HERNSHAW AREA IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT



PROJECT NEED AND BENEFITS

WHY IS THE PROJECT IMPORTANT TO OUR COMMUNITY?

IMPROVED RELIABILITY

Building new transmission infrastructure improves reliability for residential, commercial and industrial customers.

MODERN EQUIPMENT

The upgrades replace aging infrastructure with new-age technology that allows Appalachian Power to provide a more robust power source.

REDUCING OUTAGES

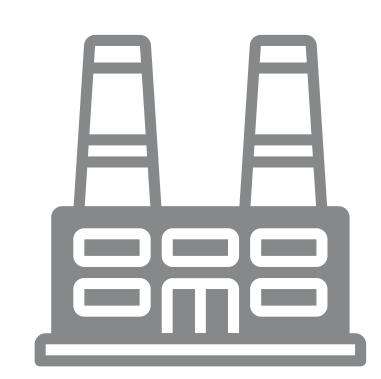
The upgrades associated with this project will decrease the likelihood of extended outages and shorten restoration times when outages do occur.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS



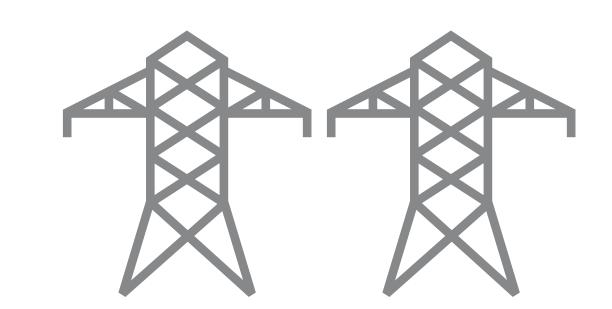
An **AEP** Company

BOUNDLESS ENERGYSM



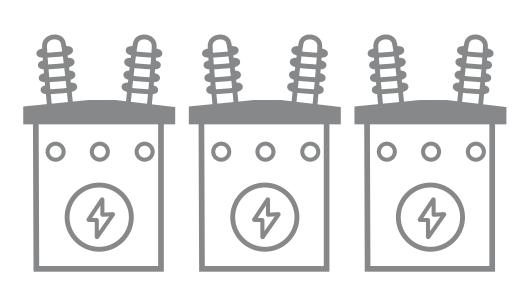
1) GENERATION STATIONS

Appalachian Power produces electricity at coal, natural gas, nuclear, wind and hydro-electric power stations and then transports it long distances over transmission lines.



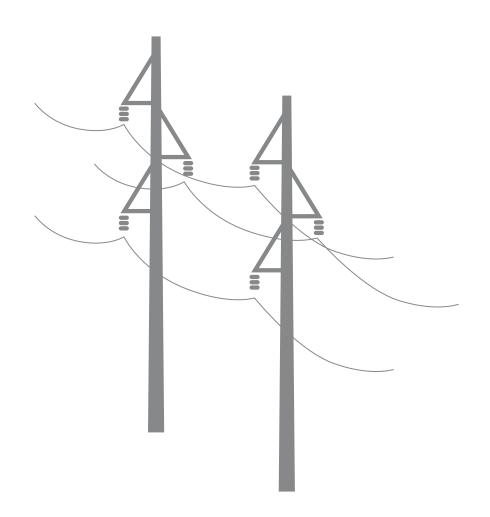
2) EHV TRANSMISSION

Extra High Voltage (EHV) electric transmission lines are generally 765 kilovolt (kV), 500 kV, and 345 kV on Appalachian Power's system.



