

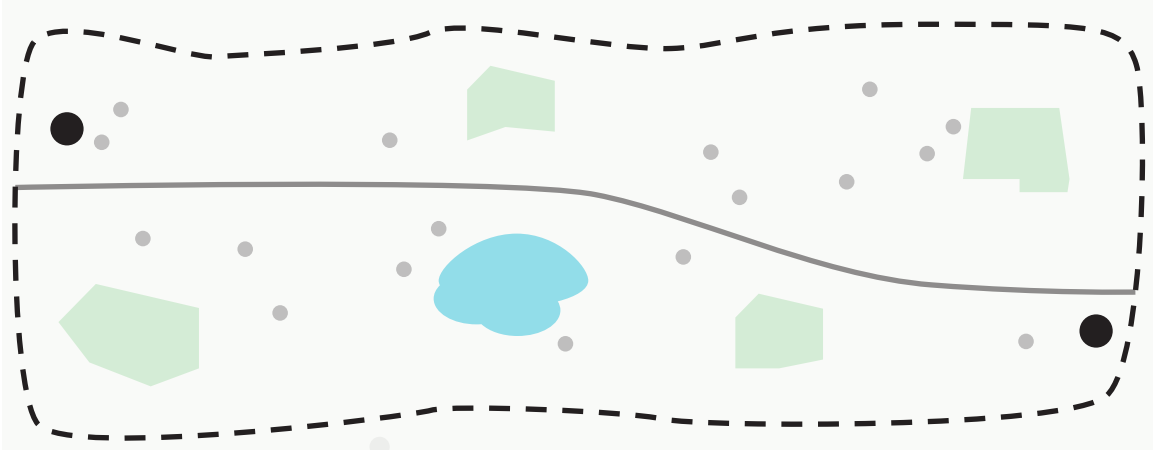
AES Ohio Transmission Line Siting Methodology

for Standard Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) Applications

AES Ohio utilizes a robust siting and outreach process to study various route alternatives before selecting a final route centerline. This process incorporates data gathering, stakeholder and public input, field reconnaissance and surveys, engineering design, and seeks regulatory input and approval from the Ohio Power Siting Board. Detailed steps of this process are outlined below.

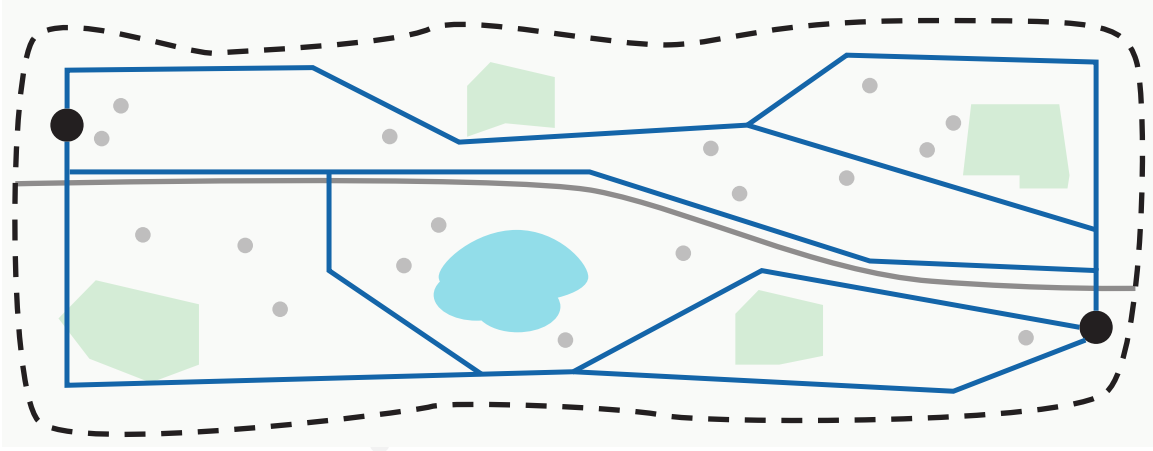
1. Data Gathering and Study Area Development

AES Ohio gathers publicly available environmental, cultural, land use, socioeconomic, and technical constraints and opportunity data in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Constraints and opportunity data is then utilized to define a study area in which route segments are developed between project start and end points.



2. Preliminary Route Segment Network Development

Preliminary routes are developed within the study area between project start and end points with the ultimate goal of minimizing siting impacts to the extent practical. This network is continually updated throughout the siting process as new information becomes available.



3. Field Reconnaissance of Preliminary Route Network

The study area and preliminary route segments are then reviewed from public roads and access points where possible to confirm aerial imagery observations and publicly available GIS data.



