

# WELCOME TO OUR OPEN HOUSE



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BOUNDLESS ENERGY™

We're here not just to explain the project but also to listen and answer your questions. In order to make the most informed decisions possible, AEP Ohio needs and welcomes your involvement.

## HERE'S HOW IT WORKS:

- 1 Sign in at the registration table
- 2 Record your questions and feedback on a comment card
- 3 Visit each station for information:

### PROJECT PURPOSE:

Explain project need and benefits.

### SITING AND ENVIRONMENTAL:

Discuss how AEP Ohio strikes a balance between siting transmission lines while also protecting the environment.

### OUTREACH & RIGHT-OF-WAY:

Review land parcels and share information about properties and project goals.

### ENGINEERING:

Explain typical construction steps and the types of structures under consideration.

### VEGETATION MANAGEMENT:

Discuss our right-of-way clearing and maintenance program.

- 4 Return comment cards to the registration table



# HOPEDALE-DILLONVALE

## TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD PROJECT



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## [ PROJECT NEED AND BENEFITS ]

### Why is the project important to our community?

#### THE IMPROVEMENTS:

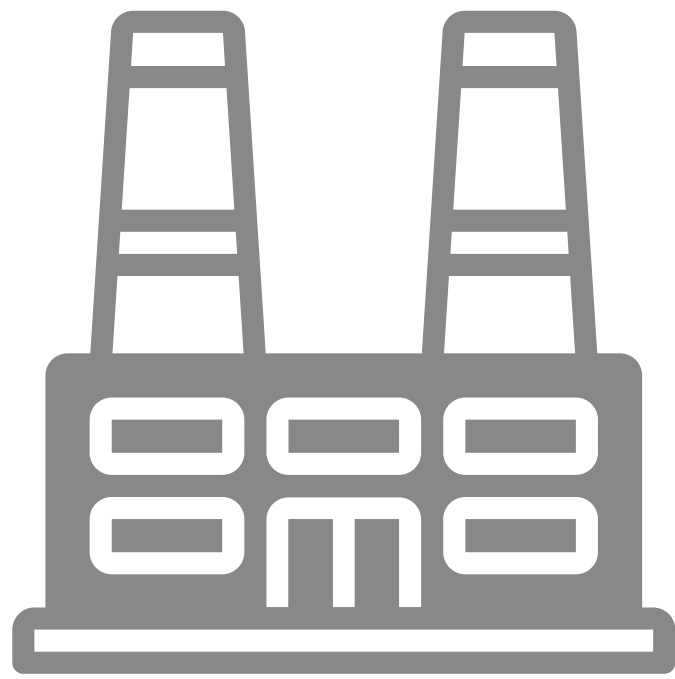
- Replace wooden poles that date back to 1918
- Reduce the likelihood of power outages
- Speed recovery of service when outages occur

# HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS



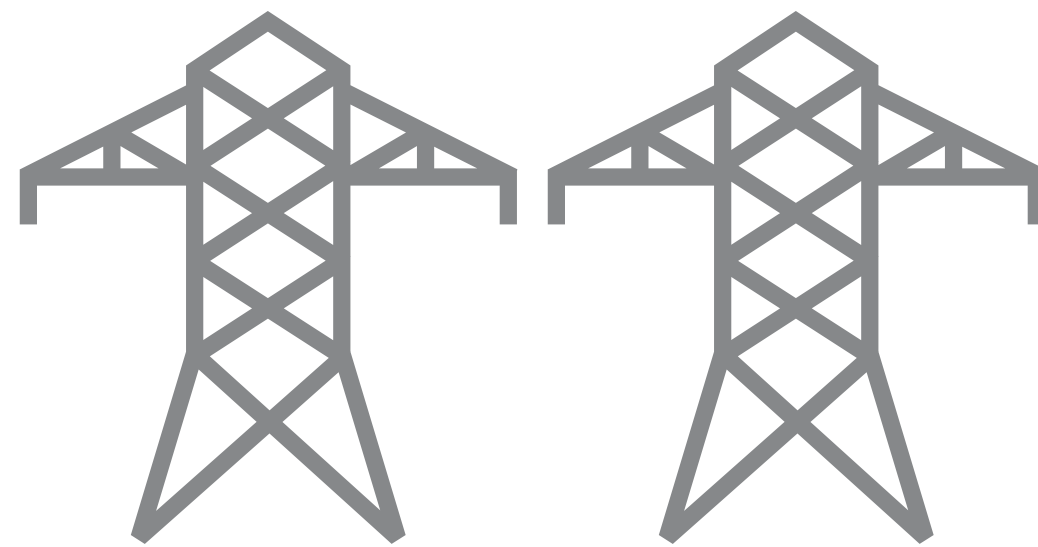
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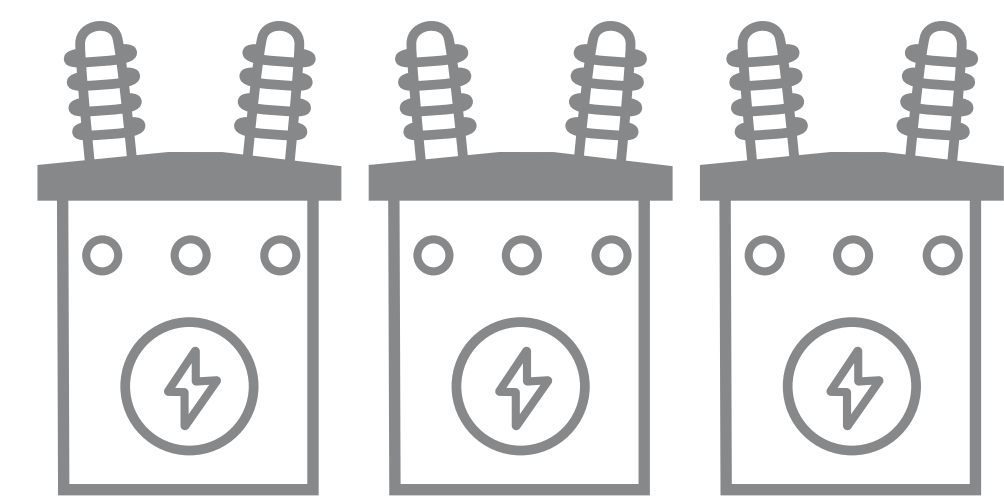
## 1) GENERATION STATIONS

Utilities produce electricity at coal, natural gas, nuclear, wind and hydroelectric power stations and then transport it long distances over transmission lines.



