4.12 Utilities and Service Systems

The Proposed Project, Weed Segment and alternatives parallel numerous public utility and service systems, including water, sewer, electric, natural gas, and telecommunication lines in Siskiyou County and the City of Weed. Various entities operate these systems and provide services to residents and businesses in the vicinity of the study area.

4.12.1 Setting

Water

The Proposed Project and the northern portion of the Weed Segment as well as a majority of the alternatives lie within the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County and are not served by any water district. This area is serviced by personal water wells under permits issued by the Siskiyou County Public Health Department (Navarre, 2006).

The rest of the Weed Segment, as well as a small portion of the alternatives are located within the City of Weed and are provided water service by the City's Department of Public Works. Current water demand in the City of Weed averages 0.828 million gallons per day (MGD). The City delivers potable water to approximately 1,100 residential, commercial, and industry/institutional customers on a metered basis. The City's water supply is provided by two wells and one spring: Upper Beaughton Springs, Mazzei well, and Gazelle well. Water is primarily provided by Beaughton Springs and the Mazzei well; the Gazelle well is used as an emergency back up water supply. The two principal water sources have a combined capacity of approximately 2.1 MGD. Future increase in water supply will probably be from a combination of additional spring capacity and new wells. The City currently has a total of 1.550 million gallons of reservoir storage (Sharp, 2007).

Sanitary Sewer

Within the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County, individual properties are serviced by on-site sewage disposal systems under permits issued by the Siskiyou County Public Health Department (Navarre, 2006). The Department follows a set of Sewage Disposal Codes that apply to all new construction, relocated buildings, and trailers and to all alterations, repairs, or reconstruction within the unincorporated area of the County (Siskiyou County, 2007).

Sanitation Service in the City of Weed is provided by the City's Public Works Department. The City maintains sewer lines and a wastewater treatment plant. The City provides sanitation services for approximately 1,200 residential, commercial, and industry/institutional customers (Sharp, 2007). According to the City of Weed 1995 Master Sewer Plan, the wastewater treatment plant has an average dry weather capacity of 0.378 MGD (Sharp, 2007). The City's wastewater treatment objectives include:

- To provide for the collection of domestic sewage from approximately 1,050 connections;

- To provide for the treatment and disposal of approximately 0.2 MGD of wastewater collected on the North system and approximately 0.25 MGD on the South system during dry weather with an average increase of around double those amounts during the wet weather periods.
- To dispose at an approved landfill of all sludge removed during the treatment process.
- To maintain lines on an as-needed basis when blockages occur within the sewer collection system.

(City of Weed, 2007)

Electricity and Natural Gas

Electrical service in the study area is provided by Pacific Power, a division of PacifiCorp. Siskiyou County and the City of Weed do not have access to natural gas; however, several local gas companies provide propane to individual residences and businesses (Siskiyou County Economic Development Council, 2007).

Cable and Telephone

AT&T, Cal-Ore Telephone Company, and Siskiyou Telephone Company provide telephone service to the study area. There are numerous long distance carrier providers with the most common being AT&T, Sprint, and MCL. Most local telephone companies offer telecommunication service. The Siskiyou County Economic Development Council's Time-Share office includes access to DSL (Siskiyou County Economic Development Council, 2007).

Solid Waste and Recycling Service

Siskiyou County and the City of Weed provide solid waste collection service through a franchise for collection and disposal of waste from residential areas and nonresidential areas.

Solid waste generated within the study area would be disposed of at the Yreka Landfill located in Siskiyou County. The solid waste would first be disposed of in metal containers at PacifiCorp's storage yard in Yreka and then hauled to the Yreka Landfill by an existing contractor. The Yreka Landfill is currently permitted to accept 38 tons of solid waste per day and has an estimated remaining capacity of 4.7 million cubic yards (92.5 percent) until 2065 (CIWMB, 2007).

Regulatory Context

State

Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), enacted in 1989 and known as the Integrated Waste Management Act, required each city and/or county's Source Reduction and Recycling Element to reduce the amount of waste being disposed to landfills, with diversion goals of 50 percent by the year 2000. Siskiyou County, which includes the City of Weed, had a diversion rate of 48 percent in 2003 and 29 percent in 2004 (CIWMB, 2007).

Local

Siskiyou County General Plan

The Siskiyou County Conservation Element (1973) includes policies that assure adequate water supply and sewage disposal for the Proposed Project and Weed Segment. The following Conservation Element objective related to water supply would be applicable to the Proposed Project, Weed Segment and alternatives:

- Preserve the quality of the existing water supply in Siskiyou County and adequately plan for the expansion and retention of valuable water supplies for future generations.

(Siskiyou County, 1973)

City of Weed General Plan

The City of Weed General Plan Open Space and Conservation Elements (1987) contain general policies that assure adequate domestic water supply and sewage treatment facilities to accommodate the City's long-range efficiency. The following policies would be applicable to the Proposed Project, Weed Segment and alternatives:

- Protect its current water source and water quality.
- Assure adequate domestic water supply.
- Prevent sewage system surcharges or overflows.
- Review sewage treatment facilities and operation for maximum long-range efficiency.

(City of Weed, 1987)

4.12.3 Significance Criteria

Based on criteria in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would be considered to have a significant effect on the environment if it would:

a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;

d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements;

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs;

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste;

h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities.

