NOTIFICATION of RIGHT-OF-WAY MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) requires that PPL Electric Utilities give you the following information on right-of-way maintenance practices for the 230 kV line:

The methods currently used by PPL Electric Utilities are set forth in PPL Electric Utilities "Program for Vegetation Management", which will be made available to you for your inspection upon request. If you wish further information concerning right-of-way maintenance methods, you may contact the person named on the cover letter. You may discuss with this person, either before or during negotiation of the right-of-way agreement, these methods and any other questions you may have about right-of-way maintenance.

Once a utility has constructed an electric transmission line on a right-of-way across your land, the utility must maintain the right-of-way free of tall growing trees and brush which might impair the reliability of electric service, the safety of the line and access to the line or its towers. The utility or its contractors may remove and control tall growing trees and brush by several methods: hand cutting of trees, limbs and brush; mechanical cutting with chainsaws or motorized cutting machines or application of herbicides. The utility must confine its maintenance activities to the approved right-of-way across your land, except where tall growing trees or brush or their root systems grow into the right-of-way from adjoining land and constitute a threat to the electric transmission line and its structures.

If you believe that the maintenance method(s) used by the company would raise problems with the use of your land adjacent to the right-of-way, it is your responsibility as the landowner to bring this to the attention of the utility before you sign the right-of-way agreement.

The utility company has the responsibility to maintain its right-of-way, and regular maintenance must occur. Although you, as the landowner, cannot determine whether or not maintenance will occur, your right-of-way agreement may specify certain conditions on the performance of the maintenance program which are important to you. These conditions can be part of the negotiations between you and the utility company for your land, since a right-of-way agreement is a legal contract between a landowner and a utility company. It is important for you to also understand that the maintenance methods used by the utility company may change over time as the costs of maintenance or the methods of performing maintenance change. You may want to specify in your right-of-way agreement that the utility company inform you of changes in its maintenance methods or in the maintenance schedule for your land.

The provisions of the right-of-way agreement are enforceable in the local Court of Common Pleas. The right-of-way agreement cannot be enforced by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC). Any claims for damages resulting from improper maintenance of the right-of-way must be settled with the utility, its contractors or in the local Court of Common Pleas at your own expense. The Commission cannot award damages for violations of the right-of-way agreement.

NOTIFICATION REGARDING
LAND AGENT PRACTICES

PPL Electric Utilities is planning to build the Winton - Triboro 230 kV transmission line. A representative from PPL Electric will contact you soon to discuss the project plans as they may affect your property.

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) requires PPL Electric to provide you with the following contact information for concerns regarding the practices of the land agents acting on behalf of PPL Electric in connection with the construction of the 230 kV transmission line:

Law Bureau
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
400 North Street, 3rd Floor, 4 North
Harrisburg, PA 17120
Phone: 717-787-5000

Pennsylvania Office of Consumer Advocate
555 Walnut Street
5th Floor Forum Place
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1923
Phone: 717-783-5048 or 1-800-684-6560 (PA only)
Fax: 717-783-7152
Email: consumer@paoca.org

DISCLOSURE of
EMINENT DOMAIN POWER

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) requires PPL Electric Utilities to give you the following information:

PPL Electric Utilities is planning to build the Winton - Triboro 230 kV transmission line. Because a field survey and detailed engineering have not yet been completed, the physical dimensions of the proposed lines and the type and height of supporting structures to be used cannot be precisely determined at this time. However, based on past experience it is expected that the structures will average 120 to 150 feet in height. There may be isolated physical conditions that would require either higher or lower structures than those mentioned above. At this time, we do not know the number of structures to be placed on any properties. PPL Electric currently plans to acquire a right-of-way corridor 250 feet to varying in width to accommodate the 230 kV transmission line.

A representative of the utility will contact you soon to discuss plans as they may affect your property. In order to better prepare you for these discussions and to avoid possible misunderstandings, we want to take this opportunity to inform you of your legal rights and the legal rights of PPL Electric with regard to this project. You have the right to have legal counsel represent you in these negotiations. You do not have to sign any agreement without the advice of counsel. If you do not know an attorney, you may contact your local bar association.

