

April 29, 2015

Yanling Chen and Jianming Hu  
1126 Chadwick Circle  
Hummelstown, PA 17036

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Re: Yanling Chen and Jianming Hu v. Metropolitan Edison Company  
Docket No. C-2013-2397061

Dear Secretary Chiavetta:

Attached please find the Exceptions of Complainants to the INITIAL DECISION in the above-referenced matter. This document has also been served on the parties of record as shown in the attached Certificate of Service.

Very truly yours,

  
Yanling Chen and Jianming Hu

C: As per Certificate of Service

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**EXCEPTIONS OF COMPLAINANTS**

April 29, 2015

From: Yanling Chen and Jianming Hu  
1126 Chadwick Circle  
Hummelstown, PA 17036

To: Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Re: Docket No. C-2013-2397061

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Dear Secretary,

We are writing to file the Exceptions to the INITIAL DECISION of the Office of Administrative Law Judge, dated on April 10, 2015 and received on April 14, 2015 for the following reasons:

1. In the second paragraph on page 13:

“In response to the Complainants’ arguments, Mr. Wirs testified on behalf of the Company that Me-Ed’s TVMP complies with state and federal mandates requiring utilities to maintain safe and reasonable electric service .....Mr. Wirs also discussed the particular trees that were removed from the Complainants’ property noting some of variations of those particular trees can grow to 80 feet in height.....”

First, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) does not require the cutting down of all trees near power lines for vegetation management. See attached Exhibit G #1 and #12.

Second, based on the FirstEnergy Vegetation Management Program (FVMP) for Distribution Lines on their own website (illustration on page 7); the Complainants’ trees were neither within the Right-of-Way nor within the wire or boarder zone. See attached Exhibit H.

Lastly, Mr. Wirs provided no evidence that the Complainants' trees would grow tall enough and are close enough to interfere with the transmission lines. He first insisted that the two trees would grow to 80 feet tall, which would be incompatible according to him. When we showed him evidence that our trees would only grow up to 50 feet tall, he then insisted that 50 feet was also incompatible. During the hearing, he further stated that even if the two trees were only above 15 feet, they would be incompatible. He never showed us any written policy anywhere that specifies all these "rules;" it is all just his word – arbitrary, inconsistent, and not supported by evidence. (Transcript 64-66).

2. For #1 and #3 on page 19 under CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, the Complainants provided strong evidence in their exhibit 3 that the two trees being removed are not going to interfere with the power lines even under the worst circumstances, such as arcing in extreme temperature or weather conditions.
3. In the last paragraph, the last sentence on page 15 in the INITIAL DECISION, the statement:

"This argument will be rejected because it fails to consider issues regarding consistency and cost-effectiveness..."

Right next to the two trees that were removed, other trees even closer to the transmission line are still standing there as of today. This evidence was included in the Complainants' Exhibit E submitted earlier. The fact speaks for itself on how INCONSISTENT Met-Ed is in conducting their vegetation management. In our opinion, the company is INCONSISTENT by removing our two trees, which they showed no evidence that would ever interfere with the power lines and did not remove other trees that are even closer to the power lines.

4. In the third paragraph on page 18 in the INITIAL DECISION,

"...during that time, the Complainants could have had the property surveyed by their own surveyor, filed a Complaint with the Commission....."

The Complainants wish to point out that they did contact the Pennsylvania Utility Commission in September 2013 and filed an informal complaint as instructed by the representative and were told the Met-Ed could not remove the trees during their investigation. In addition, Met-Ed's own survey also showed that the two trees were out of the Right-of-Way based on the description in the official easement (i.e., 90 feet wide strip) (Complainants' Exhibit A, Exhibit 1 and 2).

5. In the second paragraph, #13 on page 21 in the INITIAL DECISION,

“Vegetation maintenance constitutes a utility service and must be performed in a **safe, adequate, reasonable and efficient manner.....”**

The tree stumps hidden in the grass after the trees’ removal are obvious hazards to the safety of children riding bikes, playing sports and elderly walking in the area. Met-Ed has refused to remove the stumps.

6. In the first paragraph #10, on page 21 in the INITIAL DECISION,

“The Commission has jurisdiction over matters involving vegetation management **within a right of way”**.