4.12.3 Utilities and Service Systems Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section presents an analysis of the potential utility service impacts associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the facilities (i.e., transmission lines and Weed Substation) associated with the Proposed Project and Weed Segment.

a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board: *Less than significant* (Class III). See discussion under e).

---

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in d), below, the primary use of water during construction and operation of the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. Disposal would not be required because the water used during dust suppression activities would be minimal and consequently this water would evaporate or be absorbed into the ground. In addition, construction crews would use portable toilets. No other sources of wastewater are anticipated during the Proposed Project and Weed Segment construction activities. The Siskiyou County Public Health Department has stated that the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would not impact the Department's responsibilities for overseeing the sewer services or issuance of new permits on a continuing basis in the future and that buildability of individual parcels would not be affected (Navarre, 2006). The minimal amount of water used during construction and/or operation would not affect the wastewater treatment facilities' abilities to serve the Proposed Project and Weed Segment's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

---

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in e) and d), water use and wastewater that would be generated by the Proposed Project and the Weed Segment would be minimal and therefore, the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment plant facilities; therefore, this impact would be less than significant .

---

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The Proposed Project located in Siskiyou County would require the replacement of approximately 22 poles and the placement of an additional 19 new poles for the 1.6-mile new build where no poles are currently present (i.e., 15 poles across the meadow and 4 poles near the Weed Junction Substation). The Weed Segment, located both in Siskiyou County and the City of Weed, would involve the replacement of approximately 27 existing poles and the placement of an additional 4 new poles on the north side of the Weed Substation. The new poles for the Proposed Project and the Weed Segment would either be set in the same hole as the existing pole or as close as possible (immediately adjacent) to the existing pole location, except for the approximately 23 new poles. For the poles that would be removed and not replaced in their same location, backhoes and dump trucks would backfill the hole with imported gravel. The top 12 inches of each hole would be backfilled with soil removed from project construction activities. The surface would be restored with vegetation removed from the adjacent new pole hole or seeded with appropriate seed mix. The approximately 23 new poles would be installed in the same manner as the replacement poles. Pole installation sites, work areas, pull and tension sites, staging area, and access roads required for the Proposed Project and the Weed Segment would not result in a net increase in impervious surfaces. Since the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would not substantially increase the amount of impervious surfaces, as no surfaces associated with the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would be paved, it would neither substantially increase runoff nor create a significant amount of additional runoff water. Therefore, the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would not require or result in the construction of a new or expanded storm drainage facility.

---

d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The primary use of water during construction of the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. The water that would be required for construction of the transmission line would be trucked in from off-site. PacifiCorp would obtain permits from Siskiyou County and the City of Weed to fill the water trucks by hooking them up to fire hydrants within the County and City's jurisdictions. Dust suppression would be preformed as necessary and is not anticipated to occur on a regular basis. The working crew would bring in bottled drinking water from off-site. A small amount of water would also be available for fire suppression. Because use of domestic water is not anticipated to be used on a regular basis and would only be used as necessary to control dust on access roads, the amount of water for construction would be minimal. Operation of the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would not require the use of any substantial amounts of water.

---

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs: *Less than significant* (Class III).

Construction activities would result in the generation of construction waste material. In addition, the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would require the removal and disposal of approximately 49 wood poles (i.e., 22 poles for the Proposed Project and 27 poles for the Weed Segment). In total, there would be approximately 288 cubic yards of wood pole material that would need to be reused or disposed.[1] PacifiCorp would either make the poles available for reuse or, if demand does not exist for the poles, dispose of them as waste pursuant to PacifiCorp's Waste Management Guideline for Treated Wood (PacifiCorp, 2006). If the wood would be reused, PacifiCorp would provide the recipient with a bill of sale and a Consumer Information Sheet that describes the type of preservative used on the specific pole. If the poles are not reusable, then the poles would be disposed of in metal containers at PacifiCorp's storage yard in Yreka. PacifiCorp has an existing contractor that would haul the poles to the City of Yreka's public landfill. The poles would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006).

The Yreka Solid Waste Landfill in Siskiyou County currently has a remaining permitted capacity of approximately 4.7 million cubic yards and is not estimated to close until 2065 (CIWMB, 2007). Because the local landfill has sufficient capacity to accept PacifiCorp's construction waste and because removed pole waste would be disposed of at Bio Mass,

[1] Quantity of wood material that would need to be reused or disposed was calculated for the Proposed Project and Weed Segment based on the number of poles, assuming an average height of 70 feet and a 0.85-foot radius (equaling approximately 158.8 cubic feet per pole).

which also has sufficient capacity to dispose of this material, this would be a less than significant impact.

If the wood poles are wrapped with CuNap wrap, they would need to be removed, placed in a Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved container, labeled hazardous waste with the project information, and then transported back to a consolidation area on a remote waste shipping paper. The conductors would be sold to an aluminum salvage company. Other miscellaneous non-hazardous construction materials that cannot be reused or recycled would likely be acceptable for disposal at municipal county landfills. Any hazardous material would be recycled, treated and/or disposed of in accordance with federal, State and local laws. Impacts related to the removal and disposal of treated wood and construction materials would be less than significant (see Section 4.06, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* for additional information).

