

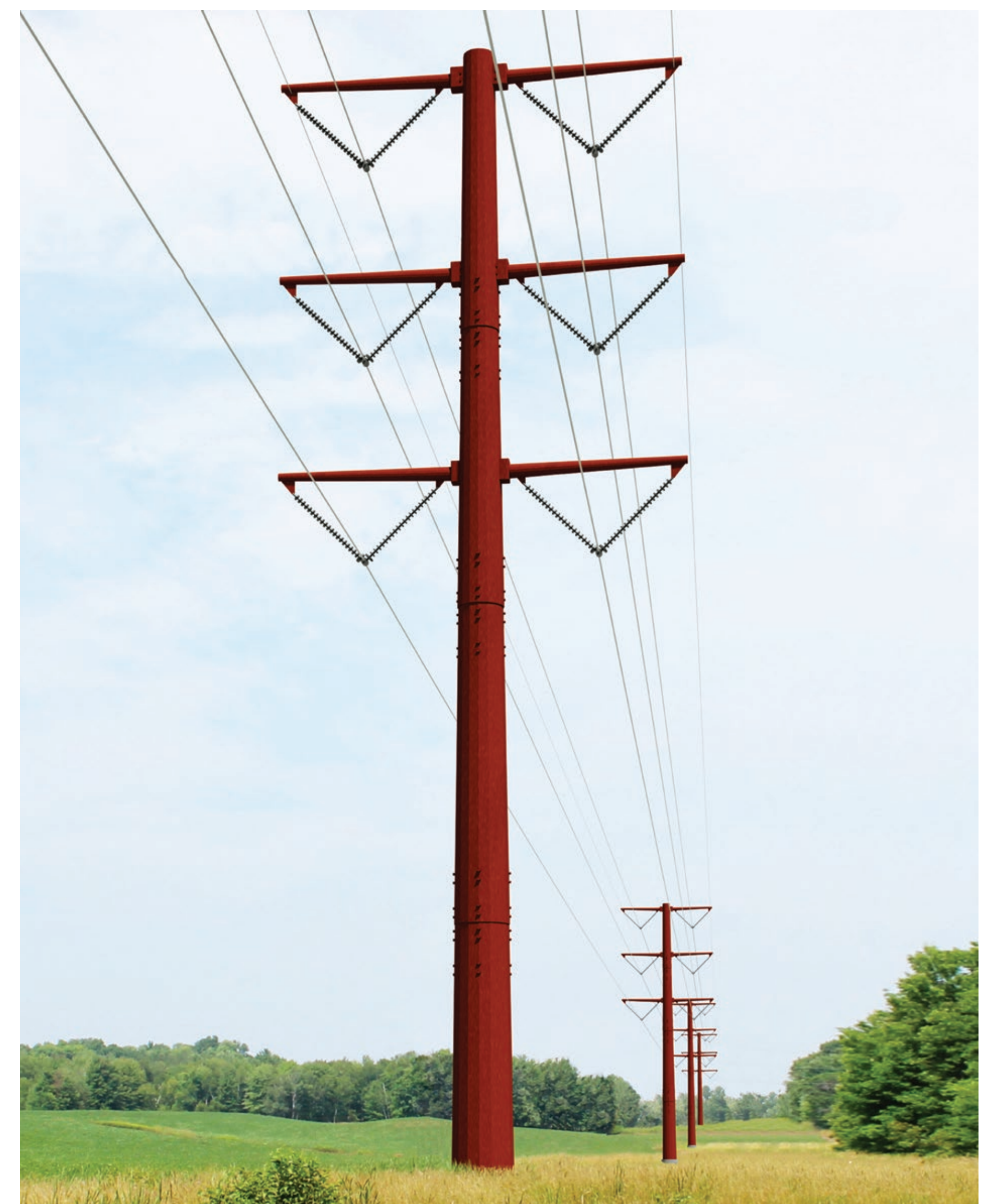
PROJECT OVERVIEW AND NEED

The Western Wisconsin Transmission Connection project will help improve continued electric reliability throughout Western Wisconsin by adding new high-voltage transmission infrastructure to serve customers in the region. The project will also connect new low-cost renewable energy to be delivered to customers, while helping maintain system resilience during severe weather.

