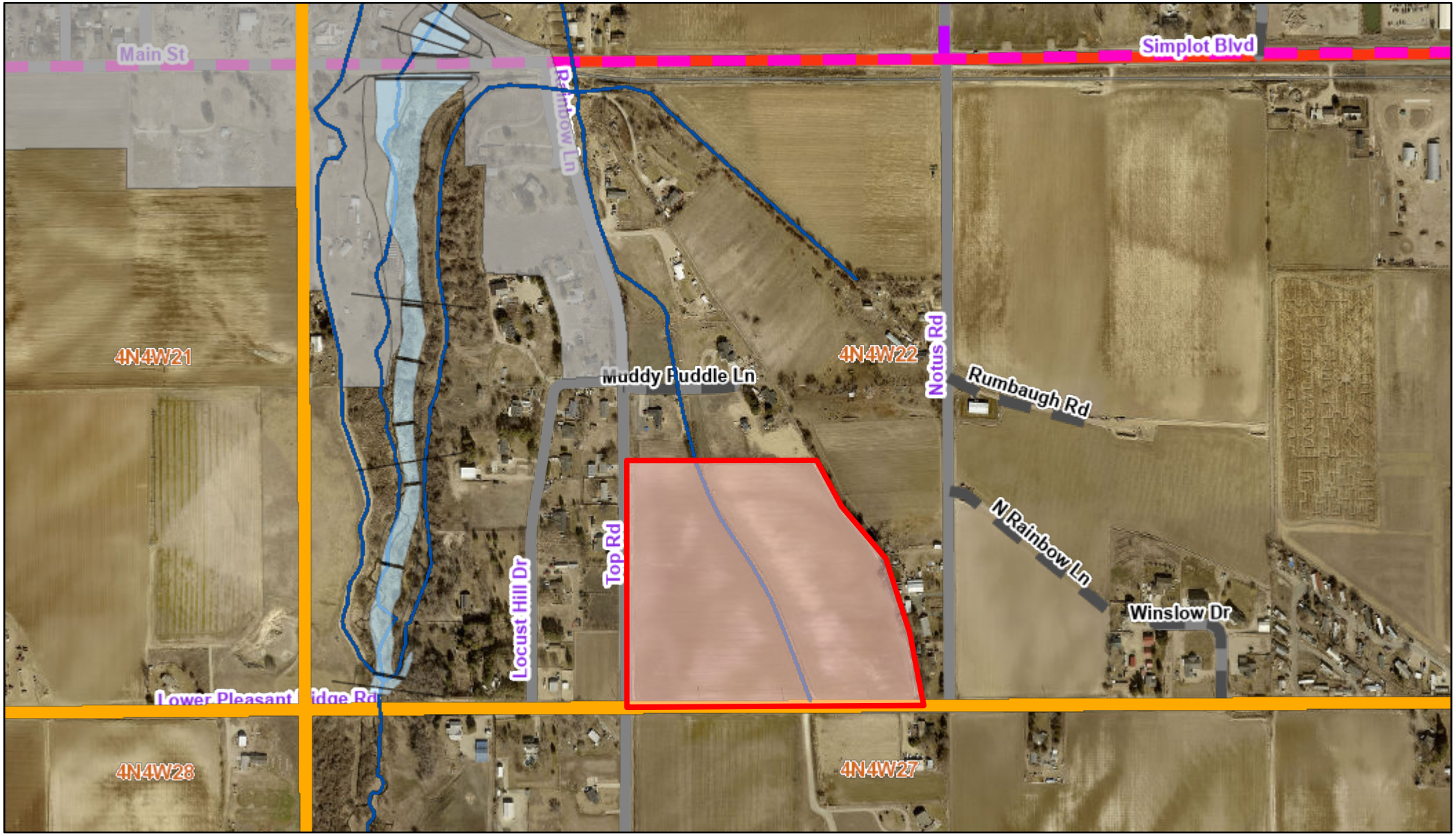
Canyon County, ID Web Map



8/12/2024, 10:21:15 AM

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 km

Multiple Parcel Search _Query result

FEMA FLOOD ZONES

AE

X

FEMA Cross Sections

FEMA Base Flood Elevations

Hydro_NHDFlowline

County Boundary

Current Impact Area

City Limits

Sections

RAILROAD

CanyonCountyRoads

Hwy

Roads

CC_PrivateRoads

Bureau of Land Management, State of Oregon, State of Oregon DOT, State of Oregon GEO, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermap, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

Canyon County, ID

Bureau of Land Management, State of Oregon, State of Oregon DOT, State of Oregon GEO, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermap, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA | Nampa GIS | City of Nampa |

APPEAL OF DECISION
APPLICATION

APPELLANT	NAME: Amy Malkard	
	MAILING ADDRESS: 20815 Lower Pleasant Ridge Rd, Greenleaf	
	PHONE: [redacted]	EMAIL: [redacted]
Property owner: ☐	Other Appellant: ☒	
Signature:	Date: 8.9.24	

REPRESENTATIVE: IF DIFFERENT FROM THE APPELLANT	NAME:	
	COMPANY NAME:	
	MAILING ADDRESS:	
	PHONE:	EMAIL:

SITE INFO	STREET ADDRESS: Corner of Top Rd & Lower Pleasant Ridge Rd
	PARCEL NUMBER: R36328
	PARCEL SIZE: 2.65 acre

