

BECI 765-kV Transmission Line Project



Welcome



Thank you for attending our open house. Your participation helps us make the most informed decisions.

How it Works

- 1 Sign in at the registration table to receive your property ID (if applicable) and a comment form.
- 2 Talk with our team members to learn more about the BECI Project.
- 3 Share your input at the mapping table with our team members.
- 4 Provide input on your comment form and return it to us or take it with you and mail it back to us.



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About MISO



Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) is an independent, not-for-profit, member-based organization that ensures power flows reliably and efficiently across 15 states and Manitoba, Canada. MISO facilitates the buying and selling of electricity in its region and partners with its stakeholders to plan the grid of the future.

Long Range Transmission Planning

MISO is responsible for the Long Range Transmission Plan (LRTP), which develops regional system solutions for the grid so the transmission system is reliable, economic, and compliant for the next 20 years and beyond.

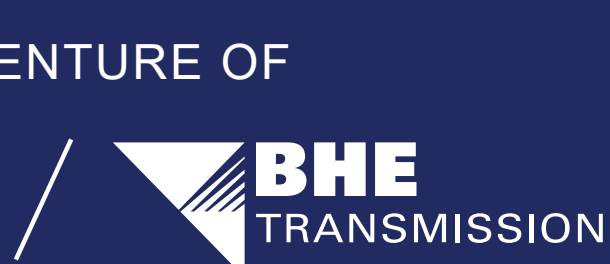
Want to learn more?

Scan the QR code or visit

misoenergy.org/planning/long-range-transmission-planning



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Economic Benefits



What MISO says the region gets back:



\$16.3 B

Avoided cost of building new power plants.



\$14.8 B

Reduced risk of reliability failures



\$18.1 B

Lower congestion and fuel costs



\$1.6 B

Energy saved from reduced line losses

\$1.80 to \$3.50
in benefits
for every
\$1
of cost

MISO's benefit-to-cost ratio for the Tranche 2.1 Portfolio

Figures are MISO's 20-year benefit estimates for the Tranche 2.1 portfolio.



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About Midcontinent Grid Solutions



MISO selected Midcontinent Grid Solutions (MGS) to build and maintain the BECI Project.

MGS pulls together the expertise and experience of Transource Energy—a joint venture of American Electric Power and Evergy—and BHE Transmission. With more than 100 years of experience, these companies operate more than 84,000 miles of transmission lines across the country, delivering the infrastructure that keeps power flowing safely and reliably to customers.



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Visit TransourceEnergy.com and BrkEnergy.com to learn more about how these companies power America.



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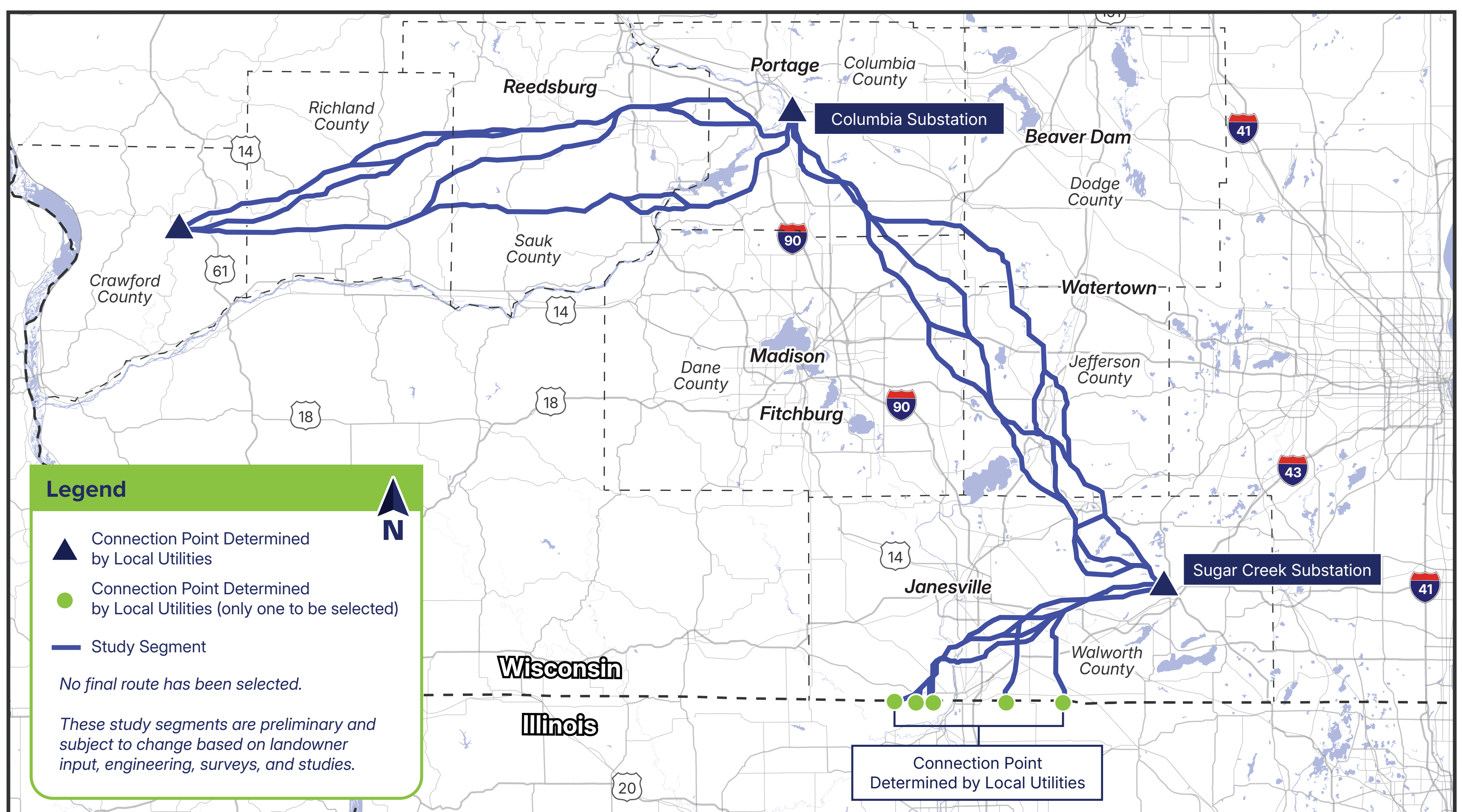


Project Overview



The BECI Project is an approximately 190-mile, 765-kV project in Wisconsin connecting electric facilities in Crawford County with facilities in Walworth County before continuing to the state line.