In the last paragraph #9 on page 20

“...the interpretation of a valid right of way agreement are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas”

The conclusion of whether Met-Ed’s cutting down the trees constitutes reasonable vegetation management could not be determined by the Initial Decision of the Administrative Law Judge when trees were outside the Right-of-Way.

We maintain that the easement strip is 90 feet wide as clearly spelled out in the official document, not 95 feet wide as insisted by the company with no valid evidence. The hand drawing that the company showed to us and claimed to be the easement is no official easement at all and was approved to be wrong by Mr. Charles W. Emerick, Jr., Director of Community Development in Derry Township, an expert with over 30 years of engineering experience. (This evidence was provided in the Complainants’ Exhibit C)

7. *According to the definition, the “Evidence” is the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.* The Complainants’ exhibit A through F and exhibit 1 through 3 are either facts or information about facts. They are either verified by experts or official documents or can be verified. Original copies of the evidence can be provided if requested. The Complainants request that the Commission carefully review again all the evidence that the Complainants provided.

Exhibit A are legal documents obtained from the Dauphin County Court House.

Exhibit B is information provided by the Met-Ed.

Exhibit C is information from our witness, who has over 30 years of engineering and land surveying experience.

Exhibit D is public information about fact.

Exhibit E is picture information about the facts.

Exhibit F is picture information about the facts.

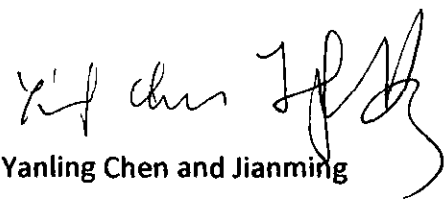
Exhibit 1 contains legal documents obtained from the Dauphin County Court House, including land development survey.

Exhibit 2 is the information from the Met-Ed showing the trees were out of the 90 feet Right-of-Way.

Exhibit 3 are pictures of the facts and scientific calculation based on the facts.

Met-Ed's aggressive vegetation management beyond the right-of-Way might be a cost saving for their own benefit but is not reasonable or fair to the Complainants without appropriate compensation. Based on the reasons outlined above, the Complainants request that the Commission reconsider the INITIAL DECISION of the Administrative Law Judge and hold Met-Ed responsible and accountable for the problems they created; at a minimum, Met-Ed should remove the two tree stumps for safety reasons and compensate for the irreversible loss that Complainants suffered as a result of the tree removal.

Very truly yours,



Yanling Chen and Jianming

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**FERC**  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Exhibit G

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**Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

**Tree Trimming and Vegetation Management Landowners**

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1. Is it true that electric utilities are required by federal law to cut down all the trees near their power lines?

No. In order to prevent power outages, federally approved reliability standards require utilities to manage vegetation growth along the path of their larger power transmission lines to prevent trees or other vegetation from contacting the power lines. However, federally approved reliability standards do not mandate or prohibit clear-cutting or any other particular method of vegetation management, nor do they apply to the smaller distribution lines that deliver power directly to your home.

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2. Who decides whether an electric utility can cut down a tree near a power line?

The choice of how to trim trees and manage vegetation growth near a power line is primarily made by the electric utility, subject to state and local requirements and laws, applicable safety codes, and any limitations or obligations specified in rights-of-way agreements.

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3. What is FERC's role?

FERC has no direct role in electric utility plans for tree trimming and vegetation management. FERC approves reliability standards that apply to electric *transmission facilities* (generally lines above 200,000 Volts, or 200 kV). Among these standards is one that requires sufficient clearance be maintained between trees and transmission lines for service reliability and safety purposes. Lower voltage *distribution facilities* (generally lines below 200 kV) are regulated by the utility regulatory commissions within each state. Individual state regulatory commissions have the authority to set vegetation management standards for distribution lines.

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4. How can I tell whether the tree trimming around my lines is for the transmission or distribution system?

The power lines running in front of your house on wooden or metal poles are usually distribution lines. High towers with multiple lines are most often transmission lines. Most, but not all, vegetation management activities that affect homeowners involve local distribution, not transmission, and are subject to state and local requirements. To be certain, you can call your local utility or state regulatory commission.

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5. The power lines near my house don't seem to be anywhere near the trees, so why is the electric utility trimming my trees anyway?