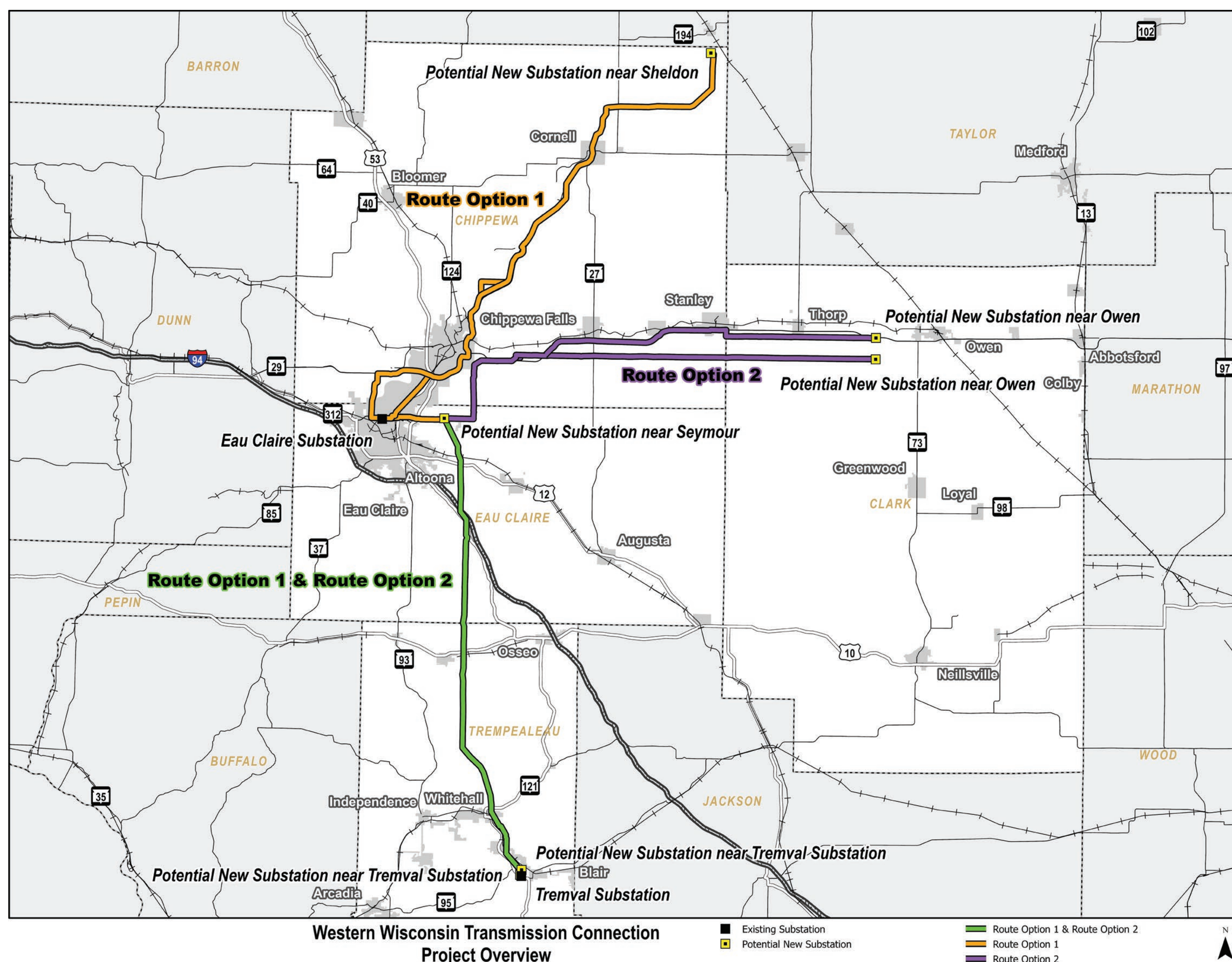
We are proposing to build between 80 and 100 miles of new 345 kilovolt transmission lines that will connect to other new and existing transmission lines.

As aging traditional plants in the Upper Midwest are retired, and new low-cost renewable energy is added, new transmission lines are needed to meet our customers' growing electric needs.

The Western Wisconsin Transmission Connection will help us manage our system's changing electric needs now and into the future.



Simulated image of double-circuit 345 transmission line in new corridor



NEW TRANSMISSION WILL BENEFIT THE UPPER MIDWEST



Strong transmission connections will deliver reliable, affordable electricity for Wisconsin customers.



New transmission lines create construction jobs with local spillover benefits



New grid connections will increase access to low-cost renewable energy as older, traditional plants retire.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS



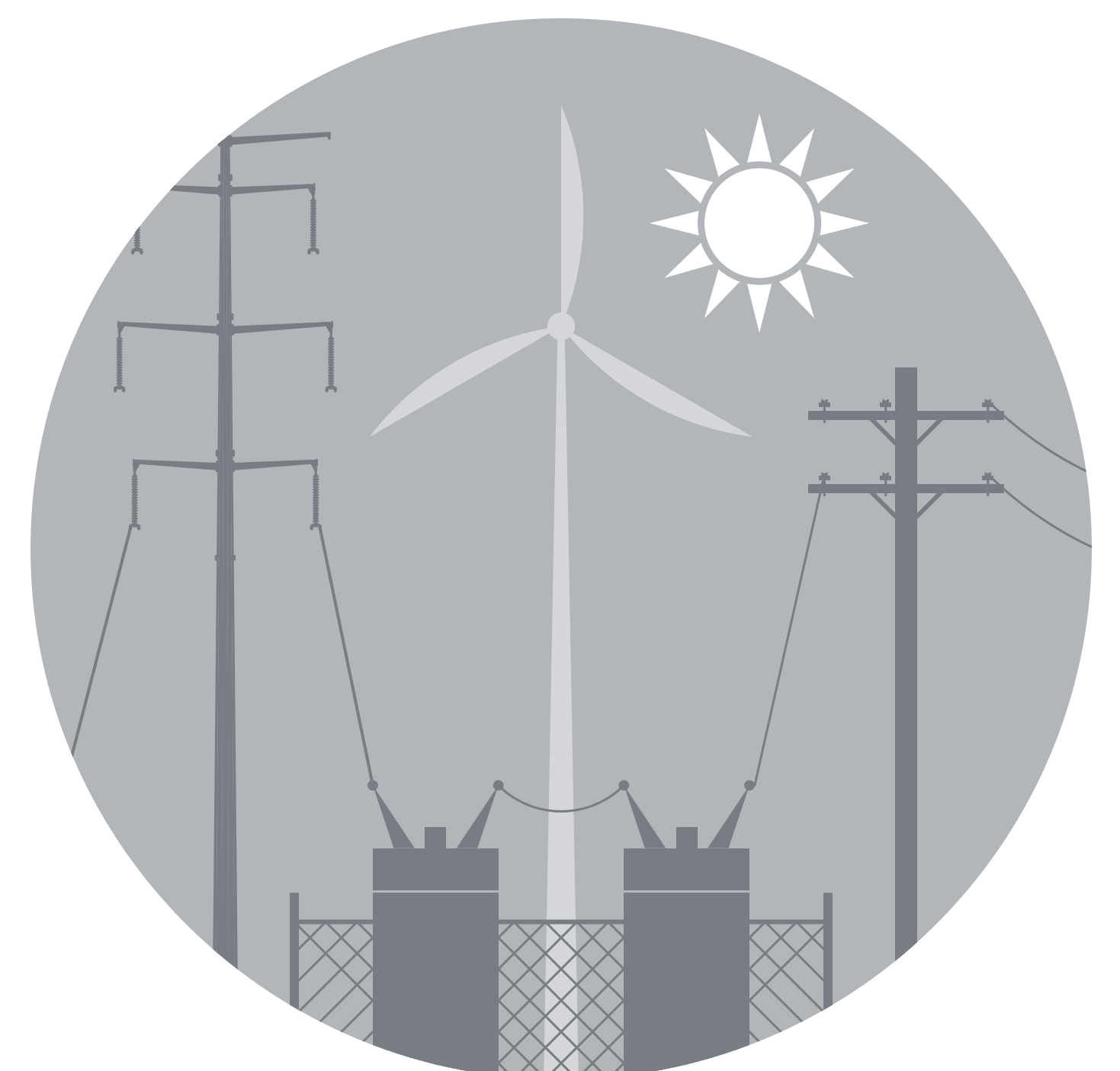
POSITIVE IMPACT

Construction activities benefit local economies and reliable electricity supports long-term economic growth



JOBS AND TAX REVENUE

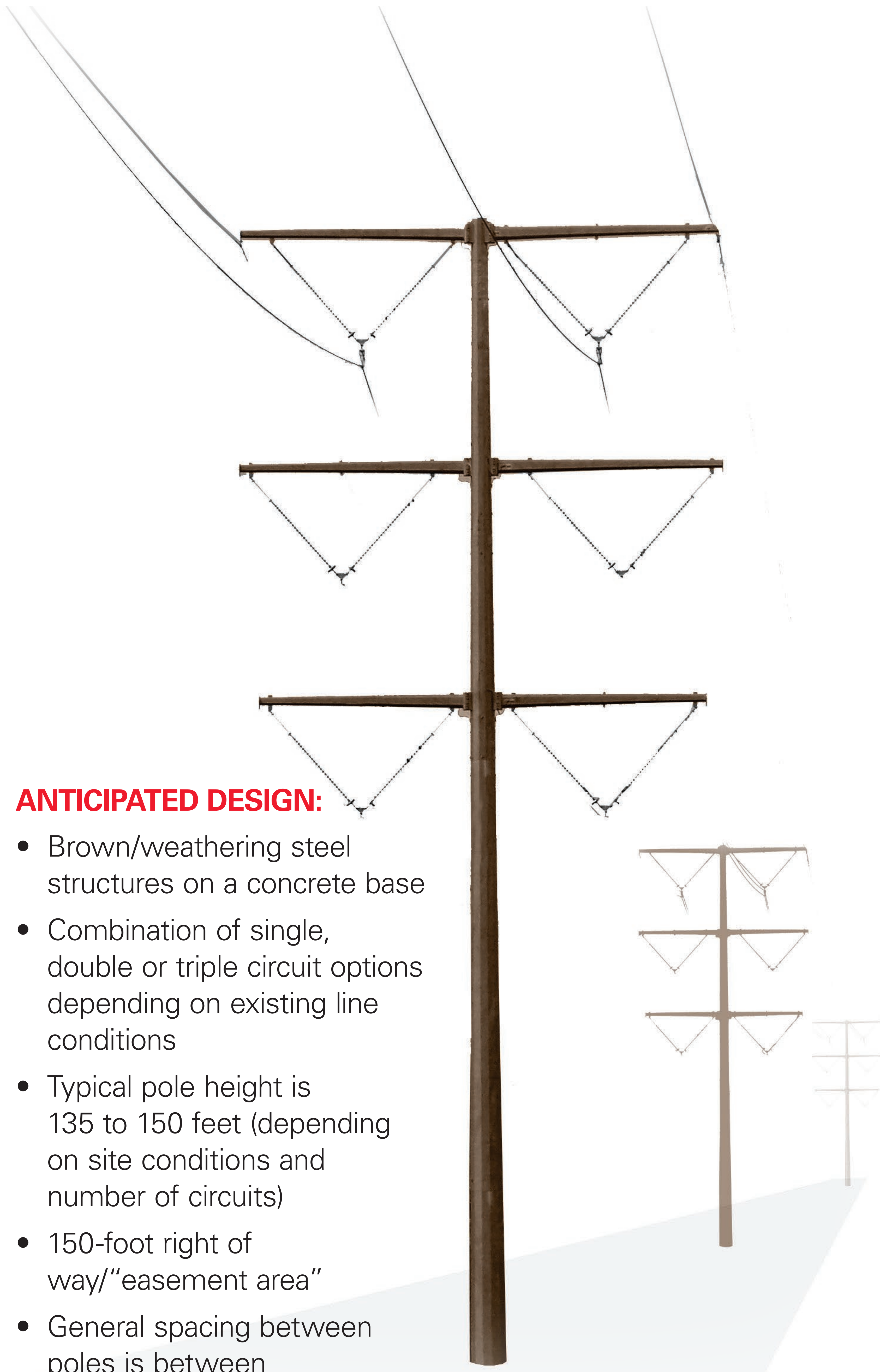
New construction jobs for transmission lines and renewable energy.



