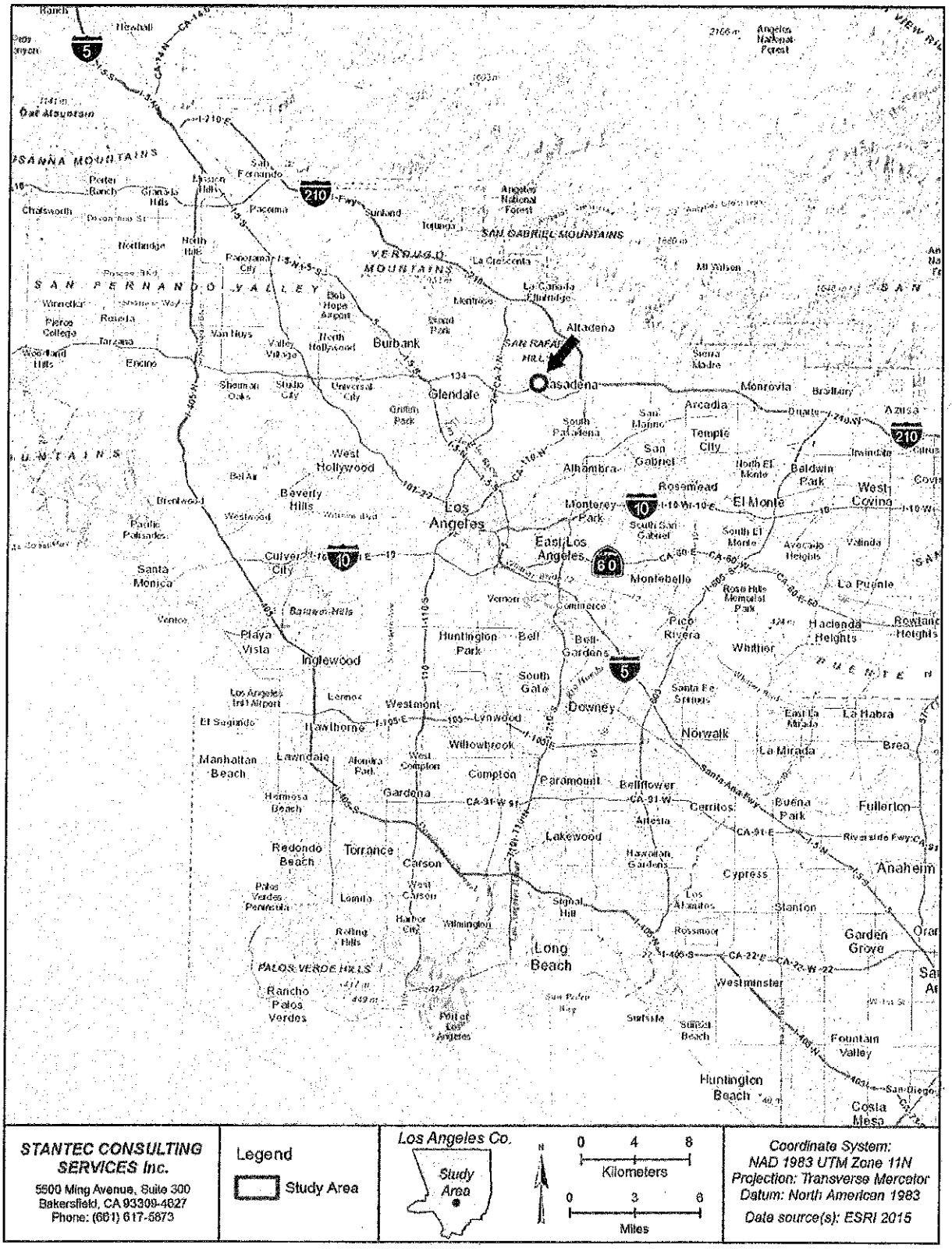

Figure 1. Project location and vicinity map.