CASE NUMBER OF REQUESTED APPEAL:	AD2024-0046

FOR DSD STAFF COMPLETION ONLY:

CASE NUMBER	AD2024-0046-APL	DATE RECEIVED:	8-9-2024
RECEIVED BY:	DR	APPLICATION FEE:	CK CC CASH

#1761 $600.00

APPEAL OF DECISION
CHECKLIST

GENERAL APPEAL PROCEDURE CCZO - Section 07-05-05 or 07-05-07

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS APPLICATION TO BE DEEMED COMPLETE (PLEASE CHECK OFF THE ITEMS REQUIRED):

Description	Applicant	Staff
Master Application completed and signed		provided
Letter of Intent/Statement of Reason		provided
Fee: $600.00		CK 17761
Fees are non-refundable		

dr 8/9/24 2:38 pm

*DISCLAIMER: The subject property shall be in compliance with the public nuisance ordinance, the building code and the zoning code before the Director can accept the application.

RECEIVED
AUG 09 2024
BY: LO

August 7, 2024

Re: Appeal of Director Administrative Decision

Case File #: S2024-0046
Case Name: Idaho Power Greenleaf Substation

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter with the intent to appeal the Director's decision to approve the Idaho Power Greenleaf Substation proposed to be located on the corner of Lower Pleasant Ridge Road and Top Road.

As indicated by the letter received, a utility facility is allowed by Director Decision in an agricultural zone. However the said property is surrounded by residences and according to the letter, is designated for future residential in the City of Greenleaf's Comprehensive Plan. It appears that the ability for the Director to make the sole decision is a technicality due to the zoning at this point in time even though it is due to change.

The initial opposition letter that we signed with our fellow neighbors addressed concerns that I don't believe were given significant consideration.

Firstly, multiple online sources indicate 700 feet as the minimum safe distance from high voltage power lines. One particular site is emfcenter.com. The information is provided by Michael R Neuert, MA, BSME. The chart outlines safe distances from multiple sources of power. According to his site, 700-1000 feet is the minimum distance recommended. Our property at 20815 Lower Pleasant Ridge Road is approximately 300 feet from the proposed substation. My parents property on Top Road is approximately 200 feet away and has an unobscured view. There are multiple homes in the neighborhood that are even closer. Whether claims are correct or would be argued about EMF exposure, no one can deny that there is a stigma about the health hazards that electrical lines and substations pose so it doesn't matter if claims are said to be unsubstantiated in documentation provided by the very power company looking for the approval.

Secondly, we were told by multiple real estate agents that with a substation in place so close to our home, our value would certainly be decreased and may take much longer to sell. I concur with this assessment, having been a licensed real estate agent in the state of Alaska, as well as having worked in mortgage lending. The buyer pool would be reduced. Of the buyers left, there would surely be expectations of lower priced homes due to concern over the resale value when they themselves are faced with selling in the future. If there is still any doubt on this topic, do an internet search. There are plenty of people online worried about purchasing a home in close proximity to a substation and when asking for advice from realtors, the response is that while they may get the property cheaper, they will also get less for it when they sell and it may take much longer. I myself would never do it

and now we are potentially dealing with it years after our purchase., through no choice of our own. If the substation needs to be close to a residential area to plan for future need, why not place where houses are not yet built. At least then homeowners are purchasing and are well aware it is in place and not forced to deal with it on an existing home. If it's approved, and we wanted to sell before it went in, we would still need to disclose it thereby still doing harm to the our properties value.

Thirdly, noise from substations can be heard from several hundred feet away and would detract from the nature sounds that we enjoy at present.

Lastly, the site of the substation is an eyesore and no 6 foot wall or landscape planted around it will make up for blocking the agricultural horizon we now enjoy. I would rather even see a subdivision in its' place due to the industrial look of the tower and the stigma surrounding electrical lines and towers. At least homes would take up less skyline.

As stated in the original opposition letter signed by our neighbors, there is industrial property half a mile away along Simplot Blvd. There are also many fields around that don't have homes in such close proximity. The idea that agricultural scenic landscape is to be disrupted and homeowners left to suffer the unsightly substation, potential health hazard, and diminished property values when alternative locations are so close, is appalling. In the letter dated July 25, 2024 from Canyon County Development Services Department under Conclusions of Law, #2 raises the question, "Will the proposed use be injurious to other property in the immediate vicinity and/or negatively change the essential character of the area. "The answer within the following paragraph states: "Although the proposed facility is a change to the current property and use, the facility does not change the essential character of the area nor will it be injurious to other properties in the immediate vicinity." I would strongly disagree and so others within the immediate vicinity. Decreased value would most definitely be of harm to surrounding properties. If it is the county's stance that this is not the case, I would propose that multiple non-biased, real estate agents submit proof of the county's statement through a comprehensive market analysis comparing homes in areas within 600 ft of an existing substation and equivalent properties with no substation in sight. As to the claim that it does not change the essential character of the area, I also contest that assessment. The essential character that we love about our home and surrounding area is a mix of agricultural and residential; homes that for the most part exist on large acre parcels. We have views of trees and hills, country fences and grazing livestock. We can smell the mint on cooler summer nights. When we purchased our home in Greenleaf, it felt reminiscent of the area we grew up in when Caldwell was surrounded by more farmland than subdivisions. We have been saddened to see the farmland backdrops disappear. We recognize that growth will continue and more homes will erect, however, the site of power lines and towers protruding well into the skyline and obscuring the natural view we currently enjoy will never be mitigated or blended in by a commercial concrete wall and a few planted trees and shrubs (unless of course those trees are thick and extend the height of the towers themselves). By simply stating that the proposed use will not be injurious or change the essential character of the area, is not proof as such.