---

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The Proposed Project and Weed Segment would only generate construction waste and the one time disposal of wood poles that could not be reused. Transmission line operation is not projected to produce additional solid waste. The construction waste generated would be minimal and PacifiCorp would dispose of the waste in an appropriate landfill with sufficient capacity, as described above, to accept the waste.

Siskiyou County has an adopted Countywide Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that establishes goals and methodologies for compliance with the California AB 939, which establishes 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills. Siskiyou County's diversion rate in 2003 was 48 percent and in 2004 was 29 percent, which did not meet the requirement of AB 939 (CIWMB, 2007). The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program is helping the County meet the AB 939 goal. This program includes the entire County and offers low-interest loans up to $1 million, technical assistance on financing strategies, and assistance on financing strategies, and assistance in marketing zones nationally and internationally. The City of Weed also encourages the reduction of solid waste entering the landfill site with education and recycling programs, including the Blue Bag Program, which offers free pickup for recyclables (Sharp, 2007).

PacifiCorp would reduce their construction material and treated wood pole waste through various measures in accordance with Siskiyou County and the City of Weed's recycling and reduction policies. As previously described, the treated poles that could not be reused would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006). PacifiCorp would also sell the used conductors to an aluminum salvage company

to reduce waste. Thus, impacts related to conflicts with statutes and regulations relating to solid waste and recycling would be less than significant.

---

h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities: *Less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).

Impact USS-PPWS-1: Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground utility lines and/or facilities during excavation and other ground disturbance, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions. *Less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).

Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground facilities during pole excavation and/or grading of work areas for the Proposed Project and Weed Segment possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions. This would be a less than significant impact with implementation of Mitigation Measure USS-PPWS-1.

> **Mitigation Measure USS-PPWS-1:** PacifiCorp shall ensure that Underground Service Alert is notified at least 2 working days prior to initiation of construction activities with ground disturbance. PacifiCorp shall also delineate the area to be excavated, and hand expose to the point of no conflict within the tolerance zone of any utility (i.e., 24 inches on either side of the buried utility).

Underground Service Alert verifies the location of all existing underground facilities and alerts the other utilities to mark their facilities in the area of anticipated excavation activities.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.

4.12.4 Cumulative Impacts

Construction, operation, and maintenance activities associated with the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would not result in significant impacts that would affect the ability of Siskiyou County, the City of Weed, and other service providers to effectively deliver public water supply, sanitary sewer (wastewater), solid waste, and other utility services in the service area. It is unlikely that Proposed Project and Weed Segment demand for utility services with the demand anticipated from the other projects listed in Section 3.6, *Cumulative Projects*, would contribute to a cumulative impact. The Proposed Project, Weed Segment, and other reasonably foreseeable future development would be located in areas already served by existing utility infrastructure, and new or expanded off-site utility facilities would not be required as a result of the Proposed Project and Weed Segment. Furthermore, the Proposed Project, Weed Segment, and other reasonably foreseeable future development would be required to comply with all federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances protecting utility services, including complying with all standards of

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, as well as water conservation measures and waste minimization efforts in accordance with Siskiyou County and City of Weed requirements. Mitigation Measures USS-PPWS-1 identified in Section 4.12.3 would ensure that the Proposed Project and Weed Segment's utility service impacts would be less than cumulatively considerable (i.e., because the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would be required to mitigate, and thereby reduce, its contribution to the cumulative impact). As a result, the Proposed Project and Weed Segment would have no cumulatively considerable impacts related to utilities and service systems (Class II).

4.12.5 Alternatives

PacifiCorp Option 4 Alternative

a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board: *Less than significant* (Class III). See discussion under e).

---

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in d), below, the primary use of water during construction and operation of the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. Disposal would not be required because the water used during dust suppression activities would be minimal and consequently this water would evaporate or be absorbed into the ground. In addition, construction crews would use portable toilets. No other sources of wastewater are anticipated during the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative construction activities. The difference in water and wastewater use between the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative and the Proposed Project would be negligible, and therefore, it is assumed that the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would similarly not impact the Siskiyou County Public Health Department's responsibilities for overseeing the sewer services or issuance of new permits on a continuing basis in the future and that buildability of individual parcels would not be affected (Navarre, 2006). Therefore, the minimal amount of water used during construction or operation would not affect the wastewater treatment facilities' abilities to serve the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments, and thus, this impact would be less than significant.

---

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in e) and d), water use and wastewater that would be generated by the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would be minimal and therefore, would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment plant facilities.

---

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative[2], located both in Siskiyou County and the City of Weed, would require the replacement of approximately 60 poles and the placement of an additional 4 poles at the Weed Junction Substation where no poles are currently present. The new poles would either be set in the same hole as the existing pole or as close as possible (immediately adjacent) to the existing pole location, except for the approximately 4 new poles. For the poles that would be removed and not replaced in their same location, backhoes and dump trucks would backfill the hole with imported gravel. The top 12 inches of each hole would be backfilled with soil removed from project construction activities. The surface would be restored with vegetation removed from the adjacent new pole hole or seeded with appropriate seed mix. The 4 new poles would be installed in the same manner as the replacement poles. The total increase in the permanent footprint from pole installation under this alternative would be approximately 110 square feet (i.e. approximately 20 square feet less than for the Proposed Project); however, this total is comprised of the incremental increase of many individual pole footprints spread out over the length of the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative.