ELECTRIC SYSTEM BENEFITS

Co-locating new transmission lines in existing corridors and connecting to the existing transmission system limits new impacts and provides reliability and system resilience.

TRANSMISSION LINE INFRASTRUCTURE



ANTICIPATED DESIGN:

- Brown/weathering steel structures on a concrete base
- Combination of single, double or triple circuit options depending on existing line conditions
- Typical pole height is 135 to 150 feet (depending on site conditions and number of circuits)
- 150-foot right of way/"easement area"
- General spacing between poles is between 600 and 1,000 feet

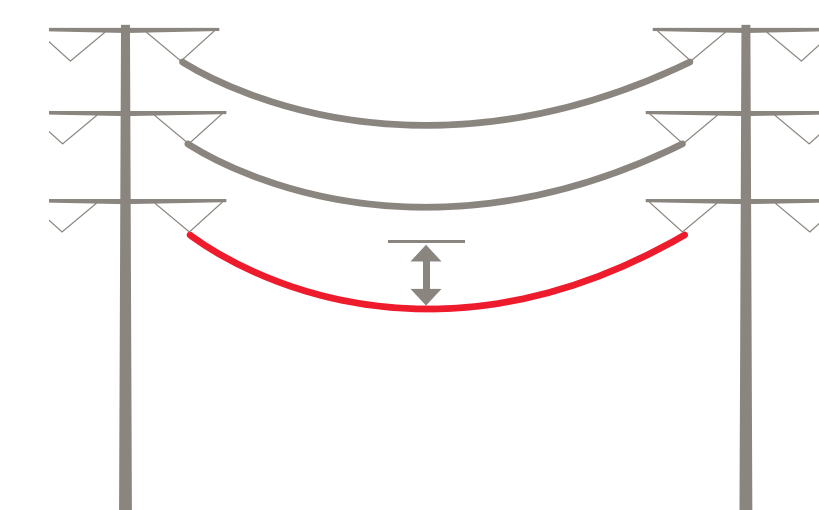
TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURES VARY IN HEIGHT DEPENDING ON:



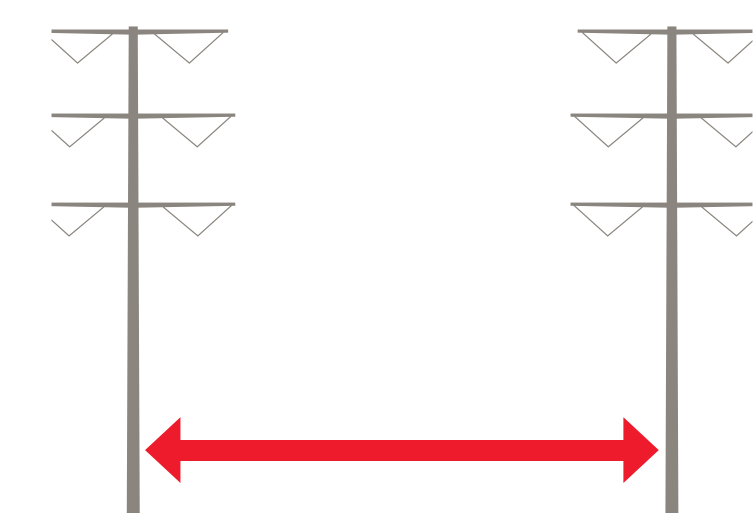
Voltage



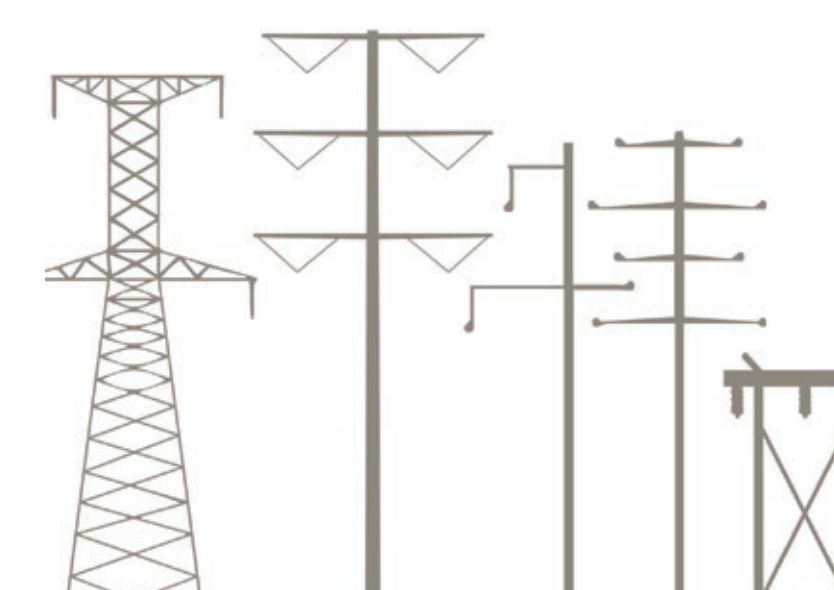
Terrain



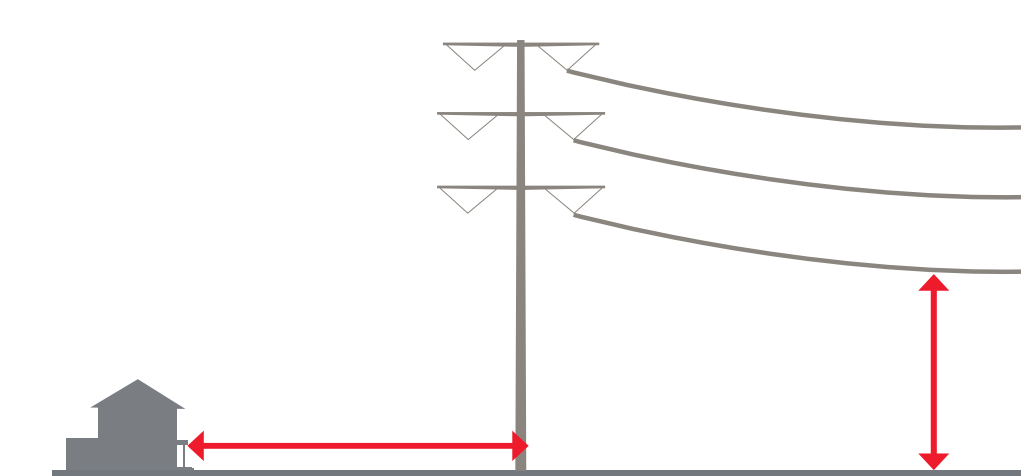
Sag of the conductor



Length of span between transmission structures



Structure type



Minimum clearance prescribed by National Electric Safety Code and company standards

REGULATORY PROCESS

Wisconsin law requires utilities proposing transmission lines to apply for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN). The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) review the application and hold public hearings before determining whether or not to approve a project.

We plan to file our CPCN application in mid-2024 with a decision expected in mid-2025.



PROJECT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH SCHEDULE

2022:

- Project identified by MISO, the regional grid operator

2022-2023:

- Initial route review and project planning