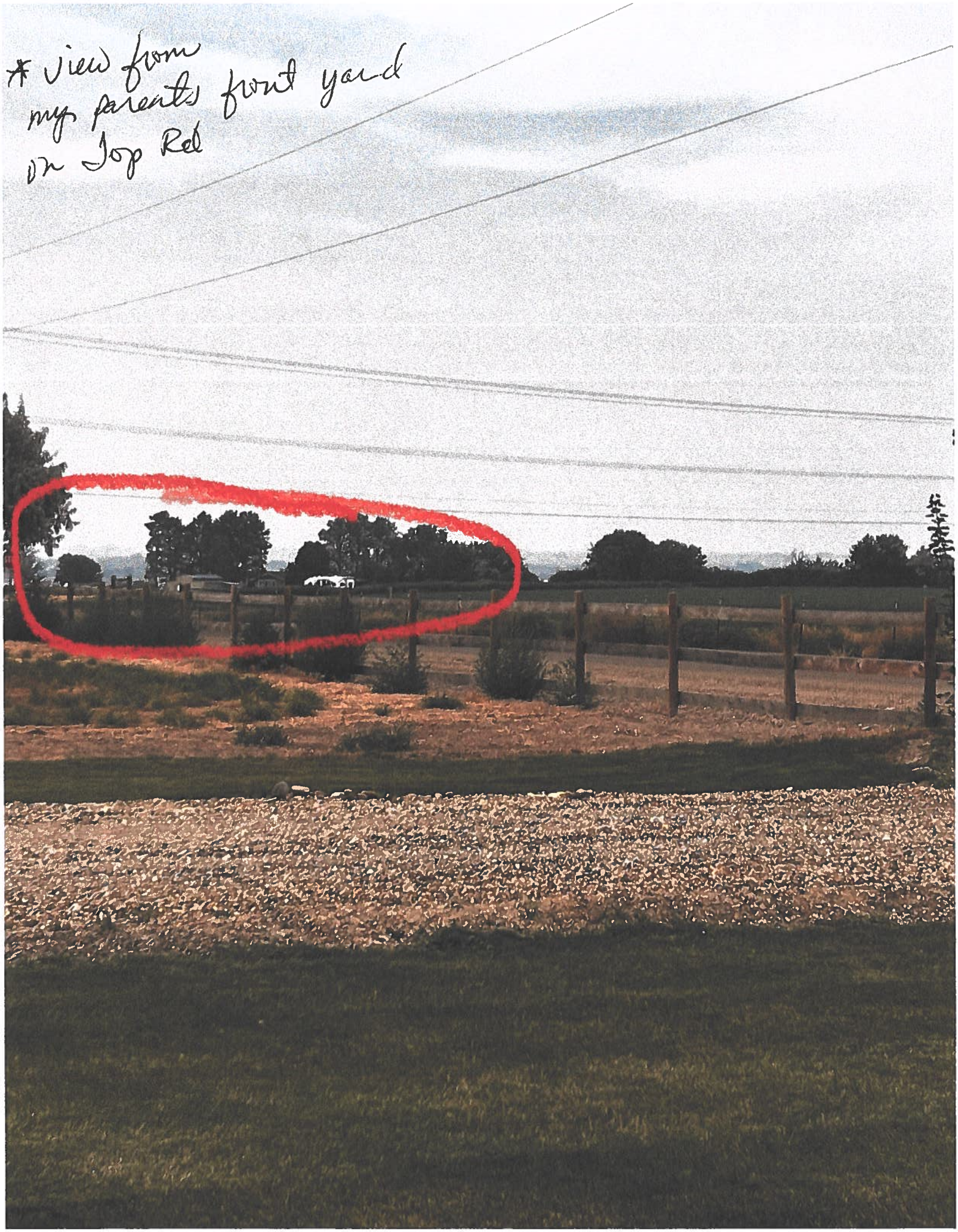
I was one of the signatures obtained on the original petition by Naomi Putman. The signatures obtained were one per household. The number of signatures represented 37 households not individuals; meaning my 1 signature represents 2 opposed since I was representing my husband and myself. Our neighbors signed that petition to oppose the substation installation and although I am not going to go through the process as Naomi did for a second time on the same issue, I would ask that the original petition stand in the appeal and have included a copy. This letter is representative of concerns for all who live in the affected area.

