

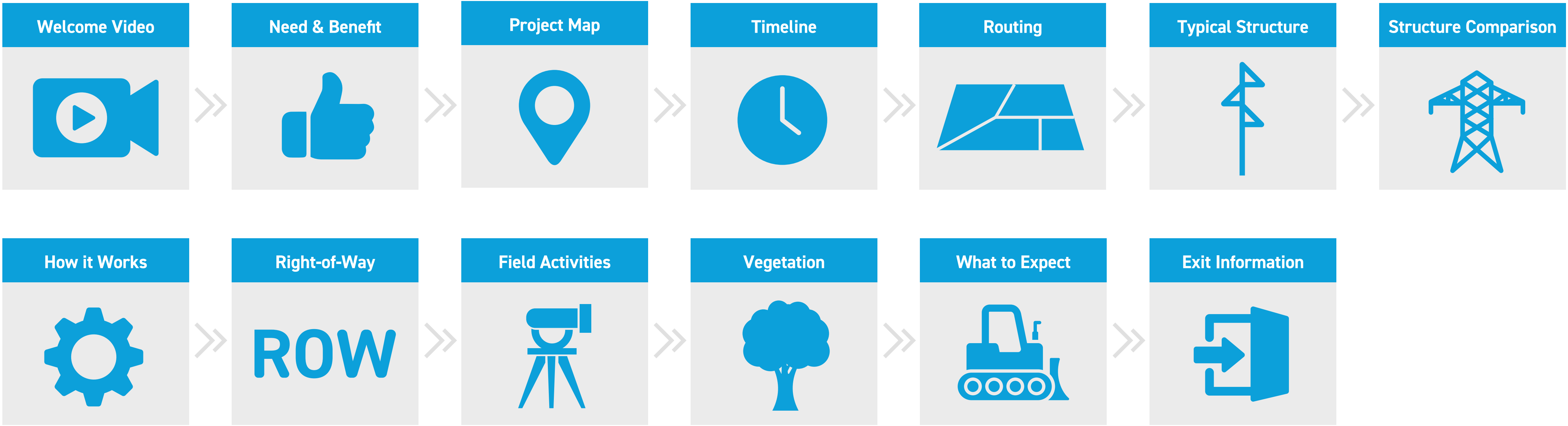
# FORT STEUBEN - HAMMONDSVILLE

## TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD PROJECT



**Welcome!** Thank you for visiting our virtual open house to learn more about the project and share your input to help us develop project plans. We welcome feedback through the project website, phone, email and mail as we strive to make the most informed decisions possible.

The virtual open house includes details on the following information:



# PROJECT NEED & BENEFITS



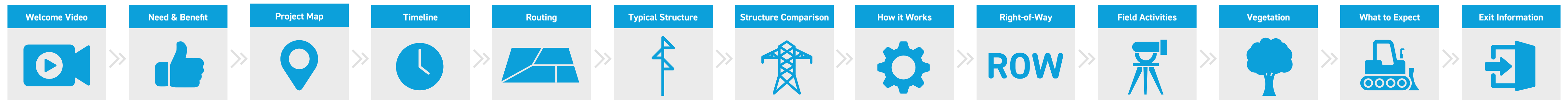
## The Project Involves:

Rebuilding approximately 20 miles of 69-kilovolt between Fort Steuben Substation located off South Third Street and Hammondsville Substation located off County Hwy 50 A.

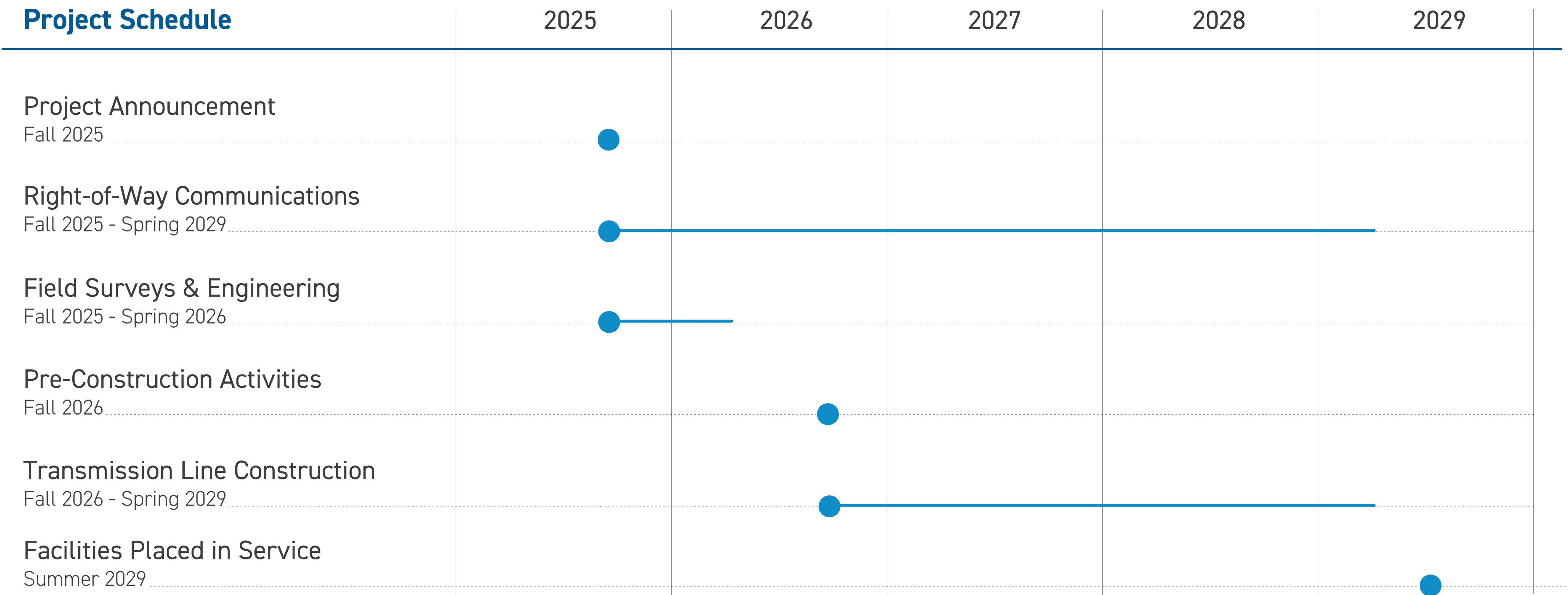
## Why is the project important to our community?

The project replaces deteriorating infrastructure from the 1920s and addresses damage caused by insects, which have resulted in service interruptions over recent years. By rebuilding the existing power line, the local electric system supports increasing electrical load in the area.