Work areas, pull and tension sites, staging area and access roads required for the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would not result in a net increase in impervious surfaces (i.e. no paved surfaces); however, pole installation would result in an approximate 110 square foot increase in impervious surfaces, although it would be incremental and spread out over the length of the alternative. Therefore, the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would neither substantially increase runoff nor create a significant amount of additional runoff water; thus no new or expanded storm drainage facility would be required as a result of this alternative.

---

2 For purposes of this analysis, poles that are common to the Proposed Project and alternatives are considered in the total.

d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The primary use of water during construction of the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. The water that would be required for construction of the transmission line would be trucked in from off-site. PacifiCorp would obtain permits from Siskiyou County and the City of Weed to fill the water trucks by hooking them up to fire hydrants within the County and City's jurisdictions. Dust suppression would be preformed as necessary and is not anticipated to occur on a regular basis. The working crew would bring in bottled drinking water from off-site. A small amount of water would also be available for fire suppression. Because use of domestic water is not anticipated to be used on a regular basis and would only be used as necessary to control dust on PacifiCorp's access roads, the amount of water for construction would be minimal. Operation of the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would not require the use of any substantial amounts of water.

As previously described, the difference in water use between the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative and the Proposed Project would be negligible, and therefore, it is assumed that the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would similarly not impact the Siskiyou County Public Health Department's responsibilities for overseeing the sewer services or issuance of new permits on a continuing basis in the future and that buildability of individual parcels would not be affected (Navarre, 2006).

---

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs: *Less than significant* (Class III).

Construction activities would result in the generation of construction waste material. In addition, the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would require the removal and disposal of approximately 60 wood poles from the upgrade portions of the line. In total, there would be approximately 428.5 cubic yards of wood pole material that would need to be reused or disposed.[3] PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would require approximately 60 poles to be resued or disposed of totally approximately 353 cubic yards of material. Compared to the Proposed Project, the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would require approximately 38 more poles and reuse or disposal of approximately 224 cubic yards of additional wood pole material. PacifiCorp would either make the poles available for reuse or, if demand does not exist for the poles, dispose of them as waste pursuant to PacifiCorp's Waste Management Guideline for Treated Wood (PacifiCorp, 2006). If the wood would be reused, PacifiCorp would provide the recipient with a bill of sale and a Consumer Information Sheet that describes the type of preservative used on the specific pole. If the poles are not reusable, then the poles would be disposed of in metal containers at

[3] Quantity of wood material that would need to be reused or disposed was calculated for the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative based on the removal of 60 poles, assuming an average height of 70 feet and a 0.85-foot radius (equaling approximately 158.8 cubic feet per pole).

PacifiCorp's storage yard in Yreka. PacifiCorp has an existing contractor that would haul the poles to the City of Yreka's public landfill. The poles would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006).

The Yreka Solid Waste Landfill in Siskiyou County currently has a remaining permitted capacity of approximately 4.7 million cubic yards and is not estimated to close until 2065 (CIWMB, 2007). Therefore, the PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would not adversely impact existing capacities of the Yreka Landfill.

If the wood poles are wrapped with CuNap wrap, they would need to be removed, placed in a Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved container, labeled hazardous waste with the project information, and then transported back to a consolidation area on a remote waste shipping paper. The conductors would be sold to an aluminum salvage company. Other miscellaneous non-hazardous construction materials that cannot be reused or recycled would likely be acceptable for disposal at municipal county landfills. Any hazardous material would be recycled, treated and/or disposed of in accordance with federal, State and local laws. Impacts related to the removal and disposal of treated wood and construction materials would be less than significant (see Section 4.06, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* for additional information).

---

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The PacifiCorp Option 4 alternative would only generate construction waste and the one time disposal of wood poles that could not be reused. Operational activities are not projected to produce additional solid waste. The construction waste generated would be minimal and PacifiCorp would dispose of the waste in an appropriate landfill with sufficient capacity to accept the waste.

Siskiyou County has an adopted Countywide Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that establishes goals and methodologies for compliance with the California AB 939, which establishes 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills. Siskiyou County's diversion rate in 2003 was 48 percent and in 2004 was 29 percent, which did not meet the requirement of AB 939 (CIWMB, 2007). The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program is helping the County meet the AB 939 goal. This program includes the entire County and offers low-interest loans up to $1 million, technical assistance on financing strategies, and assistance on financing strategies, and assistance in marketing zones nationally and internationally. The City of Weed also encourages the reduction of solid waste entering the landfill site with education and recycling programs, including the Blue Bag Program, which offers free pickup for recyclables (Sharp, 2007).

PacifiCorp would reduce their construction material and treated wood pole waste through various measures to act in accordance with Siskiyou County and the City of Weed's recycling and reduction policies. As previously described, the treated poles that could not be reused would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006). PacifiCorp would also sell the used conductors to an aluminum salvage company to reduce waste. Thus, impacts related to conflicts with statutes and regulations relating to solid waste would be less than significant.

---

h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities: *Less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).

Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground facilities during pole excavation and/or grading at tangent structure work areas and side hill construction areas, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions. This alternative would require a slightly higher number of work areas for pole installation and removal, as there would be approximately 12 more new poles compared to the total under the Proposed Project. Approximately five more tangent structure work areas (at Pole 1/48 to 3/48 and 11/48 to 12/48) would require site preparation and grading under this alternative compared to the Proposed Project.

