We are so glad that you are
here with us this evening.

This is a public meeting for the Yadkin
to Fentress 500 kilowatt electric

transmission line project, which is wholly
within the city of Chesapeake, Virginia.

This meeting,
as I mentioned, is being recorded.

And that means we will add it
to our website,

hopefully by the end of this week.

But do give us up to early next week,
and we will have a recording of this video

posted on the project website
so that you can rewatch parts

that you want to revisit, or share it
with your neighbors and friends

who may be interested in the information
that we are sharing with you tonight.

So thank you for being with us.

We do appreciate your time,
especially on kind of a

a wet or snowy winter evening,
depending on where you are.

We do want to give you an update
on this project, which was announced

and filed with the Virginia State
Corporation Commission last year.

In 2024.

And we are expecting a final order

to be issued from the SCC any day now.

So we are expecting that
the SCC will be able to issue a decision

by our requested March 1st date,
and we are planning to replace

about 13.5 miles of an existing
500 kilowatt electric transmission line

with two 500 kilovolt transmission lines.

As I mentioned, between Yadkin Substation
and Fentress Substation.

And that's wholly
within the city of Chesapeake.

While I go through this presentation,
please feel free

to drop any questions that you have
into the Q&A feature in WebEx.

So you should see that as an option
as an attendee.

And we encourage you
to post your questions as they come in.

Throughout the presentation,
we are going to have

a number of subject
matter experts here with us tonight.

This is not everybody
that's on the call here to assist you.

I just didn't have enough room

on one slide for you to see
all of the teammates who are with us

this evening, some here in the room
with me, others joining us virtually.

But you can see the different

expertise areas that our teammates
have here to answer questions,

whether it's about permitting
or right of way

encroachments that you may have been
in communication with Melissa

about on our right of way program
or construction forestry,

we really do want to bring
as much information to you this evening

and to be as accessible as possible,
to answer your questions.

So again, this is not every face
that's on the call, but,

please do put in your questions as we go

now at Dominion
Safety is our number one core value.

And we'd like to start these meetings
with a safety topic.

And I think this is very relevant
for this project because as you know,

if you live next to this
right of way corridor,

you are already familiar
with how close some of the transmission

structures are to backyards
and to your properties.

And so that's why we want to keep you safe
when we start working

in that right of way.

And this transitions
from a right of way to a work zone

and these work zone perimeters
that you may see us put up

are intended
to keep you and our team safe.

Because just as you want to be able
to use your home in your backyard safely,

with your family and loved ones,
we want our teammates to be able

to go home safely at the end of their work
day to their loved ones.

So if you see any kind of signage,
cones, fencing,

any other temporary barriers, please
respect it and do not enter the work zone.

It is there for a reason.

Also, some of our work zones may very well
be the backyard of your property.

So please keep an eye on any kids or pets
who may be accustomed

to using your own property
in your own yards.

But when the work zone is in your yard,
those barriers

are there to keep them and us safe.

Please do follow any crew instructions
or posted signage.

I put a few photos along
the bottom of this slide here to show you

some of the types of activities that
you may notice in your own neighborhood.

And there's one in particular

that I do want to draw attention
to as part of this safety topic.

And that's construction traffic.

The way that some of these suburban
neighborhoods were built up

to the preexisting transmission line
means that our construction

entrances to and from our work
zone may be through your neighborhood.

And so there will be construction vehicles
moving in and out

to get to our construction
entrances safely.

So in residential neighborhoods,
please stay aware of any traffic.

And there may be times
when we have large equipment deliveries

that need to wind their way
through the neighborhood,

and if they're street parking
or personal vehicles

that are too close for our comfort,
then we may ask you to please voluntarily

and temporarily relocate your vehicle
just so that we can avoid

risking making contact with your vehicle
and get our equipment in safely.

And then you can put your
your vehicle back.

And then lastly, please

follow any flagger instructions
during temporary traffic process.

Like I mentioned,
there are some big pieces of equipment

that will be coming to our work zone
in the right of way,

and sometimes
we may need to have flagger support

that will make sure that that equipment
can safely navigate in,

and that we temporarily hold
any traffic in the neighborhood

that may be moving around at the time
that the delivery is happening.

These are temporary. This won't take long.

We just ask for a little bit of patience
while we get these pieces of equipment in.

Okay, so now we've covered

our safety topic and let me just level
set with the big picture.

We're here tonight to talk about
keeping reliable service on for you.

Our customers and reliable service
goes all the way from our generating

sources like, traditional power plants,
nuclear power plants, solar

generation, water
or hydro generation, and wind.

These are all different ways that we
create power, and then we transmit it.

That's a transmission line.

We take the electrons

along the transmission line
to a substation like Yadkin substation

or Fentress substation,
which is a part of this project.

And then we can either

step it down or keep it on
going on to other transmission lines

so that we can take the power
to where it's needed for our customers.