The project is designed to strengthen the power grid, improve reliability and enable the flow of low-cost energy to customers in Wisconsin and the Upper Midwest. It is part of a broader regional plan developed and approved by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) to ensure the grid is reliable and efficient.



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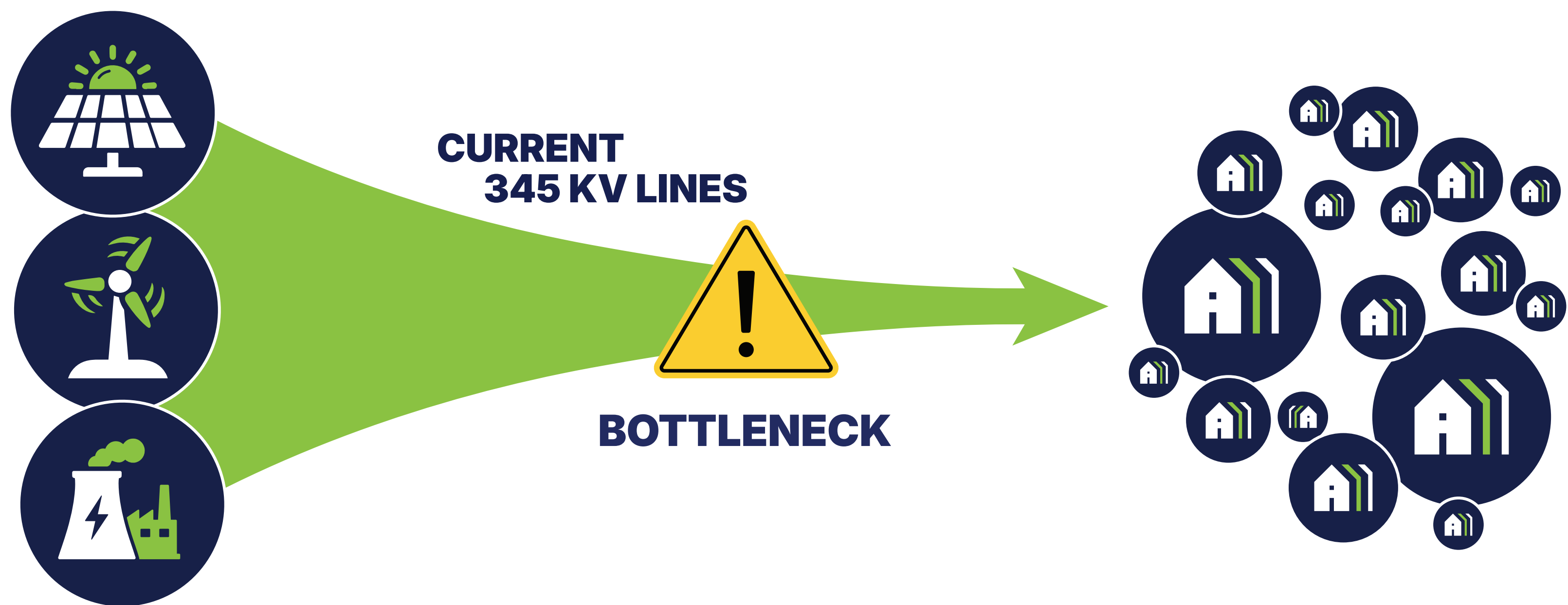
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Project Need



Electricity demand across Wisconsin and the Upper Midwest is growing rapidly. At the same time, more power is being generated from a diverse mix of energy sources across the region. Today's transmission system was not built to move the amount of electricity needed in the future, creating bottlenecks and increasing strain on the grid.



The BECI Project will help strengthen the regional transmission network, improve reliability, maintain access to low-cost power, and ensure electricity can reach homes, farms, and businesses when and where it's needed.

The Project:



**Supports Economic
Activity**



**Invests in Local
Communities**



**Maintains Access
to Low-Cost Power**



**Ensures Reliable
Power**



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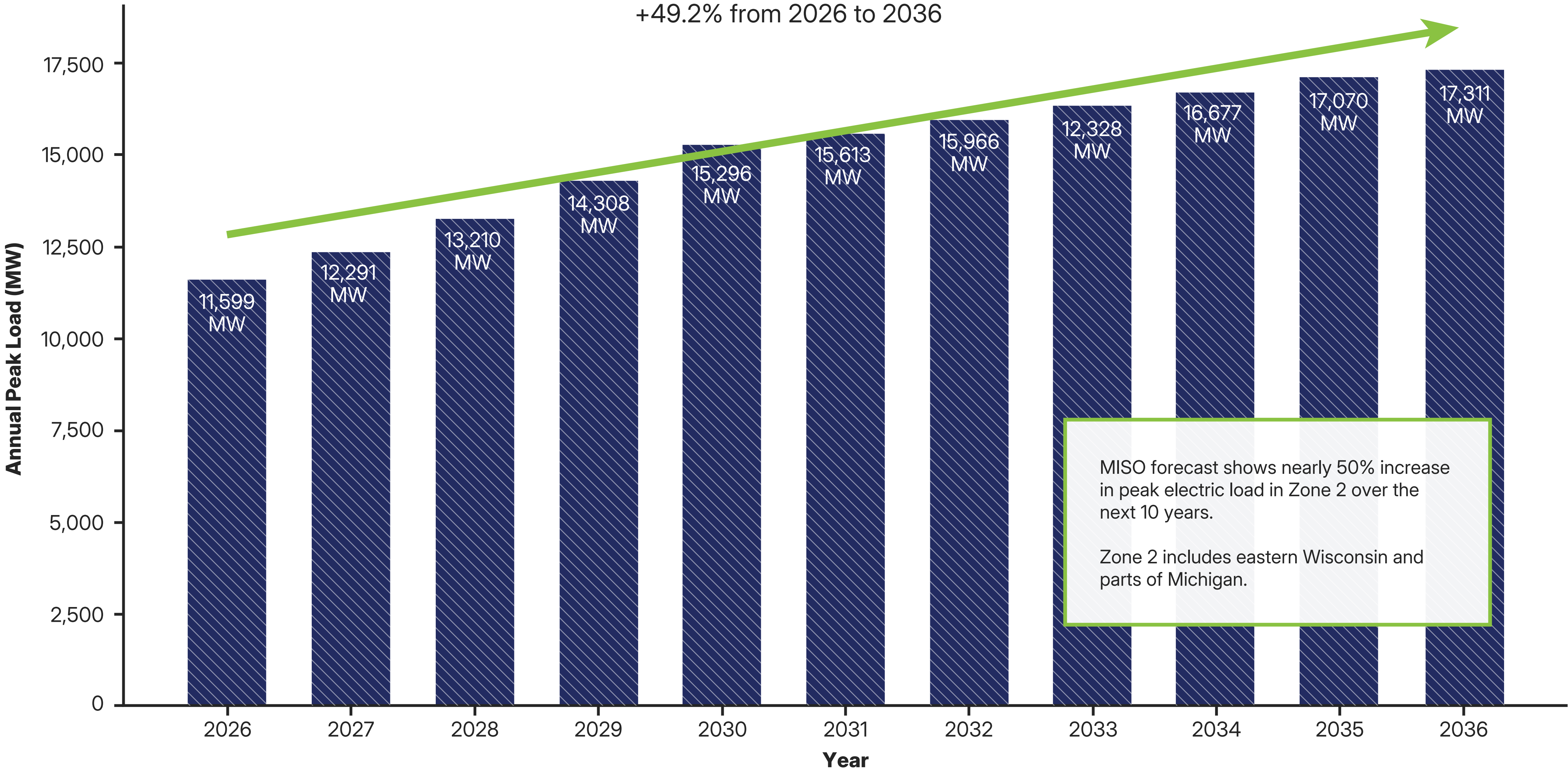
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Wisconsin and Upper Midwest Load Growth