MUST YOU ACCEPT AN OFFER MADE BY THE UTILITY FOR YOUR PROPERTY?

No. You may refuse to accept it. However, the utility has the power to take property by eminent domain, subject to the approval of the Public Utility Commission (PUC), for the construction of transmission lines if the utility is unable to negotiate an agreement to buy a right-of-way. If your property is condemned, you must be paid “just compensation.” “Just compensation” has been defined by the courts in Pennsylvania as the difference between the fair market value of your property before condemnation, unaffected by the condemnation, and the fair market value of your remaining property after condemnation, as affected by the condemnation.

CAN THE UTILITY CONDEMN YOUR HOUSE?

The company cannot condemn your house or a reasonable “curtilage” around your house. Generally, “curtilage” includes the land or buildings within 100 meters of your house that is used for your domestic purposes. However, the 100-meter limit does not automatically extend beyond the homeowner’s property line.

DO YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARING WHEN THE UTILITY SEEKS TO CONDEMN YOUR PROPERTY?

Yes. When an electric utility seeks to have your property condemned, the utility must first apply to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) for a certificate finding the condemnation to be necessary or proper for the service, accommodation, convenience or safety of the public. The Commission will then hold a public hearing. As the landowner whose property may be condemned, you are a party to the proceeding and may retain counsel, present evidence and/or testify in opposition to the application for a certificate. If you wish to testify at the public hearing, you should make your intention known by letter to Secretary, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, P.O. Box 3265, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

If the Commission approves the utility's application for a certificate finding the condemnation in the public interest, then the utility may proceed before the local Court of Common Pleas to condemn your land. If the Commission denies the utility's application, the utility cannot condemn your land. If you retain an attorney to represent you before the Commission, you must do so at your own expense.

The Commission will not decide how much money you should receive if your land is condemned. The only issue the Commission will decide is whether the condemnation serves the public interest. If the Commission approves the utility's application for condemnation, the amount of money to which you are entitled will be determined by a local Board of View of the Court of Common Pleas. However, you may at any time make an agreement with the utility as to the amount of damages you are to be paid.

INTERNAL PRACTICES
for
DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC ON POWER LINE PROJECT

PPL Electric Utilities has a long-standing commitment to conducting business in an honest and ethical manner. Consistent with expectations for our employees and representatives laid out in the PPL Standards of Conduct and Integrity, and the Standards of Conduct and Integrity for Suppliers, PPL Electric's employees, contractors and agents who interact with members of the public (including landowners along proposed right-of-way) in activities such as planning, real estate and right-of-way transactions, siting and construction of power lines and facilities will:

- Act with integrity at all times.
- Treat people courteously and in a professional manner.
- Be forthright and honest in all actions and communications.
- Comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- Seek to avoid conflicts of interest.
- Accept responsibility for actions and decisions.
- Be responsible stewards of the environment.
- Place a high priority on the safety of the public and our representatives and employees.

GLOSSARY of REAL ESTATE TERMS

ABSTRACT OF TITLE: The condensed history of ownership of a particular parcel of real estate, consisting of a summary of ownership from a given time to the present.

ACRE: A measure of land equal to 43,560 square feet.

APPRAISAL: An estimate of the value of property; the process through which conclusions of property value are reached.

APPRECIATION: An increase in the worth or value of a property.

CHAIN OF TITLE: A history of ownership of a particular property (see abstract of title).

CONDEMNATION: A judicial or administrative proceeding to exercise the power of eminent domain through which private property is taken for public use.

CONDUCTOR: The wire which carries electric energy.

CONVEYANCE: A transfer of property ownership.

DEED: A written document that, when executed and delivered, conveys title to or an interest in real estate.

DEED RESTRICTIONS: Clauses in a deed limiting the use of the property.

DEPRECIATION: A loss of value in property.

EASEMENT: A right to use the land of another for a specific purpose (e.g., as a right-of-way for utilities.)

EGRESS: The right to exit a tract of land.

EMINENT DOMAIN: The right of a government, municipal body or public utility to acquire property for public use. (See condemnation)

ENCROACHMENT: An intrusion, such as a house, sign, wall or fence, that intrudes on another's property or right-of-way.

