



Otter Tail Power Company and Xcel Energy have partnered to develop the proposed PowerOn Midwest - South Dakota project, a 765 kilovolt (kV) transmission line to serve customers in South Dakota and throughout the Upper Midwest. The project is part of a regional effort to modernize the electric grid, ensure continued electric reliability, and meet growing energy needs throughout the region.

## PowerOn Midwest—tomorrow's reliability starts today.

### Benefits



#### RELIABLE ELECTRICITY

Delivering on our commitment to customers that electricity is delivered where and when it's needed—regardless of the weather, electric generation resource, or demand.



#### FUTURE-READY GRID

Addresses rising electricity demand, which is projected to grow significantly over the next two decades.



#### CUSTOMER AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT

Enabling cost-effective generation while improving reliability, opening doors for future economic growth across the region.



#### ACCESS TO NEW ELECTRIC GENERATION

Supporting the addition of a wider range of energy resources to the grid, providing diverse, balanced, and reliable power supply for the future.

### Schedule

If approved, the project would be built beginning in the late 2020s and expected to be in-service between 2032-2034. Developing and building major new transmission lines is a multi-year process that begins with significant planning which identifies general project areas, includes comprehensive outreach to local landowners and officials to identify potential route options, and a robust regulatory review by state officials who review projects like these. The South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (SD PUC) will review the project and grant a Facility Permit if approved.

- 2025**  
Project planning, initial stakeholder and landowner engagement
- 2026-2027**  
Facility Permit application filed with SD PUC, route development, public engagement, negotiate easement options with landowners
- 2027-2029**  
Regulatory review, including public input hearings, engineering design, environmental surveys, real estate coordination
- 2030-2034**  
Construction
- 2032-2034**  
Anticipated in-service

## Project area and preliminary routes

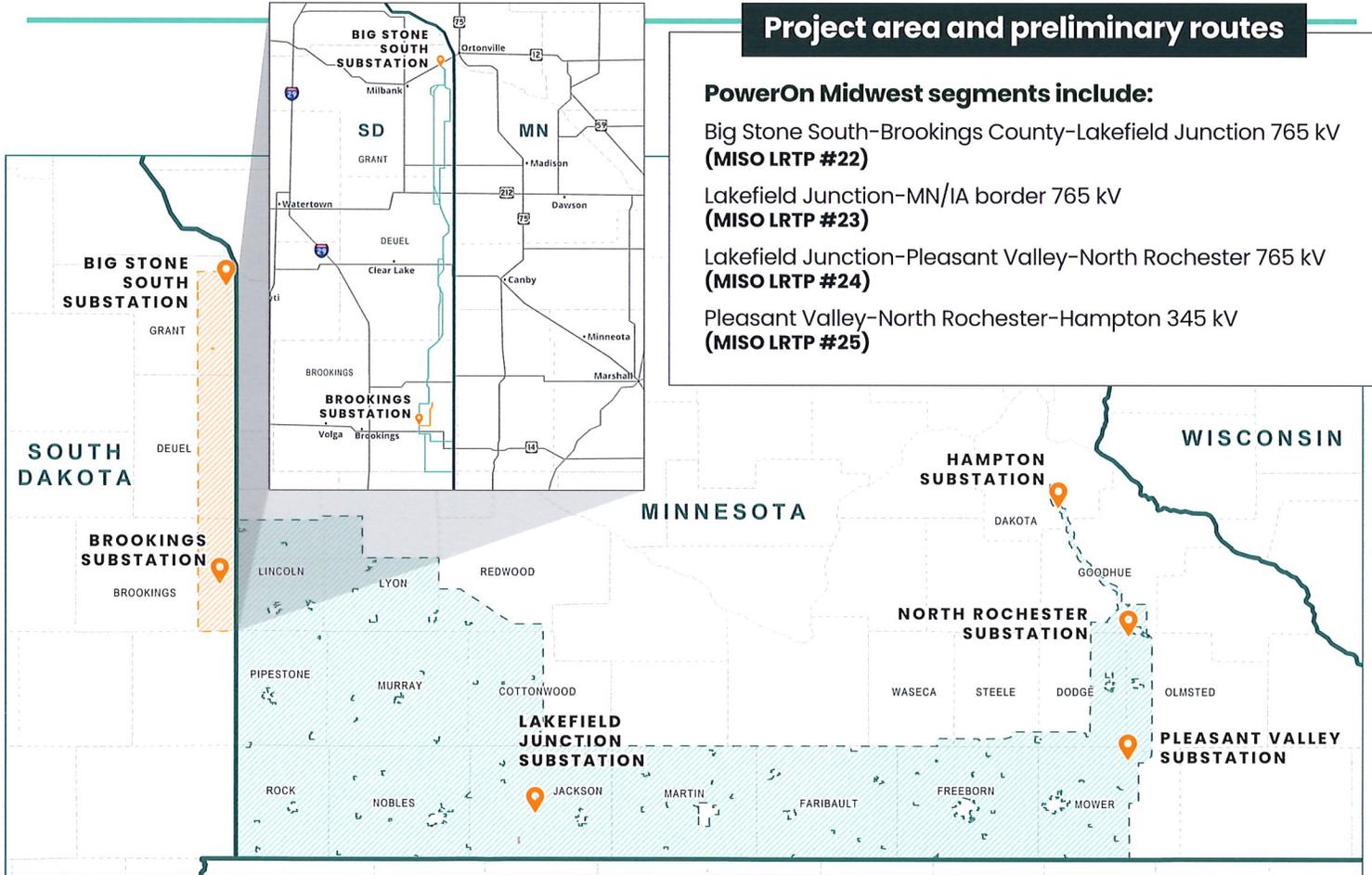
### PowerOn Midwest segments include:

Big Stone South–Brookings County–Lakefield Junction 765 kV  
(MISO LRTP #22)

Lakefield Junction–MN/IA border 765 kV  
(MISO LRTP #23)

Lakefield Junction–Pleasant Valley–North Rochester 765 kV  
(MISO LRTP #24)

Pleasant Valley–North Rochester–Hampton 345 kV  
(MISO LRTP #25)



## South Dakota regulatory process

In South Dakota, PowerOn Midwest must obtain a Facility Permit from the SD PUC. This process evaluates the need, location, and design of the transmission line. The SD PUC also considers environmental, social, and economic impacts, and public input is a key part of the review process.

## South Dakota County regulatory process

The project will apply for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) in each county where the transmission line may be located. A CUP from each county must be obtained before the transmission line can be constructed.

## How to participate

- Attend public open houses, review maps and other information, and provide comments to the project teams
- Submit comments on potential route options to project teams via website, email, or telephone
- Visit the project website to view the latest project information
- Connect with a project team member
- Request a presentation

## CONTACT US

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[SouthDakota@PowerOnMidwest.com](mailto:SouthDakota@PowerOnMidwest.com)

877.869.2087

# Route development process



The process for identifying a route for a new transmission line is a multi-step analysis that identifies potential route options that minimize impacts on humans and the environment. We'll follow South Dakota Statutes and Rules when selecting a route and work to minimize the impact on landowners and the environment. The South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (SD PUC) will make a final decision on the project.

## Route corridor

The route development process begins by identifying a route corridor where possible routes could be located and preliminary route options are identified. We then begin gathering input from local landowners, local government officials, Tribes and resource agencies, and other stakeholders. Throughout this process we also review federal, state and local regulations, and identify opportunities and sensitivities, and other issues that may affect eventual project route options.

The criteria for route development is set by state statute and county rules which guide the route development process:



### Identify route corridors

Using routing considerations and stakeholder input, we'll identify potential corridors for a transmission line.



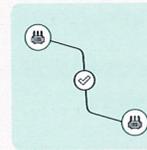
### Identify proposed route

We'll identify a proposed route to submit in the Facility Permit Application to the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission.



### Refine to preliminary routes

With additional stakeholder input, we'll refine route corridors into narrowed preliminary routes.



### SD PUC determines final route

The South Dakota Public Utilities Commission will review the Facility Permit Application and determine the final route.

Throughout the route development process we provide multiple opportunities for public involvement to gather feedback about the project.

## Defining the route

Feedback gathered during the development of preliminary route options undergoes a more detailed analysis. Input on specific opportunities and sensitivities on preliminary routes, or identification of alternative route opportunities, is especially helpful as we refine preliminary route options. This step also includes verifying information collected and the analyses completed through site visits.



## Proposed route options

All of the information we review and comments we receive will help identify the routes which we will propose as part of a Facility Permit Application that we'll submit to the SD PUC for review, which will determine if the Facility Permit should be granted, and determine the final route.



## Opportunities

Linear features that are orientated in the direction of the project:

- Existing transmission lines and utility
- Corridors
- Highways and roads
- Property lines
- Field lines such as section or quarter lines



## Sensitivities

Area resources or conditions that may require additional review and consideration:

- Agricultural uses, including organic farms or aerial spraying
- Agricultural drain tile
- Airports/air navigation facilities
- Cemeteries
- Center pivot irrigation systems
- Communication towers\*
- Conservation areas/nature preserves
- Cultural/archaeological and historic resources\*
- Floodplains
- Lakes/ponds/rivers/streams/wetlands\*
- Levees/dams
- Mines/quarries
- Potentially contaminated sites
- Railroads\*
- Religious facilities
- Residences (especially large neighborhoods)
- Schools
- Sensitive habitats\*
- State/regional/local parks and trails
- Threatened or endangered plant/animal species\*
- Wells

\* Linear features with additional study needed



## Your input matters

We are in the route development process. Please share your feedback to identify opportunities and sensitivities in the project area.