# PROJECT MAP



# PROJECT TIMELINE



*\*Timeline subject to change.*

Welcome Video

Need & Benefit

Project Map

Timeline

Routing

Typical Structure

Structure Comparison

How it Works

Right-of-Way

Field Activities

Vegetation

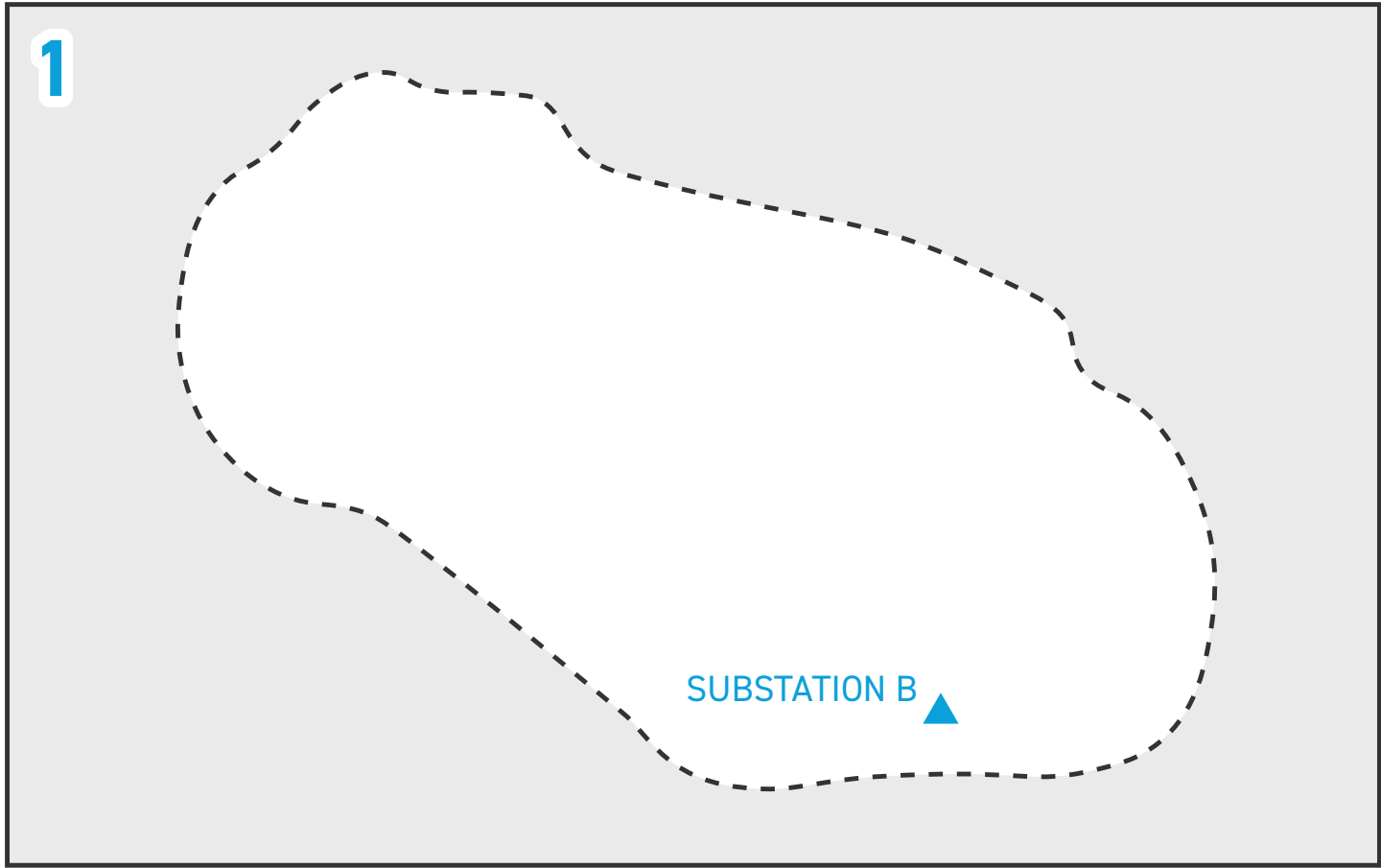
What to Expect

Exit Information

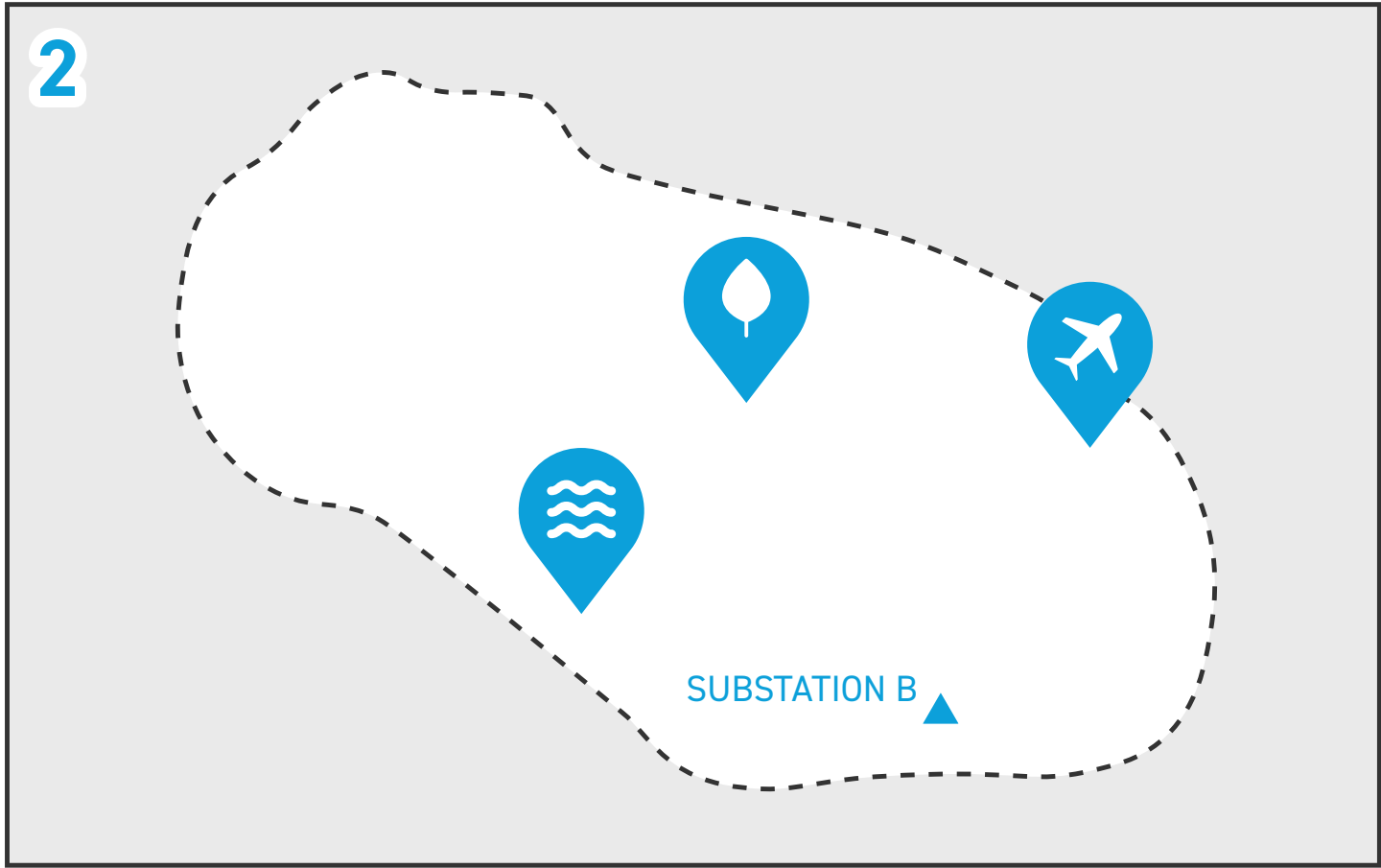


# ROUTING PROCESS

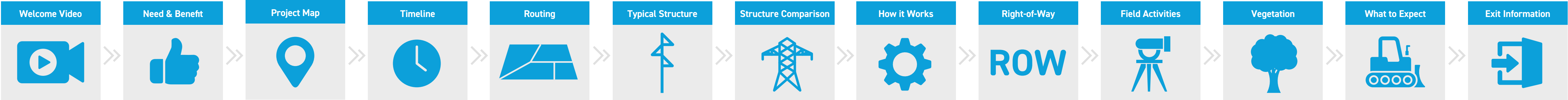
We implement a comprehensive routing process that takes land use, the environment, public input and engineering guidelines into account to develop a transmission line route. The information below illustrates each stage of the routing process.



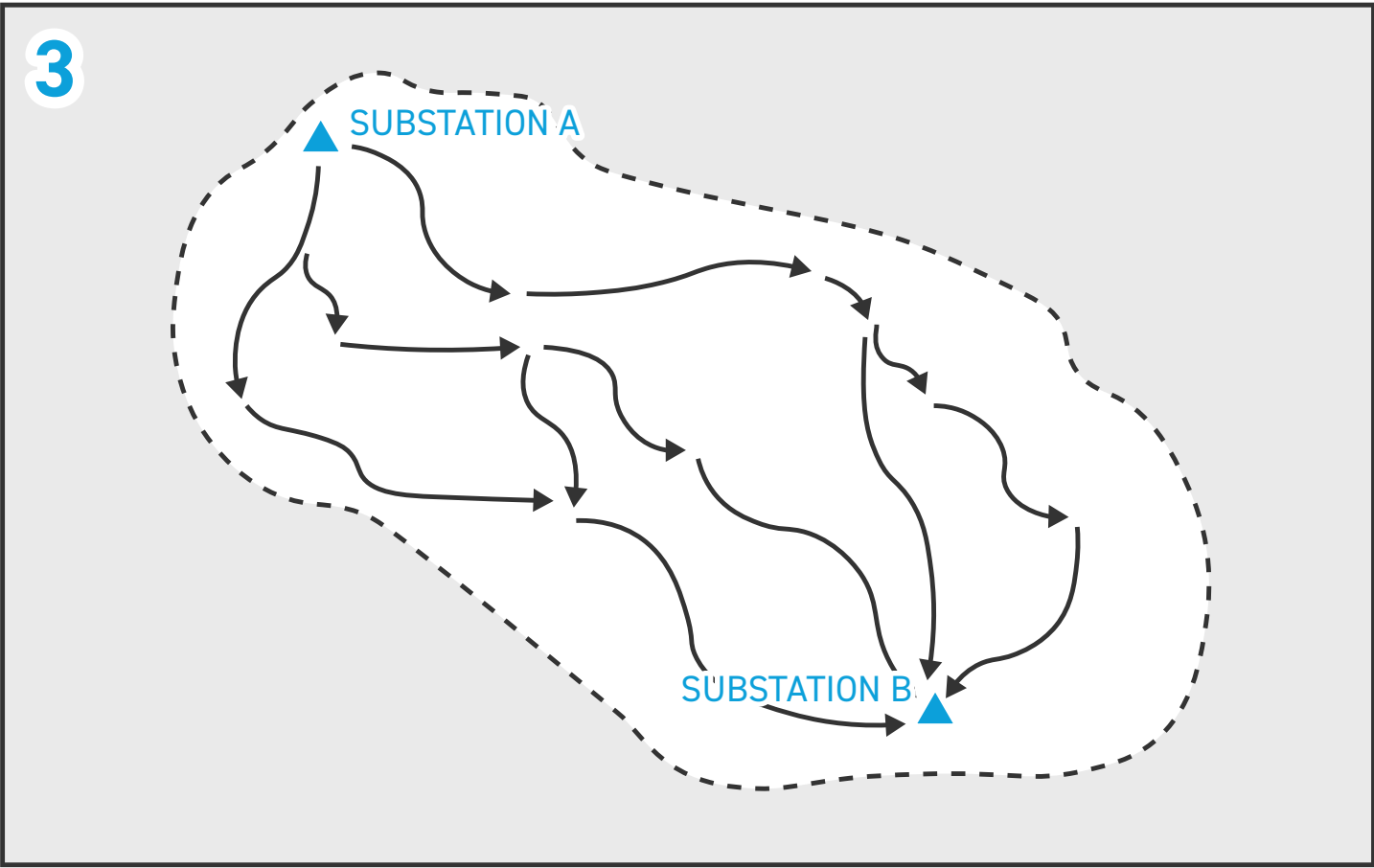
**1. Study Area:** Develop a study area for the project that incorporates both end points of the power line and the area between.



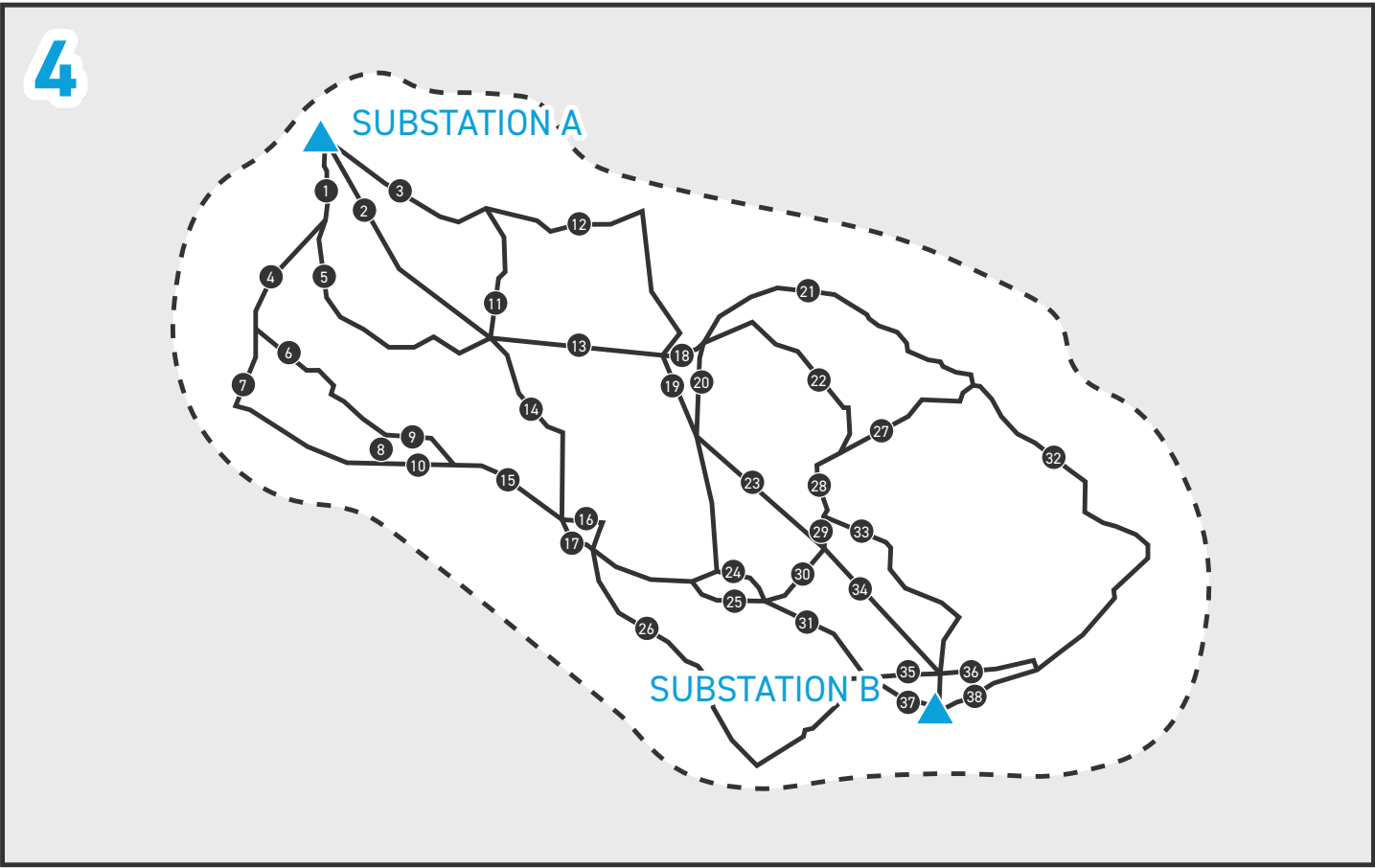
**2. Information Gathering:** Data is gathered for the defined study area including environmental, land use, historic and cultural resources, existing infrastructure and sensitive areas.