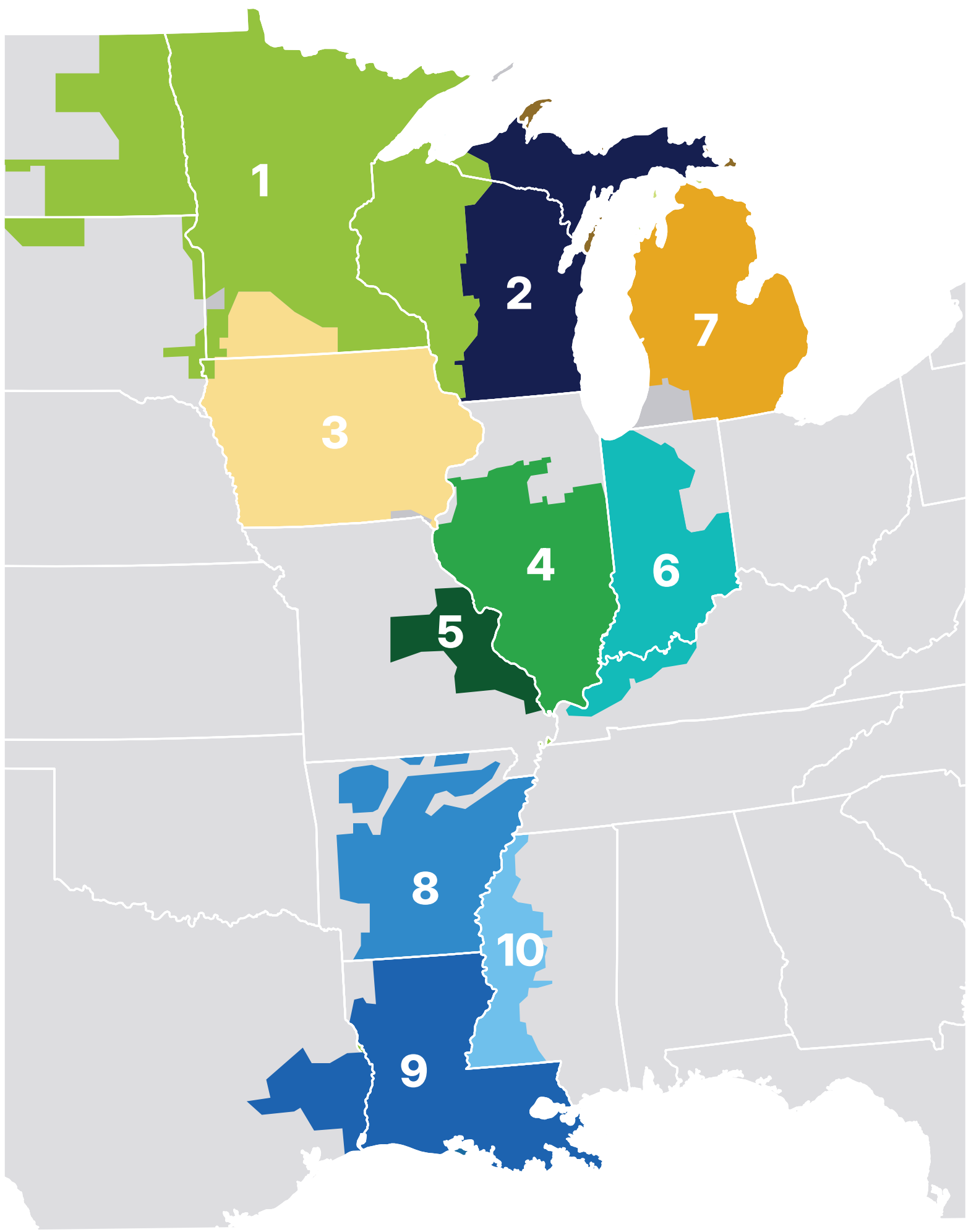
MISO Zone 2 Peak Load Forecast

+49.2% from 2026 to 2036



Source: MISO 2026 Long-Term Forecasting (LTF) Results Summary Methodology Overview and Results, April 13, 2026

MISO Zones



North Region: Zones 1 and 3
Central Region: Zones 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7
South Region: Zones 8, 9 and 10



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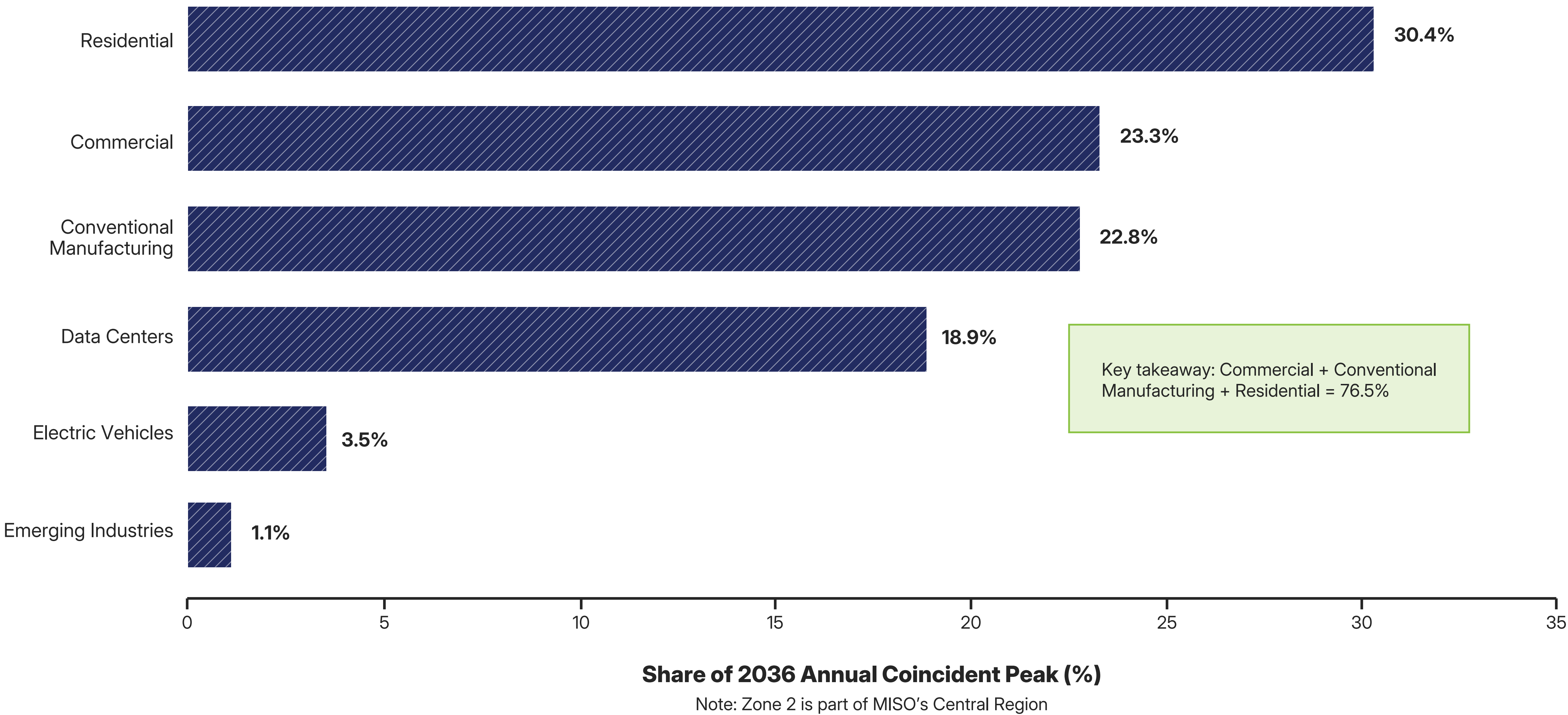
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Wisconsin and Upper Midwest Load Growth