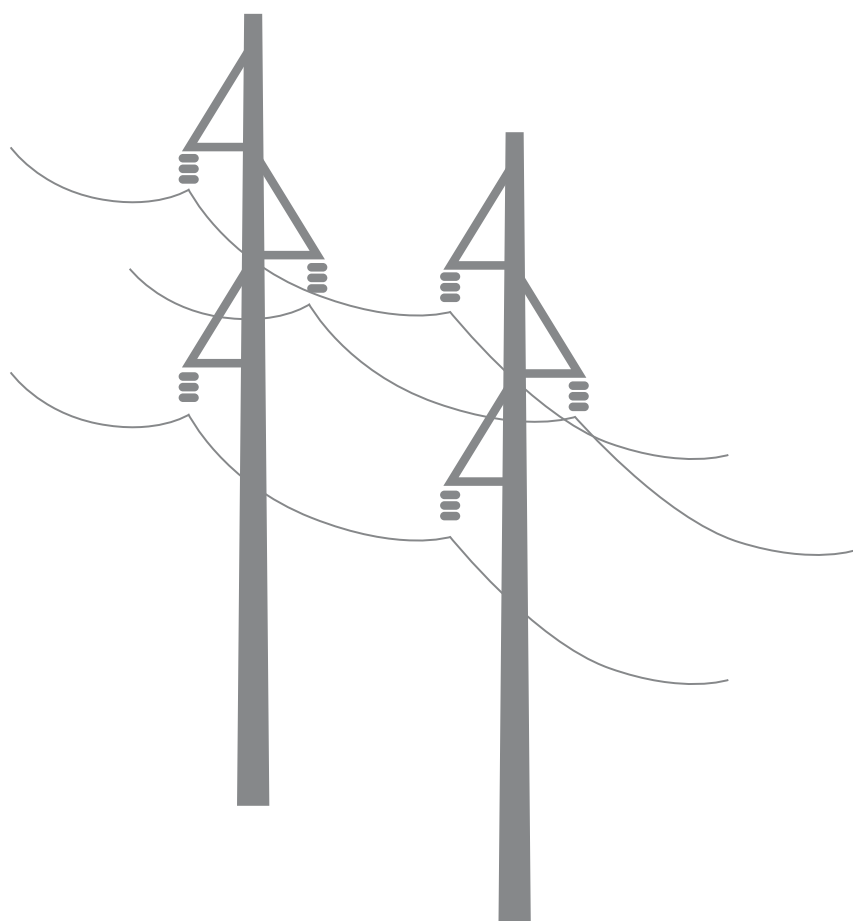
## 2) EHV TRANSMISSION

Extra-high Voltage electric transmission lines are generally 765 kilovolt (kV), 500 kV, and 345 kV on AEP Ohio's system.



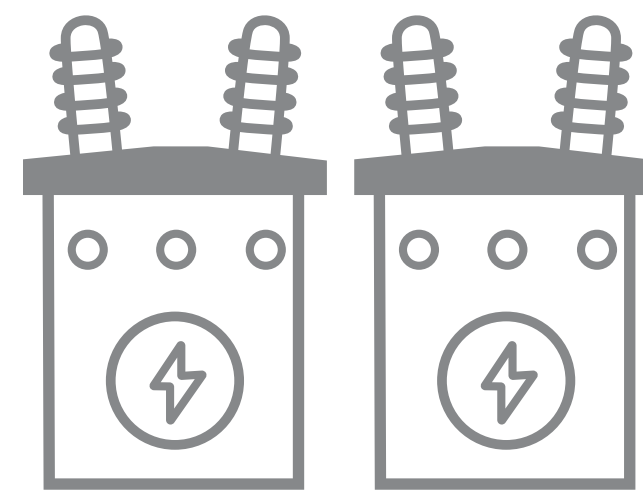
## 3) SUBSTATIONS

Substations direct the flow of electricity and either decrease or increase voltage levels for transport.