2023-2024:

- Open houses
- Local government and stakeholder outreach
- State and federal agency outreach
- Review comments and revise route options; develop Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity application

2024:

- File CPCN application and WDNR with PSCW

2024-2025:

- PSCW reviews application and holds public hearings

2025:

- Project decision expected
- Design and engineering; other pre-construction planning
- Begin negotiating easements with landowners

2026-2028:

- Construction begins (2026)
- Construction complete (2028)

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

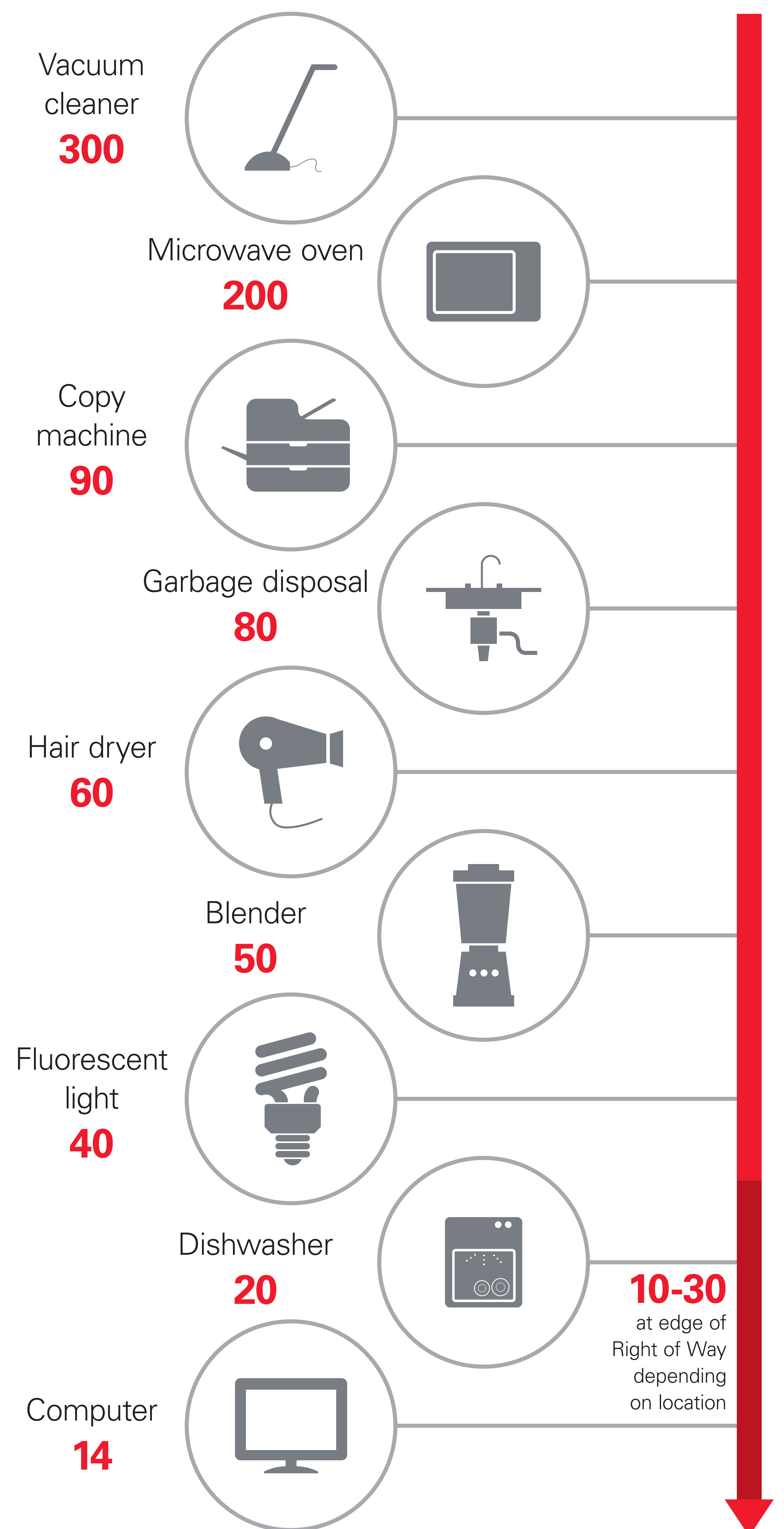
ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS, commonly referred to as EMF, exists wherever electricity is produced and used, including cell phones, appliances, lamps, computers and power lines. The fields dissipate rapidly the further away from a device.