### CONTACT US

# South Dakota regulatory process



PowerOn Midwest – South Dakota is an electric transmission project from the Big Stone South substation near Big Stone City, SD to the Brookings Substation near the South Dakota border. PowerOn Midwest – South Dakota is a segment of the PowerOn Midwest Project.

All high-voltage transmission proposals like PowerOn Midwest – South Dakota must undergo a comprehensive state regulatory review overseen by the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (SD PUC).

In South Dakota, the primary approval needed is a Facility Permit that must be obtained before a transmission line can be built. The SD PUC reviews routing applications for high-voltage transmission lines, and if approved, issues an order granting a Facility Permit that authorizes construction and operation of the facility (transmission line).



## Facility Permits for transmission lines are required under some of these circumstances:

- 115 kilovolts (kV) or greater
- Greater than 2,640 feet in length
- Crosses a public highway



## Utilities must demonstrate the following to obtain a Facility Permit:

- Why the proposed route has been selected
- Need for the transmission line
- Environmental and human impacts
- The purpose of the transmission line
- Estimated revenue generated by the line

The process to obtain a Facility Permit generally takes approximately 12 months before the PUC issues a decision. Before making a determination, the SD PUC will hold public input hearings to collect feedback.

In addition to the Facility Permit, a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) must be obtained from each county where the transmission line will be located.

## Public meetings and feedback



The PUC will schedule a public hearing within 30 days after the application for a Facility Permit is filed. The public hearing will give local landowners along the project the opportunity to learn more about the project and provide feedback before the SD PUC issues a decision. The PUC will make a final decision within 12 months after the application is filed.

## Key milestones in the process

### 1 PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE

Prior to filing the Facility Permit Application, we will host public open houses to give landowners the opportunity to learn about the project and provide initial feedback. We'll notify landowners near the project study area when the open houses are scheduled.

### 2 APPLICATION FILING

The project anticipates submitting a Facility Permit Application in 2026. The SD PUC will review the application and may deny, return or amend the application. If the application is denied or returned, changes can be made to the application and resubmitted.

### 3 NOTICE TO LANDOWNERS

Within 30 days after the application has been filed, landowners located within one-half mile of the proposed site will be notified by certified mail about the project including the date, time, and location of a public input hearing.

### 4 PUBLIC INPUT HEARING

The SD PUC will schedule a public input hearing within 30 days after the application is submitted. The SD PUC will publish the hearing date, time, and location of the hearing three times in at least one newspaper in each county where the project may be located.

### 5 CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

The project will apply for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) in each county where the transmission line may be located. A CUP from each county must be obtained before the transmission can be constructed.

### 6 PUBLIC INPUT HEARING

The SD PUC will issue its decision on the Facility Permit within 12 months of the application filing.

## CONTACT US

# County regulatory process



PowerOn Midwest – South Dakota is a transmission project from the Big Stone South substation near Big Stone City, SD to the Brookings Substation near the South Dakota border – a segment of the PowerOn Midwest project.

All high-voltage transmission proposals like PowerOn Midwest – South Dakota must undergo a comprehensive state regulatory review overseen by the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (SD PUC), in addition to county level approvals.

The project will apply for a **Conditional Use Permit (CUP)** in each county where the transmission line may be located. A CUP from each county must be obtained before the transmission project can be constructed.

## Some additional permits and approvals may include:

-  **ROAD USE AGREEMENTS FROM THE COUNTY AND AFFECTED TOWNSHIPS**
-  **RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW) OCCUPANCY APPROVALS**
-  **HAUL ROAD/OVERSIZED LOAD PERMITS**
-  **BUILDING PERMITS**
-  **FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**

The process to obtain a CUP generally takes approximately three months. Depending on the county, the Board of Adjustment, Board of County Commissioners (Board), or Planning Commission will receive the application, and then within 30 days host a public hearing to present findings on the matter. The Planning and Zoning offices will assist with the decision.

A CUP expires after one year, though extensions can be requested.

## CONTACT US

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# Land rights acquisition process

## - working with landowners



**Large transmission line projects like PowerOn Midwest involve multiple phases of route development before land rights acquisition begins. Utility representatives work directly with landowners throughout all of these phases.**

During the early design and permitting phases, utility representatives are available to discuss the project with landowners at open houses or other informational meetings. Landowners will also receive information about PowerOn Midwest - South Dakota through mailings and other communications. As potential routes are identified, utility representatives may seek to obtain "rights of entry," granting permission for utility representatives to conduct survey activities, including environmental and land boundary surveys and possibly soil borings. These surveys occur along potential transmission line routes.