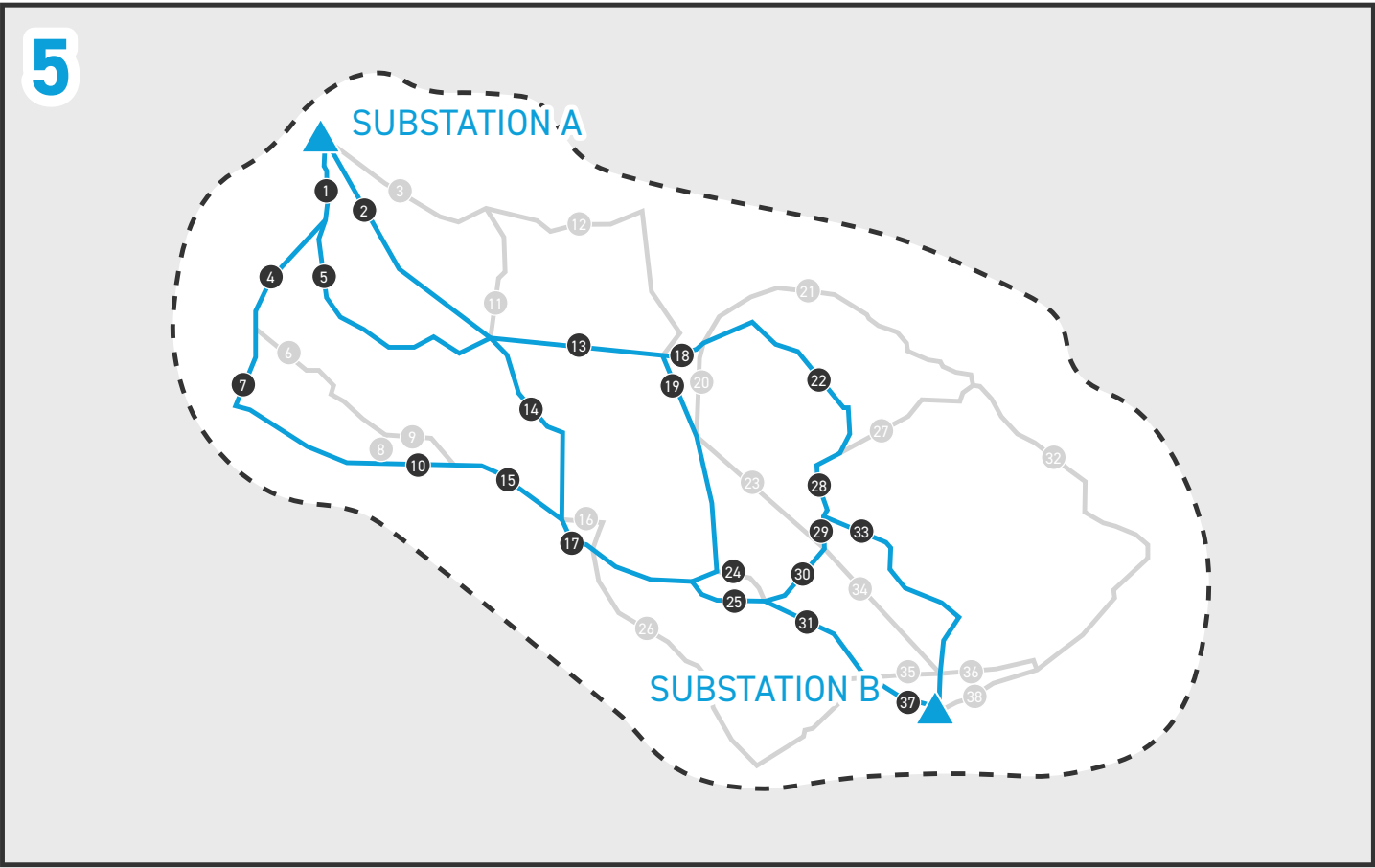
# ROUTING PROCESS



**3. Conceptual Routes:** The routing team uses data gathered to develop conceptual routes adhering to a series of general routing and technical guidelines.

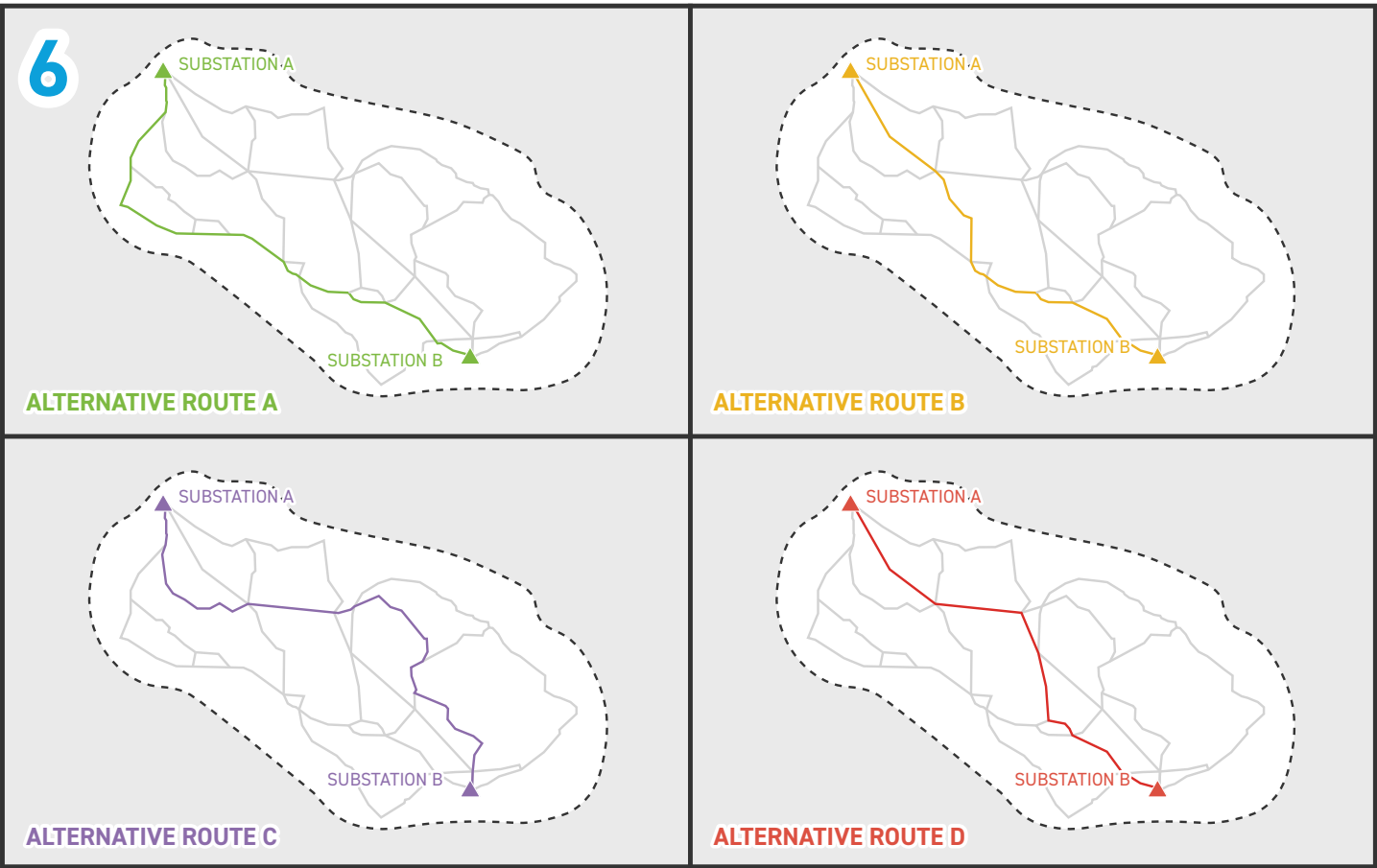


**4. Study Segments:** Study Segments are derived from conceptual routes. Study segments are formed between two common points of intersection. Together, the collection of study segments is referred to as the study segment network.