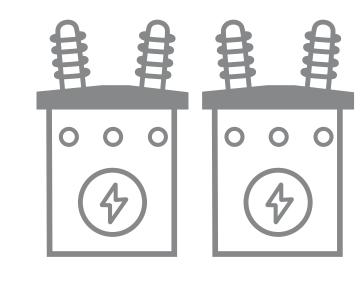
3) SUBSTATIONS

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



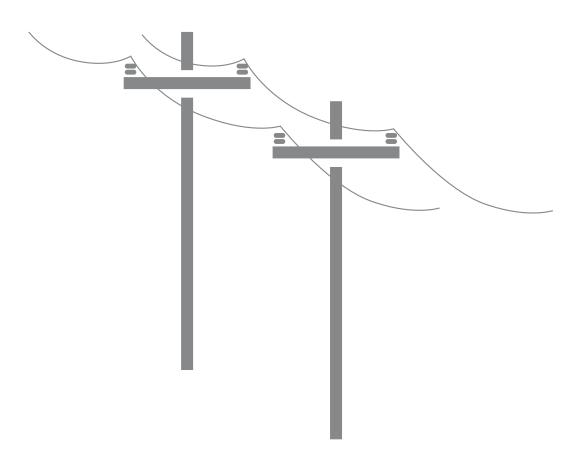
4) LOCAL TRANSMISSION

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



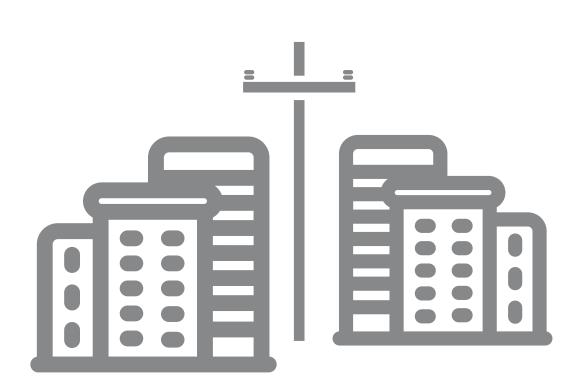
5) SUBSTATION

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



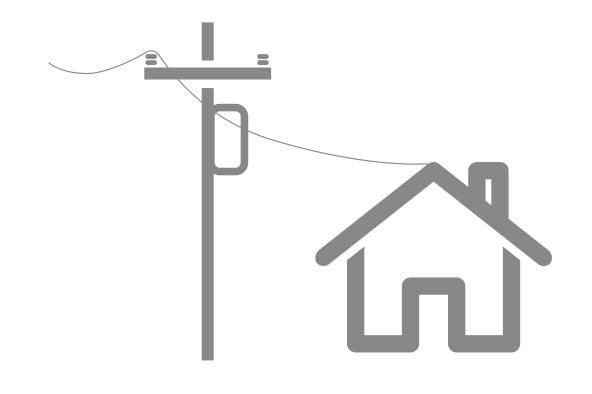
6) PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION

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 120/240 volts is typical for an individual residence.

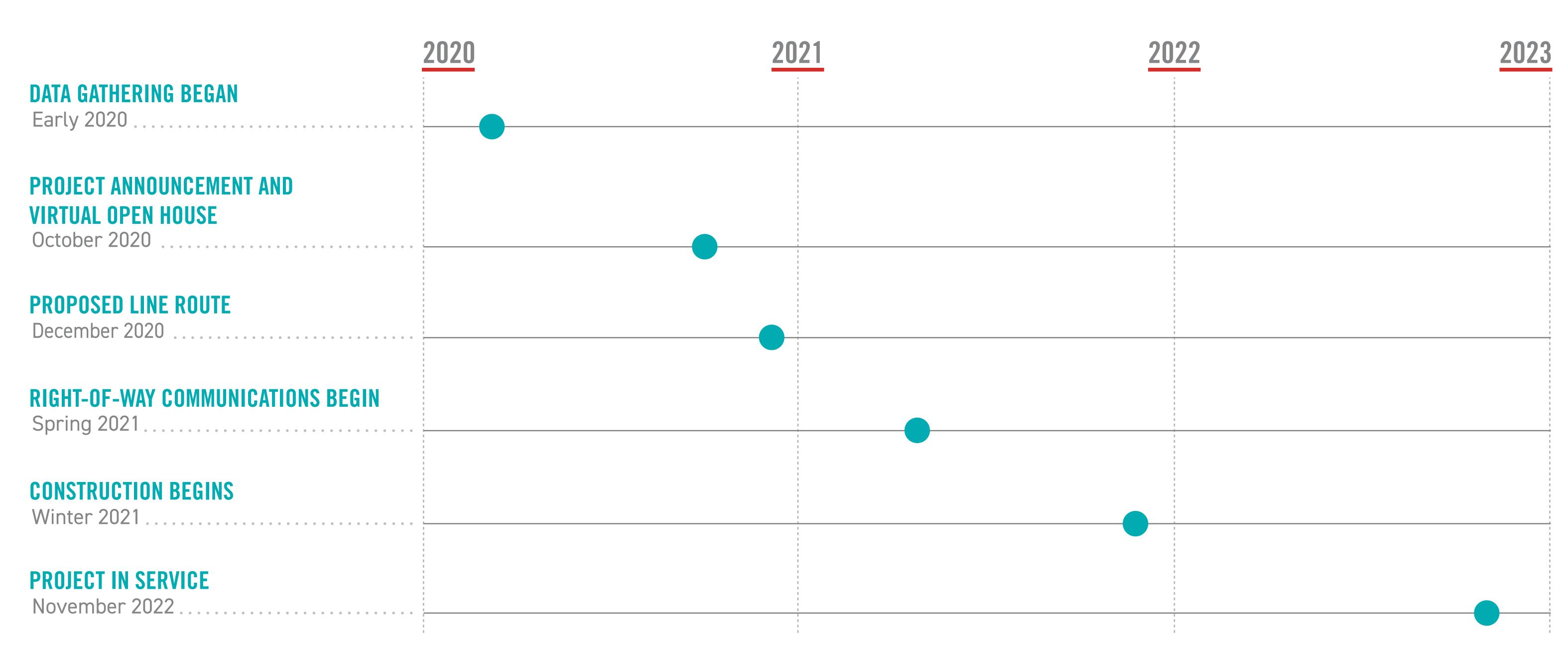
TO USE AN ANALOGY, ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION IS SIMILAR TO OUR NATIONAL ROAD SYSTEM. THREE KINDS OF POWER LINES EXIST BETWEEN POWER PLANTS AND HOMES AND BUSINESSES:

- Extra High Voltage lines (EHV) 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.

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PROJECT SCHEDULE



*Timeline subject to change.

TYPICAL STRUCTURES

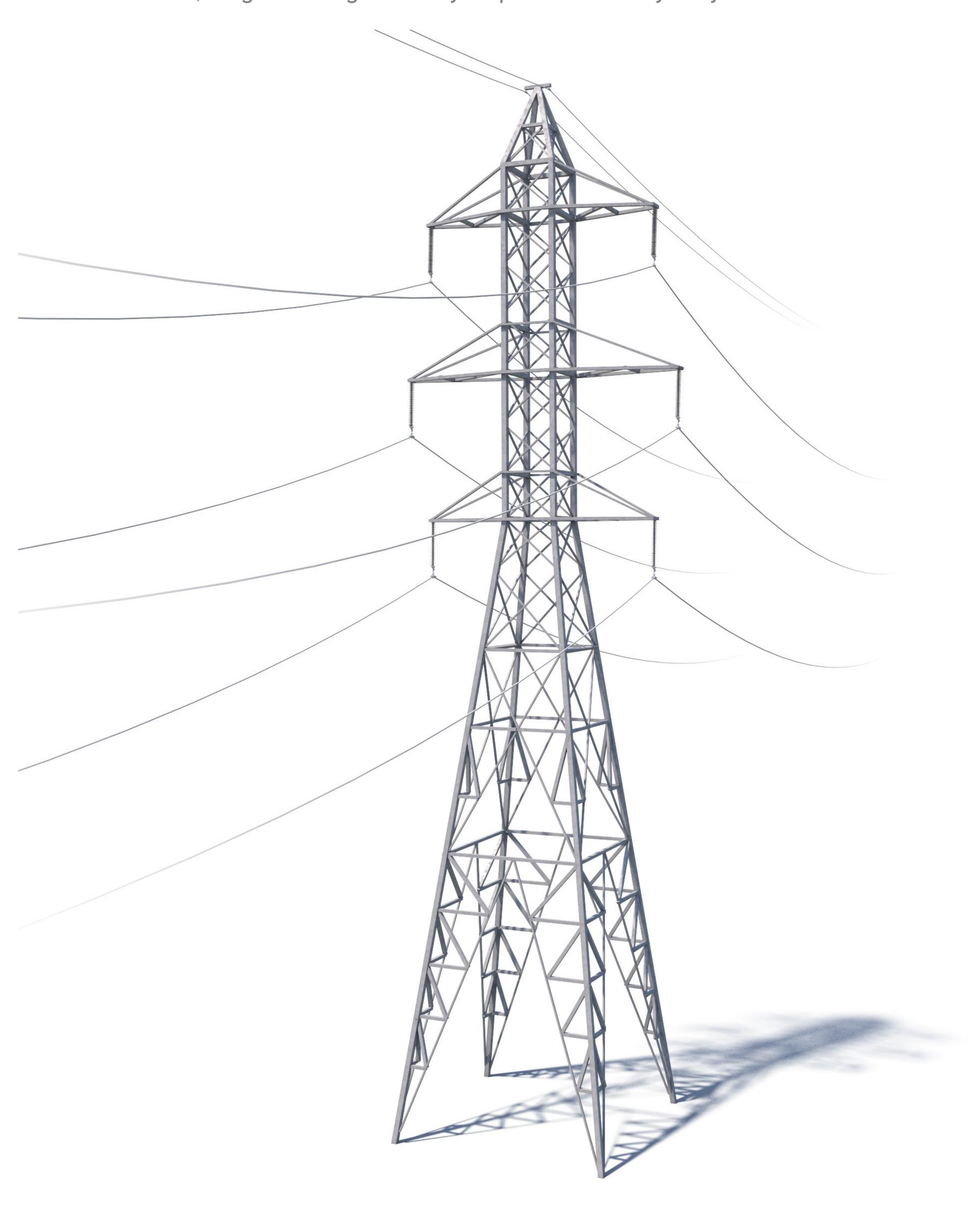


Crews plan to build the power line primarily using steel towers.

At Appalachian Power, we are committed to meeting the energy needs of customers while protecting the environment and natural beauty of the region.