When we step it down, that's on to
something called a distribution line.

And that's probably what you're
most familiar with at your home

and in your neighborhood.

Those are the shorter power poles,
or even the underground lines

that you may see us
serving your neighborhood.

And then we take it

all the way to your meter, which is how
we deliver the power to your house.

So we're here tonight
to talk about transmission lines.

These are the high voltage power lines
that carry large amounts of power

over longer distances,
so that we can get the power

from a generating source
to where it's needed.

And so Yadkin and Fentress
are the two substations.

You can see them there
with the green triangles on the map.

On screen.

Yadkin is in the top left
and Fentress is in the bottom right.

So I mentioned that we are rebuilding
the existing 500

kilovolt line for end of life purposes.

This is for reliability.

The lattice towers that you've seen
ever since you've lived,

probably in the neighborhood,
have been there for a long time.

And they have been maintained well,
but now they are approaching

the end of their service life.

And so it's time to replace that
infrastructure so that it can still serve

the community for decades to come.

We are rebuilding what's called line 588.

That's the number
that is assigned to the line

that goes between
Yadkin and Fentress today.

I mention these numbers
because that's their name,

and that's how I'm going to refer to them
moving forward in this presentation.

And also, if you have specific questions
about a structure or the line near you,

I will want to know
if you're on the 588 side

of the line or our new 5005 line.

We are also adding another 500
kilovolt line

in this right of way,
and that will help us interconnect

or bring on line new generation
to the grid to serve the increasing

what's called load growth or the demand
in energy, by our customers.

So the photo on the left, you're
probably really familiar with that.

That's the lattice tower or the 588 line
that has been there for decades.

It was built in the mid 1970s,
on weathering steel

or Corten material,
and it averaged a height of 115ft.

Now, individual structures may be slightly
taller or slightly shorter,

but that was the average
height of those lattice towers.

And you may remember, for those of you
who participated

in the open houses last spring,
my colleague

Ginny really wanted you all
to participate in the process of knowing

what the new structures
are going to be like

and having input
into what they would look like.

So if you hadn't already heard this from
when we filed with the State Corporation

Commission last year, we did include the
preference for doubled galvanized steel.

So that is the selected material
that we have submitted to the SCC.

And you can see a representation of that
on the right side.

These poles are going to be much taller.

The average height is 186ft.

The tallest structures on this project
are 210ft.

At the Intracoastal Waterway, where we are

crossing over a body of water,

and the shortest poles are at 175ft.

So you can see that
there is an increase in that height.

And we wanted you to be aware of that
and have visuals

that I can show you in advance
what that is going to look like.

So speaking of visuals,

I do want to step through a few of our
photo simulations that we had last year

for you to see in your neighborhood from
your street view, what it would look like.

So I'm not going to spend
a ton of time on these,

but I do just want to point out
on the top of these photo simulations,

you can see a real photo of the real tower
in your real neighborhood.

And then on the bottom,
all we did is superimposed.

What would that look like
with the new poles installed?

So you can get a true visual
before we even show up for construction

of what it will look like once
the two 500 kilovolt lines are installed.

So again, I'm going to step through this
so that you can see a visual here.

And and what you can also see
is how we will have conductor

that is installed
along each of these lines.

And that will be multiple wires per phase.

So there is also going to be a change
in the number of wires

that you see overhead

in comparison to the original structure.

So again here you can see the structures
but also see the change in wires here

also again stepping through
I will take a moment to point out

there are a number of retention ponds
or other bodies of water

that we will be working
very carefully around on this project.

With construction,
it also means, as you know, that

some of our construction footprint
capability will be restricted.

So there will be some areas where we are
working in very confined spaces

to avoid those bodies of water
and safely complete artwork activities.

This is one of those structures.

Four of them,
excuse me, that go over near the park.

This is near, one of the Intracoastal
Waterway crossings.

And you can just make out
where we will also have to add an FAA

required safety marker ball,

onto the wire tip top part,
which is the fiber,

which also serves as lightning protection
at the top of the lines.

So we will have to add those marker balls
on to those wires as required by the FAA.

And that's a safety precaution
to make sure that no one inadvertently,

gets too low, too close to those wires
overhead them.

Also another view here you can see
that will be working in proximity.

This is to Deep Creek Park.

We'll be right on the periphery of that,
but will obviously be working

very closely with park staff
to make sure that we appropriately

mark off and protect the work
zone from the general public.

Okay, so

those were just some of the photo
simulations available.

You can explore all the information

on our interactive project map, Geo Voice.

This is our structure comparison tool.

And this is where you can click.

This is your step by step guide
on our project website.

You can click on the link.

It will launch the interactive tool.

You can click on any of those orange dots
and it will show you

what the structure
will look like at that location

and give you the height
information as well.

So there's a lot of great information
on the geo voice, the interactive

project map, and I encourage you
to take some time to explore it.