There are two reasons for this. First, electric utilities are required to maintain the appropriate clearance between trees and transmission lines at all times. For example, in the summer, power lines sag as they expand, due to air temperature and heavy use. Clearances around the lines must account for this, as well as wind, which causes the lines to sway. So on a cool, still day, it may appear that there is ample, or even excessive, clearance that is needed for hot or windy day. Second, electric utilities usually prune or remove vegetation to a distance greater than the minimum clearances to account for future growth, movement of trees or power lines due to wind, conductor sag due to heat and line loading, and other factors.

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6. But the trees the electric utility wants to cut are in my yard. Why can't I stop the electric utility from cutting down or trimming my trees?

An electric utility is granted an easement or a right-of-way on private property in order to build and maintain electric power lines. The terms of a utility right-of-way, defining the rights of the parties for building and maintaining electric lines, are specified in rights-of-way agreements, these agreements are usually attached to a property deed. If you do not have a copy, you may contact the utility company that owns the transmission line to obtain a copy of the right-of-way agreement

**CONTACT**

**Office of External Affairs**  
Telephone: 202-502-8004  
Toll-free: 1-866-208-3372  
Email: [customer@ferc.gov](mailto:customer@ferc.gov)

**FAQS**

About FERC  
Accounting - Material Deviations  
Active Participation/Intervention in FERC Cases

Citizen Information about FERC  
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)  
Commission Meetings  
Court Cases

Gas Pre-filing  
GIS Maps

Market Oversight

Power Marketers  
Public Reference Room

Qualifying Facilities (QF)

Shoreline Management

Tree Trimming and Vegetation Management Landowners

**Demand Response**  
2012 Survey

**Documents & Filing**  
eFiling/FERC Online  
Forms  
eLibrary

Electric Quarterly Reports (EQRs) for 2nd Quarter 2013 and Earlier  
*Electric Quarterly Reports (EQRs) for 3rd Quarter 2013 and Beyond*  
Electric Quarterly Reports (EQRs) Software

**FERC Forms**  
No. 549D  
No. 552  
No. 561  
FERC-566  
FERC-580

**Hydrokinetics**  
Hydrokinetic Projects - Condensed License - General  
Coordination with Federal and State Resource Agencies and Indian Tribes  
NEPA Analysis and Treatment of Resource Agency Recommendations  
Hydrokinetic - Hearings, License Transfers, and Other Post-License Issuance Matters

for your property.

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#### 7. What are my rights as a landowner?

Landowner rights are usually negotiated as part of the right-of-way agreements executed between the utility company and the current or previous landowner and may be attached to the property deed. Right-of-way agreements describe the rights of the parties for building and maintaining electric lines. Such agreements are subject to the review of local regulatory authorities, and/or the courts. As noted above, you may contact the utility company that owns the transmission line to obtain a copy of the right-of-way agreement for your property.

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#### 8. Who is responsible for determining the rights of landowners?

The rights of landowners with respect to trees and power lines are not established by FERC. In the majority of cases, states have the authority to approve the location or siting of transmission and distribution lines and, therefore, oversee these issues.

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#### 9. Tree trimming seems like a local issue. Why is the federal government involved?

Tree trimming around power lines is a local issue, but vegetation growth also affects interstate transmission lines regulated by FERC. Tree contact with transmission lines was the leading cause of the August 2003 blackout that affected 50 million people in the Northeast United States and Canada. As a result of the 2003 blackout, Congress passed the Energy Policy Act of 2005 granting FERC the authority to review, approve, and enforce mandatory reliability standards for the nation's bulk-power system. As part of those reliability standards, FERC approved a vegetation management standard applicable to large interstate transmission facilities (200 kV and above) and limited, lower voltage facilities that are determined to be critical to the reliability of the bulk-power system.

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#### 10. What is the federal rule or regulation governing transmission line vegetation management and what does it require?

The Vegetation Management Reliability Standard, FAC-003, establishes a minimum clearance between trees and transmission lines in the right-of-way, which must be maintained at all times in order to achieve service reliability and public safety. The standard does not specify how a transmission company should conduct its vegetation management (e.g., pruning, herbicides or tree removal). Rather, it specifies that the company must manage its vegetation plan to minimize electricity outages from power line contact with trees in or adjacent to the transmission line rights-of-way. Reliability Standard FAC-003 can be found here: (<http://www.ferc.com/files/FAC:003:1.pdf>).