Structure Height: Approximately 140 feet* Right-of-Way Width: Approximately 100 feet*

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



HERNSHAW AREA IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT



HOW TO ACCESS PROJECT MAPS

STEP 1

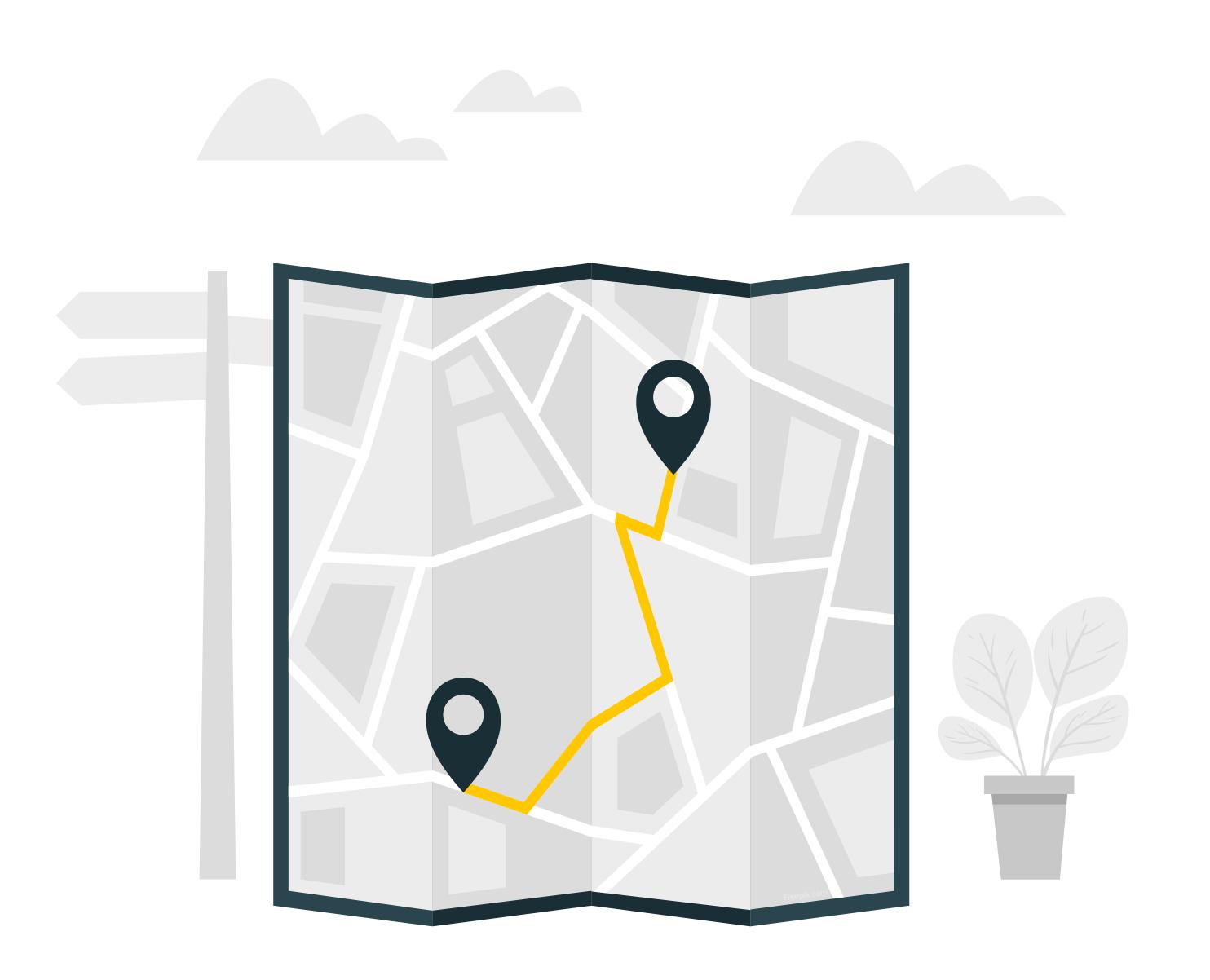
Click on the "Project Maps" tab of the main project website.