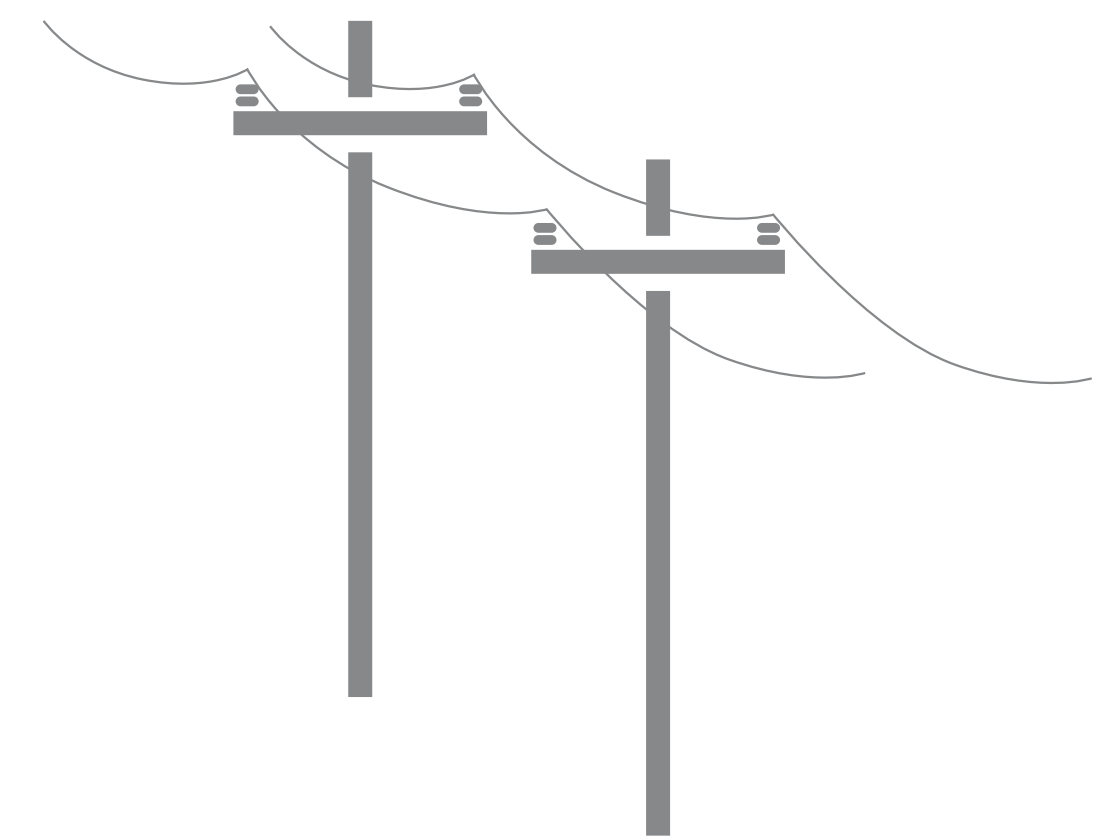
## 4) LOCAL TRANSMISSION

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



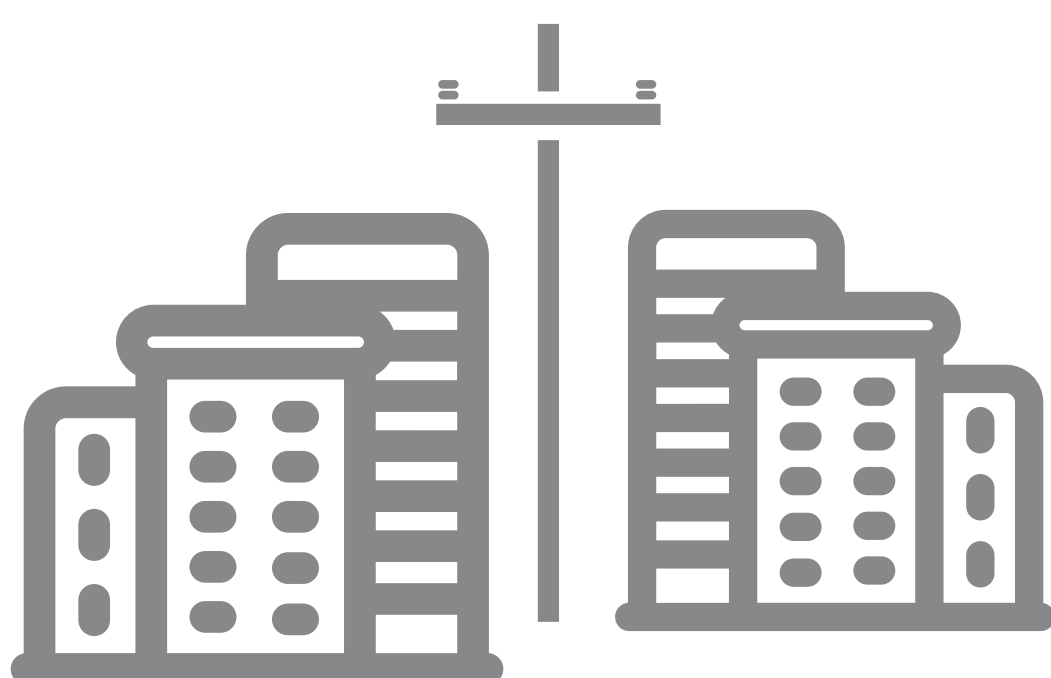
## 5) SUBSTATION

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.



## 7) LATERAL DISTRIBUTION

These smaller 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 residences typically use 120/240 volts.

**TO USE AN ANALOGY, ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION IS SIMILAR TO OUR NATIONAL ROAD SYSTEM. THREE KINDS OF POWER LINES EXIST BETWEEN POWER PLANTS AND HOMES AND BUSINESSES:**

- Extra-high Voltage lines are like electrical interstate highways.
- High-voltage local transmission lines are like four-lane roads.
- Distribution lines are like two-lane roads that eventually connect to your driveway.