The current standard only requires that a minimum clearance distance be achieved. Decisions related to any clearance practice that goes above and beyond the minimum clearance distance set in the standard are at the sole discretion of the transmission owner, subject to applicable requirements set by state and local authorities.

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#### 11. Does FERC write the rules governing utility vegetation management? How is industry involved?

Through a public process, FERC certified the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) as the Electric Reliability Organization with the responsibility for developing and enforcing mandatory standards to protect the reliability of the bulk-power system. NERC creates these standards, including the vegetation management standard, through an open and inclusive process with extensive input from electric utilities and other interested stakeholders. FERC's role is limited to approving or remanding standards proposed by NERC and, along with NERC, enforcing those standards. FERC also has the authority to direct NERC to write a new standard, or revise an existing standard, to address a specific reliability matter.

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#### 12. Does FERC require electric utilities to clear-cut trees on rights-of-way?

No. As noted above, electric utilities are not required or prohibited by FERC to use any particular method to meet the minimum clearance (e.g., clear cutting the right-of-way, use of herbicides, selective pruning, etc.). A utility may choose the method of maintaining clearance, subject to the applicable right-of-way agreements, state or local laws and ordinances, and applicable safety codes.

Proper techniques for utility vegetation management work are outlined in best management practice booklets, which can be ordered at: <http://secure.isa-arbor.com/webstore/Standards-and-Practices:C21.aspx>.

Consumer tree care information (including information on utility pruning) can be found at <http://www.treesaregood.com/treecare/treecareinfo.aspx>.

General questions related to proper vegetation management can also be directed to the Utility Arborist Association: <http://www.utilityarborist.org>.

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13. Can FERC order companies to meet only the minimum clearance under the reliability standard and go no further?

No. FERC has no authority to do so. As stated above, to maintain minimum clearances at all times, transmission owners must often prune or remove vegetation to greater distances than the minimum. There may also be reasons other than the standard that affect a company's vegetation management practices, such as policies established by states, a desire to improve reliability above the *minimum requirements (and thereby reduce the possibility of penalties for non-compliance)*, reducing the cost of frequent tree-trimming, and the terms of any individual agreements with property owners. All of these potential issues lie outside FERC's jurisdiction.

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14. Couldn't FERC use its enforcement ability to resolve complaints over how transmission utilities conduct their vegetation management?

FERC can only enforce compliance with the requirements outlined in FAC-003. This standard does not dictate, thus FERC cannot enforce, how an electric utility chooses to comply, or whether their compliance efforts exceed the minimum clearances required by the standard.

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15. Are utilities required to replace trees or vegetation removed from rights-of-way?

No. There is no federally approved reliability standard addressing this issue. Right-of-way agreements or state or local environmental laws or regulations may address this issue. While not mandated, good utility practices can include promotion of desirable, stable, low-growing plant communities, replanting, and replacing trees.

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16. Where can landowners go to get more information on how to address concerns they may have?

The electric utility company that operates in your service territory is the first place to go. The customer service phone number can usually be found on your electric bill. Questions about the **transmission** reliability standard for vegetation management can be answered by FERC, NERC, or the Regional Entity overseeing reliability locally. (See <http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=119119> and click on your part of the country to find the contact information for the relevant Regional Entity.)