Magnetic fields, measured in milliGauss (mg), are produced by electric current and only exist when a device is turned on—the higher the current, the greater the magnetic field. The power line serving your neighborhood produces EMF just like household appliances and business equipment, such as computers and printers.

The World Health Organization and American Cancer Society have both studied EMF and concluded power lines do not increase risks to cancer.



Typical magnetic fields six inches from common home appliances measured in milliGauss (mG) are depicted in the chart.

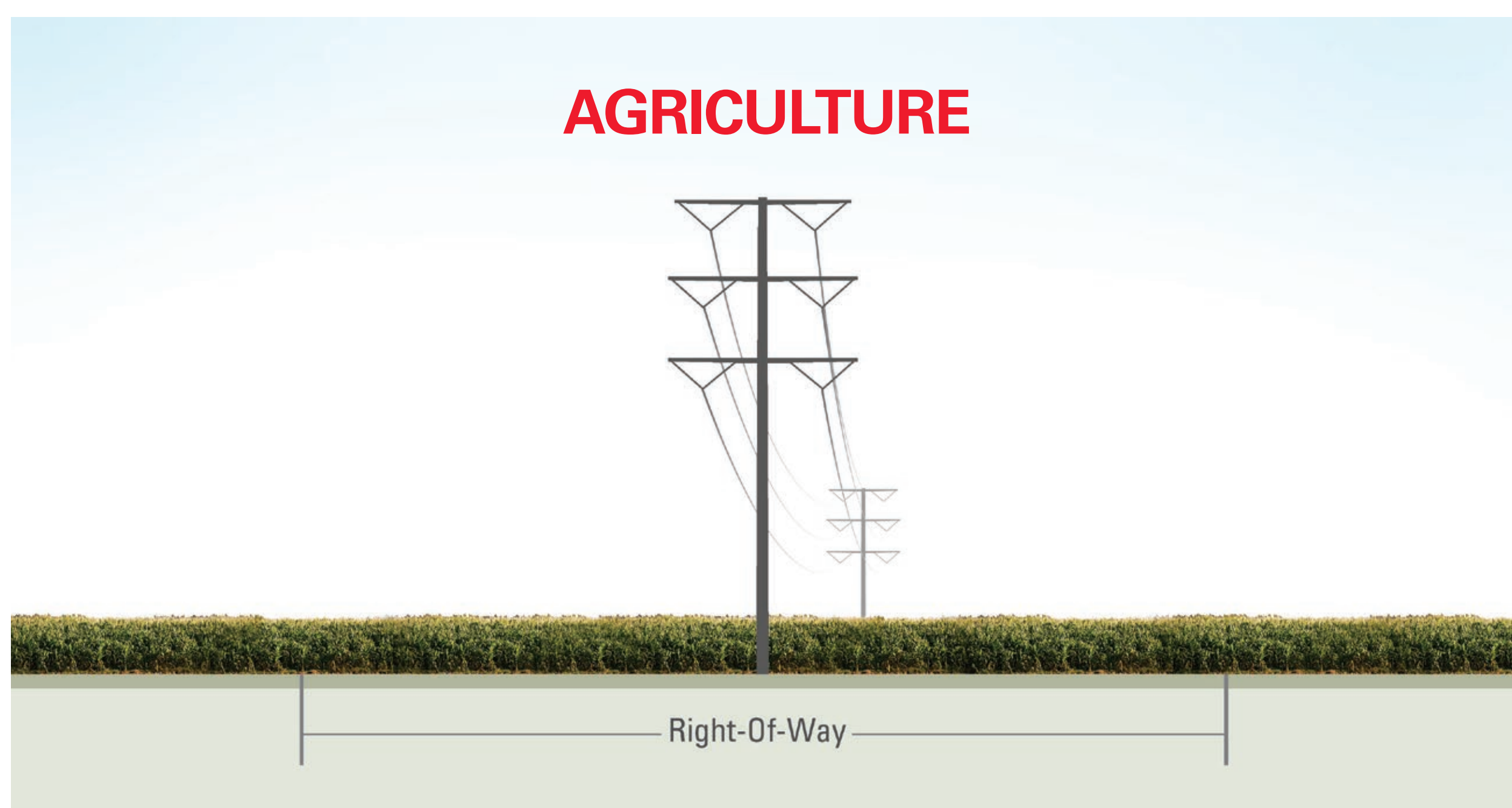


EASEMENTS AND RIGHT-OF-WAY

EASEMENTS are a permanent right authorizing a utility to use the Right-of-Way (ROW) to build and maintain a transmission line.

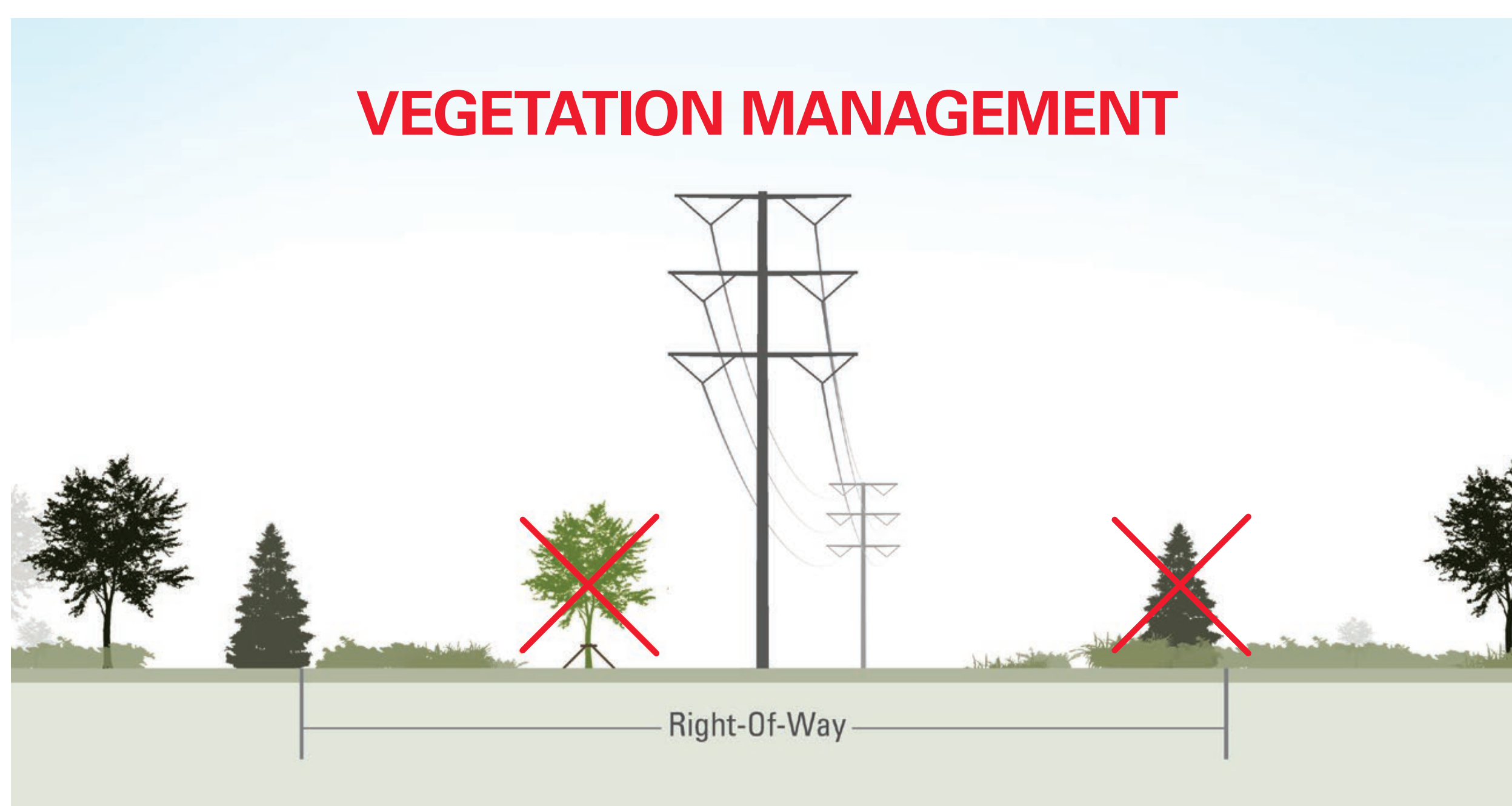
Landowners are paid a fair market value for the easement and can continue to use the land so long as their use does not interfere with the operation and maintenance of the transmission line.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY are the actual land areas acquired for a specific purpose such as a transmission line, roadway or other infrastructure.