As the project route becomes more defined, utility representatives communicate directly with landowners to negotiate easement options needed to construct, operate, and maintain the transmission line. In some cases, utility representatives may negotiate with landowners to first acquire an "option" before acquiring the easement. An option gives the utility the right to acquire an easement at a later date and usually in exchange for a fee.

If a Facility Permit is approved, land rights are typically secured through an 'easement'. An easement is a legal agreement that outlines key details such as where the transmission line will be located, temporary access provisions, construction parameters, vegetation management, and any restrictions on land use.



The PowerOn Midwest utilities are committed to working closely with landowners throughout the route development, survey, and easement acquisition process. Impacted landowners can expect personalized outreach and multiple one-on-one meetings to discuss the project, the easement acquisition process, and next steps.

## Preliminary schedule

### 2025-2026 INITIAL ENGAGEMENT

Easement option negotiations begin.

### 2027-2029 SURVEY/ RIGHTS OF ENTRY

Utility representatives will discuss with landowners regarding survey access.

### 2028 - 2030 EASEMENT/OPTION NEGOTIATIONS

Utility representatives will contact landowners to present and obtain options and/or easements. Negotiations will take place as part of the route development process, permitting requirements, and engineering design work. Impacted landowners will be given offer packages based on fair market value.

### 2030 - 2034 CONSTRUCTION

Utility representatives will continue ongoing communication with landowners as construction progresses.

### 2032 - 2034 RESTORATION

Following construction, utilities will carry out restoration activities. Landowners will receive compensation for damages caused by construction activities.

### 2035 AND IN THE FUTURE

Utilities will continue restoration activities until completed. After that, entry will be on a more intermittent basis for maintenance, vegetation management, and repair of the transmission line.

## Frequently asked questions

### Will we be able to help decide where facilities will go on our land?

We will work closely with landowners throughout the route development process, and it is the goal of the PowerOn Midwest utilities to collaborate with landowners to determine the transmission structure locations, to the extent possible. However, not all requests can be accommodated based on final engineering, cost, and other routing factors. We'll take your feedback into consideration as we finalize the location of the transmission line.



### What activities are allowed within the easement area?

In general, the land can continue to be used as before, provided that the use does not interfere with constructing, operating, and maintaining the transmission line. In most cases, typical agricultural activities may continue within the easement area after the transmission line is operational in a similar fashion as before the transmission line was built (except for around the transmission structures). Landowners can typically place underground utilities and drain tile through the easement area, but it is important that the landowner and utility coordinate with each other to ensure those installations are compatible before they are built. We encourage landowners to discuss the activities they plan to conduct within or near the easement area after the line is constructed.

### How close will the transmission line be to homes?

We carefully consider the locations of homes during route development and seek to design a route that minimizes impacts to residences. Due to engineering requirements, no residence will be allowed within the transmission line easement area.

### Will eminent domain be used for this project?

The PowerOn Midwest utilities will work with landowners to reach voluntary agreements. In the event agreements cannot be reached in a timely fashion, then the utilities may be required to obtain the necessary rights for the project by exercising their right of eminent domain. Even when a proceeding has begun, utility representatives will continue to negotiate with landowners and will dismiss the proceedings if an agreement is reached.