# HOPEDALE-DILLONVALE

## TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD PROJECT

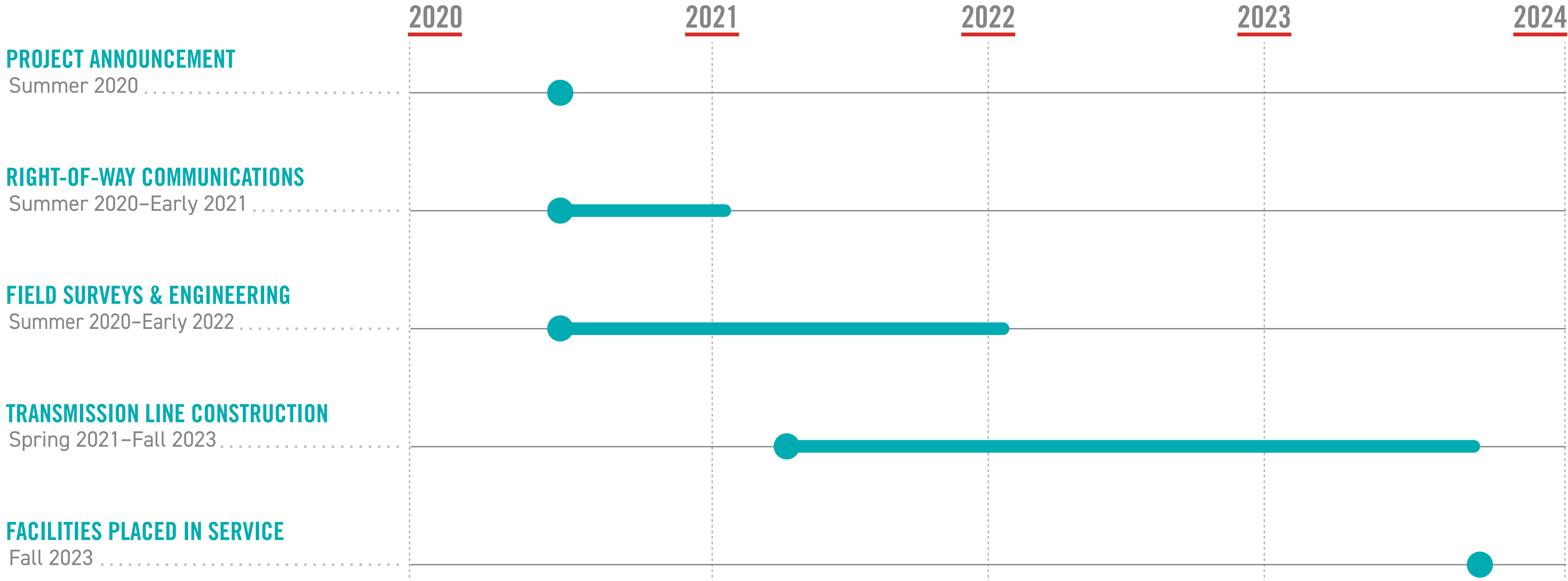


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### PROJECT SCHEDULE

\*Note: Project schedule is subject to change.