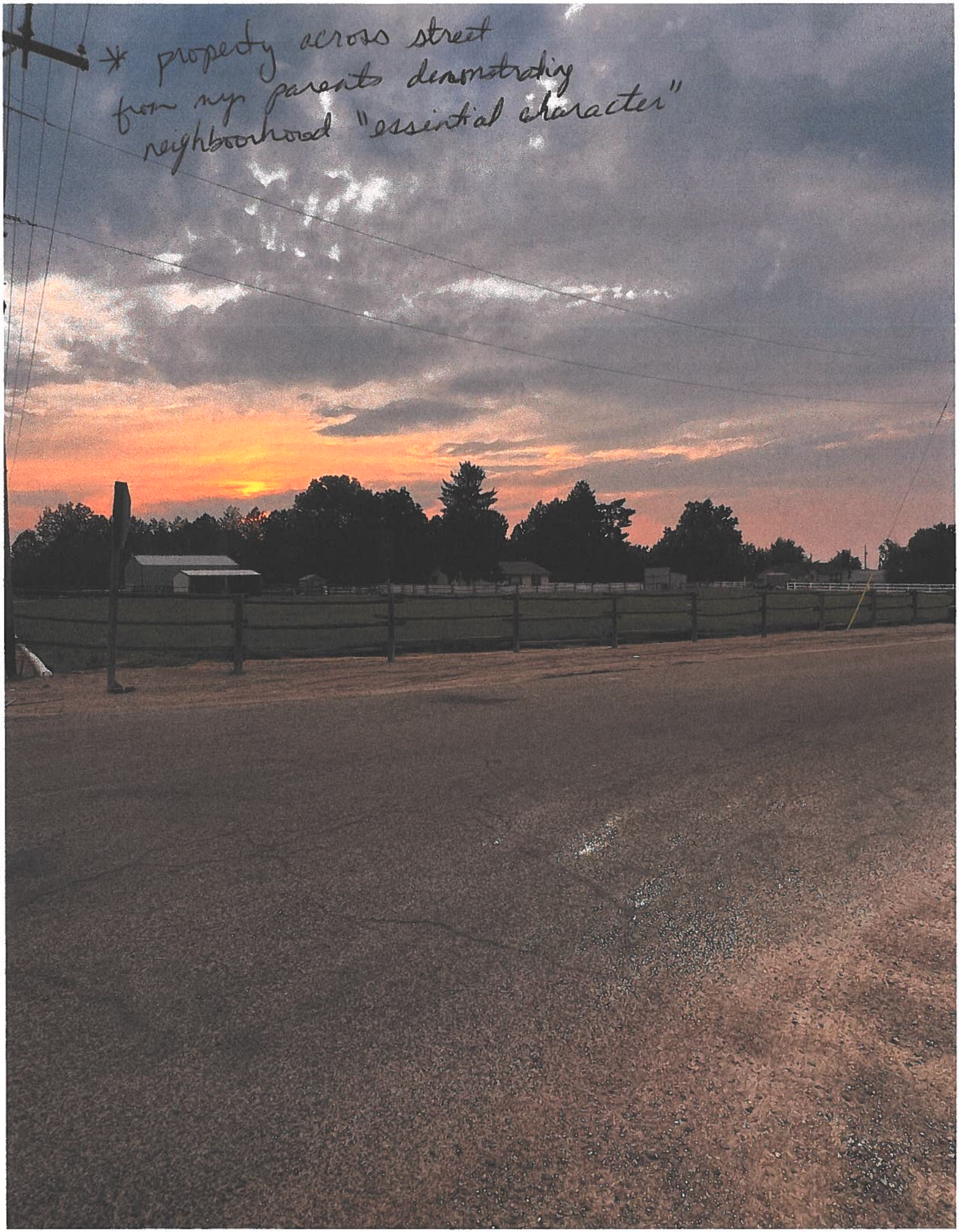
I am including photos in my email that show the "essential character" from the front of my home as well as my parents property on Top Road to demonstrate how much that character would be altered with the addition of the proposed substation. I am also including a public service report released in Wisconsin by the Public Service Commission as evidence of what these substations mean in areas where people reside. Since substations appear the same from state to state and I couldn't find a similar document for Idaho, I provided it for consideration.

Sincerely,
Amy Mallard

* View is from of our yard

other view from in front of our yard
to showcase existing "essential character"


* view from
my parents front yard
on Jop Rd


* property across street
from my parents demonstrating
neighborhood "essential character"

substation proposed
just beyond this front
view from my parents
yard

Environmental Impacts Of Substations

Introduction

A substation is part of the electric grid and connects two or more transmission and/or distribution lines. Substations are designed to accomplish the following functions, although not all substations have all these functions:

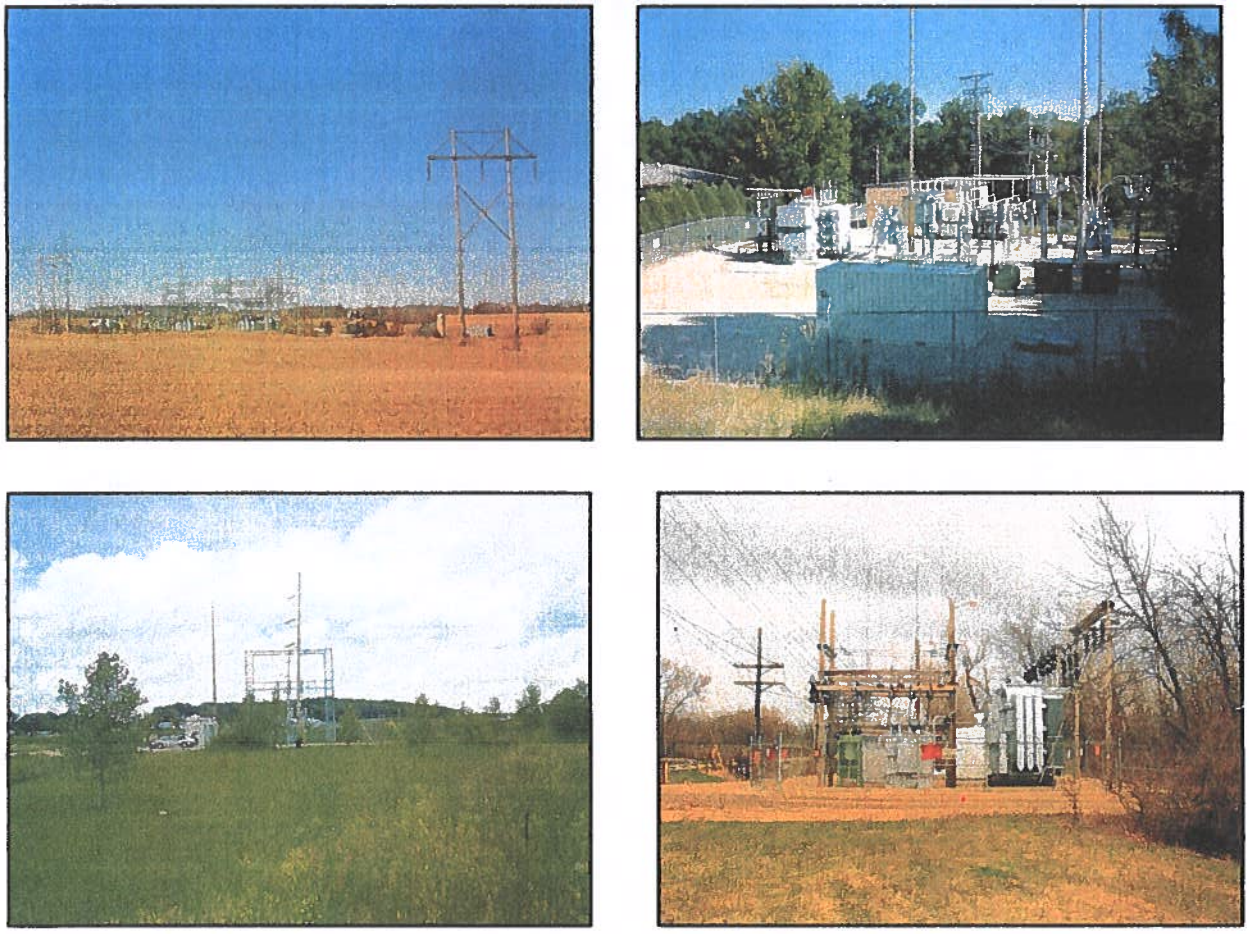
- Change voltage from one level to another
- Regulate voltage to compensate for system voltage changes
- Switch transmission and distribution circuits into and out of the grid system
- Measure electric power qualities flowing in the circuits
- Connect communication signals to the circuits
- Eliminate lightning and other electrical surges from the system
- Connect electric generation plants to the system
- Make interconnections between the electric systems of more than one utility
- Change alternating current to direct current or direct current to alternating current
- Control reactive kilovolt-amperes supplied to and the flow of reactive kilovolt-amperes in the circuits

Substations can range from simple to complex. A small substation of about 500 square feet may contain little more than a transformer and associated switches. Other substations are very large and may be several acres in size with several transformers and dozens of switches. Substations are built in all types of locations, within agricultural fields, in undeveloped areas, in urban areas, or amidst residential developments (Figure 1). Regardless of their size, substations have several common features, including a gravel pad with concrete foundations that support the necessary electrical equipment, a tall chain link fence surrounding the equipment for safety purposes, and an access road from the nearest public road.

The general location of a substation is initially determined by transmission requirements and transmission line routing. The selection of a substation site involves the consideration of many

factors. Sufficient land area is required for installation of equipment with necessary clearances for electrical safety and for access to maintain large apparatus, such as transformers. The site should have room for expansion due to load growth or planned transmission additions. Potential environmental effects such as stormwater drainage, noise, and road traffic must also be considered.

Figure 1 A Variety of Substations in Different Settings



Types of Impacts Associated with Substations

The impacts related to the construction and operation of a new electric substation will depend on its size as well as the topography, land cover, and existing land use of the selected site. Some impacts are temporary; however, most of the community and environmental impacts are permanent. The extensive land clearing and excavation activities required for the substation foundation creates permanent changes to the land cover of the site. In addition, a permanent access road is needed to allow for long-term monitoring and maintenance. Larger substations may require stormwater detention ponds, berms, additional transmission structures constructed outside of the fenced area, and other landscape alterations. These changes and other impacts related to the construction and operation of electric substations are described below, separated into temporary and permanent impacts.

Temporary Construction Impacts

Prior to the construction of a substation, the entire area is cleared of vegetation and regraded. If nonsuitable soils are encountered, they are excavated and replaced.

Temporary impacts associated with the construction of a substation often include machinery noise, fugitive dust, and temporary disruptions in local electric-service. Substantial noise and airborne dust can be caused by the large equipment used to excavate the area of the substation pad and access road, concrete and gravel trucks that haul in materials for the foundation, and tractor trailers to bring in the electrical equipment. Short local electrical outages may be necessary to interconnect nearby transmission and/or distribution lines into the new substation.