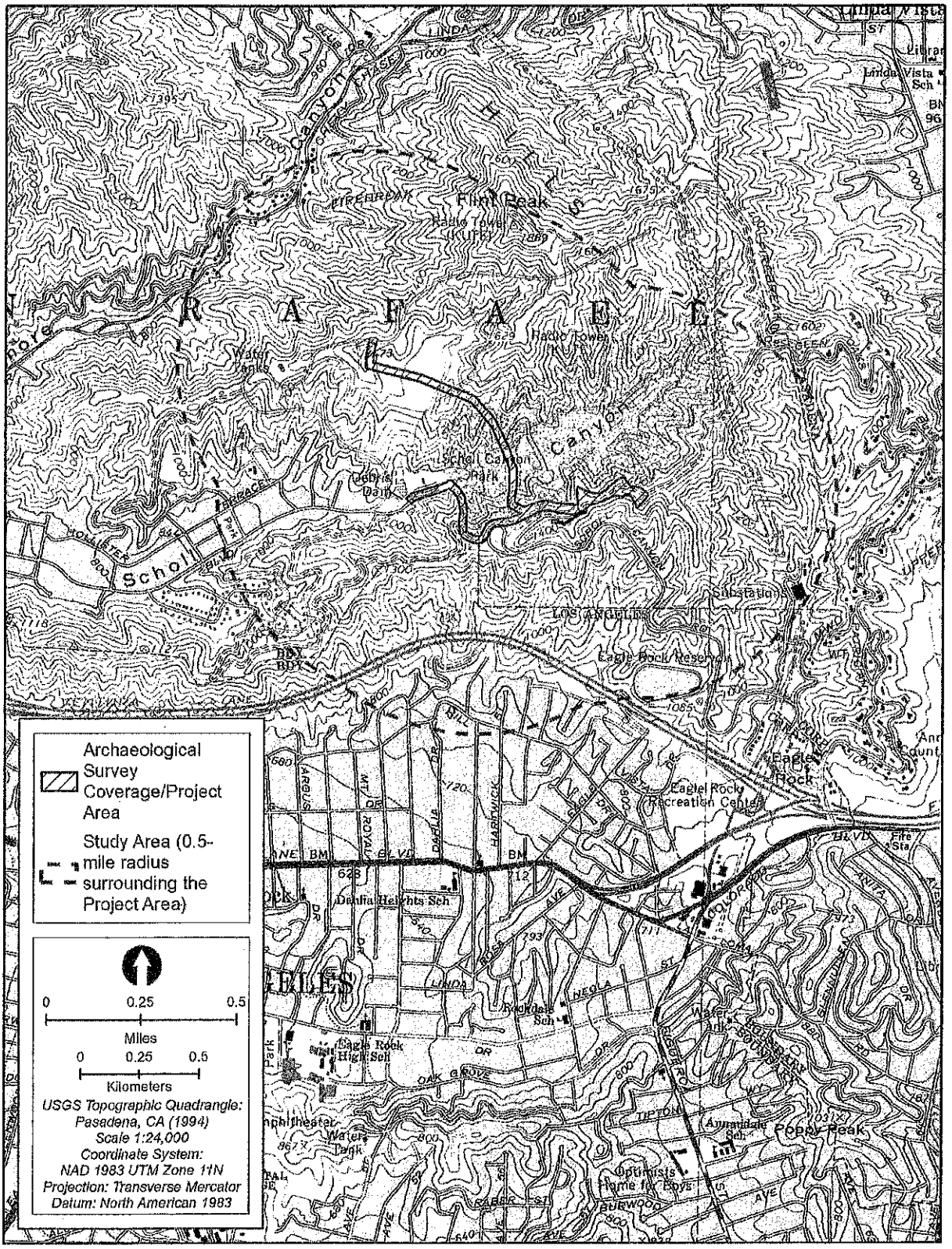

Figure 2. Archaeological survey coverage with the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994), USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle.

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

- LFG compressors to increase the LFG pressure so that the LFG can be treated and conveyed to the electrical generation equipment.
- LFG treatment system to prevent damage to the electrical generation equipment and would consist of vessels, coolers, heat exchangers and control systems designed to remove moisture and impurities from the LFG. The treatment system would also include a regeneration ground flare to assure that the LFG treatment system is performing efficiently and continuously.
- Condensate treatment system to allow collected condensate to comply with the City's existing Industrial Waste Discharge requirements prior to disposing the condensate into the existing sewer system.
- Electrical generating equipment consisting of reciprocating engine generators to produce electricity using the LFG as fuel. Each of the electrical generating equipment would be self-contained and located in individual enclosures.
- Combustion exhaust gas cleanup system to comply with SCAQMD regulations, consisting of reactive catalyst using 19 percent Aqueous Ammonia as reactant to minimize the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and a Carbon Monoxide (CO) catalyst to minimize the emissions of CO.
- Continuous emission monitoring systems installed on the engines to assure that the exhaust gas emissions comply with SCAQMD regulations.
- Electric switchgear to allow connection of the produced electricity to the existing GWP electrical system. No electric transmission system modification is anticipated.
- Small office and small storage building, less than 1,000 square feet each, required for operating and maintaining the Project.
- Fire protection and safety system to comply with National Fire Protection Association and Glendale Fire Department requirements.
- A new 60,000-gallon fire water tank would be constructed to provide water for fire protection. In addition, a new approximately 10,000-gallon water storage tank would be provided for domestic purposes.
- The entire facility would be enclosed in fencing, and area lighting for safety and security would be provided.