FAIR MARKET VALUE: The highest price which a willing buyer would pay and the lowest price a willing seller would accept.

FEE OR FEE SIMPLE: The complete and absolute ownership of real estate.

GRANT: The transfer of property rights through a legal document.

GRANTEE: One who acquires property or any property rights from another person.

GRANTOR: One who transfers property or any property rights to another person.

INGRESS: The right to enter a tract of land.

kV: Kilovolt or 1000 volts (138 kV = 138 x 1000)

LIEN: A claim against real or personal property for satisfaction of a debt.

METES-AND-BOUNDS DESCRIPTION: The legal description of a parcel of land that begins at a well-marked point and follows the boundaries, using directions and distances.

MONUMENT: A fixed natural or artificial object used to establish real estate boundaries.

OPTION: The right to purchase a certain property at stated terms, price and time.

RECORDING: The act of entering documents in the Recorder of Deeds office established in each county.

RIGHT-OF-WAY: Used interchangeably with the word easement. (See easement)

SURVEY: A process of scientifically measuring the quantity and location of a parcel of land.

TAX MAP: Maps used by the county Tax Assessment office showing the locations of properties.

TITLE: Evidence of ownership of land.

ZONING: Regulations pertaining to the use of land and/or buildings.

EMF and Health Information **FACT SHEET**

What is EMF?
"EMF" is an abbreviation for "electric and magnetic fields" and "electromagnetic fields." Power lines, appliances, and home wiring all produce electric and magnetic fields. "EMF" is also often used by people as shorthand for just "magnetic fields," which some people are concerned about, so that is what "EMF" refers to here.

Is EMF "radiation" like medical X-rays or ultraviolet sunlight? No. Radiation from medical X-rays and from the ultraviolet part of sunlight is strong enough to damage DNA. EMF from power lines, appliances, and home wiring is not.

What are the EMF levels from common sources? (in milligauss)

Examples of EMF Sources*	
Coffee makers	7
Electricity distribution line – upper level of typical average	20
Dishwashers	20
500 kV electricity transmission line -- typical average at end of right of way	30
Electricity distribution line -- typical maximum above underground line	40
Florescent lights	40
Electricity distribution line -- typical maximum under overhead line	70
Blenders	70
500 kV electricity transmission line -- typical average under line	87
Toasters	100
Hair dryers	300
Can openers	600

* *People typically change activities and locations during a day, so we are exposed to a variety of sources of EMF and a wide range of field levels. In the table above, field levels are taken from the U.S. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) EMF Questions & Answers, pages 33-35 (median level at 6 inches from appliances), page 36 (distribution lines), and page 37 (transmission lines). As noted by NIEHS, field levels of transmission lines can approximately double during peak loads, which occur about 1% of the time.*

What conclusions have public health authorities reached about whether EMF causes health effects?
The EMF health research has been examined by governmental public health authorities and public health organizations in over 160 reports. The World Health Organization has examined the reports on the research and says on its website:

> "Based on a recent in-depth review of the scientific literature, the World Health Organization concluded that current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to low level electromagnetic fields."
>
> (http://www.who.int/peh-emf/about/WhatisEMF/en/index1.html, section 2, "Conclusions from scientific research.")

Q. Are there any exposure limits for EMF in Pennsylvania?
A. Pennsylvania has not adopted any electric or magnetic field exposure limits.

Q. What is PPL Electric Utilities doing about EMF?
A. PPL Electric Utilities has a magnetic field management program to design and build new lines when practicable in ways that reduce magnetic fields at low or no cost to our customers. For example, the options we will consider for new lines include:

- Reversing the phases of new overhead double-circuit transmission lines, which can result in some cancellation of magnetic fields from the line and lowers the magnetic fields at the edge of the right of way.
- Building new transmission and distribution lines higher than previous designs because the level of magnetic fields at ground level will be lower.

Magnetic field management is considered in the process we use to site new facilities, balancing cost and function with land use and environmental concerns.

Q. Where can I get additional information on EMF?
A. This guide contains detailed information on EMF. More information is also available at the PPL Electric Utilities website at **www.PPLElectric.com/EMF.** If you would like to speak with someone at PPL Electric Utilities about EMF, please call **1-800-DIAL-PPL (1-800-342-5775).**

ppl
PPL Electric Utilities



PPL Electric Utilities

Transmission Line Vegetation Management

Improving the reliabiilty of your electric service

Transmission line vegetation management

Trees and other vegetation must be kept away from power lines. They are the top cause of storm-related power outages.