It's a great resource.

All right.

The construction schedule.

Let's get down to when we're going
to show up in your backyard.

So I do want to highlight
before I go into the details here.

If you joined us last year,
we thought we might start construction

activities at the side of the project
and work our way northwest.

We have flipped that.

So we are going to start at the Yadkin
substation side to the northwest

and then work our way
southeast with construction.

So as you look at
if you're in phase one, 2 or 3

and you look at those months and,
and the year associated with it

and say, wait,
that was different than what I remembered.

It is different than what you remembered.

So we are going to start construction
at the Yadkin side of the project now.

So phase one, we will start
just outside of Yadkin substation

and then go to
what is called structure 196.

On geo voice every
structure has a number.

So when you click on the structures you'll
see what each individual numbering is.

But I did include the closest
neighborhood street which is wisely so.

Phase one.

Phase one is unique from phase
two and three because in phase one

we are going to rebuild the 588
and build the 5005.

This year.

So between March and December

of 2025, phase

one construction will be completed.

That is different from phases
two and three.

So I'll get to them in just a moment.

But phase one,
you are going to be right out the gate.

We are going to be installing access
and working with individual property

owners to address any temporary,
fencing that we need to put into place

or remove your fencing
if you have a backyard fence temporarily

so that we can get our construction
access mats in.

So be on the lookout for for our teammates
trying to coordinate with you

individually on any property
specific access needs that we may have.

The first priority is to finish

rebuilding the existing 500 kilovolt line.

And so we expect to do that
between spring and early summer.

Then we are going to finish building
the second 500 kilovolt

line in the same phase
one section right next to it, the 5005.

And we're currently projecting that

that will be done by late summer, early
fall in September time frame.

Now this is all pending weather
and progress with our schedule.

So it is possible that finishing up
that phase one section

of the second 500 kilovolt line
may take until later this year.

But we are our plan.

Our target is to finish it in September.

I do want to mention

there is also a little bit of transmission
adjustment work that we have to do on

a totally unrelated line
that is right next

to Yadkin substation and I-64.

And so we're going to come back and work
just on those few structures

that are on either
side of I-64 at Yadkin substation,

in the spring
through the latter part of 2026.

So we'll be back on the other side,
come 2026.

And I just wanted to share
that in transparency.

Okay.

So now let's talk about phases

two and three,
because you are the bulk of this project.

And I want you to understand
what's different

about the schedule
between your phase two and phase three.

What's different is
when we show up in phase two,

we will start moving in
with our access in April.

What's different in phase
three is it'll be summertime.

So phase two, I'll just go back.

We'll be arriving here in spring.

Phase
three will be arriving in the summertime.

The schedules otherwise are the same, but

let me talk you through what this means.

Phase two.

When we arrive with our access, we're

going to continue
then rebuilding the 588 line.

The existing transmission line.

And that is our priority.

We want to keep working all the way
toward Yadkin substation.

Excuse me.

From Yadkin to Fentress substation
to rebuild

that 588 line by summer of 2026.

The target is June.

So we're going to really be focusing on
getting as much of that done as possible.

And then we'll be doubling back
to finish anything of the 5005,

the additional 500 kilovolt line
that we did not already complete,

and that 5005 line is expected to be done

by the end of 2026.

I know it's a complex schedule,

and that's why I wanted to get this out
to you by section so that you know,

when we're going to show up
and when we're going to be done.

But if you're in phase two,
odds are we're going to be done with you,

as you would expect
before we are done with phase three,

because of the progress
from northwest to southeast.

So the first thing that I said
that you'll see is access.

So what is construction access?

Well, that's how we get to our work zone.

It's how we access the construction area.

So we're possible
we're going to use the existing, roads

and existing construction entrances
that we use long term.

Any way to maintain our infrastructure
in this right of way.

But you may also see some of the access
solutions

that are shown here on this photo.

Access mats, different types of access
mat, gravel.

We may need to temporarily
remove backyard fences

if they are necessary
for us to get our equipment in.

And to put this matting down,
we will always restore

your backyard to the way that it was
before we showed up.

So I encourage you,
if you, have something

specific in your backyard
that you really want us to pay attention

to, take a picture of it, note it,
let us know

so that we can make make it right
the way that it was before we showed up.

And construction access

matting is not just so that we can get

our equipment in and out,
but it's also to protect

what's underneath, to help distribute
the weight of the equipment

that will be on the grass
or on the right of way, so

that when we're done, we can rehabilitate
that area as easily as possible.

On the left,
this is just a simple graphic showing you

the types of equipment
and the things that you might see.

A crane, you can see the construction
access matting.

You can see a pole being installed.

There may be concrete trucks involved,
depending on the type of foundation

that you have.

And then we will also have
environmental protections in place.

That's the the black what looks like,
silt or sensing along the tree line there.

That's part of our
environmental protections.