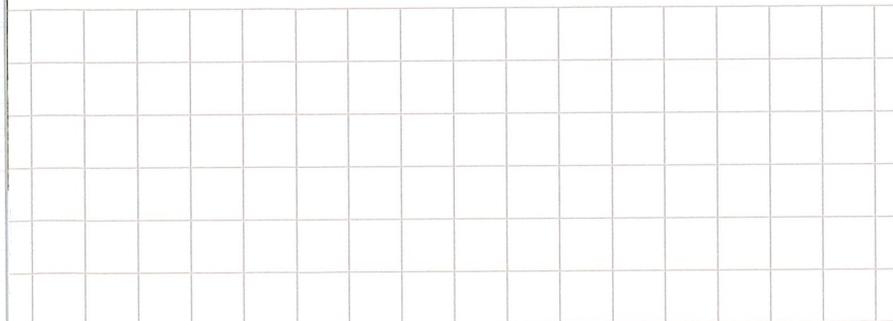
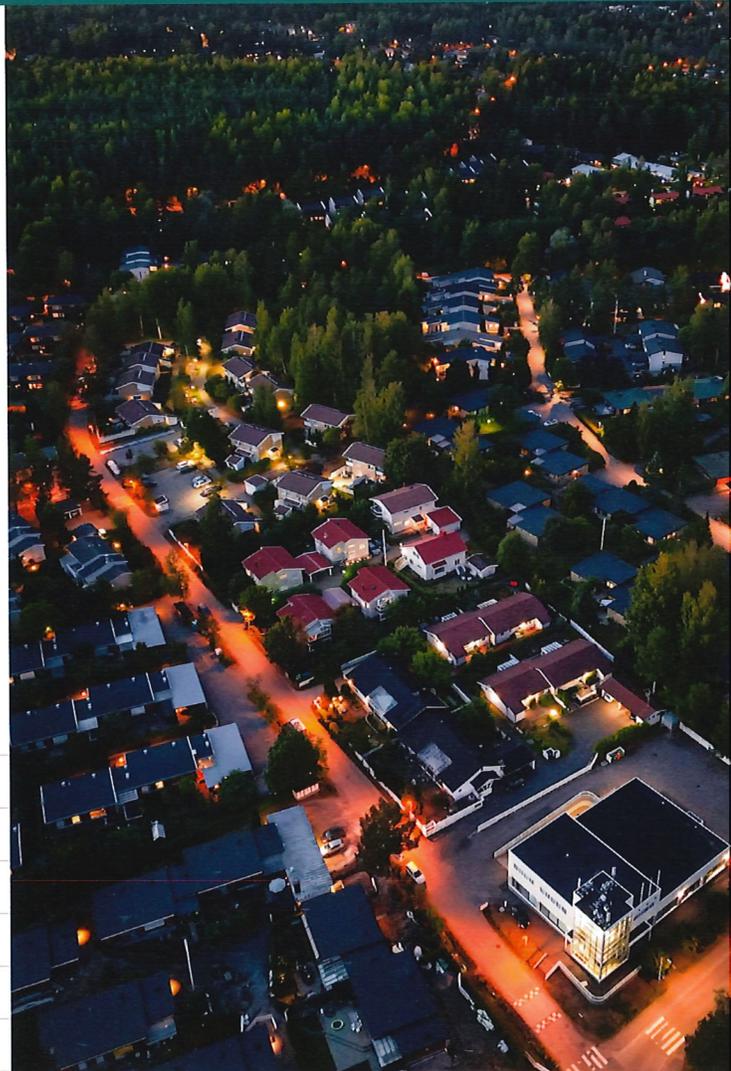
# Electric transmission and agriculture:

What to know

**PowerOn Midwest is working with landowners and communities to power our region today and into the future. As power sources evolve and electricity demand grows, PowerOn Midwest and other electric transmission upgrades are needed to ensure reliable, low-cost power for customers.**

## Transmission in the community

There are more than 240,000 miles of high-voltage lines currently operating in the U.S. and millions of miles of distribution lines carrying electricity to homes and businesses. This safe, reliable infrastructure allows our communities and economies to thrive. PowerOn Midwest is enabling cost-effective, reliable generation and doing so in a diverse way that can coexist with the Midwest agricultural landscape.



**Across the Midwest, agriculture and energy infrastructure have shared the landscape for decades. PowerOn Midwest is being developed in a way that recognizes the agricultural way of life.**



## Transmission lines and animals

We will work with landowners during construction to minimize impacts to livestock. We will coordinate any needed temporary relocations with temporary fencing or gating, and other measures as needed, making sure the livestock have access to feed and water supplies throughout construction. After construction, the construction areas are restored and livestock uses can return to normal. Decades of scientific research have shown that exposure to transmission lines is not a demonstrated cause of adverse effects on livestock.

## Transmission lines and crops

During construction of the transmission line there may be temporary restrictions on some agricultural activities. Once construction is complete, agricultural activities can resume. The PowerOn Midwest team will communicate with landowners in advance of all pre-construction and construction activities. We will strive to coordinate construction activities with farming and livestock operations to minimize inconveniences. Landowners will be compensated for any crop damage.

## Locating transmission line structures on cultivated land and pastureland

PowerOn Midwest will coordinate with landowners early in the planning process to identify and address potential impacts to cultivated land and pastureland before construction begins. When needed, transmission structures may be placed on cultivated or pastureland. In such cases, we will strive to position structures to minimize disruption to farming operations.



# Transmission lines and farming equipment

The PowerOn Midwest team designed structures and transmission lines for safe operation in agricultural areas.

## ✓ Safety snapshot:

- Do not lift, elevate, build, or pass under a power line with any object, tool, or vehicle that could make contact or near-contact with the wires.
- If you're unsure of your equipment height, have someone be a spotter to double check your clearance from a safe distance away.

## Locating transmission lines near irrigation systems

We will work with landowners to limit the impacts that the transmission lines may have on irrigation systems, including through thoughtful placement of the transmission structures. Where irrigations systems are going to be operated around or underneath the transmission lines, we will work with landowners to make sure the systems are set up to be compatible.

## ✓ Safety snapshot:

- Provide a good electrical ground for the pivot point.
- Prevent a solid stream of water from hitting the transmission lines.
- Contact a PowerOn Midwest representative before installing a new irrigation system.