Impact USS-OPT4-1: Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground utility lines and/or facilities during excavation and other ground disturbance, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions.

> **Mitigation Measure USS-OPT4-1:** Implement Mitigation Measure USS-PPWS-1.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.

Macintosh/ALJ Variation A Alternative

a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board: *Less than significant* (Class III). See discussion under e).

---

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in d), below, the primary use of water during construction and operation of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. Disposal would not be required because the water used during dust suppression activities would be minimal and consequently this water would evaporate or be absorbed into the ground. In addition, construction crews would use portable toilets. No other sources of wastewater are anticipated during the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative construction activities. The difference in water and wastewater use between the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative and the Proposed Project would be negligible, and therefore, it is assumed that the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would similarly not impact the Siskiyou County Public Health Department's responsibilities for overseeing the sewer services or issuance of new permits on a continuing basis in the future and that buildability of individual parcels would not be affected (Navarre, 2006). Therefore, the minimal amount of water used during construction or operation would not affect the wastewater treatment facilities' abilities to serve the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments, and thus, this impact would be less than significant.

---

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in e) and d), water use and wastewater that would be generated by the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would be minimal and therefore, would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment plant facilities.

---

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative[4], located both in Siskiyou County and the City of Weed, would require the replacement of approximately 60 poles and the placement of an additional 4 poles at the Weed Junction Substation where no poles are currently present. The new poles would either be set in the same hole as the existing pole or as close as possible (immediately adjacent) to the existing pole location, except for the approximately 4 new poles. For the poles that would be removed and not replaced in their same location, backhoes and dump trucks would backfill the hole with imported gravel. The top 12 inches of each hole would be backfilled with soil removed from project

[4] For purposes of this analysis, poles that are common to the Proposed Project and alternatives are considered in the total.

construction activities. The surface would be restored with vegetation removed from the adjacent new pole hole or seeded with appropriate seed mix. The 4 new poles would be installed in the same manner as the replacement poles. The total increase in the permanent footprint from pole installation under this alternative would be approximately 110 square feet (i.e. approximately 20 square feet less than for the Proposed Project); however, this total is comprised of the incremental increase of many individual pole footprints spread out over the length of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative.

The Macintosh/ALJ Variation A Alternative would also require a temporary pad area, approximately 50 feet by 100 feet (5,000 square feet) which would need to be located outside of the Weed Substation footprint to allow room for the rebuild of the Weed Substation as described for the Weed Segment. Site preparation for the temporary pad area would likely require grading, import of crushed rock, installation of a ground grid, and installation of temporary fencing. The temporary pad would be restored as described for the Weed Segment activities.

Work areas, pull and tension sites, staging area, temporary substation pad and access roads required for the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would not result in a net increase in impervious surfaces (i.e. no paved surfaces); however, pole installation would result in an approximate 110 square foot increase in impervious surfaces, although it would be incremental and spread out over the length of the alternative. Therefore, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would neither substantially increase runoff nor create a significant amount of additional runoff water; thus no new or expanded storm drainage facility would be required as a result of this alternative.

---

d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The primary use of water during construction of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. The water that would be required for construction of the transmission line would be trucked in from off-site. PacifiCorp would obtain permits from Siskiyou County and the City of Weed to fill the water trucks by hooking them up to fire hydrants within the County and City's jurisdictions. Dust suppression would be preformed as necessary and is not anticipated to occur on a regular basis. The working crew would bring in bottled drinking water from off-site. A small amount of water would also be available for fire suppression. Because use of domestic water is not anticipated to be used on a regular basis and would only be used as necessary to control dust on PacifiCorp's access roads, the amount of water for construction would be minimal. Operation of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would not require the use of any substantial amounts of water.

As previously described, the difference in water use between the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative and the Proposed Project would be negligible, and therefore, it is

assumed that the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would similarly not impact the Siskiyou County Public Health Department's responsibilities for overseeing the sewer services or issuance of new permits on a continuing basis in the future and that buildability of individual parcels would not be affected (Navarre, 2006).

---

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs: *Less than significant* (Class III).

Construction activities would result in the generation of construction waste material. In addition, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would require the removal and disposal of approximately 60 wood poles from the upgrade portions of the line. In total, there would be approximately 428.5 cubic yards of wood pole material that would need to be reused or disposed.[5] Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would require approximately 60 poles to be resued or disposed of totally approximately 353 cubic yards of material. Compared to the Proposed Project, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would require approximately 38 more poles and reuse or disposal of approximately 224 cubic yards of additional wood pole material. PacifiCorp would either make the poles available for reuse or, if demand does not exist for the poles, dispose of them as waste pursuant to PacifiCorp's Waste Management Guideline for Treated Wood (PacifiCorp, 2006). If the wood would be reused, PacifiCorp would provide the recipient with a bill of sale and a Consumer Information Sheet that describes the type of preservative used on the specific pole. If the poles are not reusable, then the poles would be disposed of in metal containers at PacifiCorp's storage yard in Yreka. PacifiCorp has an existing contractor that would haul the poles to the City of Yreka's public landfill. The poles would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006).

