Look Up Before You Plant or Build



Things to Consider

Before building and planting, it is important to first call 811 to understand what is underground on your property. When the location is clear to dig, "all clear" will be marked at that specific location, meaning no underground line is present.

When determining the location for a building, whether it be a home, cabin, garage, etc., be sure to pay attention to overhead power lines. Safety to life and property requires sufficient spacing from power lines. The required distance is provided in the right-of-way easement for your property. Before planting, consider the plant's potential growth. An example of a poorly planted tree is pictured right.

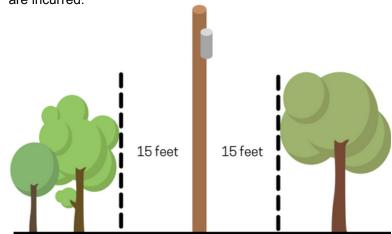
Power Line Right-of-Way & Easement Information

Trees on or near the right-of-way endanger the electrical system and can cause outages. These trees are removed and/or trimmed on a cyclical basis. Planting trees within our easement is prohibited, and yard trees located within our easement that require regular trimming are eligible to be removed in exchange for a replacement tree to be planted away from our lines.

The ideal right of way for electrical lines is pictured top right. With the trees being trimmed back and no brush growing underneath the wires, outages are less likely to occur. The right-of-way also allows for more efficient and cost effective maintenance.

Different types of power lines require various easement widths, and different structures like grain bins require even more consideration before placement. Before construction

begins, feel free to call CEC with any questions about the placement of a building and an existing or required easement. CEC is happy to review the project before time and expenses are incurred.



The easement widths listed are dimensions that must be observed when planning your facilities. The pole line is located in the center of the easement. Under no circumstances should buildings be located on the easement.

TYPE OF ELECTRIC LINE	EASEMENT WIDTH
Transmission (cross country long span)	100 feet
Transmission (urban short span)	50 feet
Distribution Overhead (single phase or three phase)	30 feet
Distribution Underground (single phase or three phase)	15 feet