4.2 Natural Gas and Water Pipeline

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Existing Pipeline Decommissioning

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

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

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

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

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

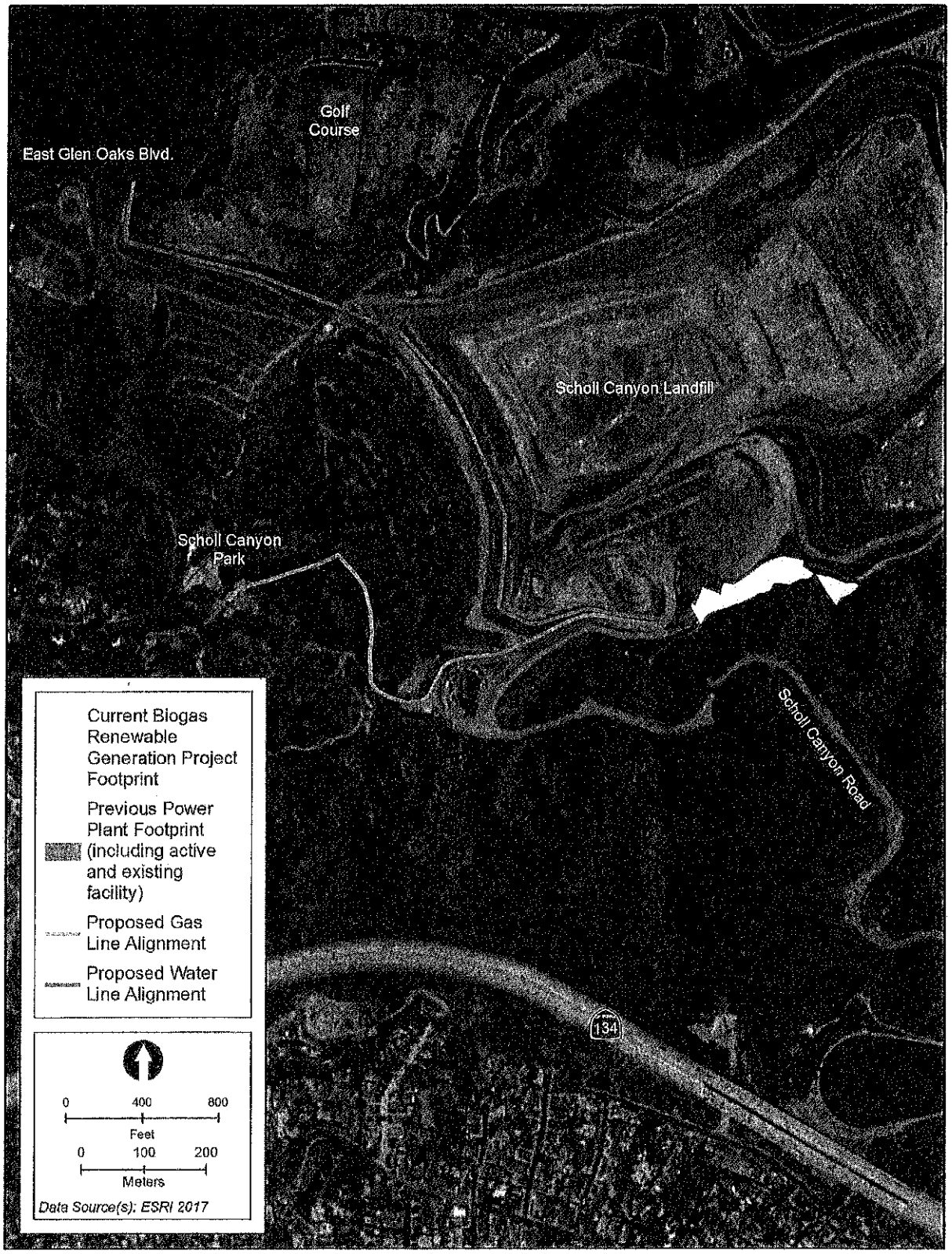

Figure 3. Map of the proposed facilities to be constructed as part of the Biogas Renewable Generation Project.