## Use of aerial applicators near transmission lines

Based on our experience with transmission lines, aerial applicators should be able to parallel new transmission infrastructure similar to how they work with existing infrastructure today. Some adjustments to aerial applicators flights may be necessary based on the line's orientation along fields.

# Transmission lines construction

Most existing land uses can be maintained while still ensuring an obstruction-free right-of-way during construction. We will coordinate with landowners throughout the route development, construction, and restoration processes.

Common impacts during construction can include soil compaction, the need to temporarily relocate or limit access of livestock to avoid construction zones, and limitations of crop planting or harvest in the right-of-way.

## Drain tile

Protecting drain tile during construction is a common concern, and it's something we manage regularly. We've successfully built transmission lines on properties that depend on drain tiles. We work with landowners to identify where drain tile is located and will work with landowners to minimize any impacts caused during construction.

If drain tile damage occurs during construction, we will work with landowners to repair the issue at our cost. Once construction is complete, it's rare that any long-term impacts occur, and we will work with landowners to correct any issues that are identified.



Agriculture and electric transmission lines have coexisted for more than 100 years, and today they both drive our economy. Crop cultivation and livestock farming feed our nation and the world.

Today untapped energy sources across the Midwest are becoming increasingly important to economic growth in rural areas. Building stronger electric infrastructure is essential to ensure the Midwest continues to thrive.

Modern infrastructure can be integrated safely into everyday life. This guide provides information about how electric transmission lines and agricultural crops and practices coexist now and for this project.



# The Basics: Electromagnetic Fields



PowerOn Midwest is working with landowners and the community to power our region today and into the future. As power sources evolve and electricity demand grows, PowerOn Midwest is needed to ensure reliable, low-cost electricity for customers.

## **Modern infrastructure can be integrated safely into everyday life.**

There are more than 500,000 miles of transmission lines and millions of miles of distribution lines operating safely and powering homes, schools and businesses in the country today. People living and working near transmission lines may have questions about electric and magnetic fields (EMF). This fact sheet provides general information to help you get started on understanding EMF. For more in-depth information, please refer to the resources list on the back.

## **The Basics: electric and magnetic fields.**

EMF is commonly used as an abbreviation for three technically different but related terms: electric fields from the use of electricity, magnetic fields from the use of electricity, or electromagnetic fields from devices that use radio frequency. Electric fields relate to voltage and magnetic fields relate to current. For alternating-current transmission lines, both electric fields and magnetic fields occur at extremely low frequency (they are non-ionizing). EMF are all around us — from natural sources (like the Earth's magnetic field) and human-made sources (like household wiring and appliances).

Magnetic fields are created by electric current and are present near all devices and wires in which electricity is flowing. Both electric and magnetic fields decrease quickly as the distance from the source increases. A few hundred feet from the proposed transmission lines, electric and magnetic fields are usually indistinguishable from everyday background levels. Magnetic fields are a function of current, geometry, and distance, not of voltage. Electric fields are a function of voltage, geometry, and distance.

## **EMF at home, school, and work.**

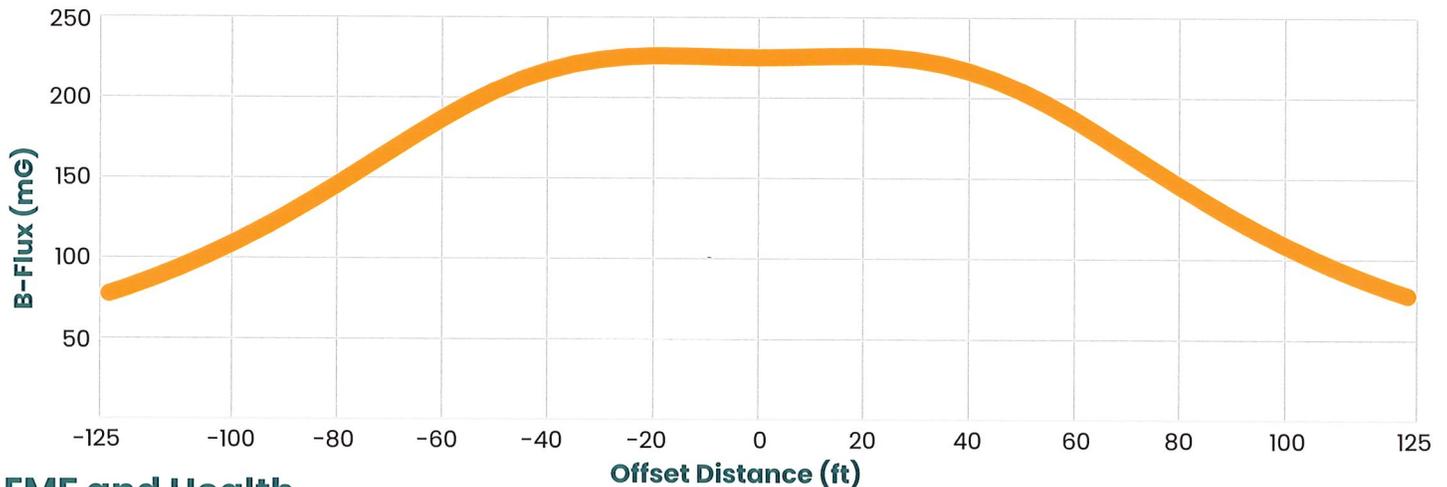
EMF are created whenever electricity flows or an electrical force is present. These fields can occur naturally, such as in a person's brain, heart, and muscle. The level of magnetic fields, at 60 Hertz are also produced by everyday household items like space heaters, vacuums, kitchen appliances and electric blankets. The widespread use of electricity means we are exposed to EMF in our everyday environment at work, school, and home.