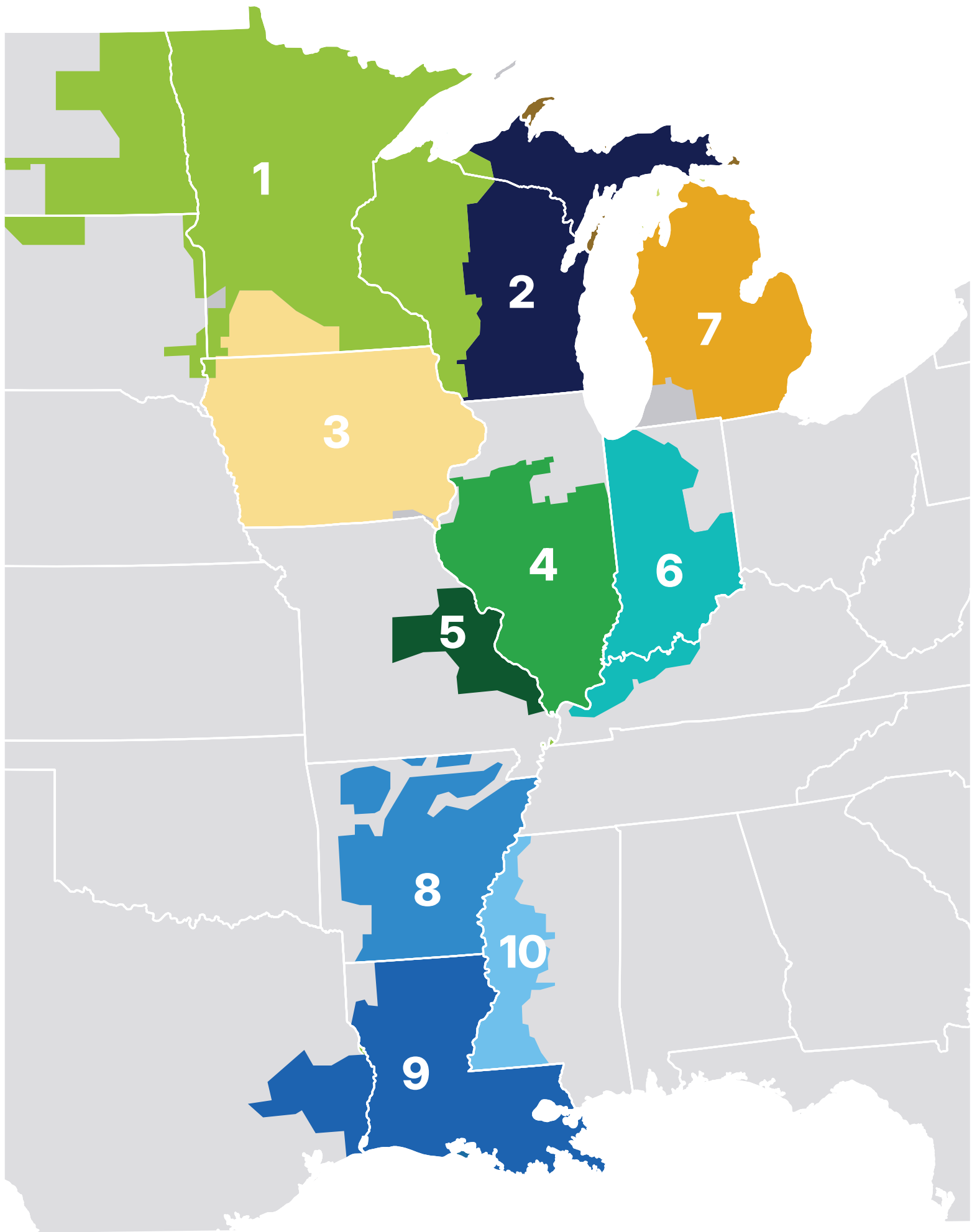
MISO's Central Region Peak Load Forecast

By 2036, Commercial, Conventional Manufacturing and Residential load account for 76.5% of forecasted peak load



Source: MISO 2026 Long-Term Forecasting (LTF) Results Summary Methodology Overview and Results, April 13, 2026

MISO Zones



North Region: Zones 1 and 3
Central Region: Zones 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7
South Region: Zones 8, 9 and 10



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Project Benefits



Powering growth now and into the future

We're using more electricity than ever. A stronger grid helps make sure there's enough reliable power for homes and businesses, today and in the future. Investing in these higher capacity lines addresses current and long-term transmission needs.



Improves grid reliability

A backbone transmission line serves as a highway for electricity, delivering large amounts of power to local communities helping to maintain reliable service and support local growth.



Providing local benefits

The BECI Project connects local communities to a stronger, more resilient grid that can support growth while maintaining reliable service.