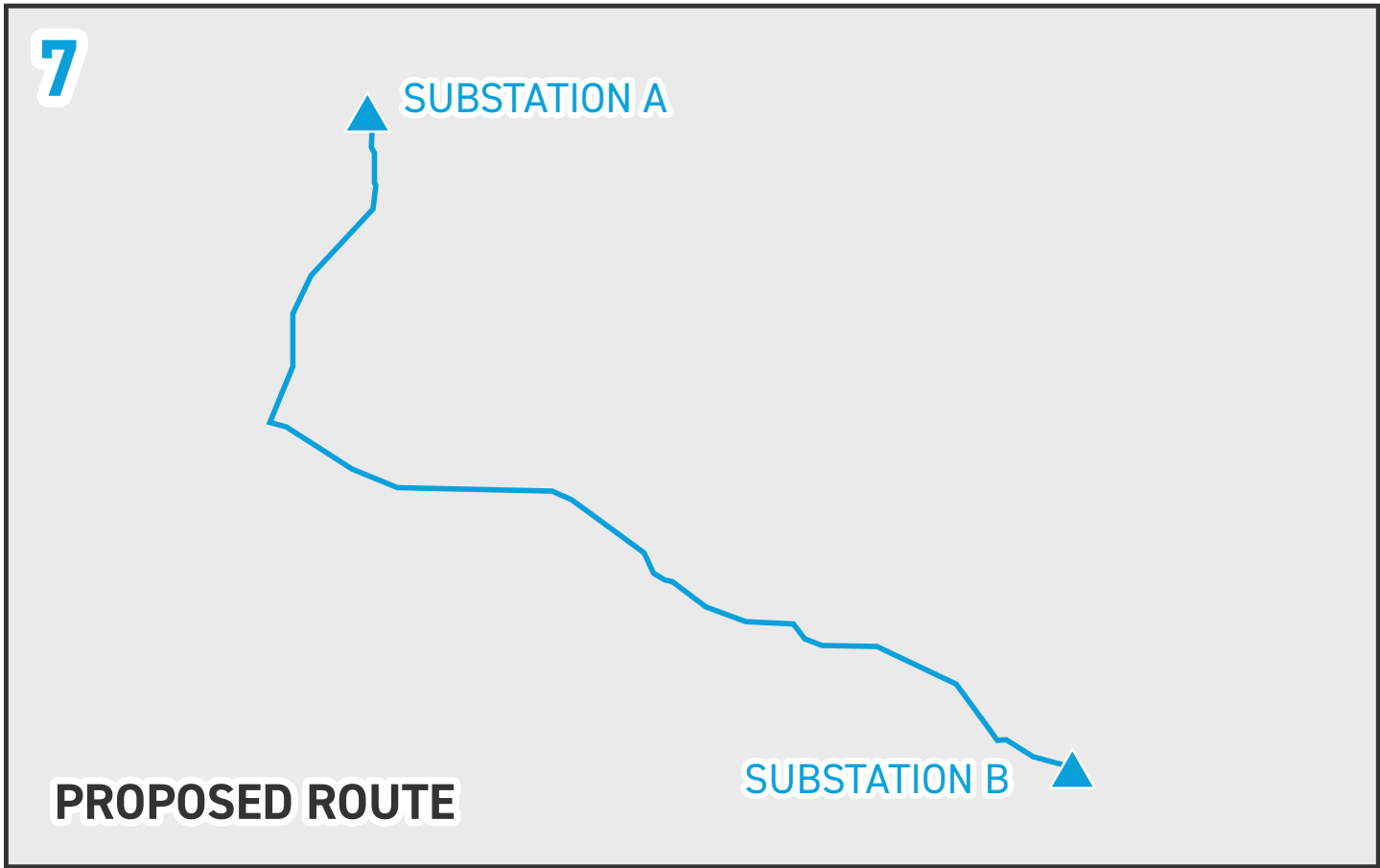


**5. Refined Study Segments:** As more information is gathered, the study segments are refined. Some study segments are eliminated or modified, leaving the refined study segments for further consideration.

# ROUTING PROCESS



**6. Alternative Routes:** After public input is gathered, study segments are further refined and evaluated. The most suitable segments are selected and assembled into alternative route options.



**7. Proposed Route:** Alternative routes are assessed, and a proposed route is chosen. The proposed route minimizes impact to the community and environment, while considering cost, line length, and design requirements.

# ROUTING CONSIDERATIONS



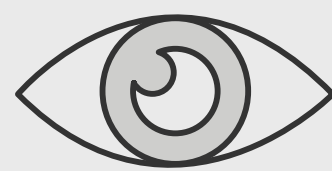
We aim to build transmission lines that power communities and the economy while minimizing community and environmental impacts.



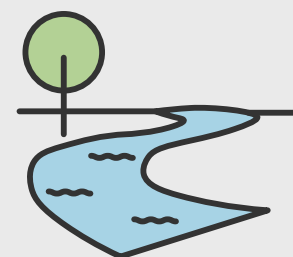
Our project teams review a variety of environmental factors including:



Current and proposed public and private land uses



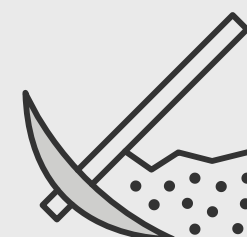
Aesthetics and visual impacts



Water quality, including potential impacts on wetlands, streams and water bodies



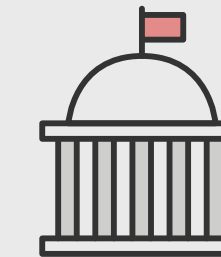
Wildlife, vegetation and fisheries, including threatened and endangered species



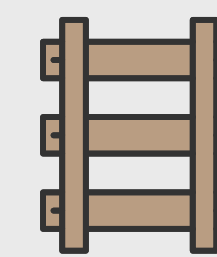
Soils and geology



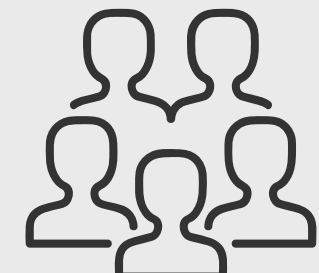
Community and neighborhood growth and development



Historic and archaeological sites

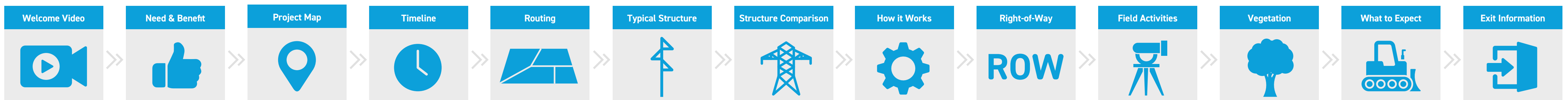


Existing Infrastructure, such as power lines, roads, railroads, pipelines and renewables

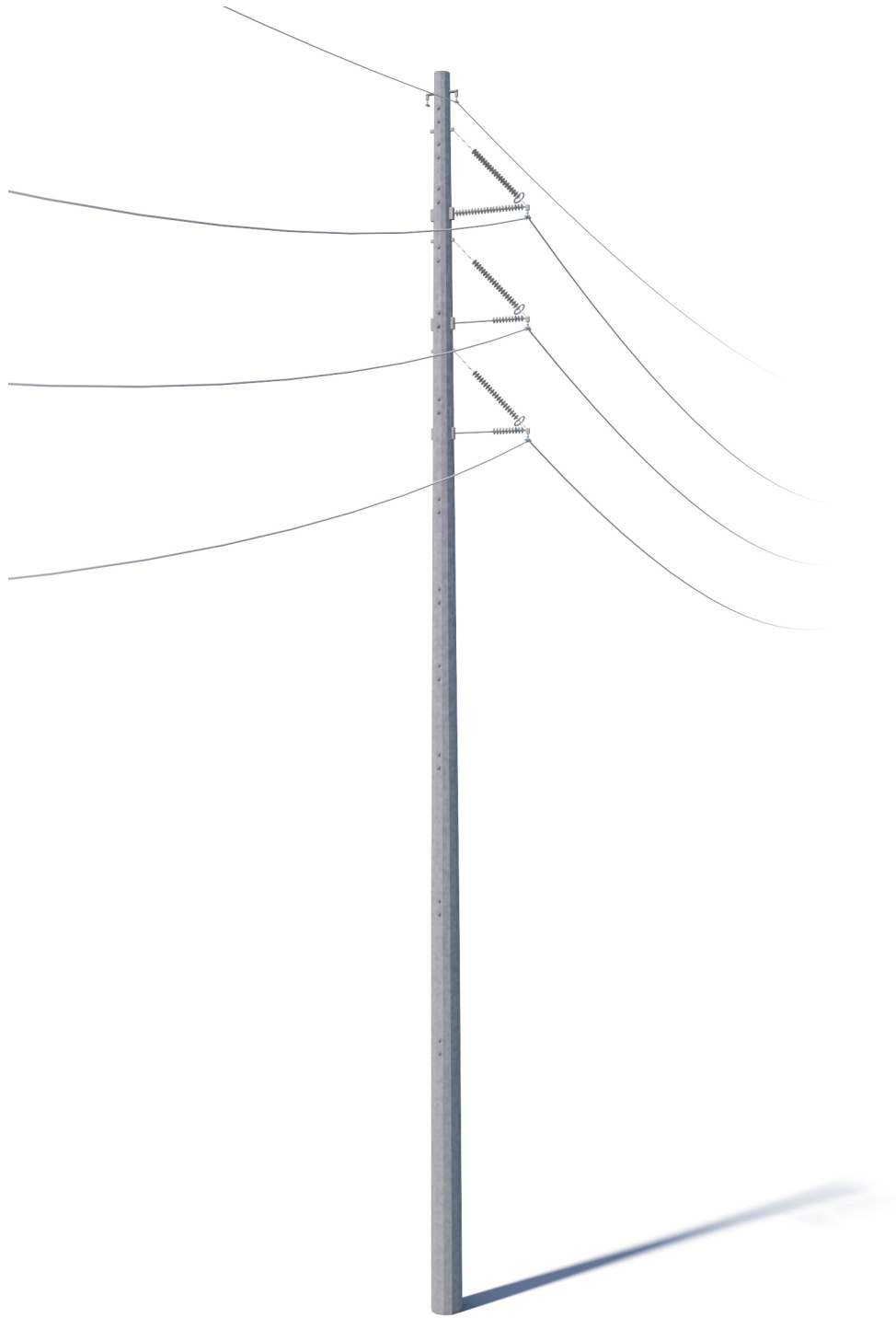


Environmental & Social Justice Impacts

We identify and comply with all required local, state and federal permitting agencies.



# TYPICAL STRUCTURE



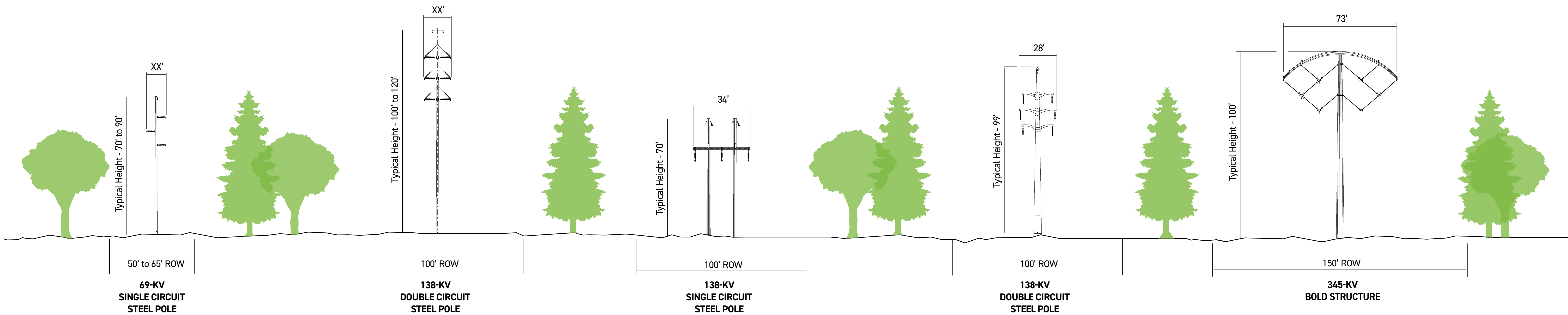
The project involves the use of single steel poles.