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

6.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

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

6.1 Archaeological Background

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

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

6.1.1 Greven Knoll Phases

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

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

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

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

6.1.2 Angeles Phase

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

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

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

6.2 Ethnography

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3 History

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

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

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

6.3.1 Rancho San Rafael

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

6.3.2 City of Glendale

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

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

6.4 Current Land Use

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

7.0 METHODOLOGY

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

7.1 Native American Notification and AB52

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

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

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

7.2 Records Search

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 Field Methods

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

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

8.0 SURVEY RESULTS

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

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

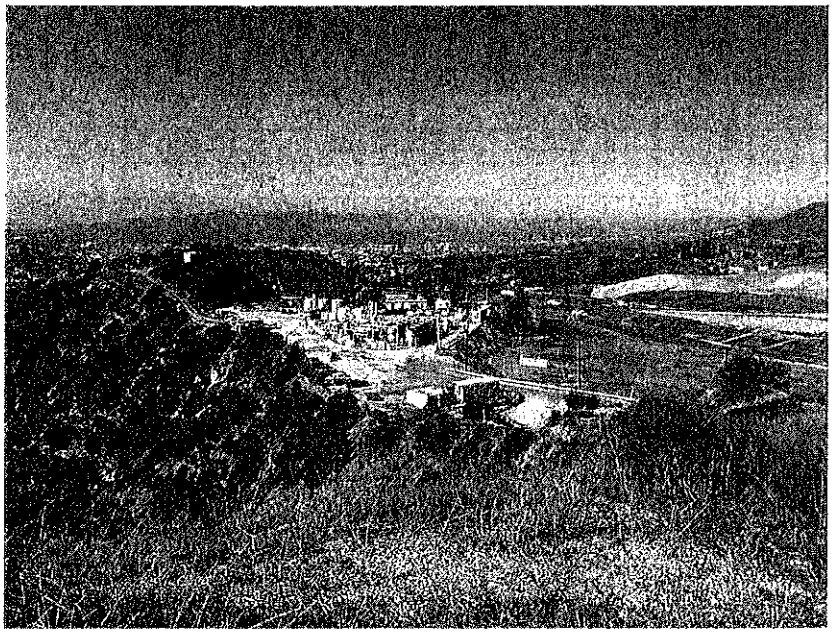

Figure 4. Overview of the Project Area with an existing power plant and active landfill in background, view west. Photo taken on October 19, 2015 (Stantec IMG_3516).

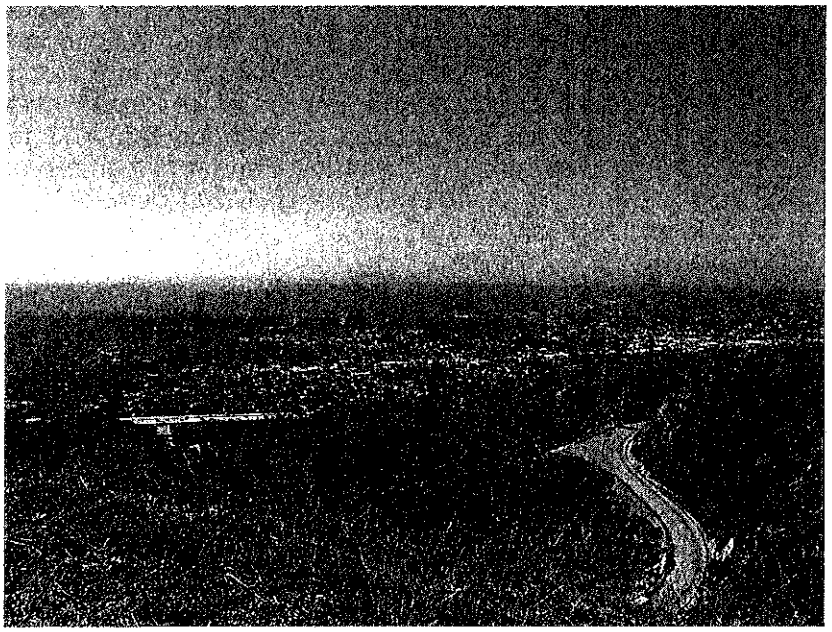

Figure 5. Overview of the Project Area, view south towards the Los Angeles Basin. Note Scholl Canyon Road in foreground and the steep topography immediately south of the Project Area. Photo taken on October 19, 2015 (Stantec IMG_3517).