If trees get too close to power lines, the result can be a power outage. There is also the potential of a serious safety risk to you and to our employees.

We are obligated to keep the grid safe and reliable while adhering to the regulations and expectations of state and federal regulatory agencies.

Our vegetation management program is aimed at limiting the effects of trees on the grid.



We take a proactive approach to vegetation management

PPL Electric trims and clears its transmission line rights of way in a much more comprehensive way than in the past. Coupled with investments in new poles, wires, equipment and technology, we've been able to substantially improve reliability for customers.

Our pledge to you

We maintain our transmission line rights of way according to a schedule that allows us to address our entire system over a period of several years.

We know removing and trimming trees is not always popular, but it is the right thing to do on behalf of everyone who depends on the grid. We pledge to:

- Communicate with property owners in advance of scheduled work.
- Work in a professional manner, and to work within the limits of the rights we have to perform this work on each property.
- Treat all property with care.
- Strike a careful balance between landowner concerns and the need to keep the grid safe and reliable.



Vegetation management is critical to electric reliability

Millions of people served by PPL Electric Utilities depend on having reliable power for their homes and businesses. Effective vegetation management along high-voltage transmission lines is a critical part of maintaining that reliability.

We operate thousands of miles of high-voltage transmission lines. Our vegetation management program is designed to promote the safe and reliable operation of the electric grid while making sure that we are sensitive to the concerns of property owners and our obligations to electric customers.

PPL Electric Utilities' right to do this work

The vegetation management work we do will depend on the specific rights we have for each property. We will be happy to discuss these rights with you in advance of any work.

To schedule a meeting with a PPL Electric Utilities representative, call **1-800-342-5775**.

For further information, visit **www.pplelectric.com/vegetation**.

Details of the work we will do

Reducing tree-related power outages is important everywhere, especially along transmission lines that carry high-voltage electricity over long distances.

When it comes to transmission line vegetation management, we view the rights of way in two main sections. The area directly under the wires, plus an additional 10 feet is called the **wire zone.** The rest of the right of way is called the **border zone.** The types of vegetation allowed in the rights of way depends on the voltage of the line, but in all cases it must be compatible with PPL Electric's job to reduce the threat from trees and other vegetation.

Hazard trees – Sometimes, trees near the right of way fall into poor condition because of disease, storms or other factors. To prevent these trees from falling onto our lines or equipment, we cut them down at no cost to the property owner. Those who decline the removal of a hazard tree could be liable for the cost of repairs to the power line due if it is damaged by the hazard tree.

Benefits to birds – Managing transmission line rights of way creates openings and edges that provide opportunities for native plants to grow and attract birds. According to the National Audubon Society, there are many types of wildlife that favor shrub lands and thrive along edge habitat.



Compatible species* –

SMALL TREES
Flowering Dogwood
Redbud
Hawthorn
American Hornbeam
Eastern Red Cedar
Northern White Cedar
Dwarf Willow
Deciduous Holly (Winterberry)

All native grasses, ferns and non-woody plants

LARGE SHRUBS
Witch-hazel
Spicebush
Common Chokecherry
Elderberry
Rhododendron
Viburnum
Dogwood
Smooth (Dwarf) Sumac
Staghorn Sumac
Chokeberry

SMALL SHRUBS
Mountain Laurel
American Yew
Sweetfern
Honeysuckle
Huckleberries
Blueberries
Viburnum
Meadowsweet
Wintergreen
Trailing Arbutus
Blackberry
Raspberry
Hazlenut
Scrub Oak

**This list is not all inclusive and is meant as a guide for border zone plantings. Mature specimens of any species may be removed for operational, safety or reliability reasons. In wire zones, all native grasses, ferns and non-woody plants are preferred.*

PPL Electric Utilities works with state and local conservation, land management and environmental groups to advance common goals of electric reliability and environmental stewardship.
www.pplweb.com/vegetation

PPL Electric Utilities