Structure Height: 75 - 100 feet  
Right-of-Way Width: 80 feet

\*Exact structure, height, and right-of-way requirements may vary.

# STRUCTURE COMPARISON

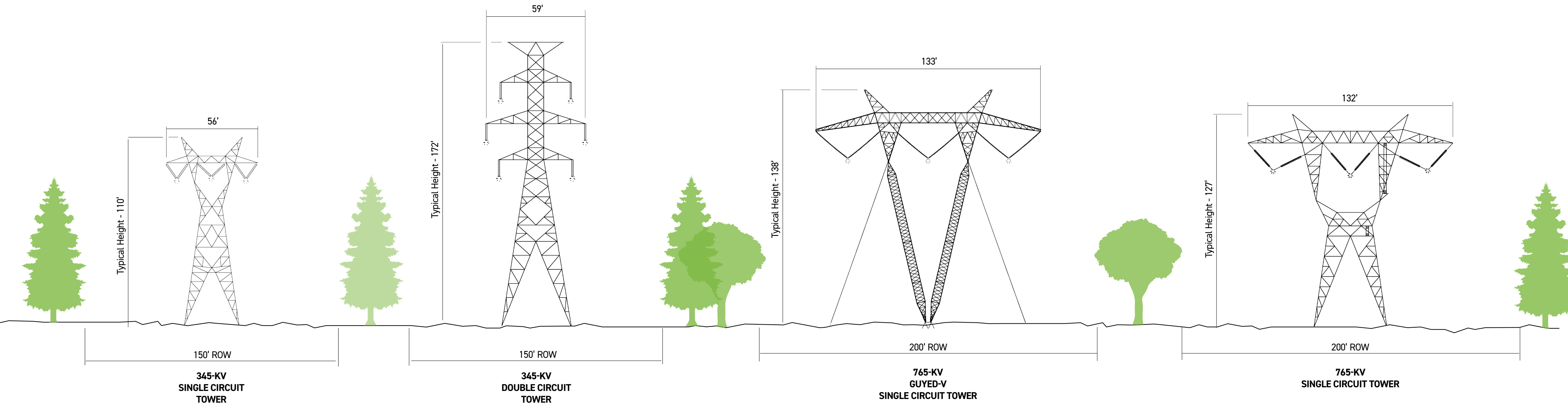
Typical structure type, height, and right-of-way (ROW) width vary depending on kilovolts (kV), terrain and engineering. These structures are not to scale but are shown in proportion to one another. Structure heights are based on voltage and configuration.





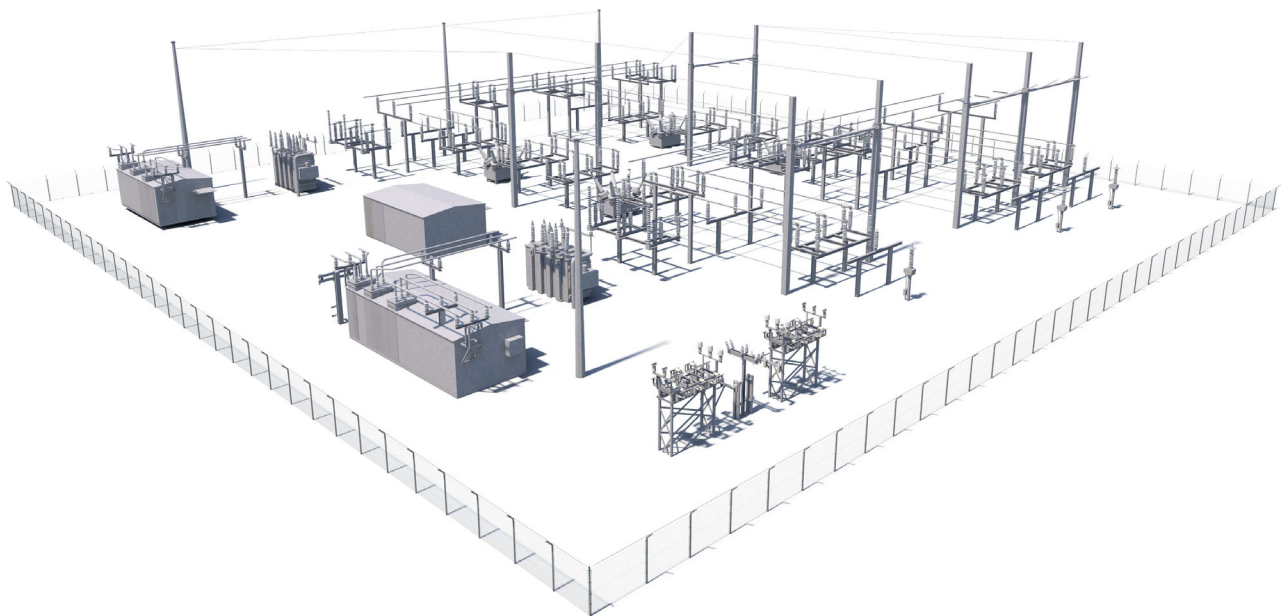
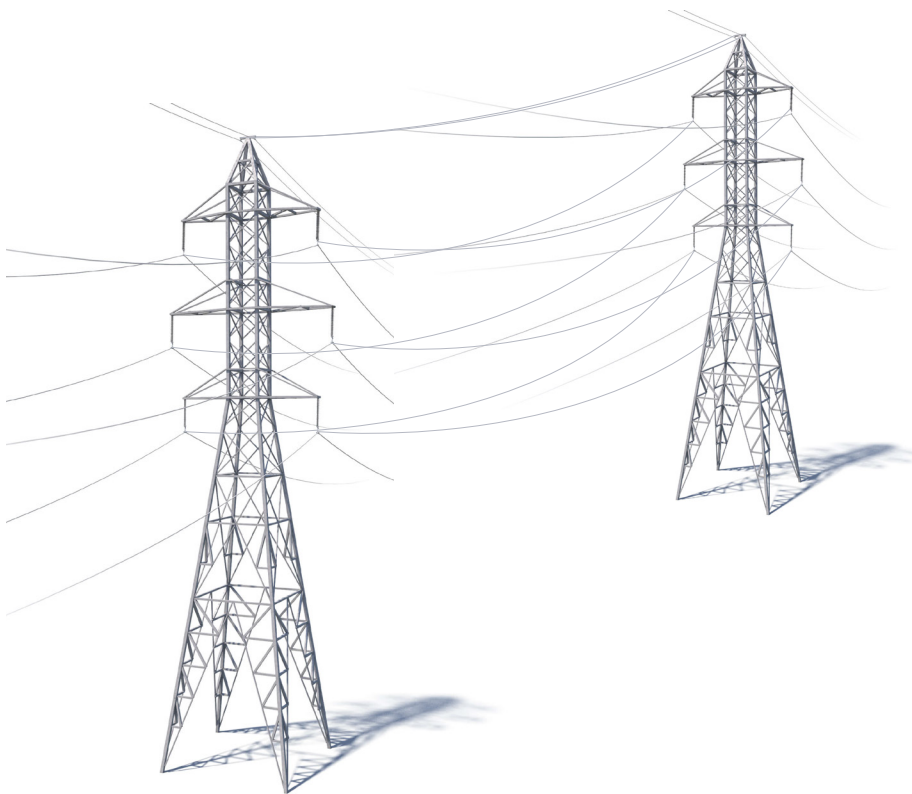
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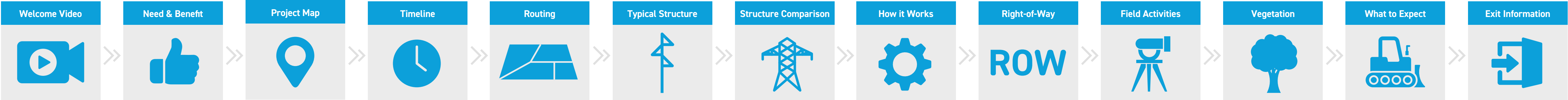