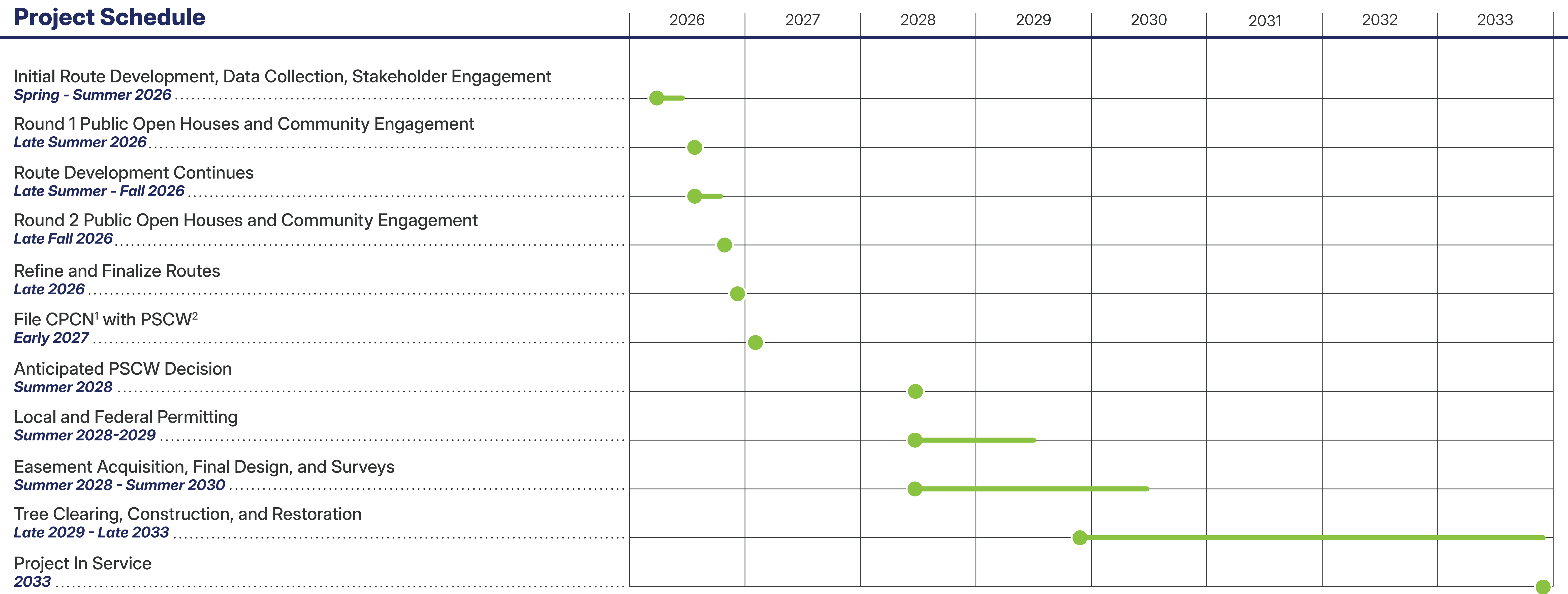


Promotes jobs and economic prosperity

Investing in critical energy infrastructure helps create local jobs, supports area businesses and strengthens the local economy.



Project Schedule



¹CPCN: Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity; ²PSCW: Public Service Commission of Wisconsin
*Timeframes are approximate and subject to change.

How Power Gets to You



1. Generation Stations

A generation station produces power to be transported long distances through transmission lines.

2. EHV Transmission:

Extra-high voltage (EHV) electric transmission lines are generally 765-kilovolt (kV), 500-kV and 345-kV.

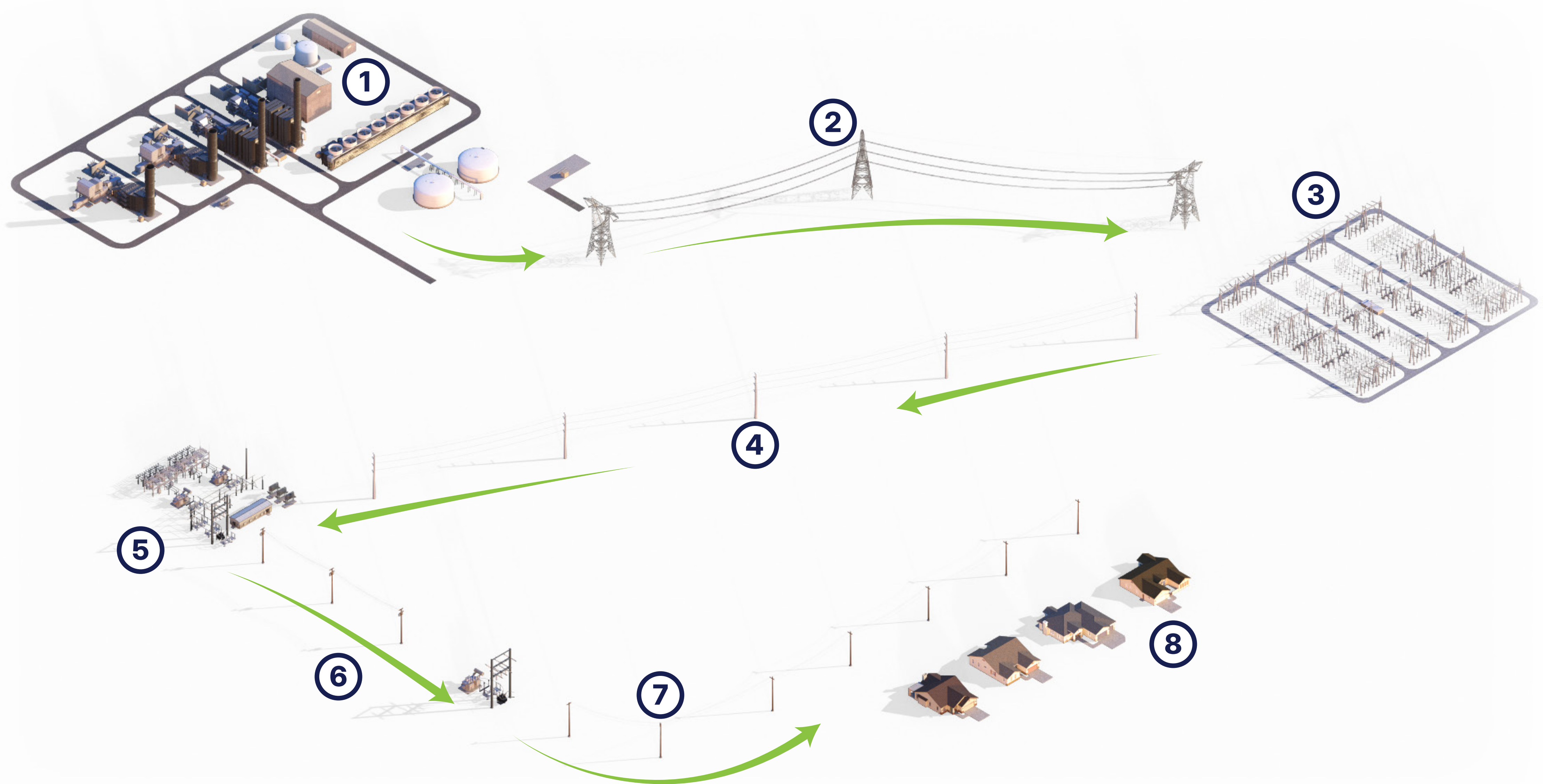
3. Transmission

Substations:

Substations direct the flow of electricity and either decrease or increase voltage levels for transport.