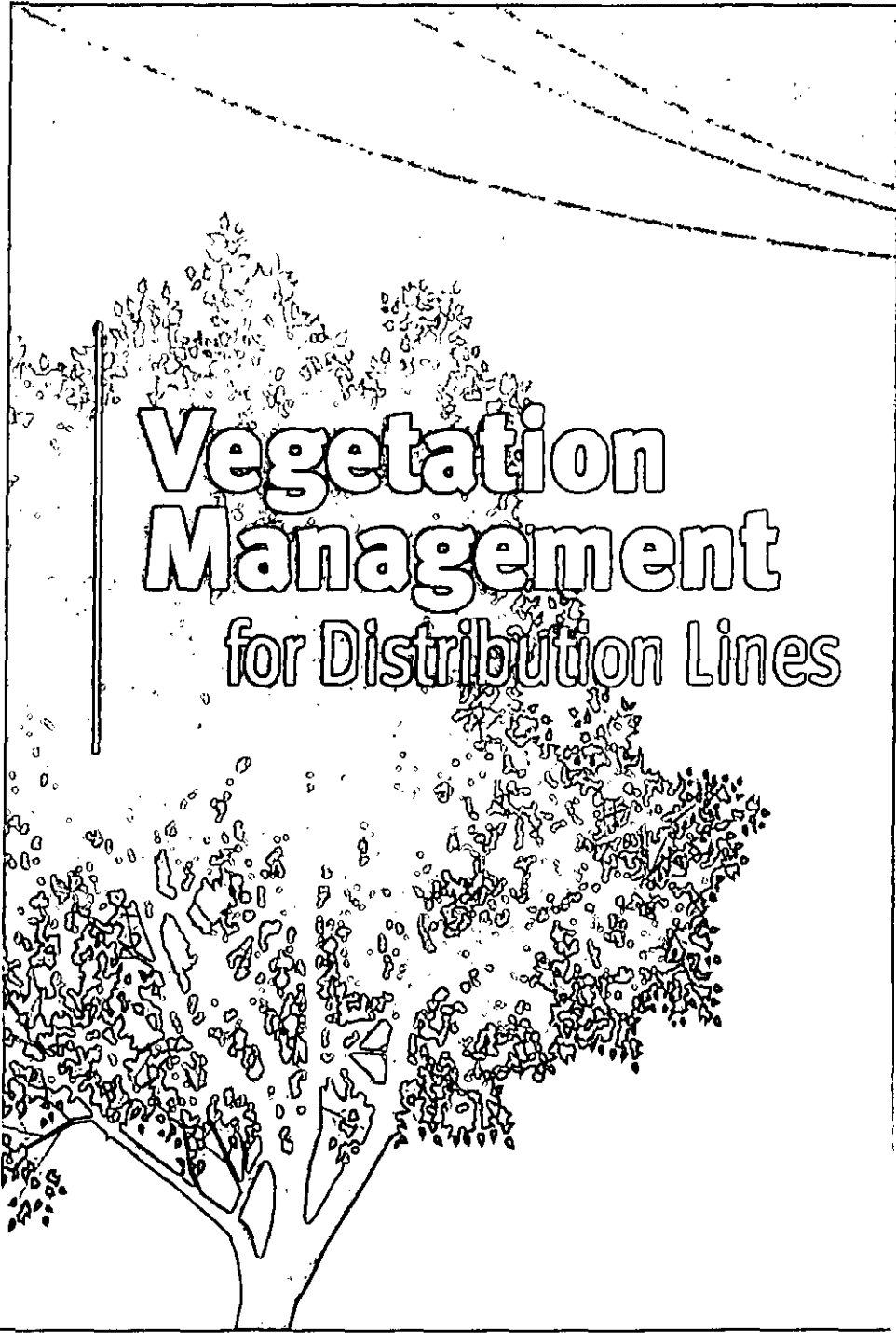
Questions about how an electric utility conducts its transmission vegetation management program, including its tree trimming and vegetation management plan, may be answered by the local state regulatory commission or other, relevant local governmental authority.

Questions about vegetation management for **distribution** lines should not be addressed to FERC or NERC. If your local electric company cannot answer your question, another good source of information is the state public utility (or public service) commission, which usually has a customer complaint service. If its staff cannot help, they may have other suggestions. For links to state commissions see <http://www.naruc.org/commissions.cfm>.

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Updated: May 30, 2012

Exhibit H



# Vegetation Management for Distribution Lines

**FirstEnergy**

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# Working Hand in Hand with Nature

Trees contacting power lines and other electric facilities are the major cause of electric service interruptions, especially during severe weather. To prevent interruptions to your electric service, FirstEnergy has a year-round vegetation management program aimed at keeping nearly 280,000 miles of lines in our six-state, 65,000-square-mile service territory clear of trees and undergrowth.

For the last 14 years, FirstEnergy has been named a TreeLine USA utility by the National Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters. The award recognizes utilities that promote the dual goals of dependable utility service and abundant, healthy trees along America's streets and highways. Award-winning companies demonstrate excellence in tree care, training and public education.

## What are **Distribution Lines**?

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Electrical distribution lines are underground or overhead power lines that carry electricity from a substation to your home. Overhead lines are typically visible throughout your neighborhood, extending from pole to pole. Occasionally trees or other types of vegetation can interfere with these lines and it is important to manage this before it affects your electric service.