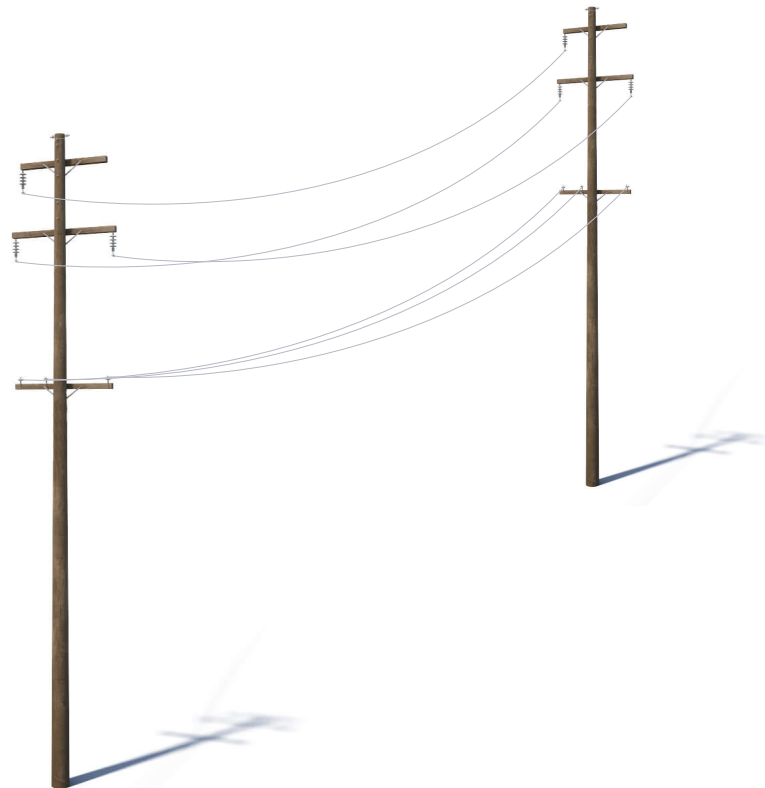
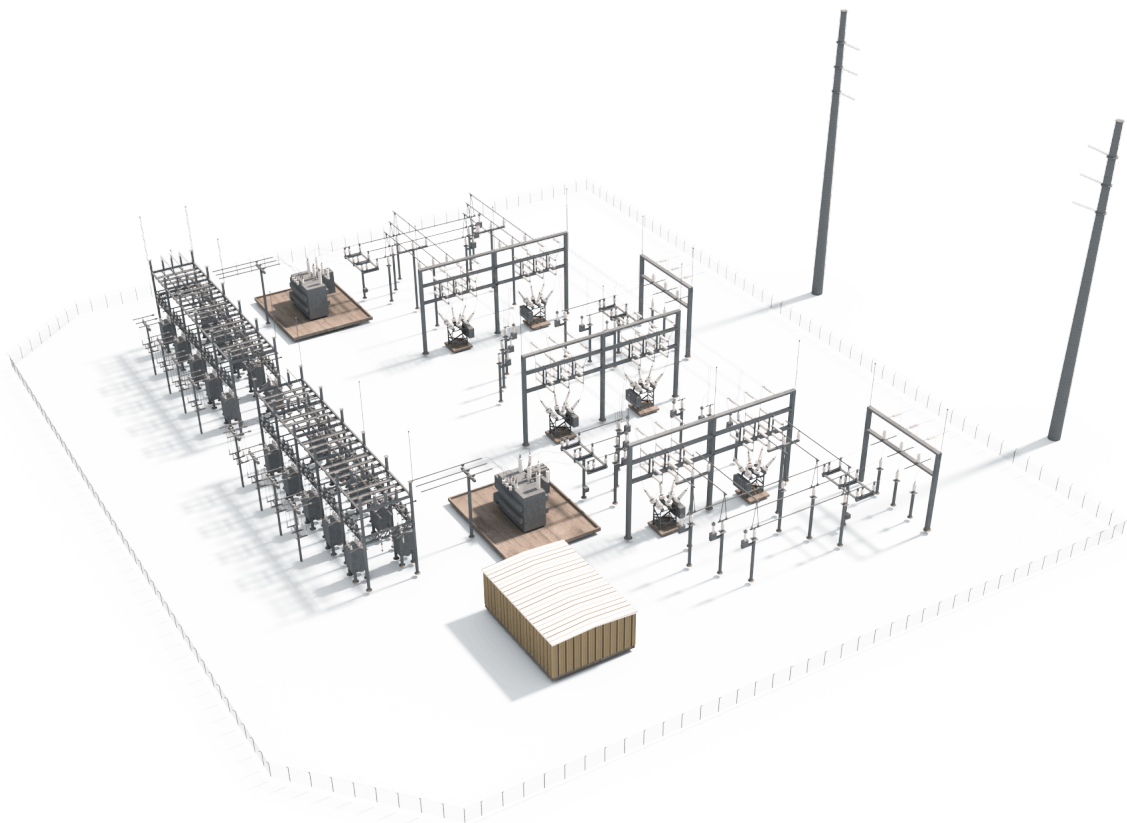
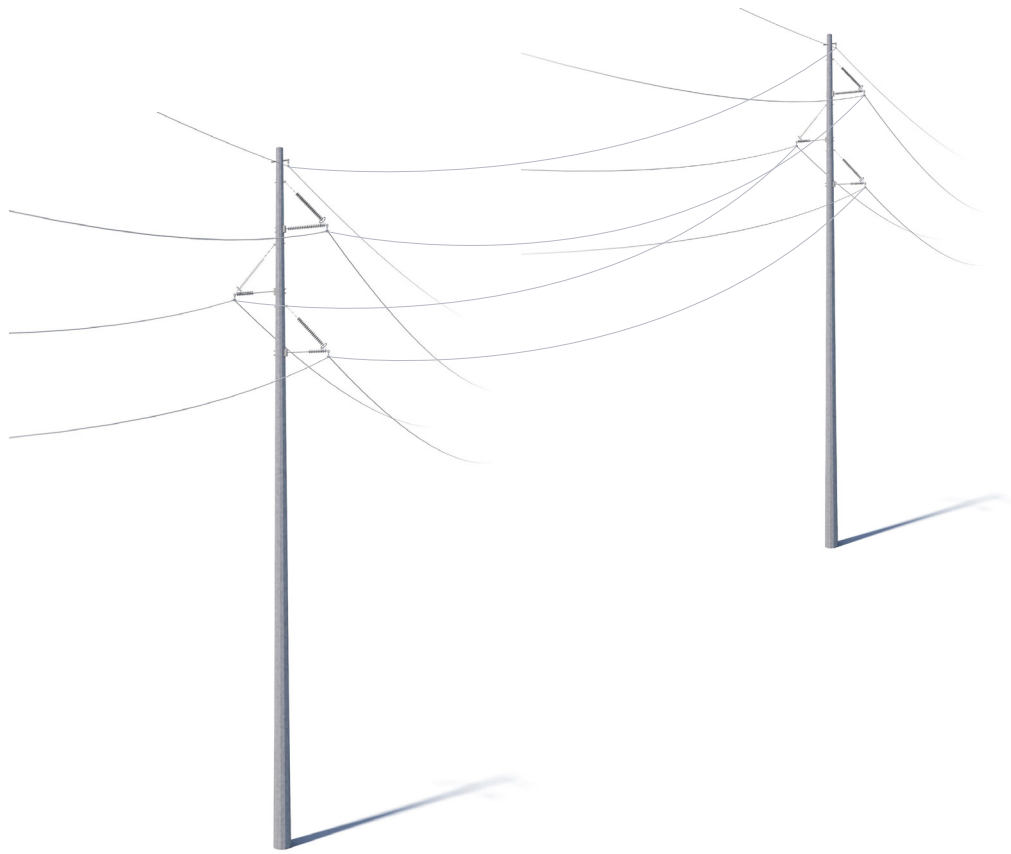
# HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS




- 1. Generation Stations:** 
- A generation station produces power to be transported long distances through transmission lines.
- 2. EHV Transmission:** 
- Extra-high voltage (EHV) electric transmission lines are generally 765-kilovolt (kV), 500-kV and 345-kV.
- 3. Transmission Substations:** 
- Substations direct the flow of electricity and either decrease or increase voltage levels for transport.




# HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS




**4. Local Transmission:** 

We typically use 69-kV and 138-kV transmission lines to move power shorter distances – for example, to different parts of a city or county.

**5. Distribution Substations:** 

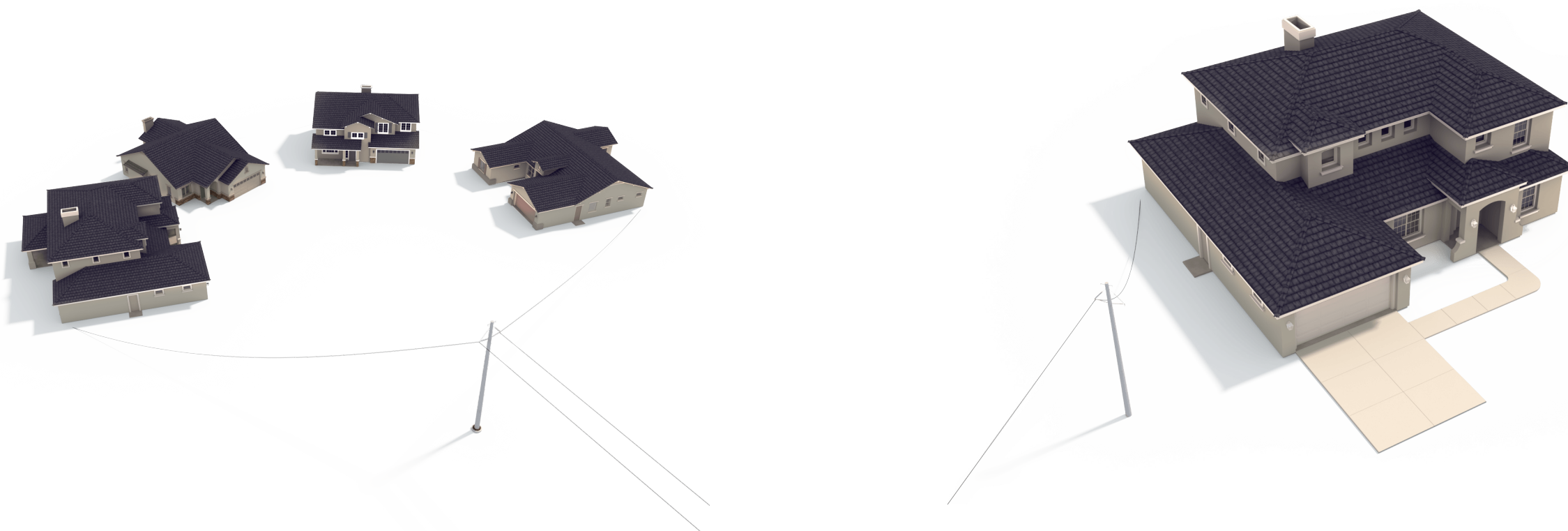
Substations transform 69-kV and 138-kV electricity into lower distribution-level voltages such as 34.5-kV, 12-kV, or 7.2-kV.

**6. Primary Distribution:** 

These main lines (also called circuits) connect substations to large parts of the community.



# HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS



## 7. Lateral Distribution:

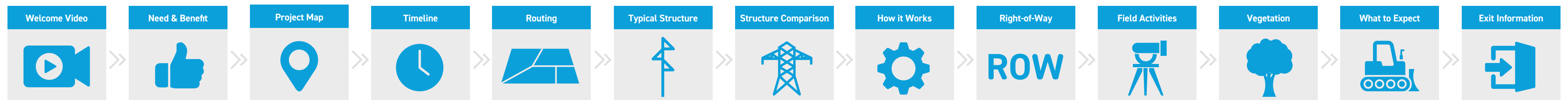
These lower-capacity lines deliver electricity to neighborhoods and other smaller groups of customers.

## 8. Individual Service:

Smaller transformers step down voltage to levels customers can use. Individual homes typically use 120/240 volts.

To use an analogy, electric transmission is like our national road system. Three kinds of power lines exist between power plants, homes and businesses:

- EHV lines are like interstate highways.
- High-voltage local transmission lines are like four-lane roads.
- Distribution lines are like two-lane roads that eventually connect to a driveway.





# RIGHT-OF-WAY ACTIVITIES

We have two key philosophies regarding power line rights-of-way:

1. Routes should minimize disturbance to the community and the environment.
2. Property owners should be fairly compensated for any acquired land rights.