STEP 2

On the Project Maps page, you will see an **Overview Map** section. The Overview Map displays the entire project area. Please use the Overview Map to find the general location of your property.

STEP 3

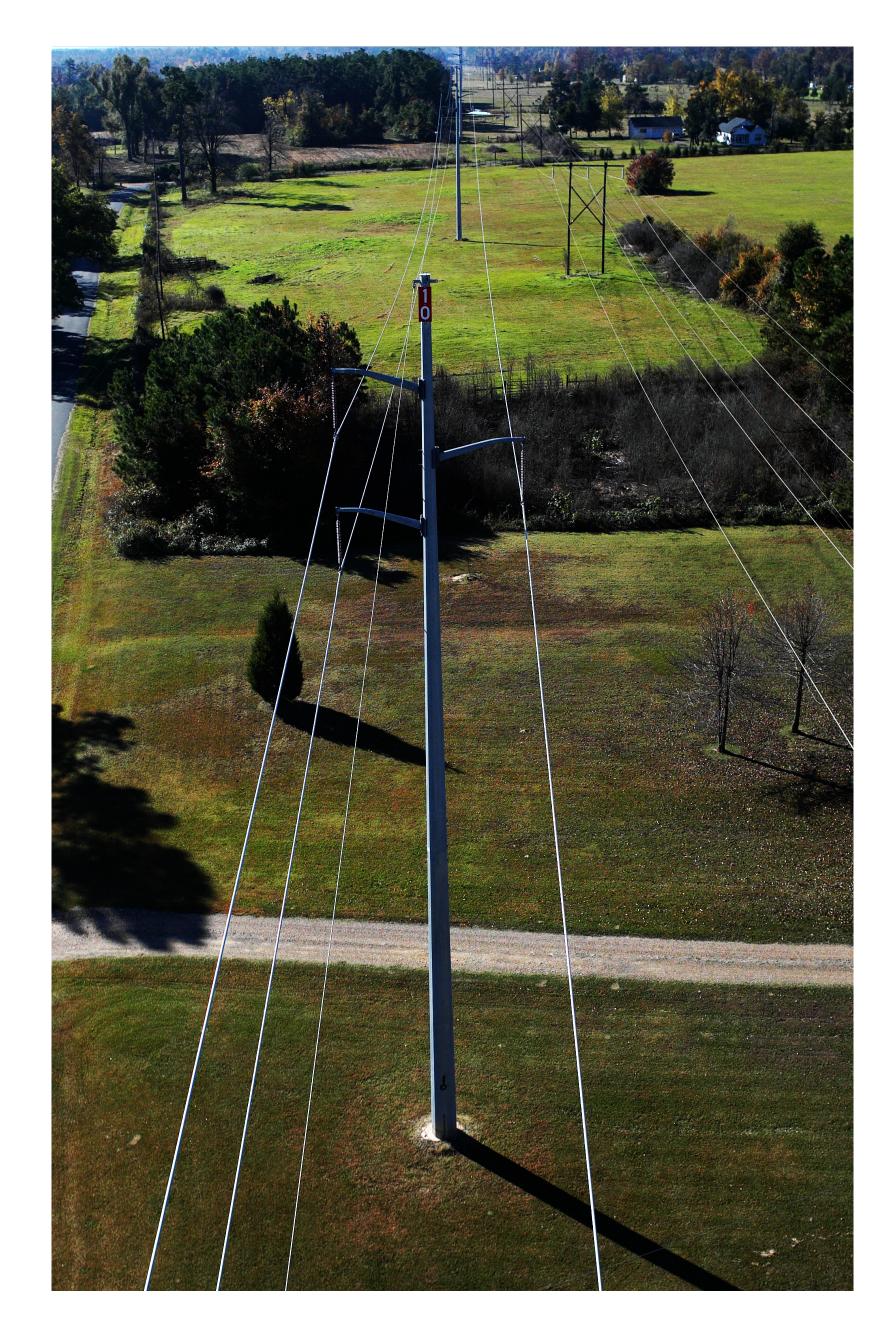
Each outlined area on the Overview Map represents a single, numbered **Map Page** that shows that section in greater detail. These map pages are listed under the a section of the page titled **Detailed Maps**. Visit the appropriate Map Page for your area.