# TYPICAL STRUCTURE



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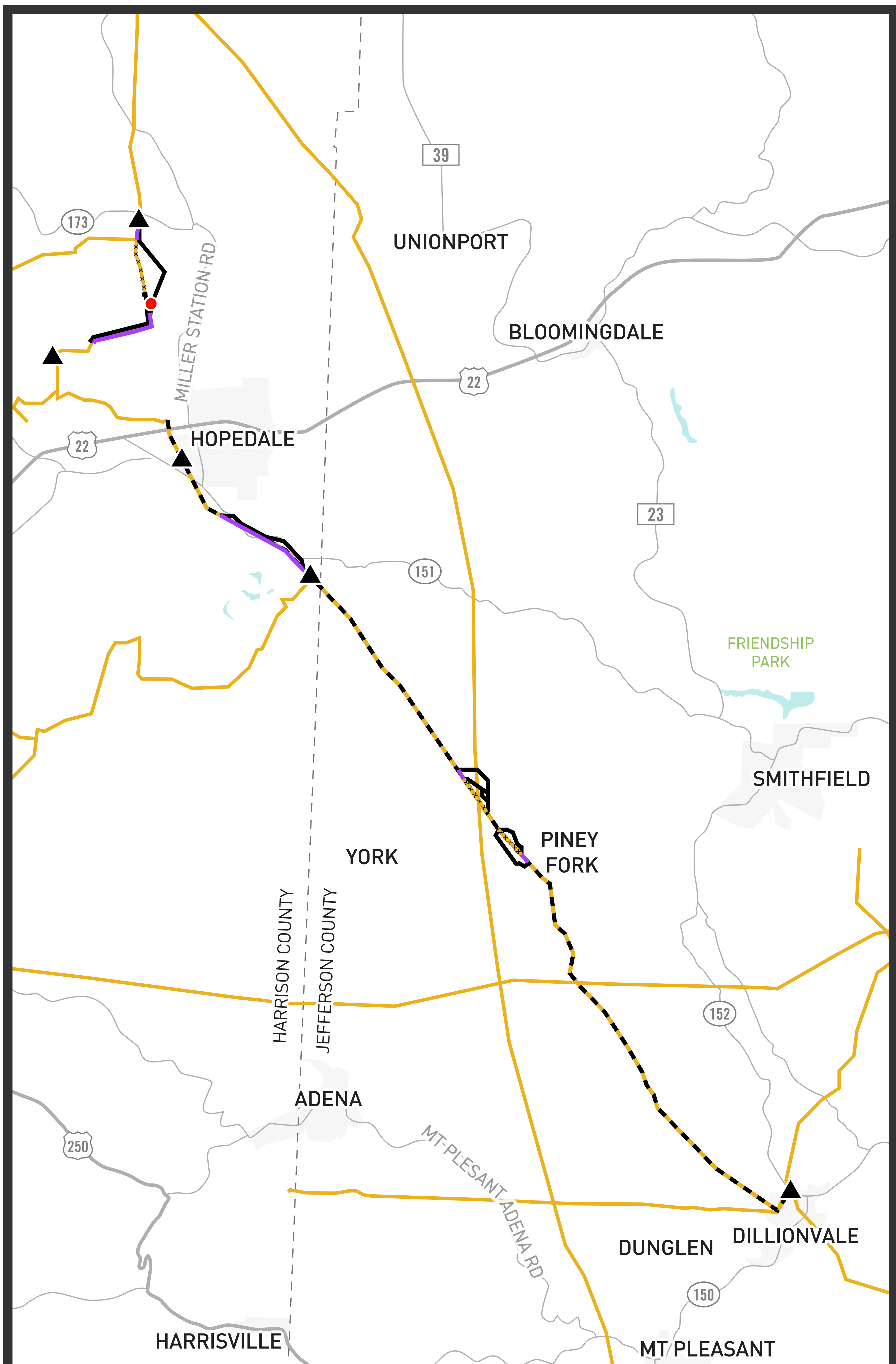
# HOPEDALE - DILLONVALE

## TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD PROJECT



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### HOPEDALE - DILLONVALE TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD PROJECT

- TRANSMISSION LINE TO BE REBUILT
- EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE
- ROUTE OPTION FOR TRANSMISSION LINE TO BE BUILT
- ROUTE OPTION FOR TRANSMISSION LINE TO BE REBUILT
- TRANSMISSION FACILITIES TO BE REMOVED
- POTENTIAL SWITCH LOCATION
- EXISTING SUBSTATIONS



# RIGHT-OF-WAY ACTIVITIES



## AEP OHIO HAS TWO KEY PHILOSOPHIES THAT PERTAIN TO POWER LINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY:

**1** Routes should cause the least possible disturbance to people and the environment.

**2** Property owners should be fairly compensated for any land rights that must be acquired.

AEP Ohio studies the land and proposes routes that reduce impacts on property owners. AEP Ohio reaches out to landowners in the following ways:

### TO GAIN RIGHT-OF-ENTRY TO BEGIN:

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

### TO SECURE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND COMMUNICATE:

- Landowner compensation
- Terms and conditions of easement
- Width of the right-of-way