Once we study the land and propose line routes, we reach out to landowners for the following:

## To obtain permission to access your property for activities such as:

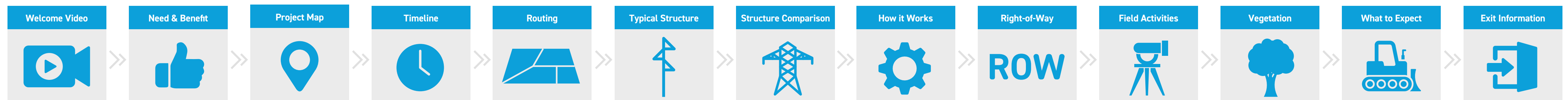
- Environmental assessments
- Appraisal work
- Land surveying, soil boring and other field activities
- Cultural and historical resource reviews

## To secure rights-of-way and communicate:

- Easement compensation
- Easement terms and conditions
- Right-of-way width

## To outline our construction process with a specific focus on:

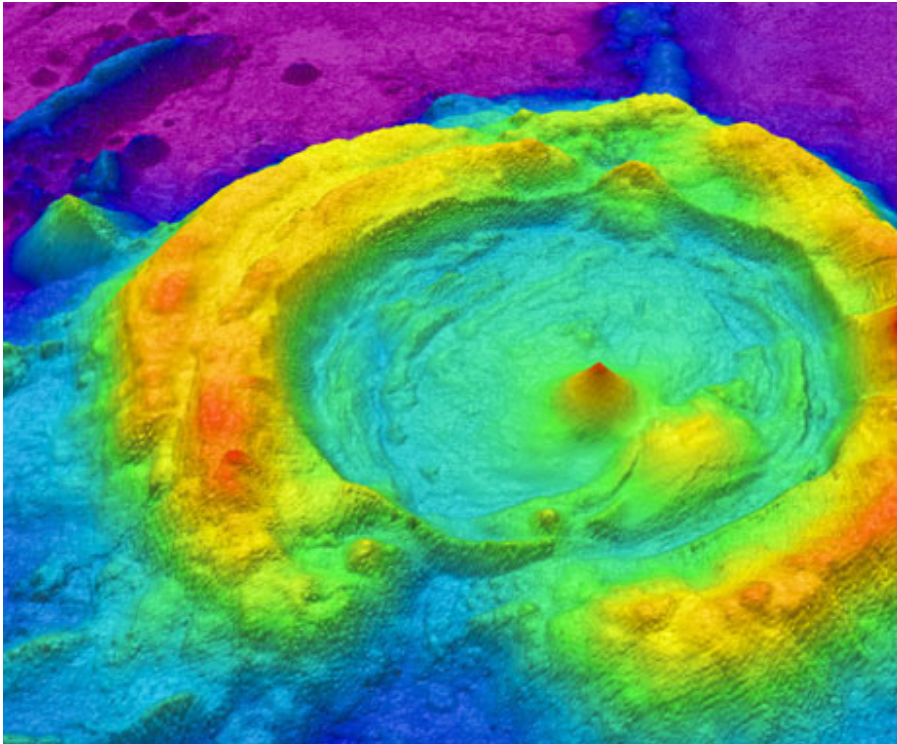
- Property access and special conditions
- Property restoration
- Damage mitigation as appropriate





# FIELD ACTIVITIES

Click each field activity image to learn more.



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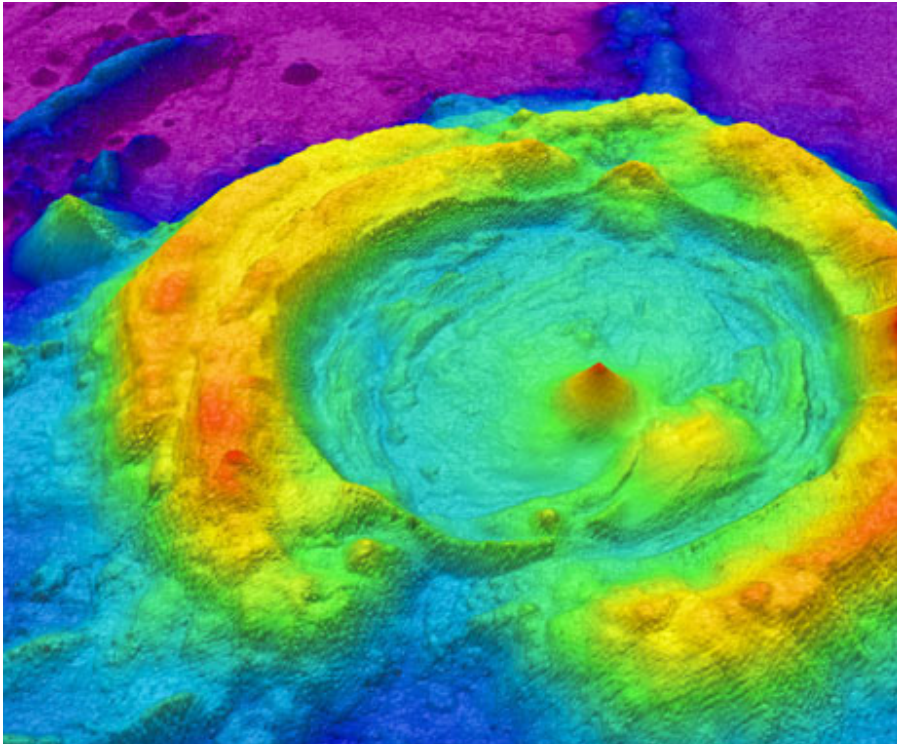
Exit Information



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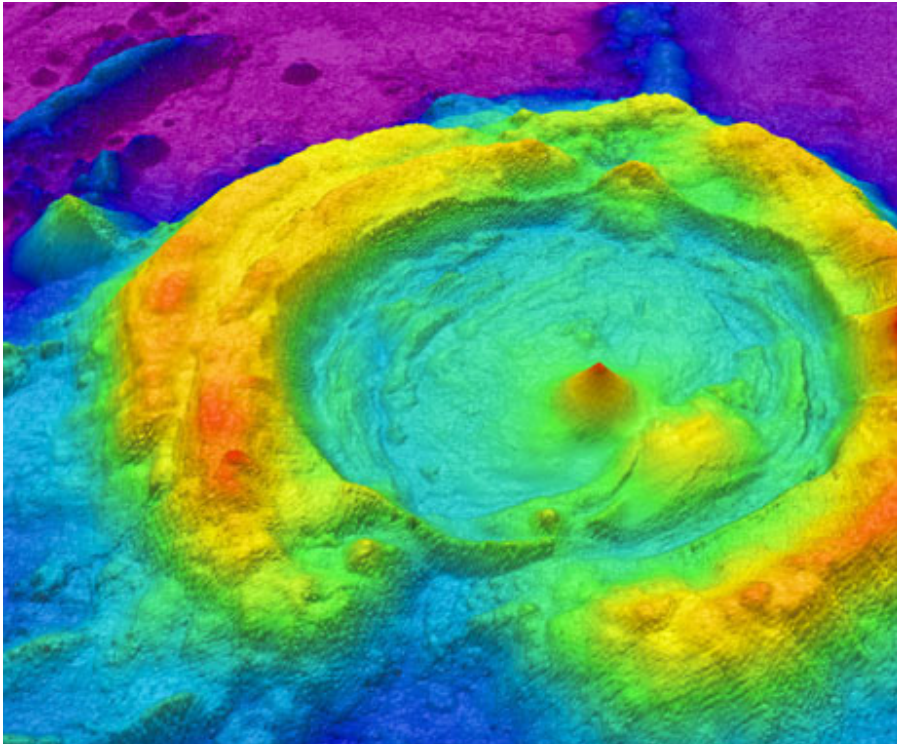
# FIELD ACTIVITIES



Click each field activity to learn more.



**Helicopter:** Challenging terrain or other restrictions/obstructions can make accessing certain parts of a project area difficult. In these locations, crews use helicopters to install structures, string conductors, per form line work and maintain electric facilities. Company representatives work with local media out lets to communicate these activities to the public.



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# VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

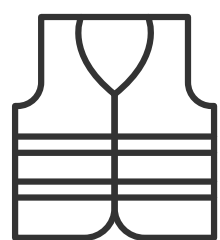


**What is vegetation management?** AEP's vegetation management approach involves controlling the growth of trees and other vegetation in transmission rights-of-way, the sections of land where transmission power lines are located.

AEP Transmission's vegetation management program helps balance the need for reliable service with respect for the natural environment. The company uses contract forestry crews to complete vegetation management work.

**Why is it done?** To reduce power outages caused by trees and other plants contacting power lines.

**Our vegetation management program aims to:**



Work safely and efficiently



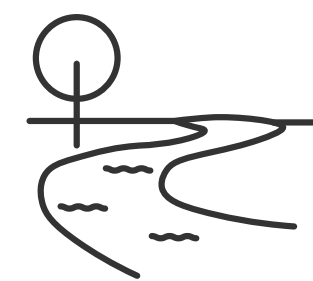
Protect the electric grid and reduce power outages



Foster positive relationships with customers and communities



Comply with federal, state and local regulations

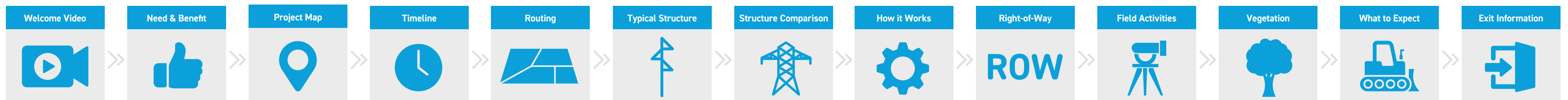


Minimize negative impacts to the environment

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) sets standards that require utilities to establish minimum clearance distances between transmission lines and the nearest vegetation. Non-compliance can lead to significant community-wide power outages.

- Crews may clear identified danger trees outside the right-of-way as allowed per easement language.
- When possible and practical, crews use selective clearing practices to retain low-growth shrubs and bushes.

\*Landowners should speak with a company representative to identify plants that are safe to place in the right-of-way.





# WHAT TO EXPECT DURING CONSTRUCTION



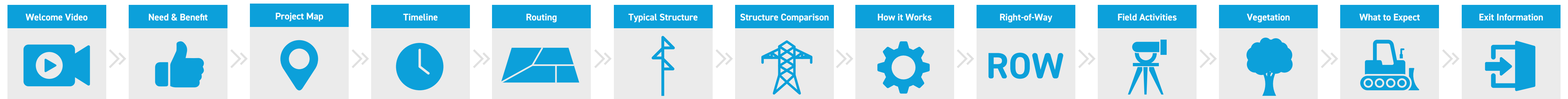
## Construction Corridor Development

### Crews prepare for construction by:

- Building access roads.
- Marking utilities and pole locations along the power line route using stakes and flags.
- Removing obstructions from the right-of-way easement area.
- Installing safety and environmental controls such as fencing.