ROUTING PROCESS FOR NEW TRANSMISSION LINES



Appalachian Power strives to strike a balance between building the new transmission lines that power our homes and economy while also protecting the environment.

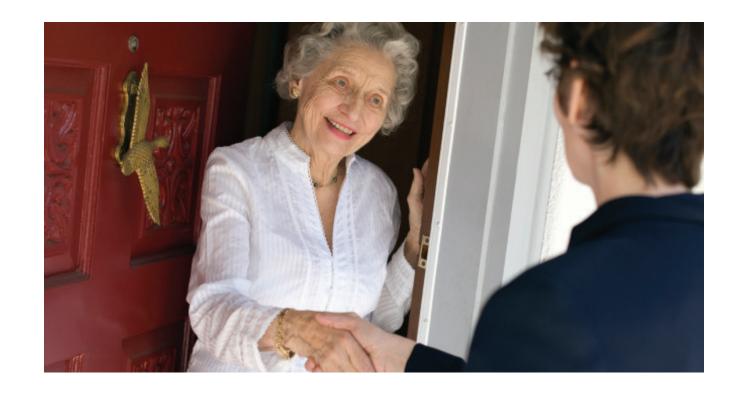


WHEN PLANNING TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECTS*, APPALACHIAN POWER REVIEWS:

- · Public and private land use, both current and proposed
- 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
- Communities and neighborhoods, growth and development
- Historic and archaeological sites
- Transportation and roads
- * Existing transmission lines that require upgrade or replacement are generally built on the same or an expanded right-of-way following the same line corridor.







Appalachian Power welcomes your involvement throughout the process.

Once a project is identified, we work individually with property owners to locate the power line right-of-way and address concerns. Appalachian Power also identifies and complies with all required local, state and federal permitting agencies.

RIGHT-OF-WAY ACTIVITIES



APPALACHIAN POWER HAS TWO KEY PHILOSOPHIES THAT PERTAIN TO POWER LINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY:

Routes should cause the least possible disturbance to people and the environment, and

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

Appalachian Power studies the land and, wherever possible, proposes routes that reduce impacts on property owners. Appalachian Power reaches out to landowners in the following ways:

TO GAIN RIGHT-OF-ENTRY TO BEGIN:

- Environmental assessments
- Appraisal work
- Land surveying, soil boring and below grade study
- 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