## Why is Tree Trimming **Necessary**?

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### Trees can threaten service reliability

Trees interfering with power lines can cause two different types of outages.

- 1. A momentary power interruption** – When a tree limb contacts a power line, the tree becomes an alternative path for the electricity, which creates a short circuit. Small branches and twigs often clear from the line before a strong path to ground is established. The result is a momentary power interruption that lasts just long enough to cause your lights to blink. However, when many twigs and branches are in contact with a line, the cumulative effect can be enough to cause a complete loss of power.
- 2. A complete loss of power** – Lightning, wind or the weight of ice and snow can snap tree branches and topple them into power lines. Trees and tree limbs weakened by age, disease or insects can also break and damage power lines. This results in a sustained interruption that requires repairs to the line.

### Trees can threaten public safety

When trees impact electric lines and cause power outages, it's more than inconvenient. Such situations can also threaten public safety, especially when they involve fallen wires or when service is interrupted to hospitals, nursing homes, traffic light controls, water pumps, fire alarms and other vital facilities. **Never go near a downed wire and warn others to stay away.** Report downed wires to your local police or fire department, or call our outage reporting number at 1-888-LIGHTSS (1-888-544-4877).

## Trimming Intervals

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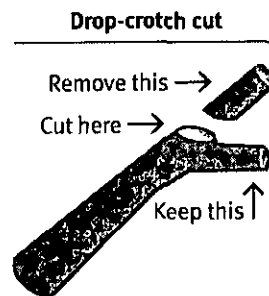
Although it is not possible to predict all tree-related problems, FirstEnergy's tree-trimming program is designed to prevent safety or reliability problems from occurring. Typically, we trim trees on a maintenance cycle every four or five years. We also review records of power interruptions attributed to trees to help establish our tree-trimming priorities.

## Professional Tree Trimmers Help Keep the Lines Clear

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FirstEnergy employs independent contractors whose skilled, professional crews trim trees to provide enough clearance between limbs and lines for safe and reliable service. Crews perform the work under the guidance and inspection of FirstEnergy's foresters.

We encourage our contractors to use a natural trimming method called drop-crotch or directional pruning, proven to be the best method for the long-term health of the tree. It is called drop-crotch trimming because the proper cut for the best health of the tree is at the crotch of the branch where it joins a larger branch or trunk. It is also known as directional pruning because it directs subsequent growth away from the power lines. This type of trimming reduces the amount of wood to be removed in future trims.



## When Trimming Isn't Enough

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Occasionally, trees are planted in unsuitable areas. Some trees belong in the forest, not in an urban environment. For fast-growing trees like silver maples, willows and sycamores, the repeated trimmings required to keep limbs clear of power lines increase tree decay and make trees more susceptible to disease. When these types of trees are placed directly under or near power lines, removal is the best solution.

## Wood Disposal and Stump Removal

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Generally, vegetation management crews do not remove stumps or roots of trees, although this service may be available at a minimal cost to property owners in some areas. In most cases, stumps will be cut off flush with the ground. Trees that are located in fencerows or that contain metal, cement, rocks, etc., will be cut above the interfering material.

After a tree is pruned or removed, small tree limbs and branches are run through a chipper and hauled away. Wood that is too large for the chipper is cut into manageable lengths and left on the property, near the base of the tree. Disposal or use of all such wood is the property owner's responsibility.

## Customer Notification is Important

In most cases, we will attempt to notify the property owner before removing a tree. However, in an emergency, we are not always able to contact the property owner in advance. If the tree in question is located between utility poles, FirstEnergy will remove the tree free of charge. If the tree is located between a utility pole and the customer's home, we will disconnect the service free of charge, but in most cases the homeowner will be responsible for the actual tree removal. Please call your FirstEnergy utility for specific details about your tree and power lines.

