



Lulu-Sorenson Transmission Improvements Project FAQs

1. Has Indiana Michigan Power (I&M) selected a final route?

No. The company has not selected a final route. The lines on the project maps show study segments that the project team continues to review. They do not show a final route.

The project team reviews public comments and landowner information alongside engineering needs, environmental resources, existing utilities, land use, construction needs, cost and other factors before recommending a proposed route. Because the comment period remains open through November 13, now provides an important opportunity to tell us about your property, how you use it and any future plans that a power line easement could affect. I&M plans to share route updates as the process advances.

2. Why does the map show lines near or across my property?

The map shows study segments under review. If a line appears near or across your property, the project team has included your area in the study. The map does not identify a final route or confirm that I&M plans to place a transmission line on your property.

Please share important property details by November 13. These may include homes, barns, wells, septic systems, drainage tile, planned buildings, woods, wetlands, farm entrances, conservation areas and other features that matter to you. A property address, parcel number, marked map, photo or clear location description can help the team connect your comment to the right place. Your input helps the team understand conditions that may not appear on its maps as it compares route options.

3. Why does my input matter, and how does the project team use it?

Landowners often know their properties better than anyone else. Your comments can identify homes, farm operations, drainage systems, natural resources, access needs, planned improvements and other local conditions that may not appear in public records or aerial photos. Please share this information by November 13 so the team can consider it during the current route review.

The project team records each comment and shares it with the appropriate routing, engineering, environmental, real estate or right-of-way specialists. The team reviews landowner input alongside engineering, environmental, land-use, community, construction, cost and operating needs. No single comment or factor decides the route, and submitting a comment does not guarantee a specific outcome. However, clear,



location-based details give the team a more complete picture of possible impacts and help it compare route options.

4. Can I&M move the line farther from homes or neighborhoods?

The project team considers the distance from homes and communities when it reviews study segments. Many landowners have asked the team to keep routes as far as practical from homes, planned homes, schools, neighborhoods and other places where people spend time.

The team also considers route length, natural resources, farms, existing utilities, safety, engineering needs, construction needs and cost. The proposed route must balance these factors across the full project area. If a study segment appears near your home, neighborhood or planned building site, please describe the location and how you use or plan to use the property by November 13. This information helps the team better understand the concern as it compares options.

5. Why can't the project follow an existing utility line, road or interstate?

The project team considers existing utility lines, roads and interstates when developing route options. However, this EHV transmission line requires a separate right-of-way with enough space for safe operation, maintenance and reliability. The new line cannot share or occupy any portion of an existing right-of-way. In some locations, a route may run near or parallel to an existing utility or transportation corridor, but the line still requires a separate right-of-way.

Homes, schools, businesses, wetlands, steep land, road crossings and other utilities may sit close to these corridors. AEP also must meet safety, reliability, engineering, construction and maintenance requirements. In some places, following a road or utility line could create more impacts, require sharper turns, add line length or move the project closer to homes and other sensitive areas.

6. When can I expect details about structure locations, right-of-way width and the distance from my home?

The project team usually identifies exact structure locations, access routes and right-of-way details after AEP selects a proposed route and begins detailed engineering. The team continues to review study segments, so exact structure locations remain unavailable.

Project materials provide general right-of-way and structure information. The proposed route, design, access, property configuration and other local conditions may affect final details. While the team continues to review exact locations, please tell us by November 13



about homes, planned buildings, access routes or other property features the team should understand before narrowing the study segments. I&M plans to share more information with affected landowners as the project advances. Learn more about the [project schedule](#).

7. How does I&M address safety and electric and magnetic fields?

Safety guides how I&M plans, builds, operates and maintains transmission lines. The project team follows engineering requirements and applicable safety standards when it designs structures and rights-of-way. After construction, I&M inspects and maintains the line to support safe and reliable operation.

