




# Price Electric Cooperative

A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative 

## Definitions

- **Right-of-Way:** Defined as the strip of land over which the power line extends.
  - PEC's **overhead** right-of-way widths are **40 feet (both single and multiphase overhead lines)**, measured perpendicularly from the centerline of the power line outward 20 feet in both directions. Exceptions to the above, as designated by an authorized PEC representative.
  - PEC's **underground** right-of-way widths are **20 feet (both single and multiphase underground lines)**, measured perpendicularly from the centerline of the power line outward 10 feet in both directions. Exceptions to the above, as designated by an authorized PEC representative.
- **Maintained Yard Area:** Defined as a plot of land where a landowner has dedicated time and incurred expense to landscape, consistently tend to, and mow grass to an even height to establish a yard or yard like area.
  - PEC reserves the right to make the final determination of the above areas.
- **Rural:** Defined as any primary lines not within a maintained lawn area near approved lakeshore, dwelling, or business including the primary maintained driveway entrance that have been initially cleared to the 40 foot rural specification.
- **Urban:** Defined as any primary lines within a maintained lawn area near approved lakeshore, dwelling, business excluding the primary maintained driveway entrance that have been initially cleared to the 10 foot, single phase, or 15 foot, three phase, urban specification.
- **Danger or hazardous tree:** Defined as a tree having one or more of the following characteristics, which may conflict with the conductors or structures (poles and hardware) if such tree(s) fell in the direction or otherwise endangers the PEC line.
  - Dead or dying - all dead or dying trees along or outside the PEC right-of-way. Removal depends on height of tree and direction of the lean.
  - Leaning trees - trees that have such a lean toward the right-of-way that they cannot be trimmed without removing the tops and slanting the tree back. Removal depends on height and species of the tree and direction of the lean.
  - Cankers and canker-rots - present as a localized area of dead bark and cambium on trees on the bark of trunk around the circumference of the tree and often are visible on the canker face. In some cases, canker-rots are internal and not visible.
  - Animal and mechanical damage - present in the main trunk and broken branches and must show visible signs of decay with evidence of wounds.