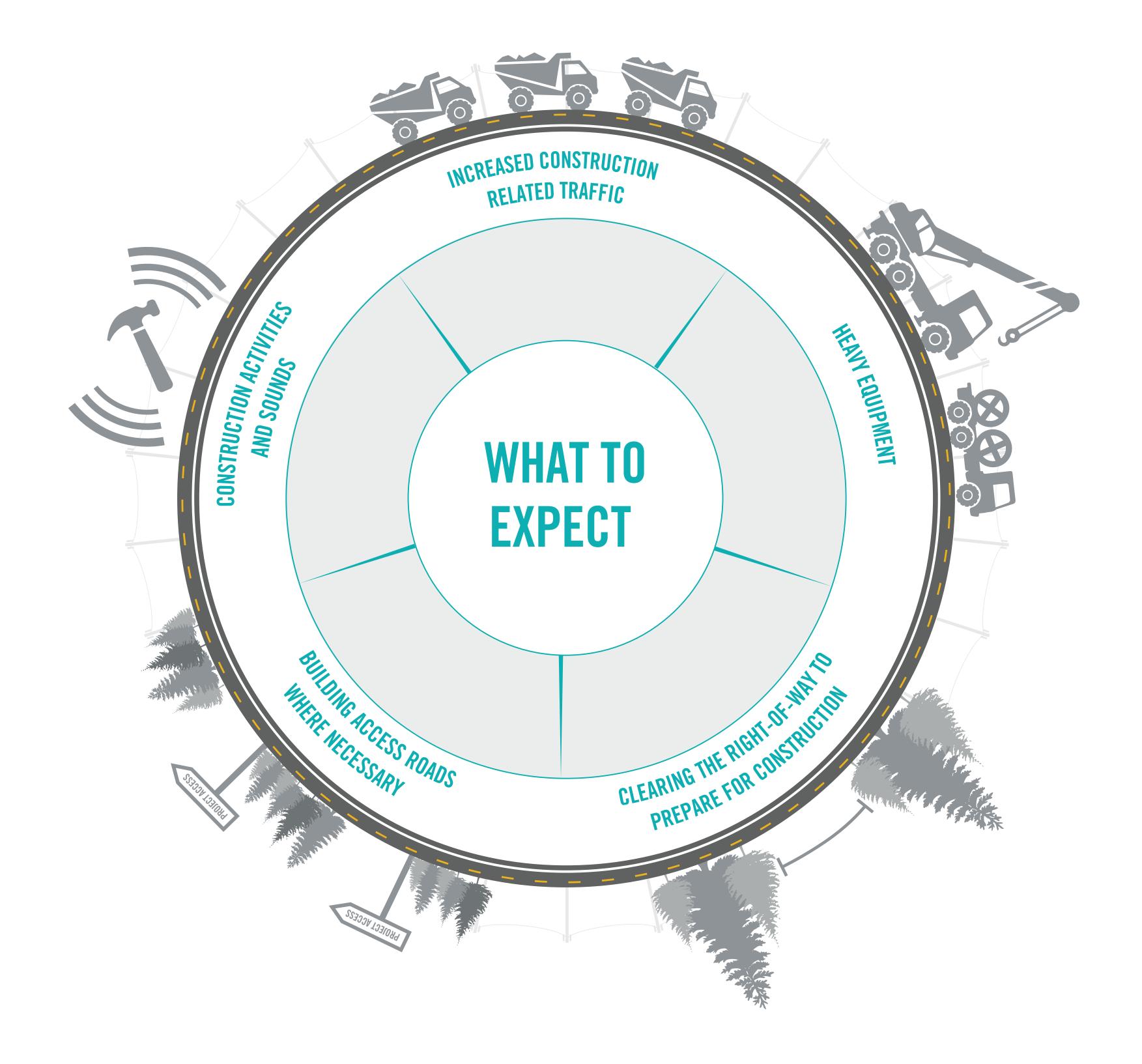
TO OUTLINE APPALACHIAN POWER'S CONSTRUCTION PROCESS WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON:

- Property restoration
- Damage mitigation as appropriate

CONSTRUCTION PROCESS



Appalachian Power understands the work related to transmission grid improvements can sometimes be an inconvenience. That's why we make every effort during the construction process to be respectful of the environment and our neighbors, while safely working to ensure reliable electric service.



Appalachian Power plans to work with individual property owners throughout the construction process. Team members will provide details of upcoming work and listen to customer feedback on how we can lessen the impact of our work. In the event damages should occur during the construction process, we will work to restore property as close to its original state as possible.