So let's talk

about foundations
because this is a big part of our project

that we really want to be transparent
with you, our neighbors, about

because I want you to know what to expect
before we show up for construction.

And we are, as you know, in very close
proximity to, to some of your homes.

And so we want to prepare you
for what construction is like, of course,

setting the the basics here,
this construction activity is daytime.

We aren't going to be doing
any of this overnight

because we need to be able
to see in the daylight what we're doing.

So this is all day shift work.

All of our foundation types
on this project require a crane

and some kind of hammer
to get the foundation installed.

There are three types on this project
a vibratory caisson.

It's it's a like a metal straw
going into a really thick milkshake.

We don't have to excavate anything out.

It's a hollow cylinder and we vibrate it
down into the soil pretty deep.

In some cases as deep as 65ft or so.

This is the most common type of foundation
on this project.

So most of you are going to see
a vibratory caisson installed pipe pile.

That's the middle photo.

It's similar to a vibratory caisson,
except we have to excavate the interior.

And then we set rebar and pour concrete.

And it's the least common type
of foundation on this project.

But I still wanted you to know about it.

The other
and the third type of, foundation

that we have on this project
is called a multi pile or an H pilot.

The same thing it is a longer construction

time to get a multiple foundation in.

And we need it
because it's a beefier foundation

when we're going to have what's, heavier
load, heavier tension.

On. That location.

We have 26 locations
that are multiple foundations.

So I'm going to talk a little bit
more about that,

but let me show you what it looks like
when we install each of these.

So a vibratory caisson like I mentioned
they go down pretty deep 50 to 65ft.

And they're about 8 to 9ft wide.

So they're sizable.

When they come on to the work site
you'll see them.

But then almost all of it
goes to the below ground level.

We only leave a little bit up above grade.

As you can see in the photos on the right,
a crane will have what's called

a vibratory hammer, and it's aptly named
because it's a hammer that vibrates.

It's going to attach

to the top of the foundation
and then vibrate it down into the ground.

And if we don't have tough soil layers
to get through, then the case on can be

installed within minutes.

So that's really the big benefit of this
type of foundation, is that it shortens

the duration of potential disruption
to your neighbors.

When we are getting it
in the ground, it's efficient.

We don't have to do concrete deliveries,
we don't have to excavate anything,

and we can get it installed
in a very efficient manner.

I do want to mention that if you see us,

especially since our construction

schedule will overlap
spring, summer and early fall,

if you see a sand mixture being poured
inside the top of the cylinder

before we attach the pole to it, that's
just to help us mitigate standing water

and prevent mosquitoes and bugs from,
finding that as their vacation spot.

We do not want to encourage

mosquitoes, in these in these foundations
if there is standing water.

So don't be alarmed
if you see some sand, put down in there.

After we get the foundation installed,
then a crane will come

and assemble
the pole, typically in three parts.

And we will then secure the pole
to the foundation with the anchor bolts.

So start to finish for a foundation
installation for a

for a vibratory
caisson could be as little as a day.

Very efficient.

But now let's
go to the other end of the spectrum.

And that's a multiple foundation.

And these are necessary
for higher load locations.

This could be where we are transitioning
at an angle

where the wires are coming in
from one direction

and they're going out
a different direction.

As opposed to being in a straight line

draped through each of the structures.

So we do this
because we really need to, to have that

wide stable base for,
for these structure locations.

Most of that large construction footprint,
the concrete square that you see

in the bottom two photos is buried,
but the part that sticks out of the top,

which is wrapped in the bottom right
photo, in the orange cylinder

that was the concrete curing for it
that stays above ground.

And that's where we attach the pole to.

So what. Happens?

Well, we've got to excavate the big square
pit first.

So that's going to take some time
to get the dirt out.

Then we install rebar
which is the top right photo.

And then we have multiple concrete pours.

What that means for
you and your neighborhood.

You're going to see concrete trucks making
multiple deliveries and exiting out.

And then we have cure time or resting time
for the concrete in between those pores.

And then the last thing that we do
is attach the pole base to that

anchor bolt cage, which again
I mentioned, stays above ground.

But all in all,
this can take 45 to 60 days to build.

So if you live next to one of those 26
multiple foundations,

you will have a longer construction window

for the foundation

than other neighbors
with just the vibratory caisson.

But whether you have a day of a foundation
being installed or several weeks,

we are going to be monitoring
vibration levels

while we are installing the piles
or the caissons.

Because we know that there are homes
within

what we call
the zone of influence or 100ft.

So if you live within 100ft
of a new foundation,

then we are going to be monitoring
vibration levels in real time.

And we are using a local company
called the ETS

that will be helping us
monitor this in real time

and make sure that as we complete
our work, that we are doing so within

expected limits for for that activity,
for that construction activity,

if you are property
within 100ft of a foundation,

you will be receiving a letter from me
over the course of spring inviting you

to voluntarily participate
in a pre-construction home inspection.