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

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

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

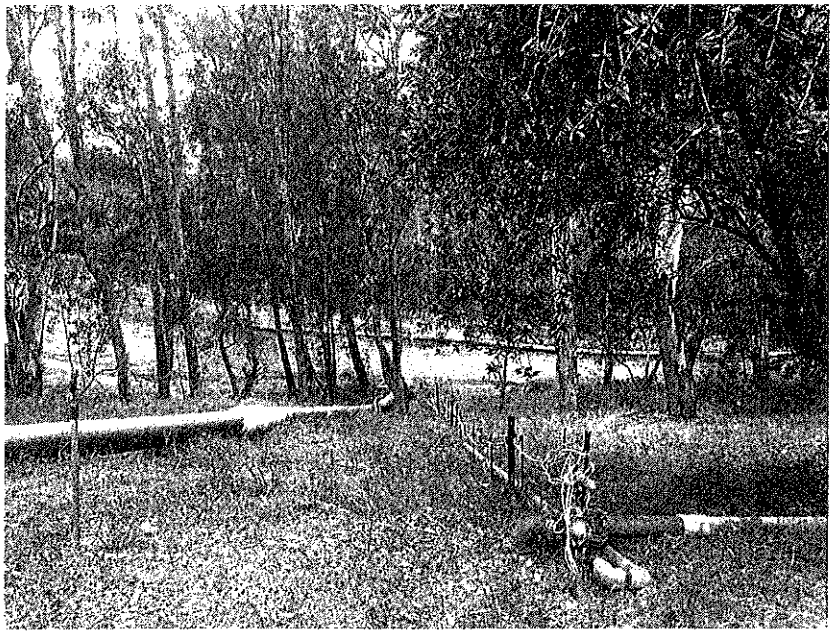

Figure 7. Overview of the Project Area along the proposed gas line alignment, view northwest. Note the terraced slope with dense vegetation and existing aboveground pipelines. Photo taken on January 15, 2016 (Stantec IMG_3834).

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

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

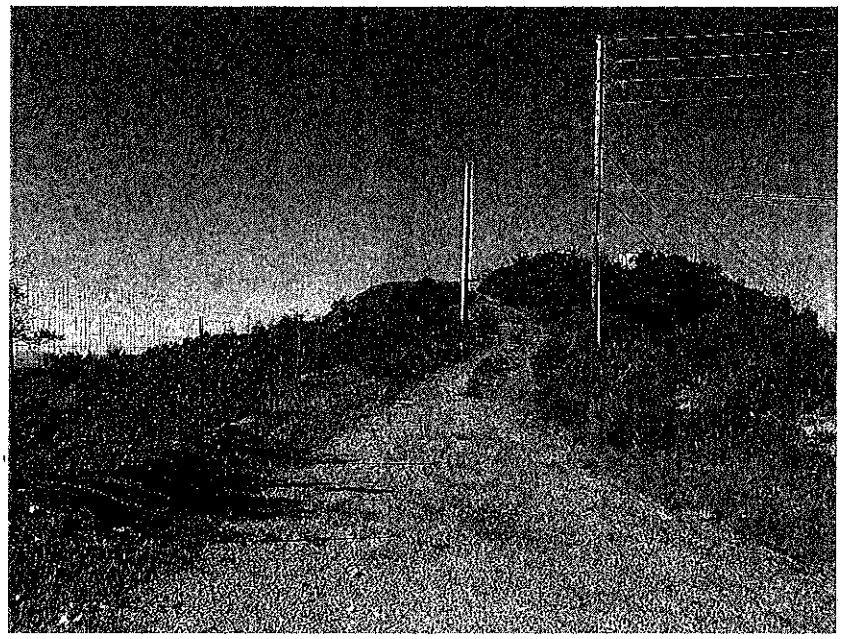

Figure 8. Overview of the Project Area along an existing access road with water tanks visible in background, view west. Photo taken on February 23, 2017 (Stantec IMG_3901).