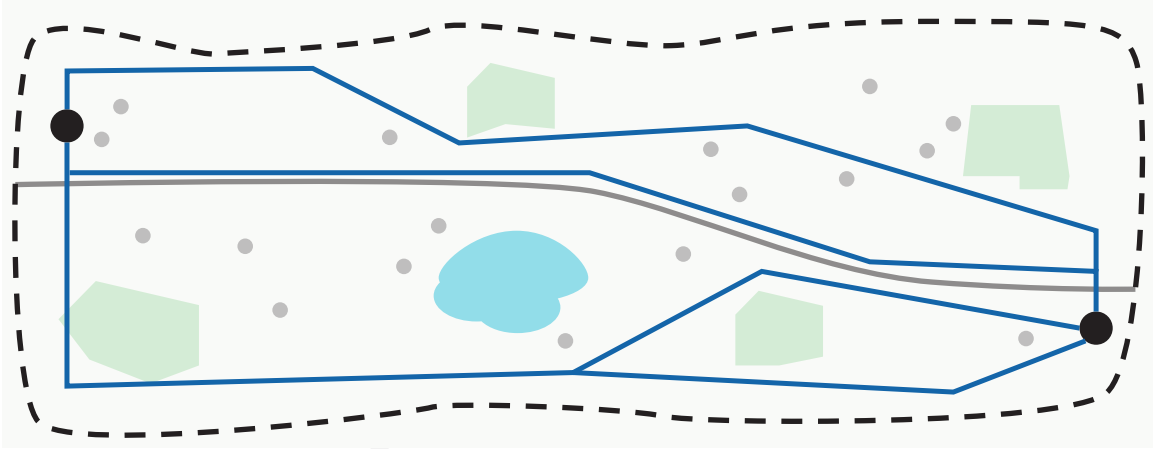
4. Public Input Gathered on Preliminary Route Segment Network

AES Ohio conducts public outreach efforts with potentially affected land owners and community stakeholders aiming to inform the public about the project and seek input on current and future land uses and the route segment network.



5. Route Segment Network Refinement

After public outreach efforts conclude, the preliminary route segment network is refined to incorporate public input where feasible and practical.



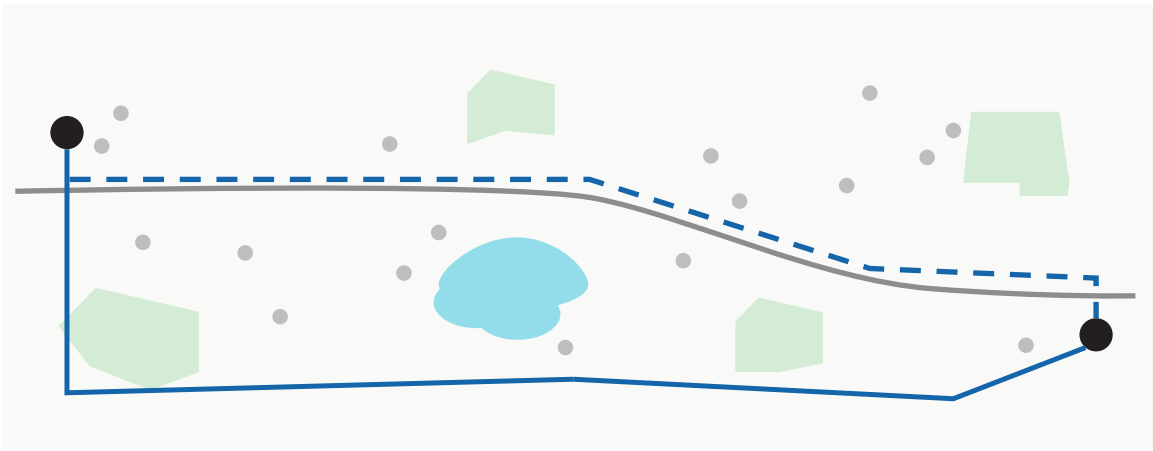
6. Evaluation of Route Alternatives

In this step, public and stakeholder input, evaluation results, and subject matter expert input are used to eliminate unfavorable route segments. Remaining route segments are then combined into full length route alternatives that are evaluated and compared against each other.

Example Criteria*
Route length
Tree clearing required
Number of landowners impacted
Residences within proximity to right-of-way
Cultural resources within proximity to right-of-way
*Example criteria only, additional criteria will be considered

7. Selection of Preferred and Alternate Route

The results of the quantitative and qualitative siting study are reviewed by a project siting team comprising of experts in siting, engineering, environmental, right-of-way (ROW), and transmission line constructibility with the common goal of choosing a preferred and alternate route that minimizes siting impacts to the extent practical.



8. Detailed Engineering, ROW Discussions, and Field Surveys

The preferred and alternate routes are then further studied and refined through detailed engineering design and surveys, ROW discussions with impacted landowners, environmental field surveys, and cultural resources studies.



9. Standard Application Submitted to the OPSB

The results of the siting study and detailed engineering and field surveys are used to finalize the preferred and alternate route centerlines and submit a standard application to the OPSB.
([Understanding Power Siting www.arcgis.com](https://www.arcgis.com))



10. Final Route Centerline Selected by Ohio Power Siting Board

Through the standard application process, the OPSB has the ultimate decision in the selection of the final route centerline and issuing a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need for the project.