Electric and magnetic fields, often called EMF, occur naturally and wherever electricity flows. Power lines, home wiring and common appliances all produce EMF. Voltage produces electric fields, and the flow of electricity produces magnetic fields. The strength of both fields drops quickly as you move away from the source.

Scientists have studied possible health effects from power-line EMF for many years. I&M's review of this research states that EMF from power lines does not pose a public health threat. I&M understands that people may still have questions, especially when a study segment appears near a home. The project team considers nearby homes and other places where people spend time as it compares routes. If you have a location-specific safety or EMF concern, please identify the home, school, business or other feature and submit your comment by November 13. Visit [AEP Transmission's Electric and Magnetic Fields webpage](#) for more information.

8. How does I&M consider impacts on farms, drainage tile and farm work?

Please share information by November 13 about farm operations, drainage tile, irrigation, field entrances, equipment routes, crop areas, livestock areas and future property plans. Maps, photos, drainage plans and descriptions of when and how you use the land can help the team understand conditions that may not appear on existing maps. The project team adds this information to the project record and considers it alongside engineering, environmental, construction and other routing factors as it compares potential routes.

Early, detailed input helps the team understand how a study segment could affect field access, drainage, farm productivity or planned improvements before narrowing route options. A project representative may contact a landowner to clarify or gather additional property details. After I&M identifies a proposed route, affected landowners can expect more information about surveys, access, easements, construction, drainage protection and land restoration.



9. How does I&M review natural, historic and cultural resources?

Please share information by November 13 about wetlands, streams, flood areas, woods, wildlife areas, protected species, conservation land, historic places, cemeteries, archaeological sites and other sensitive features. A marked map, photo, property record or clear description can help the team locate and understand the resource. The project team adds this information to the project record and uses it to identify features that may not appear in public records or existing maps.

The team reviews landowner information alongside environmental field studies, agency input, permit requirements and other routing factors as it compares potential routes. Sharing local information during the open comment period gives the team more time to review it while the team continues to consider route options. This review helps the team identify sensitive resources and explore practical ways to avoid, reduce or address impacts. A project representative may contact the landowner for more details about a specific location or resource.

10. What happens if I&M selects a proposed route that crosses my property?

A project or right-of-way representative contacts you directly to share available property-specific details and explain the next steps. These steps may include surveys, access needs, easement discussions, property valuation and compensation.

Selecting a proposed route does not start construction. I&M must first complete detailed design, environmental reviews, right-of-way work, permits and construction plans. I&M shares more information with landowners as the project advances through each step.

11. What is MISO, and why is the Lulu-Sorenson Transmission Improvements Project needed?

MISO, the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, oversees and monitors the regional power grid across 15 states. It studies how the grid may need to change over time to keep electricity moving reliably as power sources, electric use and system need changes.

MISO included the Lulu-Sorenson project in its long-range transmission plan and directed I&M to build it as part of a stronger regional grid. The project would build about 75 miles of 765-kilovolt transmission line from the Sorenson Substation to the Indiana-Michigan state line and improve the Sorenson Substation. This high-capacity connection would help move electricity over longer distances, strengthen the grid, lower the risk of future outages, support faster service restoration and provide added capacity for future needs. MISO



determined the need for the connection. I&M is now responsible for planning, routing, building and operating its portion of the project.

12. How does the Lulu-Sorenson project support the regional grid?

The Lulu-Sorenson project does not generate electricity or dedicate power to one company, data center, development or community. The project extends a high-capacity regional connection from the Sorenson Substation to the Indiana-Michigan state line so the grid can move electricity more reliably between areas as supply, demand and system conditions change. The mix of power sources that supplies the regional grid can send electricity across the line to help serve homes, farms, schools, businesses, industries and essential services throughout the broader region. The connection strengthens the grid's ability to move power over long distances, respond when other facilities become unavailable and support future electric needs. Because electricity flows through an interconnected network, I&M cannot assign the power on this line to a single customer or identify a fixed share for residential, commercial, industrial or other users.