### As part of this process, crews clear the right-of-way:

- Forestry crews prepare for transmission line construction by clearing trees and woody-stemmed vegetation from the right-of-way.
- Crews may clear identified danger trees outside the right-of-way as allowed per the easement language.





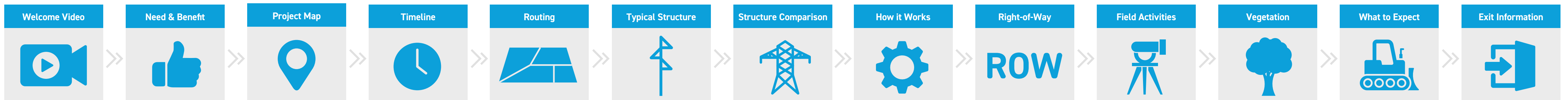
# WHAT TO EXPECT DURING CONSTRUCTION



## Pole Installation

At most pole locations, crews:

- Assemble the pole and place it near the installation area.
- Install and stabilize the base of the new pole.
- Install and secure the new pole.





# WHAT TO EXPECT DURING CONSTRUCTION



**Wire Installation**  
Crews install new wires on the new poles along the power line route.



# WHAT TO EXPECT DURING CONSTRUCTION

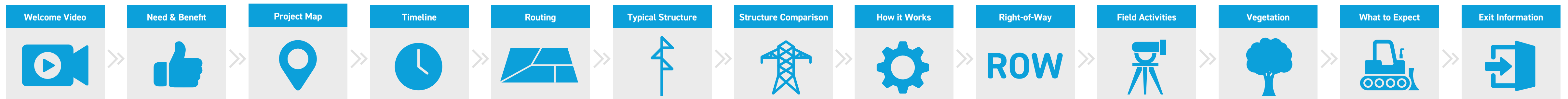


## Facilities Placed In Service

Crews energize the equipment after finishing pole and wire installations.

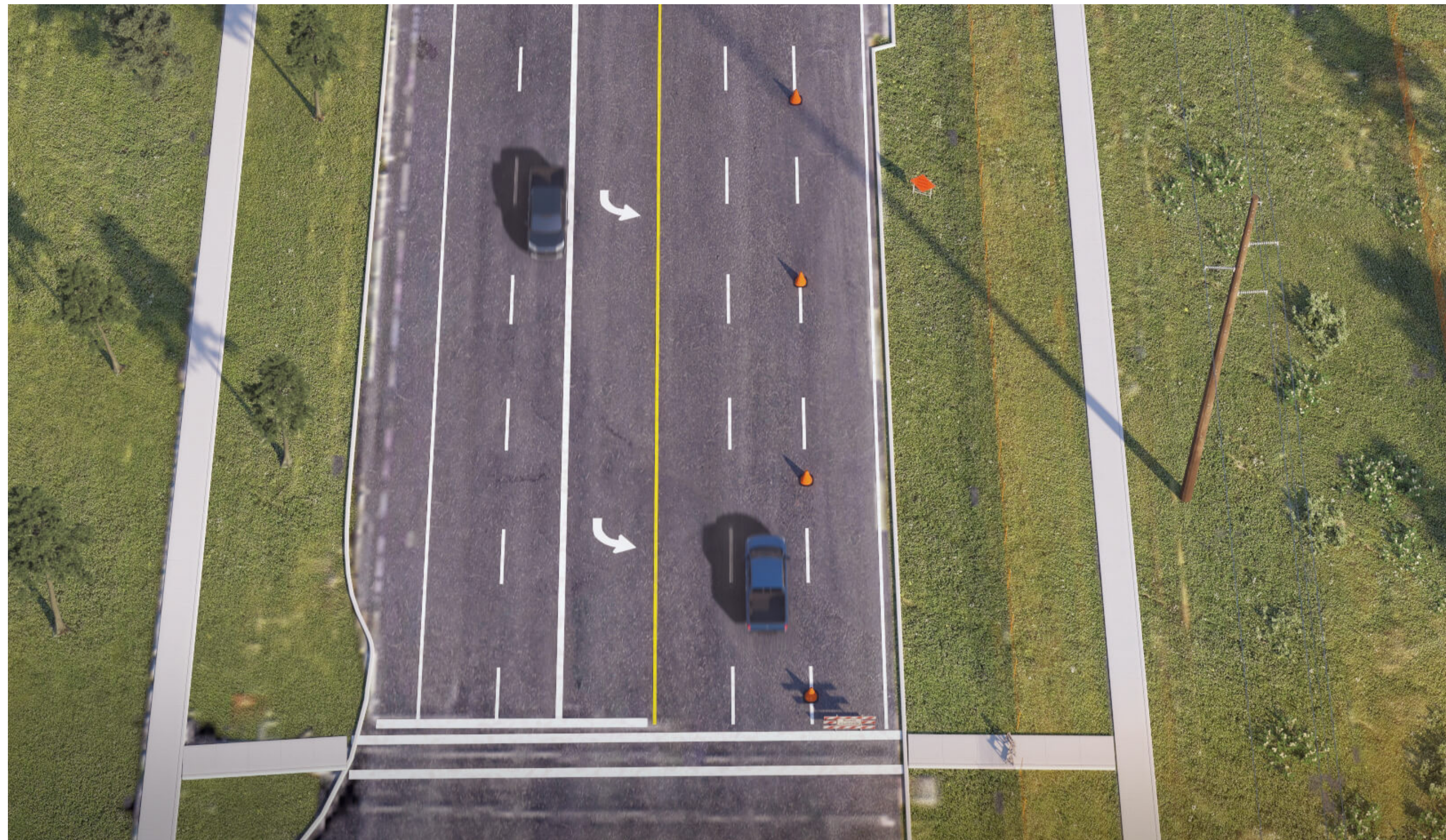
## Post-Construction & Site Restoration

We restore properties to as close to their pre-construction condition as possible. Our teams work with individual landowners to address property any damage.





# WHAT TO EXPECT DURING CONSTRUCTION



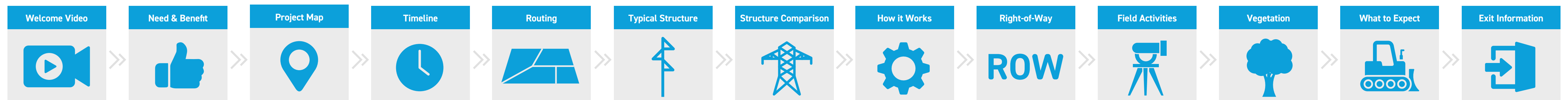
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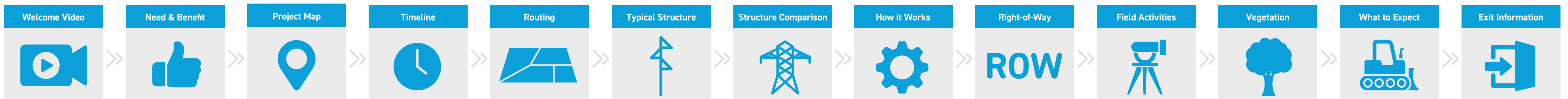
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- Remove existing wires and other equipment from the existing poles.
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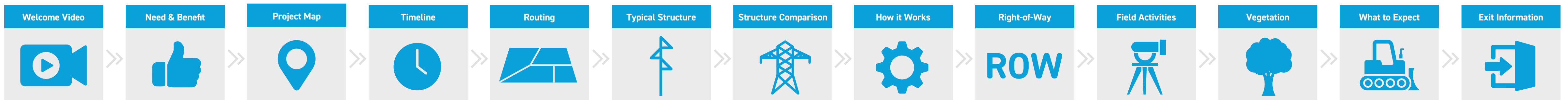


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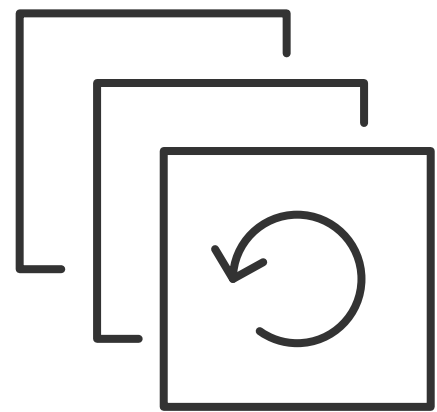




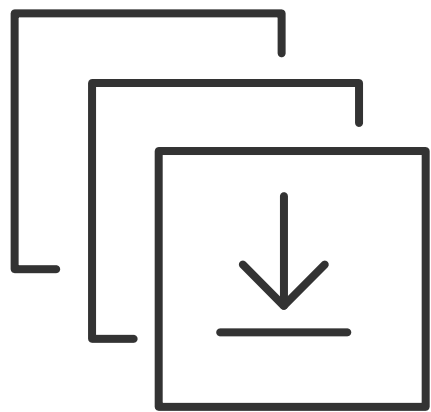
# THANK YOU!



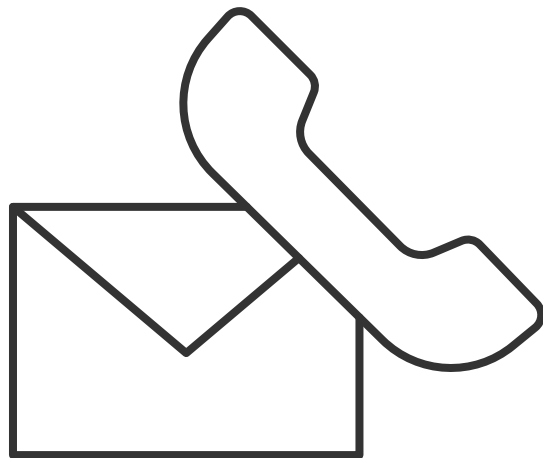
Thank you for visiting the project virtual open house. For more information and project updates please visit the project website, or contact us with any additional questions.



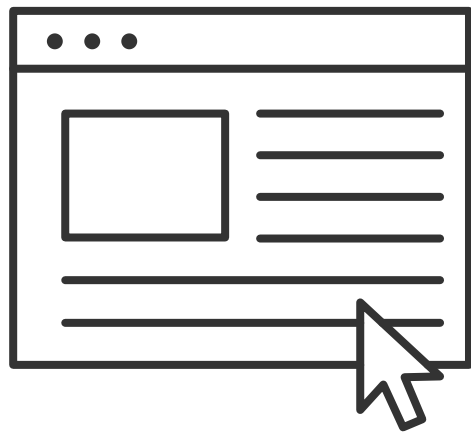
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