So be on the lookout
for that letter from me.

It will be on Dominion letterhead.

It's not junk mail.
Please don't throw it away.

Open it up.

Take a look and it's totally up to you
if you want to participate in this.

It is complimentary and voluntary,
but what it does is establish a baseline.

What is the condition of your house?

Do you have a crack in your kitchen?

Is there anything that we need to be aware
of as we are performing this work?

And then after we're done with our
foundation installation, we can come back

and take another measurement
and see see how the house is looking.

So really,
this is just to give you peace of mind

and us a good clear record
as we are installing these foundations.

Okay, so what can you expect?

Whether you live within 100ft
of a new structure, location or several

hundred feet away?

What is it like?

Well, people are sensitive.

We have a sensory experience of our world.

We can hear things, we can feel things,

we can sense things
with frequencies or vibrations.

So this is what I want you to be aware

of, that you may experience,
you may feel vibrations.

You may sense or hear high or low
frequency hums.

You may notice that metal is rattling or
hear a pounding sound from the work site.

When that hammer is at work,
you'll see tall pieces of equipment

at work, like shown on the photo.

To the right, you may hear

concrete trucks that I mentioned
for the multiple foundation locations.

They'll be beeping when they're backing up

for safety purposes
and frequently making deliveries.

If you have delicate
or elevated items in your house,

they may rattle, and windows
and doors may shake at times.

Again, these are all glass or other items
that may be more prone

to this type of thing, similar
to when a vehicle drives

by that's playing loud music
or a steady bass.

Then your windows and doors
may rattle likewise,

so if you live near a multipolar
foundation, one of those 26 locations,

there will be several weeks of hammer work
to install steel beams into the ground.

So if you work from home
or you home school, I do want you to pay

attention to the type of foundation
that will be installed near your home,

because that may mean that you're
having a prolonged period of daytime

construction noise
while you are working or home schooling,

and there will be many concrete deliveries
coming in and out

while we work
to complete those those foundations.

If you live near a vibratory case
on which again, most of the foundations

on this project are,
this is a faster installation method.

But even though it's fast,

it can still be intense for neighbors
when it's happening.

So just be aware that you may also have
some of those sensory,

experiences
while construction is happening.

So we are almost at the end
of our presentation at this time.

But I do want to show you

a two more things of what you can expect
during construction.

Cranes will help assemble
the puzzle pieces

and lift them into position
so that we can attach them

on to the foundations
that we've installed.

That's just a representative photo
on the left.

On the right
we do plan on this project again

to minimize the potential disruption

duration for our neighbors
to do this by helicopter.

So you are going to see a helicopter
making passes

over the right of way
and through the transmission structures.

When we are pulling in the lines, that
will help us install the new conductor

and the new fiber on these transmission
poles.

As we get closer to these activities,
I'll be sending you updates by mail,

and then we'll also be running

some local advertisements
so that we can let you know

what to expect with the helicopter work
before we show up.

So at this time,
we're going to move into our Q&A period.

Please stand by as we compile
your submitted questions.

You can submit those questions
through the Q&A feature.

I am going to go on mute

so that I can collaborate with the team,
and I'll be back momentarily.

Thank you.

Okay.

Thanks, everybody.

We've seen a number of great questions
coming in on the Q&A feature.

My colleague Claire is with me,

and she is going to help,
flow these questions.

Through some of them
I'm able to answer to get us started.

And then Claire is going to help us tap
in our subject

matter experts to go into greater detail
on some of your questions.

All right.

Claire, why don't you kick us off with,
one of the first questions that came in?

Yeah.

So, one question

we had was about the location.

How can folks know.

The exact.

Location of the towers
and the new structures to their homes?

Yeah, that's a great question.

And thanks, Claire, and thank you
for asking at, Geo Voice, that tool

that I mentioned earlier,
the interactive project map shows

you approximate
where the new foundation locations will be

and the new structures, of course,
now in the field itself.

So we will take several steps
before we actually install the foundations

and the poles.

You will see survey crews that go out
and they will be measuring within

the right of way, using GPS coordinates
to make sure that they put those.

The next thing that you'll see stakes
survey stakes in the ground.

Where.

Those structure locations are going to be.

So you're going to see survey activity
in the right of way.

You're going to see field
staking in the right of way.

And then when it's actually time
to install the foundations,

there may be some minor adjustments
that happen in the field.

If needed.

But otherwise, what you see on the map on
geo voice is a really good

representation of where
those foundations are going to be.

And that's because on this project,

which is little different
from other transmission projects,

we really did strive
to place the foundations as close

to the preexisting structures as we could
in as many instances as we could.

So that was a great question. Claire.

And Geo Voice, that's the tool
where you can explore and search

by your address and see where you are
in proximity to that.

All right, Claire, that was a good one.

What's another one for us?

We had a question
about the types of structures,

the information versus
the pictures that were sent.