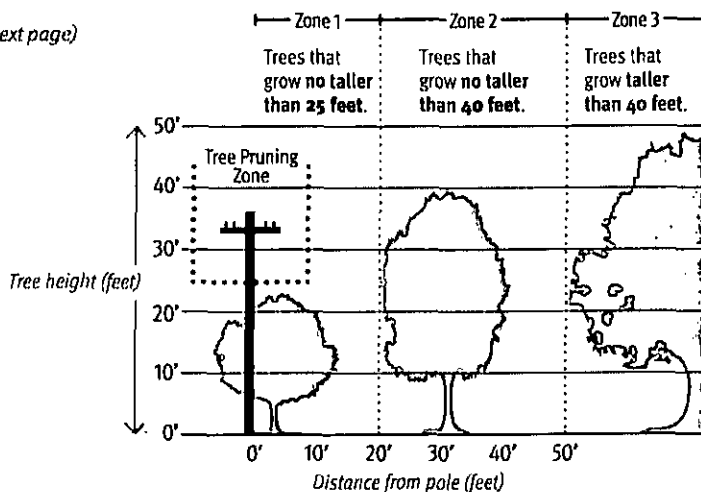
## Proper Tree Placement

Tree management around power lines requires a long-term perspective. The conflict between trees and power lines can be resolved through timely, effective trimming and also by making sure that the right trees are planted in the proper place.

Our foresters recognize that each tree has its own unique characteristics. While many trees contribute greatly to our living environment, others don't do well in certain areas. Tall-growing trees are not compatible with electric lines. Areas around distribution power lines have only 25 feet of growing room for tree height, so it does not make good sense to plant trees that will grow 80 feet tall in such a place.

We prefer that you avoid planting any tree underneath power lines, but if you do the key is to select the right kind of tree for the location. As the diagram shows, make sure any tree planted within 20 feet of neighborhood distribution power lines is a variety that will grow to a mature height of 25 feet or less. **Small trees such as flowering crabapple, dogwood or serviceberry are ideal for these locations.** In addition, such trees often feature smaller root structures. So they're also less likely to crack sidewalks and driveways or to clog underground drain lines.

(continued on next page)



## Proper Tree Placement *(continued from previous page)*

Plant taller trees farther away to ensure they can't grow into power lines. At distances of 20 to 50 feet, plant trees that grow to a height of 40 feet or less. For instance, linden or magnolia trees are a good choice in these areas.

If you want to plant a tree that grows tall, such as a maple, oak, pine or spruce, make sure it's at least 50 feet from the nearest residential overhead lines.

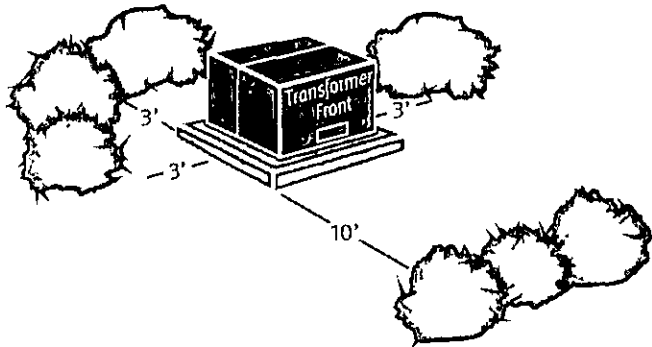
There are a number of tree varieties that are specifically not recommended for use near overhead lines of any kind. The disadvantages of these trees include brittleness – which makes them vulnerable to storm damage – or susceptibility to disease and insect infestations.

**Trees to avoid** for these reasons include:

- Black Locust
- Callery Pear
- Catalpa
- Box Elder
- Elm – American
- Elm – Siberian
- Horse chestnut
- Mulberry
- Poplar (*Carolina, Lombardi or other hybrids*)
- Silver Maple
- Sycamore
- Tree-of-Heaven
- White Pine
- Willow