4. Local Transmission:

We typically use 69-kV and 138-kV transmission lines to move power shorter distances - for example, to different parts of a city or county.



5. Distribution Substations

Substations transform 69-kV and 138-kV electricity into lower distribution-level voltages such as 34.5-kV, 12-kV or 7.2-kV.

6. Primary Distribution:

These main lines (also called circuits) connect substations to large parts of the community.

7. Lateral Distribution:

These lower-capacity lines deliver electricity to neighborhoods and other smaller groups of customers.

8. Individual Service:

Smaller transformers step down voltage to levels customers can use. Individual homes typically use 120/240 volts.

To use an analogy, electric transmission is like our national road system. Three kinds of power lines exist between power plants, homes and businesses:

- EHV lines are like interstate highways.
- High-voltage local transmission lines are like four-lane roads.
- Distribution lines are like two-lane roads that eventually connect to a driveway.



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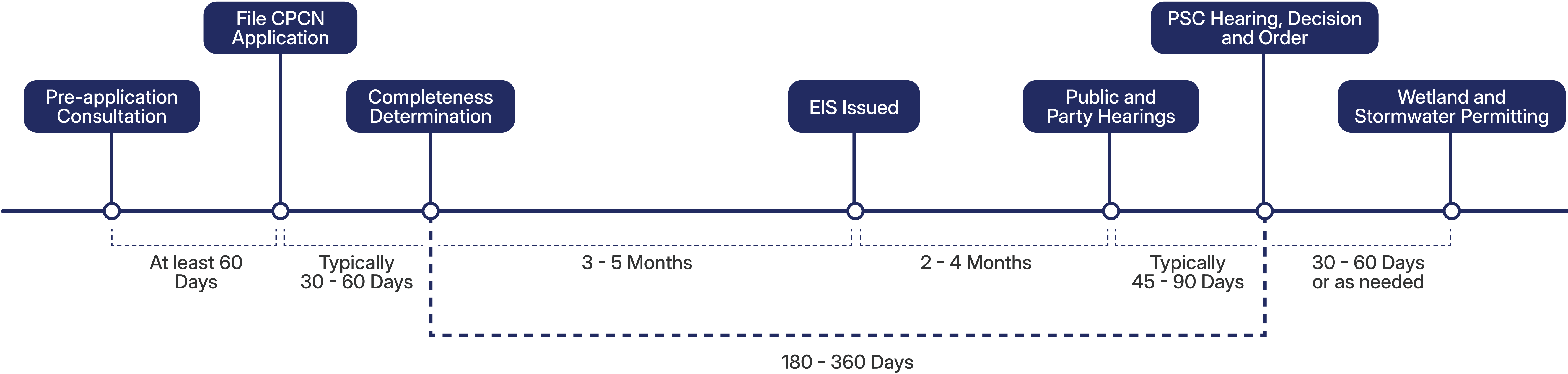
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Public Service Commission of Wisconsin Role



The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW) is the primary state agency responsible for regulating public utilities and reviewing major utility infrastructure projects. Our team anticipates filing a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) application in early 2027, although timing may change as project development progresses. The PSCW review process is expected to take approximately 12 to 18 months, but actual timelines will be determined by the PSCW. Opportunities for public input are expected during the PSCW's review of the project.

CPCN Process



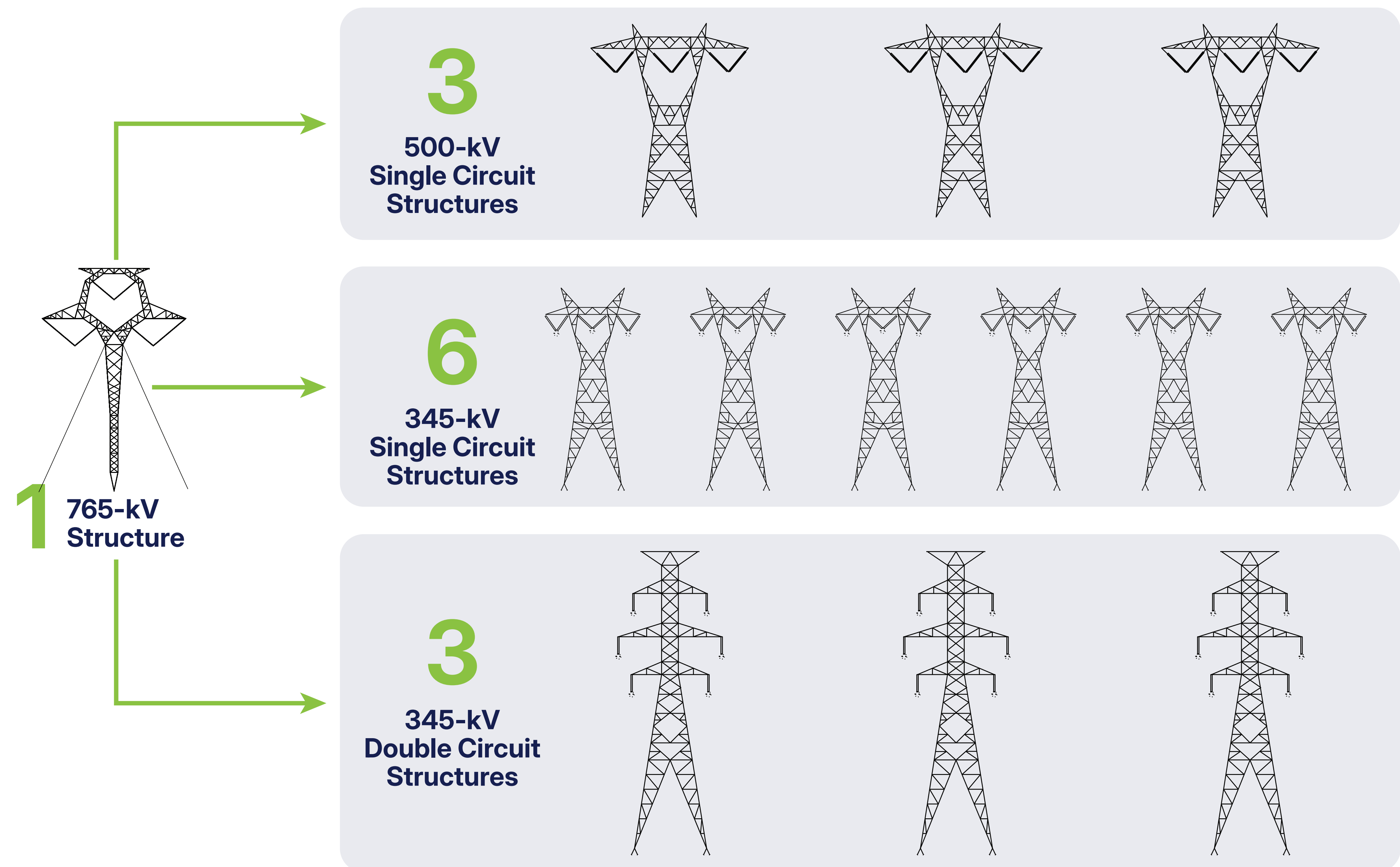
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765-kV Technology