The following graphics provide magnetic field levels of common household appliances as well as anticipated magnetic fields under the proposed 765 kV line. Expected magnetic field levels from the proposed 345 kV lines are even lower.

**MAGNETIC-FIELD LEVELS (IN MILLIGAUSS) MEASURED NEAR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**

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**ANTICIPATED MAGNETIC FIELD LEVELS FOR POWERON MIDWEST 765 KV TRANSMISSION LINE**



**EMF and Health**

EMF from power lines, and their effects on health, have been studied for more than 40 years by governmental bodies, public health organizations, and government appointed scientific panels all over the world. Initially, there were concerns of a possible association between childhood leukemia and magnetic fields of transmission lines. Subsequent research failed to demonstrate a causal relationship between transmission lines and any health risk. The World Health Organization (WHO) and other health agencies have concluded that, at levels of EMF exposure found near transmission lines, there are no known health consequences.

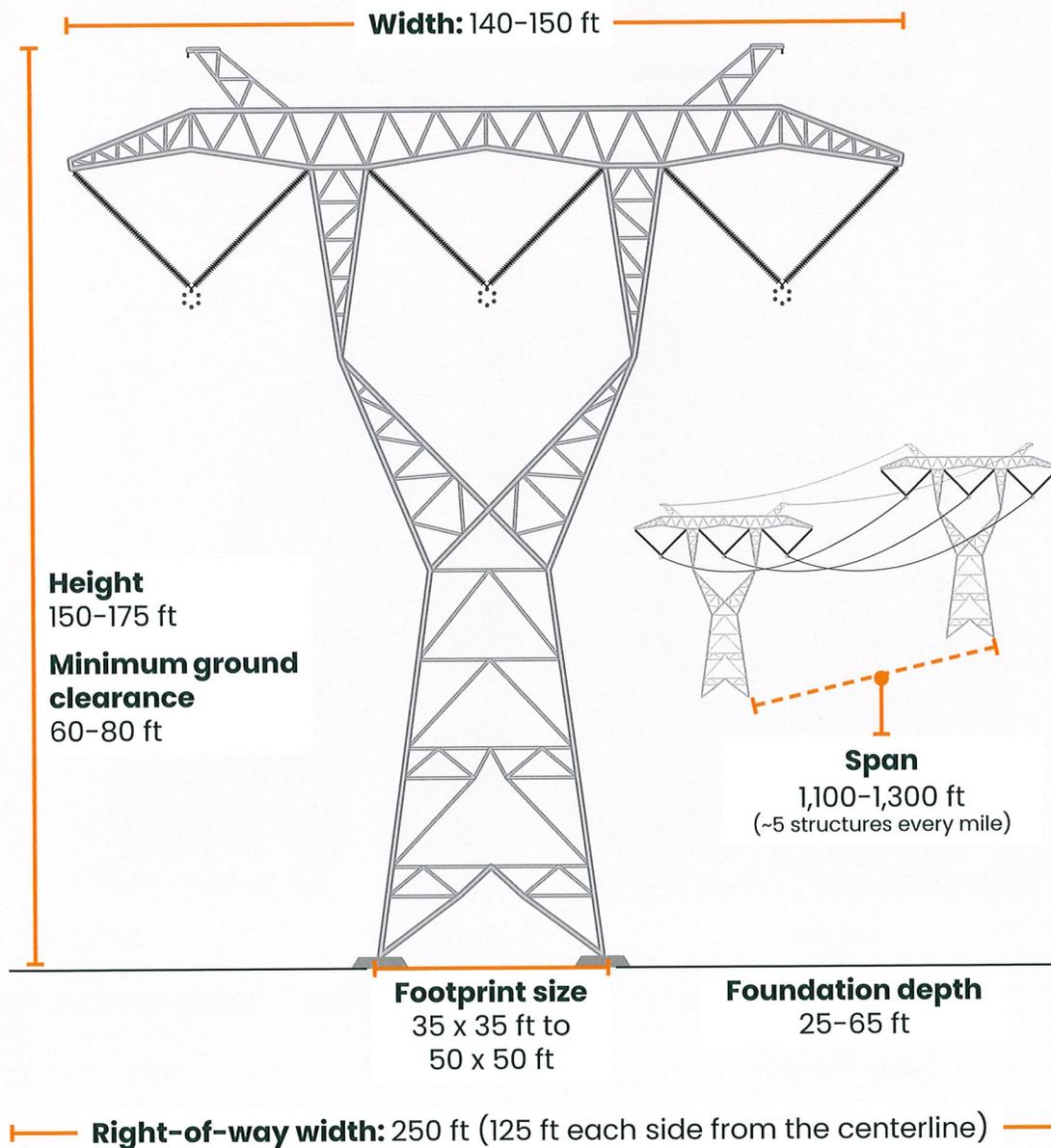
**EXPERT SOURCES AND USEFUL LINKS**

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- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; National Institutes of Health. Electric and Magnetic Fields Associated With the Use of Electric Power. 