Soil erosion and storm water runoff can also occur during construction when the existing vegetation is removed during foundation excavation, temporarily exposing bare ground. Installation of appropriate erosion control measures, such as silt fencing and straw logs should occur during construction and remain in place until the disturbed vegetation surrounding the fenced-in site has stabilized. The thick gravel pad that is laid down (within the fenced substation area) acts as an impermeable surface and increases runoff during rain events. Construction of permanent storm water ponds adjacent to the fenced area is a common practice, especially for larger substations, to mitigate the adverse effects of storm water runoff on water quality in nearby streams and wetlands.

Permanent Construction Impacts

The permanent impacts related to construction and operation of a new substation (or expansion of an existing substation) may be substantial depending on the location of the new site and its proximity to residences. Among the more important and long-lasting impacts are land use changes and habitat loss, changes to local aesthetics and viewsheds, noise, and lighting. These potential impacts, as well as several others, are discussed below in alphabetical order.

Aesthetics

The overall aesthetic impact of a new substation is highly dependent on the size and location of the facility. Smaller distribution substations can be camouflaged fairly easily with berms, fencing, or landscaping. Larger substations that interconnect transmission lines can appear quite industrial in nature. In rural settings, local property owners may not object to the facilities' strong visual impact. Within residential areas however, homeowners may find that the physical appearance of the transformers, switches and high fences of new substations detract from the character of the neighborhood. Because of the height of some substation equipment and the clearing necessary around the transmission facilities, it can be difficult to reduce the visual impact of transmission substations. Substation construction applications may include landscape plans and illustrations so that the public can understand how the new structures will look within the neighborhood when compared to adjacent land uses.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include archeological sites, historic buildings, and sacred places. Potential impacts to cultural resources could occur in two ways: 1) ground disturbing activities could result in the loss of or damage to archeological artifacts or unmarked burial sites; or 2) the views and site lines to or from an important historical site could be adversely affected by the physical presence of a new substation. Both of these potential impacts must be considered when an applicant is selecting its final site alternatives.

A statewide database of known cultural resources must be consulted, and the direction of the Wisconsin Historical Society must be followed if it appears that cultural resources might be affected by a proposed construction project.

Electromagnetic Fields

The electric and magnetic field (EMF) levels within the fenced area of a substation can be much higher than the surrounding area, especially at larger substations containing several transformers. However, these EMF levels decrease rapidly with distance from the transformers and other electrical equipment. Most of the time, EMF levels drop to the same as surrounding background levels at a distance of 100 to 200 feet from the fenced area.

Land Use and Habitat Loss

New substations located within residential neighborhoods or subdivisions may be perceived as an industrial land use, inconsistent with the aesthetics of the community. They have the potential to affect the character and desirability of the residential area unless adequately landscaped or designed to be less obtrusive. Some examples of substation landscaping or design include surrounding the substation with tree-covered berms, attractive wood fencing, or the use of low-profile facility designs.

Locating a substation in a rural area that is primarily agricultural could result in the loss of productive farmland. Utilities may purchase more land than is needed for the substation footprint. In these situations, once the substation and required infrastructures, like storm water ponds or access roads are constructed, the surrounding acreage is usually leased to a farm operator and returned to agricultural use.

New substation sites within existing wooded areas will result in the loss of trees and woodland habitat for birds and other wildlife. Substations constructed in grasslands may impact high quality bird habitat. Depending on the size and purpose of the substation, the area affected could vary from less than one acre to up to 10 acres.

Noise and Lighting

The noise produced by an operating substation can be quite loud to adjacent property owners. A constant humming or buzzing noise may be audible several hundred feet from the substation fence. The sound may be especially noticeable during nighttime hours when ambient noise levels are lower. A barrier of mature trees or tall soil berms between the substation and nearby residences can be helpful in partially reducing noise impacts.

The Role of the Public Service Commission

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW) regulates Wisconsin's utilities. A three-member board (the Commission) is appointed by the governor to make decisions for the agency based on analyses and information gathered by a technical staff with a wide range of expertise.

The PSCW staff analyzes a substation application to determine the degree of need for the project, its potential social and natural resource impacts, and the accuracy of the applicant's cost estimates. The applications detail the location of the sites and the types of construction or modifications to existing substations being proposed. They typically contain a variety of diagrams showing the location and arrangement of the principal substation components including lines, switches, circuit breakers, and transformers. The size and complexity of the proposed project determines whether and what type of review process is conducted by the PSCW.

Because of the high cost of electrical equipment placed in substations, the Commission is required to review the applications for the construction of most substations, including distribution substations built by local electric service providers (Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 112.05(3)). Most proposed substation construction requires a Certificate of Authority (CA) from the Commission. A substation application that is proposed as part of a larger construction project such as a high-voltage transmission line or generation facility will require either a CA or a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) from the Commission, depending on the total size of the proposed project. A public hearing is not usually required for applications requiring a CA, but may be requested by interested parties or members of the public. CPCN project applications always require a public hearing in the project area.

The Commission is responsible for making the final decisions about the proposed substation construction. The Commission decides whether the substation will be built, where it will be located, and under what conditions. If there is a hearing, the Commission reviews all hearing testimony from PSCW staff, the applicant, WDNR staff (if permits are required), full parties, organizations, and members of the public. The three Commissioners meet regularly in open meetings to decide cases before them. The public can observe any open meeting. At these open meetings, the Commission approves, denies, or modifies the proposed project. The Commission has the authority to order environmental protections or mitigation measures as a condition of construction.