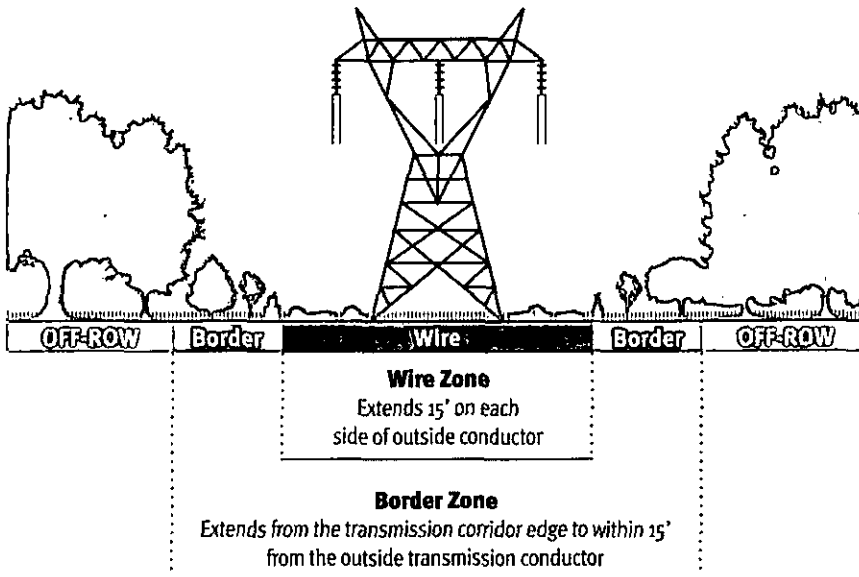
## Underground Electric Service

Do not plant trees and shrubs too close to underground lines. Trees with shallow surface roots or deep spreading roots can damage them. Special care also should be taken when planting near above-ground pad mount transformers. Please plant trees and shrubs at least 10 feet away from a transformer's service door, and at least three feet from its back and sides. Remember to consider the plants mature width prior to spotting the location.



## Transmission Lines and Rights-of-Way

Vegetation around transmission lines is treated much differently than vegetation around distribution lines. On transmission rights-of-way, we typically clear rather than prune established trees in order to maintain safe and reliable electric service. Some low-growing shrubs are allowed to remain in the transmission corridor to provide a viable habitat for wildlife as long as they do not obstruct safe access.



The approach that FirstEnergy employs is the control or removal of all incompatible vegetation in the wire zone and border zone that has the potential to interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the transmission system. The goal in the wire zone is to promote a low-growing plant community of grasses, herbs and shrubs (approximately 3 – 5' in height). In the border zone, we support a plant community of flowering plants and taller compatible shrubs (approximately 12 – 15' in height).

If you are considering planting shrubs on any transmission right-of-way, please contact our forestry staff for information.

*Note: The Wire Zone/Border Zone approach is used for rights-of-way wider than 100'. In locations where the rights-of-way are 100' or less, incompatible vegetation is controlled from edge to edge of the right-of-way.*

## Call Before You Dig

Before you plant trees or shrubs, dial 8-1-1. This federally mandated national "Call Before You Dig" number was created to help protect you from unintentionally hitting underground utility lines. Call at least 48 hours prior to starting your project to have your lines marked so you can dig safely.



Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.

## The Big Picture

We take our job of providing reliable and safe electricity to your home and community very seriously. One tree-related outage can affect hundreds of customers. We appreciate your cooperation in supporting our vegetation management program. By working together, we can hold down the cost of your electric service, reduce the possibility of power interruptions to your neighborhood, and still enjoy the positive qualities that trees contribute to our lives.

If you have any questions about our vegetation management program, please visit [www.firstenergycorp.com/trees](http://www.firstenergycorp.com/trees) or call your FirstEnergy electric utility.

The Illuminating Company .. 1-800-589-3101  
JCP&L..... 1-800-662-3115  
Met-Ed..... 1-800-545-7741  
Mon Power ..... 1-800-686-0022  
Ohio Edison ..... 1-800-633-4766  
Penelec ..... 1-800-545-7741  
Penn Power..... 1-800-720-3600  
Potomac Edison..... 1-800-686-0011  
Toledo Edison..... 1-800-447-3333  
West Penn Power..... 1-800-686-0021

Before The  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

Yanling Chen and Jianming Hu :  
 :  
 v. : Docket No. C-2013-2397061  
 :  
 Metropolitan Edison Company : Exceptions of Complainants

Certificate of Service

We hereby certify that we have this day served a true copy of the EXCEPTIONS of Complainants (Yanling Chen and Jianming Hu) upon the parties, listed below, in accordance with the requirements of 52 Pa. Code § 1.54 (relating to service by a party).

Via email

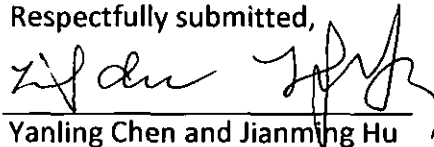
Ra-OSA@pa.gov  
Office of Special Assistants (OSA)  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

Via first class mail

Brian C. Wauhop, Esquire  
409 North Second Street, Ste. 500  
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1357

Dated: April 29, 2015

Respectfully submitted,



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