2002. Available at: [https://www.niehs.nih.gov/sites/default/files/health/materials/electric\\_and\\_magnetic\\_fields\\_associated\\_with\\_the\\_use\\_of\\_electric\\_power\\_questions\\_and\\_answers\\_english\\_508.pdf](https://www.niehs.nih.gov/sites/default/files/health/materials/electric_and_magnetic_fields_associated_with_the_use_of_electric_power_questions_and_answers_english_508.pdf). Accessed October 30, 2025.
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# 765 kV Structures

Transmission structures play a vital role in the delivery of electricity. They support the components that are used to transport electricity. PowerOn Midwest is working with landowners and the community to power our region today and into the future.

## Typical structure



## Why 765 kV technology

765 kV technology was identified in the planning process as the preferred solution for the region, presenting several advantages:



**Efficiently carries power over long distances**



**Fewer transmission lines needed to carry the same amount of power**



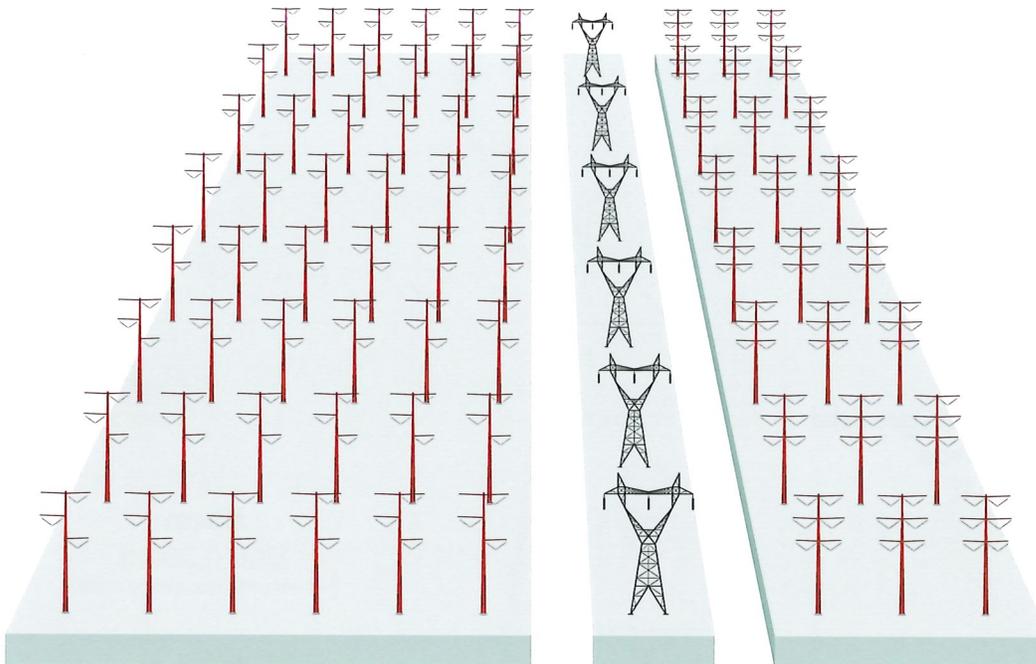
**Fewer structures reduce impact on land, communities, and the environment**



**Resilient infrastructure that can consistently deliver power**



**Provides backup power pathways**



**345 kV  
SIX  
SINGLE CIRCUIT TOWERS**  
(900 ft of total right-of-way)

**765 kV  
ONE  
SINGLE CIRCUIT TOWER**  
(250 ft of total right-of-way)

**345 kV  
THREE  
DOUBLE CIRCUIT TOWERS**  
(450 ft of total right-of-way)