The Yreka Solid Waste Landfill in Siskiyou County currently has a remaining permitted capacity of approximately 4.7 million cubic yards and is not estimated to close until 2065 (CIWMB, 2007). Therefore, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would not adversely impact existing capacities of the Yreka Landfill.

If the wood poles are wrapped with CuNap wrap, they would need to be removed, placed in a Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved container, labeled hazardous waste with the project information, and then transported back to a consolidation area on a remote waste shipping paper. The conductors would be sold to an aluminum salvage company. Other miscellaneous non-hazardous construction materials that cannot be reused or recycled would likely be acceptable for disposal at municipal county landfills. Any hazardous material would be recycled, treated and/or disposed of in accordance with

[5] Quantity of wood material that would need to be reused or disposed was calculated for the Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative based on the removal of 60 poles, assuming an average height of 70 feet and a 0.85-foot radius (equaling approximately 158.8 cubic feet per pole).

federal, State and local laws. Impacts related to the removal and disposal of treated wood and construction materials would be less than significant (see Section 4.06, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* for additional information).

---

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The Macintosh/ALJ Variation A alternative would only generate construction waste and the one time disposal of wood poles that could not be reused. Operational activities are not projected to produce additional solid waste. The construction waste generated would be minimal and PacifiCorp would dispose of the waste in an appropriate landfill with sufficient capacity to accept the waste.

Siskiyou County has an adopted Countywide Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that establishes goals and methodologies for compliance with the California AB 939, which establishes 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills. Siskiyou County's diversion rate in 2003 was 48 percent and in 2004 was 29 percent, which did not meet the requirement of AB 939 (CIWMB, 2007). The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program is helping the County meet the AB 939 goal. This program includes the entire County and offers low-interest loans up to $1 million, technical assistance on financing strategies, and assistance on financing strategies, and assistance in marketing zones nationally and internationally. The City of Weed also encourages the reduction of solid waste entering the landfill site with education and recycling programs, including the Blue Bag Program, which offers free pickup for recyclables (Sharp, 2007).

PacifiCorp would reduce their construction material and treated wood pole waste through various measures to act in accordance with Siskiyou County and the City of Weed's recycling and reduction policies. As previously described, the treated poles that could not be reused would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006). PacifiCorp would also sell the used conductors to an aluminum salvage company to reduce waste. Thus, impacts related to conflicts with statutes and regulations relating to solid waste would be less than significant.

---

h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities: *Less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).

Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground facilities during pole excavation and/or grading at tangent structure work areas and side hill construction areas, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions. This alternative would require

a slightly higher number of work areas for pole installation and removal, as there would be approximately 12 more new poles compared to the total under the Proposed Project. Approximately five more tangent structure work areas (at Pole 1/48 to 3/48 and 11/48 to 12/48) would require site preparation and grading under this alternative compared to the Proposed Project.

Impact USS-OPT4-1: Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground utility lines and/or facilities during excavation and other ground disturbance, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions.

Mitigation Measure USS-OPT4-1: Implement Mitigation Measure USS-PPWS-1.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.

Macintosh/ALJ Variation B Alternative

a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board: *Less than significant* (Class III). See discussion under e).

---

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in d), below, the primary use of water during construction and operation of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. Disposal would not be required because the water used during dust suppression activities would be minimal and consequently this water would evaporate or be absorbed into the ground. In addition, construction crews would use portable toilets. No other sources of wastewater are anticipated during the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative construction activities. The difference in water and wastewater use between the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative and the Proposed Project would be negligible, and therefore, it is assumed that the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would similarly not impact the Siskiyou County Public Health Department's responsibilities for overseeing the sewer services or issuance of new permits on a continuing basis in the future and that buildability of individual parcels would not be affected (Navarre, 2006). Therefore, the minimal amount of water used during construction or operation would not affect the wastewater treatment facilities' abilities to serve the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments, and thus, this impact would be less than significant.

---

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

As described in e) and d), water use and wastewater that would be generated by the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would be minimal and therefore, would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment plant facilities.

---

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative[6], located both in Siskiyou County and the City of Weed, would require the replacement of approximately 60 poles and the placement of an additional 4 poles at the Weed Junction Substation where no poles are currently present. The new poles would either be set in the same hole as the existing pole or as close as possible (immediately adjacent) to the existing pole location, except for the approximately 4 new poles. For the poles that would be removed and not replaced in their same location, backhoes and dump trucks would backfill the hole with imported gravel. The top 12 inches of each hole would be backfilled with soil removed from project construction activities. The surface would be restored with vegetation removed from the adjacent new pole hole or seeded with appropriate seed mix. The 4 new poles would be installed in the same manner as the replacement poles. The total increase in the permanent footprint from pole installation under this alternative would be approximately 110 square feet (i.e. approximately 20 square feet less than for the Proposed Project); however, this total is comprised of the incremental increase of many individual pole footprints spread out over the length of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative.

Work areas, pull and tension sites, staging area, and access roads required for the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would not result in a net increase in impervious surfaces (i.e. no paved surfaces); however, pole installation would result in an approximate 110 square foot increase in impervious surfaces, although it would be incremental and spread out over the length of the alternative. Therefore, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would neither substantially increase runoff nor create a significant amount of additional runoff water; thus no new or expanded storm drainage facility would be required as a result of this alternative.