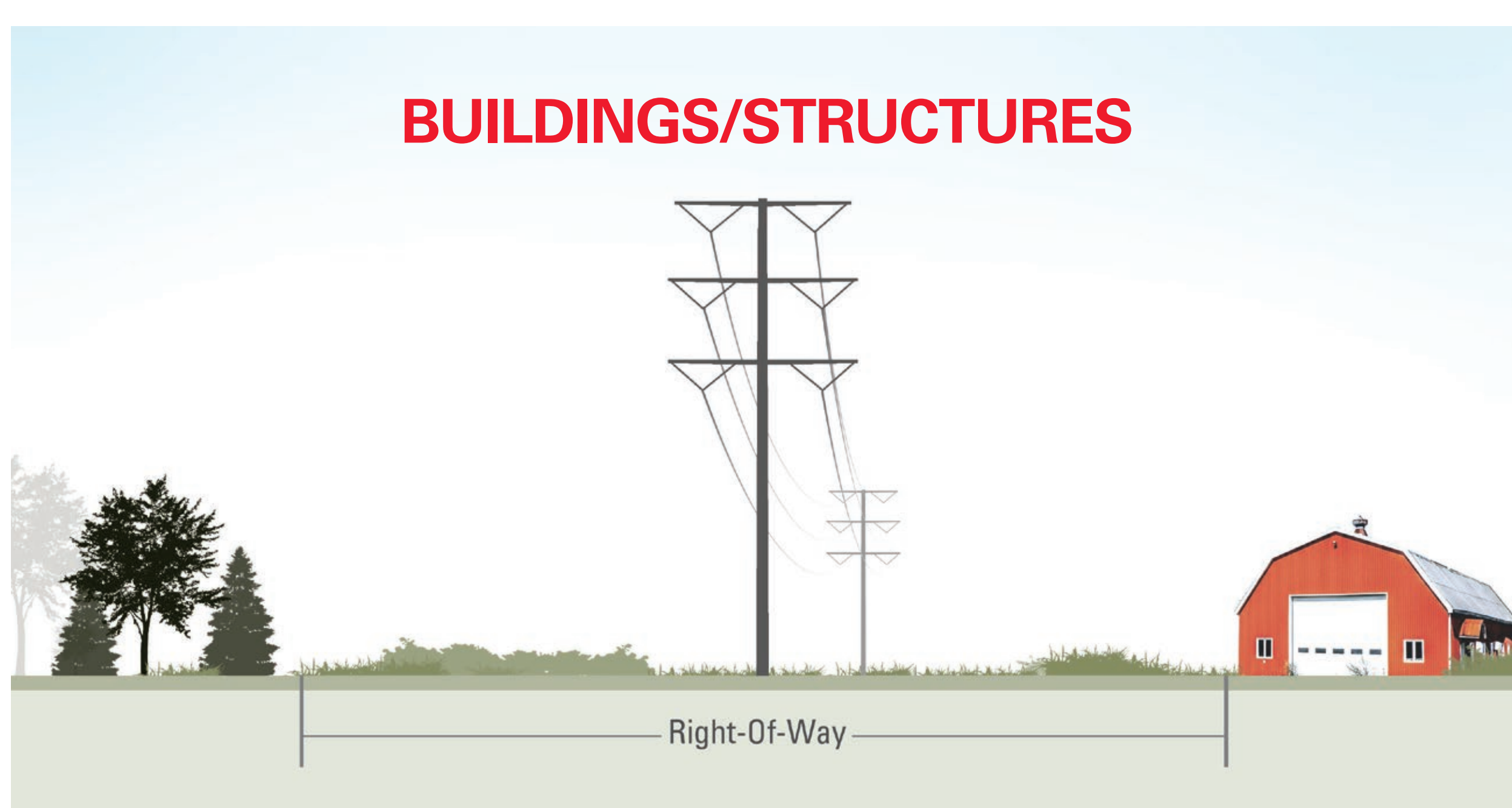
ALLOWED USES WITHIN EASEMENTS

After initial construction of the utility infrastructure, agricultural activities can continue outside of the small area occupied by the transmission structures.



Trees growing near power lines can be a safety hazard and are a major contributor to electric service interruptions nationwide. There may be some areas where tree removal and pruning will be needed.

Tree pruning is the selective removal of branches that are not an adequate distance away from power lines, or that will grow too close to the power line before the next maintenance cycle. This may also include some trees outside the Right-Of-Way that could grow near the transmission line. Our goal is to provide safe, reliable electric service while also taking the best possible care of one of your community's valuable natural resources.



Generally, buildings or other structures are not allowed in the Right-of-Way/easement for transmission lines due to clearance and safety concerns. Landowners can only build structures under a power line after receiving written approval from the electric utility.

ROUTE DEVELOPMENT— MANY CONSIDERATIONS

We evaluate several criteria to develop new routes for transmission line projects, including identifying opportunities, constraints and other issues, including:

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Existing transmission lines and other utilities (pipelines, etc)
- Roads and highways
- Property lines
- Field lines and section lines

ISSUES THAT MAY AFFECT ROUTE PROPOSALS:

- Existing homes and businesses
- Farmland impact
- Airports
- Cemeteries and religious facilities
- Conservation areas, nature preserves, state and local parks



- Rivers, lakes, streams and wetlands
- Cultural and historic resources
- Sensitive animal and plant species
- Feedback from local landowners and officials
- Overall length of transmission line

As we begin to identify potential route corridors and options we will narrow those options to identify at least two route options to be proposed in our CPCN application. The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin will decide on the final route following its public review process.