

## Public Meeting Summary

**Meeting name:** Mountain Home Landowner Meeting

**Location:** Mountain Home, Idaho

**Date:** November 10, 2009

**Time:** 4:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

**Purpose and introduction:** The Gateway West Transmission Line Project team hosted a public meeting to update attendees on project progress, new conceptual routes, answer questions, collect comments and document concerns.

**Notification and attendance:** Approximately 2,140 landowners and residents along the two-mile-wide study corridors within the segments 8/9 area were notified by mail and invited to attend. Approximately 35 people attended, including Elmore County Commissioner Arlie Shaw.

**Format:** Project staff were available at a sign-in table and encouraged attendees to take informational materials and complete comment forms. Project staff also provided general information about the project, answered questions and helped identify specific parcels on landowner maps. Presentations included:

- Welcome and introductions: Kristi Pardue (IPC)
- Project update: Kristi Pardue (IPC)
- Routing overview: Todd Adams (IPC)
- Questions and answers: Todd Adams (IPC)

### Key questions and themes:

- Who established the two-mile-wide corridor and when? How did these routes originally get established? *There are several points that the transmission lines have to tie into, the substations. We looked at broad areas both geographically and politically and then collected data from various agencies, such as the US Forest Service. We used aerial photography to determine locations of houses, structures, and irrigation systems. We entered all of this information into the computer to help us determine the constraints and opportunities for the line. Ideally the line would be straight but the constraints morph that line. We have to start somewhere to initiate the NEPA process so we decided on the two-mile-wide corridor to give us flexibility. NEPA is a public process and we expected changes and adjustments.*
- There are north and south routes on this map, will you be building both lines? *Yes, it has to do with reliability. The Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) rates transmission line systems based on their reliability standards, which is essentially N-1. N is the number of paths in the system so if you subtract one path, the system must be able to still carry the same amount of power. This project will have a 3000 megawatt path rating, so under ideal conditions, each segment would carry 1500 megawatts.*
- Were local planning and zoning officials involved? *Local counties were invited to participate. Both Owyhee County and Cassia County came together and worked with the companies. Rocky Mountain Power and Idaho Power have the data so the counties formed task forces to collaborate with the companies.*