---

[6] For purposes of this analysis, poles that are common to the Proposed Project and alternatives are considered in the total.

d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The primary use of water during construction of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would be for dust suppression measures on access roads. The water that would be required for construction of the transmission line would be trucked in from off-site. PacifiCorp would obtain permits from Siskiyou County and the City of Weed to fill the water trucks by hooking them up to fire hydrants within the County and City's jurisdictions. Dust suppression would be preformed as necessary and is not anticipated to occur on a regular basis. The working crew would bring in bottled drinking water from off-site. A small amount of water would also be available for fire suppression. Because use of domestic water is not anticipated to be used on a regular basis and would only be used as necessary to control dust on PacifiCorp's access roads, the amount of water for construction would be minimal. Operation of the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would not require the use of any substantial amounts of water.

As previously described, the difference in water use between the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative and the Proposed Project would be negligible, and therefore, it is assumed that the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would similarly not impact the Siskiyou County Public Health Department's responsibilities for overseeing the sewer services or issuance of new permits on a continuing basis in the future and that buildability of individual parcels would not be affected (Navarre, 2006).

---

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs: *Less than significant* (Class III).

Construction activities would result in the generation of construction waste material. In addition, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would require the removal and disposal of approximately 60 wood poles from the upgrade portions of the line. In total, there would be approximately 428.5 cubic yards of wood pole material that would need to be reused or disposed. [7] Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would require approximately 60 poles to be resued or disposed of totally approximately 353 cubic yards of material. Compared to the Proposed Project, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would require approximately 38 more poles and reuse or disposal of approximately 224 cubic yards of additional wood pole material. PacifiCorp would either make the poles available for reuse or, if demand does not exist for the poles, dispose of them as waste pursuant to PacifiCorp's Waste Management Guideline for Treated Wood (PacifiCorp, 2006). If the wood would be reused, PacifiCorp would provide the recipient with a bill of sale and a Consumer Information Sheet that describes the type of preservative used on the specific pole. If the poles are not reusable, then the poles would

[7] Quantity of wood material that would need to be reused or disposed was calculated for the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative based on the removal of 60 poles, assuming an average height of 70 feet and a 0.85-foot radius (equaling approximately 158.8 cubic feet per pole).

be disposed of in metal containers at PacifiCorp's storage yard in Yreka. PacifiCorp has an existing contractor that would haul the poles to the City of Yreka's public landfill. The poles would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006).

The Yreka Solid Waste Landfill in Siskiyou County currently has a remaining permitted capacity of approximately 4.7 million cubic yards and is not estimated to close until 2065 (CIWMB, 2007). Therefore, the Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would not adversely impact existing capacities of the Yreka Landfill.

If the wood poles are wrapped with CuNap wrap, they would need to be removed, placed in a Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved container, labeled hazardous waste with the project information, and then transported back to a consolidation area on a remote waste shipping paper. The conductors would be sold to an aluminum salvage company. Other miscellaneous non-hazardous construction materials that cannot be reused or recycled would likely be acceptable for disposal at municipal county landfills. Any hazardous material would be recycled, treated and/or disposed of in accordance with federal, State and local laws. Impacts related to the removal and disposal of treated wood and construction materials would be less than significant (see Section 4.06, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* for additional information).

---

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste: *Less than significant* (Class III).

The Macintosh/ALJ Variation B alternative would only generate construction waste and the one time disposal of wood poles that could not be reused. Operational activities are not projected to produce additional solid waste. The construction waste generated would be minimal and PacifiCorp would dispose of the waste in an appropriate landfill with sufficient capacity to accept the waste.

Siskiyou County has an adopted Countywide Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that establishes goals and methodologies for compliance with the California AB 939, which establishes 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills. Siskiyou County's diversion rate in 2003 was 48 percent and in 2004 was 29 percent, which did not meet the requirement of AB 939 (CIWMB, 2007). The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program is helping the County meet the AB 939 goal. This program includes the entire County and offers low-interest loans up to $1 million, technical assistance on financing strategies, and assistance on financing strategies, and assistance in marketing zones nationally and internationally. The City of Weed also encourages the reduction of solid waste entering the landfill site with education and recycling programs, including the Blue Bag Program, which offers free pickup for recyclables (Sharp, 2007).

PacifiCorp would reduce their construction material and treated wood pole waste through various measures to act in accordance with Siskiyou County and the City of Weed's recycling and reduction policies. As previously described, the treated poles that could not be reused would ultimately be shipped to Bio Mass in White City, Oregon. Bio Mass would grind the wood and use it as alternative fuel for its electricity generation facility (PacifiCorp, 2006). PacifiCorp would also sell the used conductors to an aluminum salvage company to reduce waste. Thus, impacts related to conflicts with statutes and regulations relating to solid waste would be less than significant.

---

h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities: *Less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).

Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground facilities during pole excavation and/or grading at tangent structure work areas and side hill construction areas, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions. This alternative would require a slightly higher number of work areas for pole installation and removal, as there would be approximately 12 more new poles compared to the total under the Proposed Project. Approximately five more tangent structure work areas (at Pole 1/48 to 3/48 and 11/48 to 12/48) would require site preparation and grading under this alternative compared to the Proposed Project.

Impact USS-OPT4-1: Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground utility lines and/or facilities during excavation and other ground disturbance, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions.