We were wondering if,
they were going to have three arms or six.

And I think we have
Dan who can answer that one.

I'm cueing up Dan right now.

Stand by.

And so the question is about.

How many arms each of the monopoles
has for the structure.

That's for you.

How many arms

there is for the majority of the line?

There are five arms for this suspension

style, structure.

And we have one double circuit,

monopole, which would have eight arms.

Okay.

Thank you Dan.

And then Jen, our forester,

we have a question
about the removal of trees.

Can you tell us, Jen,
when we can expect trees to be removed?

For residents in phase three.

You can typically expect that danger tree
removal will follow.

The access as.

It comes through for your property.

In particular, if we identify trees,

you will be in communication
with a field forester.

They will identify the trees
and communicate

the work that would be taking place
with you and give you a much

closer timeframe on when that

would take place.

And, we can certainly work with you
if you need us to be there

at a certain time.

You know,
we can probably make that happen.

It just depends on.

How many trees we identify.

And the other phases,
when we will get to phase three.

There it is.

Sorry, guys,
I couldn't find my mute button.

Okay.

Thank you, thank you. Jen.

Steve, we had a question
about types of structures.

Carrie talked a good bit
about three different types of structures,

and we were wondering, how come?

Why do we have so many different types
of structures?

Steve, that question is for you.

Well, so the question is,

why do we have three different types
of foundations?

Um, generally.

Yeah. I'm sorry. Yeah, that's all right.

So generally speaking, there's
there are many,

many different types of foundations
that can be used.

They tend to be chosen for,

typically the types of soils
that you have in any one area.

And then that's

combined with, the, the amount of,
of loading that you'll have,

for those of you
all who are, have are longtime residents

or who are familiar with, the structures
that are out there now, the towers, I'm

sure you've been out there, you've seen
they tend to be rather, smaller

diameter cylinders, three, four feet,
something like that in diameter.

But that's because, a tower is loading,

the way it distributes
the load into the ground,

and is supported
is, spread out over those four legs.

Because we are putting, removing the,

the or excuse me,
rebuilding the one 500, kV line,

and adding a second one

in, we had to move the, the,

conductors the, the lines
to the outside of the right of way.

And that did not allow us
to use the wider spread

base of the towers, and instead
we went into using, steel monopoles.

When we do that, that

changes the loading
that on the foundations.

So that's why the three

that you see there now
are, are being used.

Why are vibratory caissons
most, going to be used in most cases here

because with a light enough loading.

And with the relatively sandy soils,

that one finds in the Virginia
Beach and Chesapeake areas,

those, typically

can be vibrated down into the soil
rather quickly.

It does not require, as Carrie mentioned,
it doesn't require concrete.

And it allows us, a much more rapid

installation and setup time,
in most cases.

Obviously, as again, as Carrie

mentioned in the original, presentation,

there are some locations typically on,

on areas where the line does go through
inflections and bends and angles

where, we see a much higher load,

in in those cases,
we do have to go because, the,

the soils, the sands and the softer clays
that you find down there,

don't, support,

foundations as well
as, say, hard clay, stiff

clays, a rock, that one might find out
in the western part of the state.

And so we have to go and use a, a wider,

multiple, type of foundation.

And then,

again, with regard to the pipe piles,

those in this particular case

were chosen because we do have
some standard structures,

in particular ones that go into and out
of, our substations.

Those are pre-designed.

And, as opposed to
the ones that are being attached

to the multiple pile
and vibratory caisson foundations.

And so those already have,
a need for anchor bolts.

And so we,
we tend not to go and reinvent the wheel.

And so we,
we use a pipe pile type foundation,

which again, is pretty similar
to a vibratory caisson, except that

there's a small amount of the soil
scooped out at the top

so that we can drop in some, some anchor
bolts and, and concrete them into place.

But rest assured, that

is not the limit
to the number of foundations, that exist.

And, we as Mother Nature is always,

throwing challenges at its,
And should she do that?

And in this case,
we have a very open mind to,

other possibilities,
depending on what the situation,

that we meet with.

I think Stephen and Claire.

I'll just jump in real quick,
if that's okay.

Because that's a good segue
for me to mention

that we are using extreme
care as we install these foundations,

and it is unlikely
that there would be any adverse impact

to your property
as we are installing this.

That's exactly why we have vibration
monitors on site,

making sure that as we perform this work,
it stays within those expected limits.

So we do have a claims process.

If you do believe that there has been
any inadvertent damage at your property

and we can absolutely talk you

through that, but we are doing everything
that we can proactively

to minimize potential impacts
on this project.

Okay, Claire,
I'll let you take it away again.

Thank you, Carrie,
for always having all the information.

This next question is for Cliff.

We had a question in the chat about,

yard and fence restoration.

What is the process if this construction
affects somebody's yard

or if we have to take or if Dominion
has to take apart someone's fence?