9.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

9.1 Resource SC-1

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

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

10.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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APPENDIX A – NATIVE AMERICAN NOTIFICATION/SACRED FILE SEARCH CORRESPONDENCE

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

December 7, 2015

Hubert Switalski
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

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

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

Dear Mr. Switalski:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Rob Wood
Associate Environmental Planner

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega Jr., President
1019 2nd Street — Fernandeno
San Fernando , CA 91340 — Tataviam
(818) 837-0794 Office

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles , CA 90067
Gabrielino
(626) 676-1184 Cell

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 — Fernandeño
Newhall , CA 91322 — Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com — Serrano
Vanyume
(760) 885-0955 Cell — Kitanemuk

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com — Gabrielino
(626) 926-4131

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90012
goad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479

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

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

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

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

Stantec

January 27, 2016

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

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

Dear Mr. Salas,

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

Stantec is in the process of conducting an archaeological study, under the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and documenting any impacts that could potentially adversely affects known archaeological sites and historic properties. On behalf of the GWP, we have submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento to determine whether any Sacred Lands or sites could potentially be affected by the above referenced project. While the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project Area, there could be a potential for Native American sites to be located in close proximity to the Project Area.

We would greatly appreciate your review of our project area (e.g. Project and Study Areas are marked on the enclosed copy of USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle) for any information you may have in reference to known Native American sacred sites/lands and Traditional Cultural Properties, or any cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project. The project is on a fast time schedule and your prompt assistance either via fax or electronic mail regarding this matter would be enormously appreciated. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns about this project, as we would be happy to discuss them with you over the telephone.

Respectfully,

Hubert Switalski
Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Office: 661.617.5873
hubert.switalski@stantec.com

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Map 1. Project Area and the ½ mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

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January 27, 2016

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

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

Dear Mr. Morales,

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

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January 27, 2016

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

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

Dear Ms. Garcia,

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

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January 27, 2016

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

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

Dear Mr. Valenzuela,

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

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January 27, 2016

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

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

Dear Ms. Candelaria,

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

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January 27, 2016

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

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

Dear Mr. Dorame,

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

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Map 1. Project Area and the ½ mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

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Stantec

January 27, 2016

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

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

Dear Mr. Ortega,

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

Stantec is in the process of conducting an archaeological study, under the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and documenting any impacts that could potentially adversely affects known archaeological sites and historic properties. On behalf of the GWP, we have submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento to determine whether any Sacred Lands or sites could potentially be affected by the above referenced project. While the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project Area, there could be a potential for Native American sites to be located in close proximity to the Project Area.

We would greatly appreciate your review of our project area (e.g. Project and Study Areas are marked on the enclosed copy of USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle) for any information you may have in reference to known Native American sacred sites/lands and Traditional Cultural Properties, or any cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project. The project is on a fast time schedule and your prompt assistance either via fax or electronic mail regarding this matter would be enormously appreciated. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns about this project, as we would be happy to discuss them with you over the telephone.

Respectfully,

Hubert Switalski
Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Office: 661.617.5873
hubert.switalski@stantec.com

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Stantec	STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES Inc. 5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300 Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627 Phone: (661) 617-5873	GLENDALE WATER & POWER	SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL POWER PLANT PROJECT LOCATION MAP	Figure No. 1

Map 1. Project Area and the ½ mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

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January 27, 2016

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

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

To Whom It May Concern,

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

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Respectfully,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With respect,

Andrew Salas, Chairman

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

cell (626)926-4131

Addendum: clarification regarding some confusions regarding consultation under AB52:

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

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

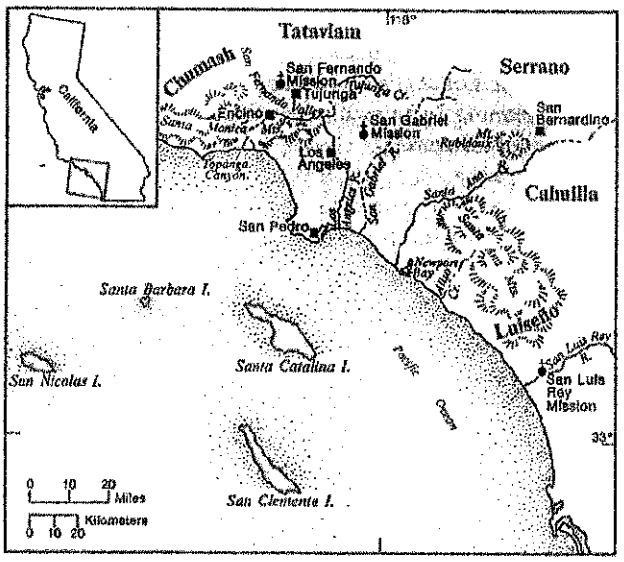

Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

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

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

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman
Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Albert Perez, treasurer I
Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II
Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