> **Mitigation Measure USS-OPT4-1:** Implement Mitigation Measure USS-PPWS-1.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.

No Project

For the purposed of this analysis, the No Project Alternative includes the following two assumptions: 1) the project would not be implemented and the existing conditions in the project area would not be changed; and 2) a new transmission line and/or additional power generation would be constructed in or near the project area to supply power to the Weed area. Given the highly speculative nature of the No Project Alternative assumptions, this analysis is qualitative.

a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board. See discussion under e).

---

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

As described in d), below, construction, operation and maintenance of a new transmission line associated with the No Project alternative would likely result in impacts similar to those that would occur under Proposed Project and Weed Segment. However, depending on the type/design of power plant, there could be a significant increase in the amount of wastewater generated by the operations and maintenance of said facility causing an increase beyond the capacity of the service provider. Therefore, the No Project alternative could cause a significant impact.

---

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

As described in e) and d), the water use and wastewater that would be generated by construction, maintenance and operation of a transmission line would likely be similar to the Proposed Project and the Weed Segment; however, operation and maintenance of a power plant could cause a substantial increase in domestic water use and as such, may required construction of new wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, the No Project Alternative may result in potentially significant impacts associated with construction of said facilities.

---

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Construction, operation and maintenance of a new transmission line associated with the No Project alternative would likely result in impacts similar to those that would occur under Proposed Project and Weed Segment. Construction, operation and maintenance of a new Power Plant would likely result in a larger area of impervious surface (i.e. building site and associated parking for employees) and therefore impacts associated with the No Project alternative could result in the need for new storm water drainage facilities or expanded facilities for which the construction of could result in potentially significant impacts.

---

d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements.

Construction, maintenance and operation of a new transmission line and construction of a power plant under the No Project alternative would result in impacts similar to those that would occur under Proposed Project and Weed Segment. However, a Power Plant may required a water for operational and maintenance purposes (i.e., cooling) depending on the type of facility; therefore, there may be a substantial increase in domestic water; this could be a potentially significant impact.

---

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

Construction, operation and maintenance of a new transmission line associated with the No Project alternative would likely result in impacts similar to those that would occur under Proposed Project and Weed Segment. Construction, operation and maintenance of a new Power Plant would likely result in the disposal of larger amounts of solid waste that cannot be recycled or reused than the Proposed Project and Weed Segment; however, identifying the volume of waste and the available capacity of landfills or other waste handing facilities that would be used by the No Project alternative would be dependent on location. However, impacts related to the disposal of construction, operations and maintenance generated wasted associated with the No Project Alternative could result in a potentially significant impact.

---

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Construction, operation and maintenance of a new transmission line associated with the No Project alternative would likely result in impacts similar to those that would occur under Proposed Project and Weed Segment. Construction, operation and maintenance of a new Power Plant would likely result in additional solid waste. Identifying the identifying the volume of waste and the available capacity of landfills or other waste handing facilities that would be used by the No Project alternative would be dependent on location; however, the No Project alternative would be required to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste; therefore, impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would likely be similar to the Proposed Project and Weed Segment in regards to compliance with federal, state and local statues and regulations.

---

h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities.

Construction activities associated with the No Project alternative could inadvertently contact underground facilities during excavation and/or grading. Because the No Project alternative could require the construction of a new power plant, the likelihood of such an impact may be greater than for the Propose Project and Weed Segment which require minimal excavation and/or grading.

References – Utilities and Service Systems

California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), 2007. *Diversion Rate, Base Year and Program Listing for Siskiyou County Integrated Solid Waste Management Regional Agency.* http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/, accessed June 15, 2007.

California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), 2007. *Jurisdiction Profile for Siskiyou County.* www.ciwmb.ca.gov, accessed June 15, 2007.

California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), 2007. *Jurisdiction Profile for Yreka Solid Waste Landfill.* www.ciwmb.ca.gov, accessed June 15, 2007.

City of Weed, 2007. http://www.ci.weed.ca.us/, accessed June 15, 2007.

City of Weed, 2003. *City of Weed General Plan Land Use Element*, October 1987, amended June 12, 2003.

City of Weed, 1987. *City of Weed General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element*, 1987.

Navarre, William J., 2006. Land Use Division Manger, Siskiyou County Health Department, written communication, August 10, 2006.

PACE Civil, Inc., 2003. *2003 Master Sewage Plan Update for the City of Weed*. December 2003.

PACE Civil, Inc., 2003. *2003 Master Water Plan Update for the City of Weed*. December 2003.

PacifiCorp, 2005. *Proponent's Environmental Assessment for the Yreka/Weed Transmission Line Upgrade Project*, November 2005.

PacifiCorp, 2006. Supplement to PacifiCorp's Application A.05-12-011 for Permit to Construct, March 31, 2006.

Sharp, Craig, 2007. Director, Department of Public Works, City of Weed, email communication. June 21, 2007.

Siskiyou County, 2007. http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/, accessed June 15, 2007.

Siskiyou County, 1997. *Countywide Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE).*

Siskiyou County, 1973. *Siskiyou County General Plan, Conservation Element*, June 1973.

Siskiyou County Economic Development Council, Inc., 2007. http://www.sikiyoucounty.org/utilities-taxes.htm, accessed June 15, 2007.