Cliff.

Yeah.

Good evening everyone.

You know, first and foremost,
I just want to say that

Carrie already mentioned
that the first sets of boots on the ground

that you all probably see out
there is going to be the access crew.

And with that access crew,
we have an on site personnel,

a construction specialist
who sole responsibility for out

there is to make sure

the communication between the landowner
and the project goes very smoothly.

And so, you know,
a lot of these structures and poles

and foundations are going into backyards,
and fences will have to be removed.

But it will be the job
of that construction specialist on

site to be able
to make those communications with you.

Different layouts of our access routes
have us going through different,

areas of yards,
whether it be on the edge of a yard.

So a portion of a fence
might only need to be removed.

But if we have to go through the middle
of a fence, you know, we will have

that communication with you directly
in terms of providing temporary fencing.

You know, we don't want your dogs

to be getting out into our construction
site, or your kids,

we want to be able to protect the work
site from from the public.

So temporary fencing, you know, that that
that's going to be handled

on a case by case basis
with the landowners.

And with us being installing these timber
mats, across yards.

You know, our typical timber mat is eight
foot by eight foot long by 14ft wide.

So that's our typical access road.

And at each one of these,
new structures, we're going

to have upwards of 50
to 60 timber mats installed.

So the work pad location
will be kind of defined

of how much real estate
we have to work with in the right of way.

And again, any temporary fencing needs
that we need to communicate with

you will be done through that construction
specialist.

And at the end of a project,
the construction specialist will be there

as well.

We'll be removing
those timber mats from your property,

and making sure restoration
is complete to your satisfaction

as the as the homeowner,
if you have special seating requests,

you know, if you have Bermuda grass,
if you want fescue thrown down,

all of that type of communication will be
done with a construction specialist,

and it will make sure that it's returned
to, as good or better

at the end of a project.

If you have a garden or,
you know, any type of landscape,

shrubs, again,
we'll have those notes taken down

and we'll make sure that we return
those to, you know, better,

or new plants at the end of the project,

if we end up having to remove
them for access purposes.

Gary, I

think, I, I hope
I answered the question there for you.

Yeah. Good job Cliff. Thank you.

Absolutely, absolutely you did.

Cliff, thank you so much.

We also have a question
that I would like to send over to Jenny,

our environmental,
our environmental specialist on the call.

Jenny,
we had a question about time of year.

If we were going to pause any of the work
for specific,

species during specific times of year.

And then the second part of that question.

Have there been any impact studies done?

Yes. Happy to answer that question.

So through our Dominion's
lengthy permitting process, we.

Coordinate.

Directly with the appropriate state
and federal agencies.

We acquire all, required
environmental permit.

Those can go a number of different ways
and take different length of time.

We do do field studies,
we prepare erosion sediment

control plans, things like that coordinate

with the Army Corps, DEQ, VMRC

A Lot of the, Natural

Resource agencies,
specific to time of year restrictions.

There is a very minimal amount of tree

clearing required for this project,
for the new right of way area.

And so, the question might be specific

to, impacts associated with tree
clearing activities.

We are adhering to the time of year
restriction for.

That species.

That might be of note.

There are several federal

species, and through coordination
with the Army Corps

and Fish and Wildlife,
we will not be impacting those species.

Again, there's very minimal, large,
you know, significant

amounts of tree clearing for this project.

And then

specific to, right away in field surveys,
we do.

Things like wetland. Delineations.

In certain cases, we've mostly ruled out

any impact to an endangered species,
as I mentioned.

And, things like that.

So yes, we have been doing that
and continue to do field surveys and,

coordinate those with the appropriate
state and federal agency.

Thank you.

Thank you.

Jenny.

Appreciate that.

Okay.

So I'm seeing in the chat that Melissa,

right of way
specialist has some answers for us.

Melissa, are you able to come off
and, provide us with some wisdom?

I sure I yeah, I'm. I'm happy. To help.

Thanks.

You're welcome. What was the. Question?

It was.

I believe we had a question.

Well, about right of way and fences.

Okay. All right of way.

Agreement does allow for us to be you
to have a fence in your yard.

We understand that. It's in a.

Like a subdivision.

And and you want to break down the.

Boundaries of your property.

So we allow. Fences in the right of way.

We will remove them
if we have to during construction.

To put them back.

But we allow you
to have a fence in your yard.

Okay.

Great. Thank you.

We have one question here
about the timing.

We were wondering, when is phase three?

When is surveying for phase
three expected to start?

Is there anyone who would like

to come off mute
and talk about the timing of phase three?

So I've pulled this up, Claire, for us,

and I think, we have Cliff with us,

with the access and prep side of things.

But like I explained here,
and I've pulled up phase three schedule

here on screen just so that you know what
you're looking at.

If you see in the
the blue box on the left,

you'll see underneath construction
activities, it says prepare access.

And the third bullet down is stake
new structure locations.