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SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS
EST. JUNE 19, 1883

February 25, 2016

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

APPENDIX B – SITE RECORDS

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *Resource Name or #: SC-1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #

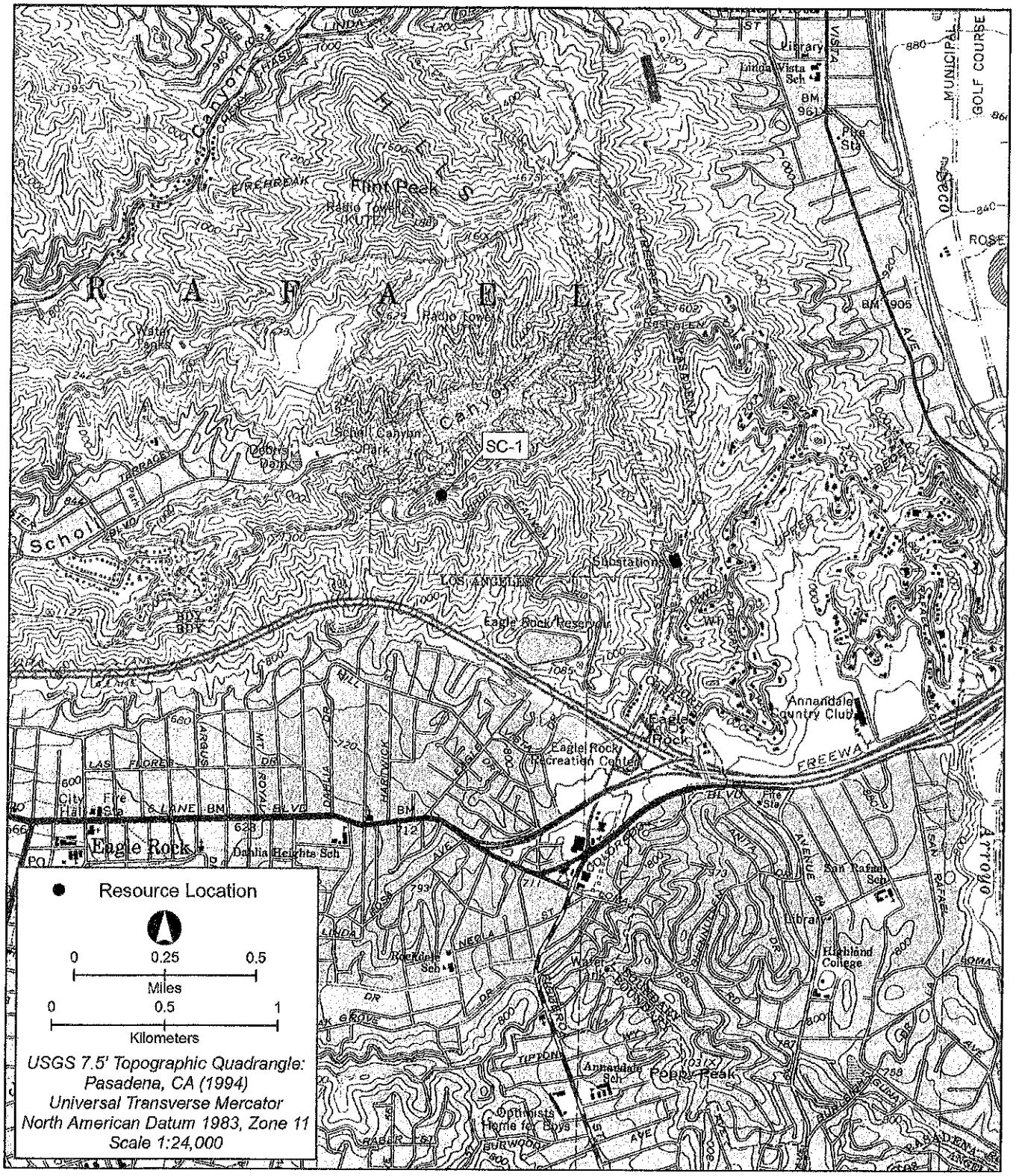
Trinomial

*Resource Name or #: SC-1

*Map Name: Pasadena, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1994



*Required Information