Light pollution may present a nuisance in residential areas or diminish enjoyment of the night time sky in rural areas. Substations may have lights that operate all night long to discourage vandalism and unauthorized individuals. Newer downward-focused security lighting can help to avoid or reduce light pollution.

Public Safety

The installation of equipment within substations must meet the requirements of the Wisconsin Electrical Code. There are also strict safety requirements for personnel assigned to work in substations. To maintain safe conditions for the general public, all substations are fenced and have gates that must be locked at all times. Appropriate signage must also be posted that shows the owner of the substation, the hazardous nature of the substation, and contact information.

Threatened, Endangered, or Rare Species

Construction and operation of a substation could have direct impacts on rare species or their habitat if the substation is sited in an area with high-quality habitat suitable for protected species. Applicants are required to consult with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to determine if protected species or high-quality habitat are present on the site. In some cases, field surveys may be necessary. When these resources might be present, the utility is required to avoid or reduce possible impacts. Methods to avoid or minimize impacts may include choosing an alternative site, scheduling construction so as to avoid active breeding seasons, or other methods. An "incidental take" permit may be needed.

As described above in the land use discussion, substation construction can also result in the direct loss of grassland or woodland habitat for other non-listed birds, mammals, reptiles and other wildlife.

Vegetation Management

Buried beneath the gravel in a substation yard is a grid of wires that functions as the grounding for the high voltage equipment. In order to ensure safety for utility employees and the public, it is important to prevent this ground grid from being compromised by vegetation growth. For this reason substation yards are regularly maintained by using a variety of herbicides.

Wetlands/Waterways

Because of the need for a stable, level ground surface, new substations are rarely constructed within wetlands. If no other suitable alternatives are available, the environmental permitting requirements for siting a substation in a wetland include minimizing the amount of fill placed in a wetland and the impact on wetlands/waterways adjacent to the construction site. They might also include creating, restoring, or preserving additional wetland acreage on other sites. If wetlands or waterways are present near an upland substation site, it is likely that construction of a storm water pond to retain runoff from the substation site would be required.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin is an independent state agency that oversees more than 1,100 Wisconsin public utilities that provide natural gas, electricity, heat, steam, water and telecommunication services.

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 7854
Madison, WI 53707-7854

Telephone: 608-266-5481
Toll free: 888-816-3831
Consumer affairs: 608-266-2001 / 800-225-7729
TTY: 608-267-1479 / 800-251-8345
Fax: 608-266-3957

Website: psc.wi.gov

Electric16 (08/13)

RECEIVED
JUN 25 2024
BY: LO

June 19,2024

Canyon County Development Services
111 North 11th Avenue, Suite 310
Caldwell, Idaho 83605

RE: Oppostition Response to Notice of Application for a Utility Facility
Case File#: AD2024-0046
Case Name: Idaho Power Greenleaf Substation

To Whom It May Concern:

As the property owners addressed in the Canyon County Development Services letter dated June 11, 2024, we submit this letter as our notice of intent to oppose the proposed location of the Idaho Power Greenleaf Substation.

The area surrounding the intersection of Lower Pleasant Ridge Road and Top Road, while rural and agricultural, is also residential. Top Road between Lower Pleasant Ridge and Locust Hill Road is lined with homes. There are an additional number of homes located in close proximity to the aforementioned location, as your list of notified property owners will attest to.

Although there are homes that may not have "made the list" due to the 600 foot limitation, they have a site line to the proposed substation location. Per internet research of applicable real estate resources, it was not surprising to learn that homes located near an electrical substation experienced lower property values. Currently, many of us enjoy views of farmland and distant mountains. Should the substation be located as proposed, that view would be altered. For some, that substation would become the view.

Local realtors Cindy Oldenkamp and Josh Oldenkamp with the Windmere Powerhouse Group confirmed that an electrical substation located in an area close to homes would render the homes less desireable and would be detrimental to home values. Online sources state that properties may be devalued by 10-30% when in close proximity to high voltage lines.

While decreased property value is enough to warrant the objection of the substation, EMF is also a concern. Various sources indicate that a distance of 1300 feet or more is needed to limit exposure. Less distance causes more exposure than typically experienced in day to day life; this according to EPA.gov. Limiting exposure is advised. Difficult to do if the source of EMF is in your front yard.

As stated previously, the area in question is rural and agricultural, as much of Greenleaf is. In the further, surrounding area there are large acreages where there are no homes within sight. State highway 19 is fronted by industrial enterprises and would make a more reasonable location versus building close to residential properties. Given the facts stated, we would

request that Idaho Power Greenleaf Substation, as proposed, be denied and a more suitable location be found.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Homeowner:

Name: DALLAS HUNGATE Signature: Dallas Hungate
Address: 20829 LOWER PLEASANT RIDGE ROAD, GREENLEAF, ID. 83626
Name: LINDA S. MIMS Signature: Linda S. Mims
Address: 20042 LOCUST HILL DR, GREENLEAF, ID. 83626
Name: Troy & Dianne Humbly Signature: Troy Humbly
Address: 20041 Locust Hill Dr. Greenleaf ID 83626
Name: Gary Alvers Signature:
Address: 20731 Muddy Puddle Ln Greenleaf ID 83626
Name: Kelly McBride Signature:
Address: 20676 Muddy Puddle Ln Greenleaf ID 83626
Name: Stephanie McBride Signature:
Address: 20676 Muddy Puddle Ln Greenleaf Id 83626
Name: Josh Conrad Signature:
Address: 20232 Locust Hill Dr. Greenleaf, ID 83626
Name: Bruce + Ramona Hume Signature: Ramona Hume
Address: 20220 Locust Hill Dr. Greenleaf, Idaho 83626
Name: Bonny Granado Signature: Bonny Granado
Address: 20092 Locust Hill DR. Greenleaf, Id 83626
Name: Clint Smith Signature:
Address: 19829 Top Rd. Greenleaf, ID 83626
Name: David Haskell Signature:
Address: 19823 top Rd Greenleaf ID 83626
Name: Victoria Bergeman Signature: Victoria Bergeman
Address: 19781 Top Road Greenleaf Idaho 83626

Oppostion Response to Notice of Application for a Utility Facility (continued)

Homeowner:

Name: Aaron Joelson Signature:
Address: 19836 TOP Road Greenleaf ID 83626

Name: DENNIS ZATTERO Signature:
Address: 19832 Top Rd Greenleaf, Id. 83626

Name: Guadalupe G. Fry Signature:
Address: 20539 Lower Pleasant Ridge Rd. Greenleaf ID 83626

Name: Brody Ferguson Signature:
Address: 20083 Notus Rd, Greenleaf ID 83626

Name: Aleta Ferguson Signature:
Address: 20083 Notus Rd Greenleaf Id. 83626

Name: Kevin Mahler Signature:
Address: 20192 Locust Hill dr

Name: LESLIE THODE Signature:
Address: 20191 LOCUST HILL DR. GREENLEAF, ID.

Name: Gordon Hill Signature:
Address: 20255 Locust Hill Dr Greenleaf Id

Name: Kathleen Hill Signature:
Address: 20255 Locust Hill Dr. Greenleaf ID

Name: Jim Dooty Signature:
Address: 20771 Locust Hill Dr. Greenleaf Id 83626

Name: Todd Dickey Signature:
Address: 20231 Top Rd. Greenleaf ID 83626

Name: Kelly Geissler Signature:
Address: 20125 Top Rd Greenleaf ID 83626

Oppostion Response to Notice of Application for a Utility Facility (continued)

Homeowner:

Name: Keith & Amy Mallard Signature: [illegible]
Address: 20815 Lower Pleasant Ridge Rd, Greenleaf, ID 83626

Name: Gary & Naomi Putman Signature: Naomi Putman
Address: 19979 Top Rd. Greenleaf, ID 83626

Name: Joseph Spielman Signature: Joseph F Spielman
Address: 20779 Lower Pleasant Ridge Rd. Greenleaf, ID

Name: Jeff & Debbie Smith Signature: Debbie Smith
Address: 19831 Top Road Greenleaf, ID 83626

Name: Dean Fry & Joann Signature: Dean Fry
Address: 20029 Notes Rd Greenleaf, Id. 83626

Name: Roseann Coles Signature: Roseann Coles
Address: 20611 Lower Pleasant Ridge Greenleaf ID 83626

Name: Xavier Villa Signature: [illegible]
Address: 20150 Locust Hill Dr. Greenleaf, Idaho

Name: Hope Villa Signature: Hope Villa
Address: 20150 Locust Hill Drive Greenleaf, Idaho

Name: _____ Signature: _____
Address: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____
Address: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____
Address: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____
Address: _____

June 24, 2024

Canyon County Development Services
111 North 11th Avenue, Suite 310
Caldwell, ID 83605

Re: (Additional response) Opposition Response to Notice of Application for a Utility Facility
Case File #: AC2024-0046
Case Name: Idaho Power Greenleaf Substaion

To Whom It May Concern:

While speaking to neighbors regarding the proposal for the Greenleaf Substation, we heard additional concerns regarding yet another project that would take away more farmland. In a time when farmland is being replaced by subdivisions and business parks, there is concerover what happens to food supplies. As stated in the opposition letter, alternative locations that don't take farmland or affect residential property value would be preferred.

Canyon County Development Services
111 N. 11th Ave. Room 310, Caldwell, ID 83605
(208) 454-7458

Building Divsn Email: buildinginfo@canyoncounty.id.gov **Planning Divsn Email:** zoninginfo@canyoncounty.id.gov

Receipt Number: 83301 Date: 8/9/2024

Date Created: 8/9/2024 **Receipt Type:** Normal Receipt **Status:** Active

Customer's Name: Keith & Amy Mallard

Comments: AD2024-0046-APL

Site Address: 0 LOWER PLEASANT RIDGE RD, Caldwell ID 83607 / Parcel Number: 36328000 0

CHARGES

Item Being Paid For:	Application Number:	Amount Paid:	Prevs Pymnts:	Unpaid Amnt:
Planning - Any Decision Appealed to the Board	AD2024-0046-APL	$600.00	$0.00	$0.00

Sub Total:	$600.00
Sales Tax:	$0.00
Total Charges:	$600.00

PAYMENTS

Type of Payment:	Check/Ref Number:	Amount:
Check	1761	$600.00
	Total Payments:	$600.00

ADJUSTMENTS

Receipt Balance:	$0.00

Issued By: pdilbeck