So we have to get the access in first.

So that's going to be more
on the June side of things.

And after we get that in, that's
when you're going to see that staking

of the new structure locations.

But I will say this like like Jenny
explained,

there's also going to be surveying
for wetland delineation, for setting up

those environmental and sediment controls
along the edge of the right of way.

So there is going to be, several rounds

of that surveying occurring in the field
for different purposes.

So don't be surprised

when you see different crews
coming out and, and doing their,

their specific activity to prepare us
for that next step, whether it's preparing

for the access mats to come in or
getting ready to install the foundations.

So I realize that this is a big window
here, and I'll take a moment

to let you know that
Geo voice, the interactive tool,

we are updating it right now
behind the scenes so that you can get

a better idea of when to expect
each of these activities near your house.

I am shooting for us to get this feature,
this construction

information feature on the interactive map
this spring as soon as possible.

So I think the person who asked
the question was in phase three.

We'll definitely get that online

before we even show up for access
this summer in phase three.

But I do want this tool
to truly be interactive

and useful for you on your voice

so that you can track milestones
of activity as we are approaching.

So you'll see things
like when we show up for access.

That's going to be one of those activities
on the construction schedule.

You're also going to see the foundations
if you live near a multiple

one of those 26, larger foundation
locations, I'm going to have an alert

icon there so that you can easily see,
hey, I've got a longer construction

window for my foundation
versus other locations.

You'll also see, an estimate of
when the poles are going to be installed.

And then lastly,
when the wires will be installed,

the new lines
on those transmission structures.

So more specificity to come for you.

I will also be sending you
mailer updates as we make progress

from phase one
to phase two and into phase three.

And and lastly,
any time you have a question,

you just want to check in and get more
personalized custom information.

Reach out to us and I'll be glad to
assist you as best I can with an estimate.

Thank you for that, Carrie.

Let's see, there was a question in here

about interruption of power.

Let me see if I can find it. Exact.

Yeah, I remember
the one you were talking about. Claire.

That was a great question.

Let me go back to our big picture
overview of the grid.

Yeah. And it is a great question to ask.

Will you lose power, while we are

rebuilding the transmission line
and building the new transmission line?

Well, not as a result of that work.

So the transmission lines
are going to be your taller, more robust

transmission lines.

They're definitely able
to weather more stuff

than the shorter, distribution lines
that serve your home.

So, as a result of this construction
project, there will not be scheduled

home outages or distribution
level outages that are connected

to the transmission lines
that would affect you

as a residential or school
or hospital customer.

This project will not mean
that you lose power for that.

So we coordinate our construction
activities at the transmission level

with a variety of regulatory
oversight bodies

to make sure that we are safely
still providing power to you

at your home while we are safely
constructing a transmission line.

That was a great question.

I think we got all of them.

Would you like to remind everybody

that we are doing this again
in person tomorrow?

Carrie.

Yes, I love that segue into our next,
invitation.

So we tomorrow night will be in person.

Many of the subject matter experts
that were with us

this evening, our project manager,
our parameters are.

And our team is going to be with you
in person tomorrow night from 5 to 7 p.m..

I will not do a formal presentation
like I did tonight.

So you can come and go
any time that is convenient for you.

Between 5 and 7 will be at the Chesapeake
Conference Center,

which is the exact same location,
the exact same meeting room

that we were in last spring when Jenny met
with the community for this project.

So please stop by any time.

I do also want to shamelessly plug
Melissa from our Right of Way team.

Melissa will be with us in person again,
just like she was last year.

So if you have had direct communications
with Melissa regarding the right of way,

possibly encroachment on your property,
I encourage you

to come and take an opportunity
to connect directly with Melissa.

She will have her own table

and will be helping facilitate people
through that line to meet with Melissa.

Everyone who gets in line
will get a number

so that you can wander around
the rest of the room and get answers

to your other questions while you wait
your turn to talk with Melissa.

If you have any questions
about your right of way.

We also understand
that there are some property owners

who may have questions about real estate
so specific to their easements.

And we'll have real estate
support as well.

So this is a great opportunity
to get really individualized

assistance in person with our team.

As well as just for general overview
information of the project.

I really do hope that that we will see
many of you

tomorrow evening at the open House.

You can also see maps showing

how we will get into
and out of our construction work sites.

So as we have some of our construction
teammates with us tomorrow night,

that'll be a great opportunity
to get really specific on what you can

expect with construction activities
by your home, by your specific property.

So that's the

information for the meeting for tomorrow
night.

And, Claire, I'll pause one more time
just to make sure that we've answered

all those questions.

Give one last opportunity.

All right, I think I saw a thumbs up.

So here's the other way that
you can reach out to just more on this.

If you think of something
after our meeting this evening,

this is the phone number
and the email to reach us.

I do want to thank you

for your time this evening,
and we hope to see you tomorrow night.

Have a great evening.