### TO OUTLINE AEP OHIO'S CONSTRUCTION PROCESS WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON:

- Property restoration
- Damage mitigation as appropriate

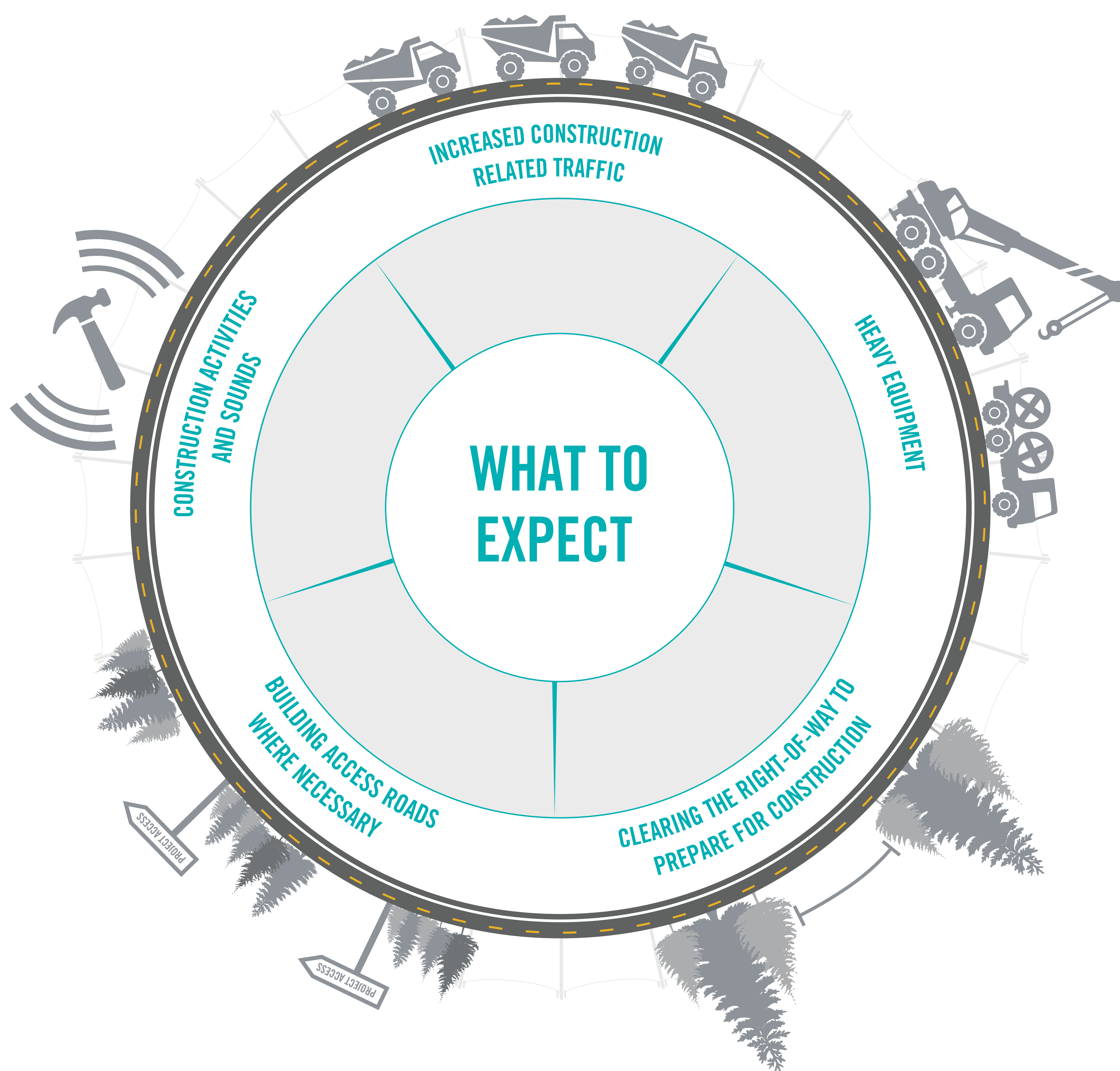
# CONSTRUCTION PROCESS



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AEP Ohio understands the work related to transmission grid improvements can sometimes be an inconvenience. That's why the company makes every effort during the construction process to respect the environment and our neighbors, while working safely to ensure reliable electric service.



AEP Ohio plans to work with individual property owners throughout the construction process. Team members provide details of upcoming work and listen to customer feedback. If damages occur during the construction process, the company works to restore property as close to its original state as possible.



# VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



## THE GOALS OF AEP OHIO'S VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ARE TO:

- Protect our system and minimize outages
- Minimize any adverse environmental impacts
- Ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations
- Perform our work as safely as possible
- Maintain a positive relationship with land owners and the public

## WHAT IS VEGETATION MANAGEMENT?

The practice of controlling the growth of trees and other woody stemmed vegetation in line corridors and around substations, while maintaining respect for the environment.

## WHY IS IT DONE?



To minimize power outages caused by trees and other plants coming into contact with power lines.