MISO studied and determined that a 765-kV option significantly outperformed the alternatives.

Smaller lines would require much more land to carry the same amount of electricity.

By building right-sized infrastructure from the start, consumers avoid paying for multiple rounds of construction and upgrades down the road.



Typical Structure



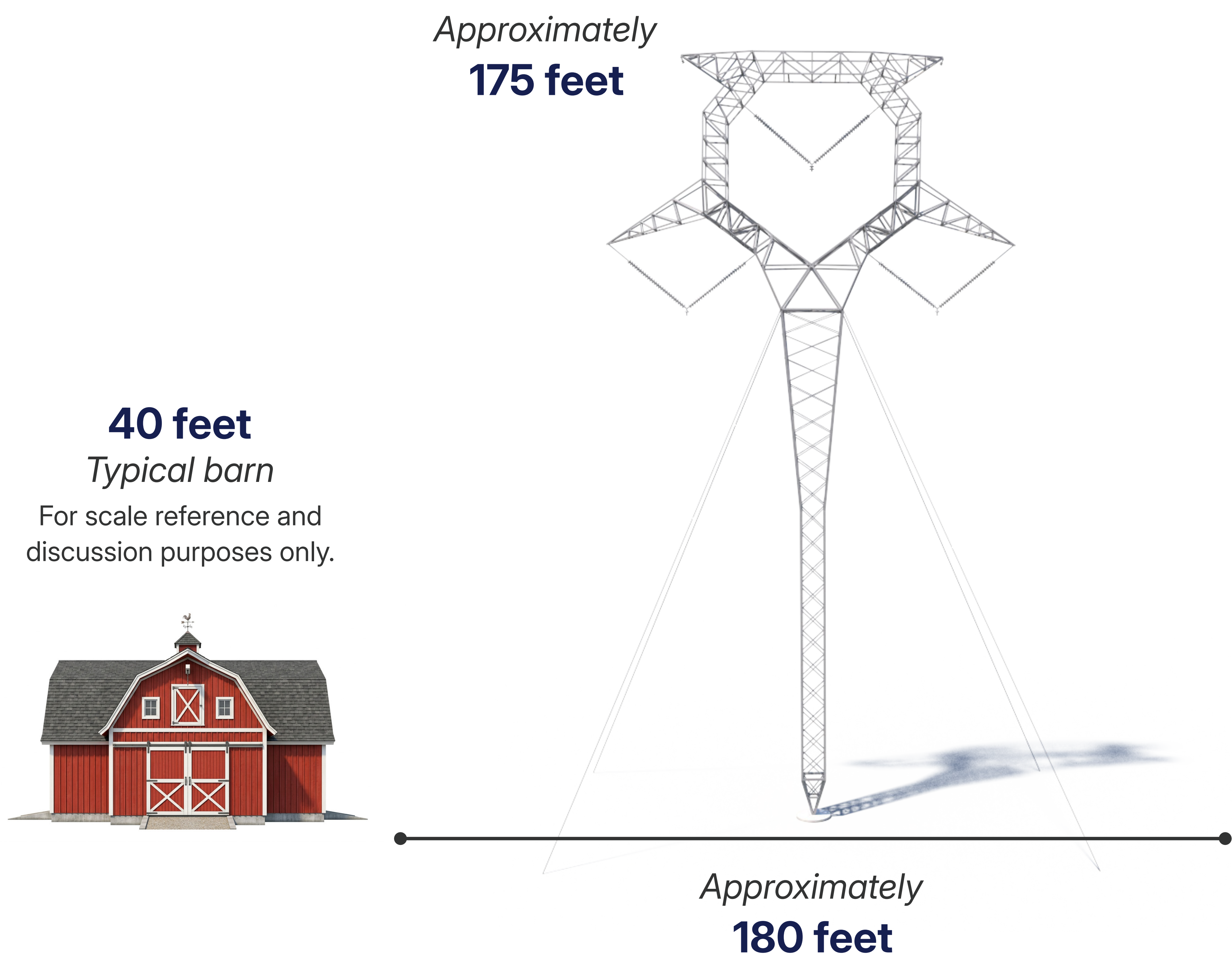
MGS will use its innovative “Guyed-Y” design, which reduces right-of-way width by at least 10 percent compared to traditional 765-kV structures. This helps minimize environmental and landowner impacts.

Typical Structure Height: Approximately 175 feet above ground

Typical Right-of-Way Width: Approximately 180 feet

Typical Span: Approximately 1,200 feet

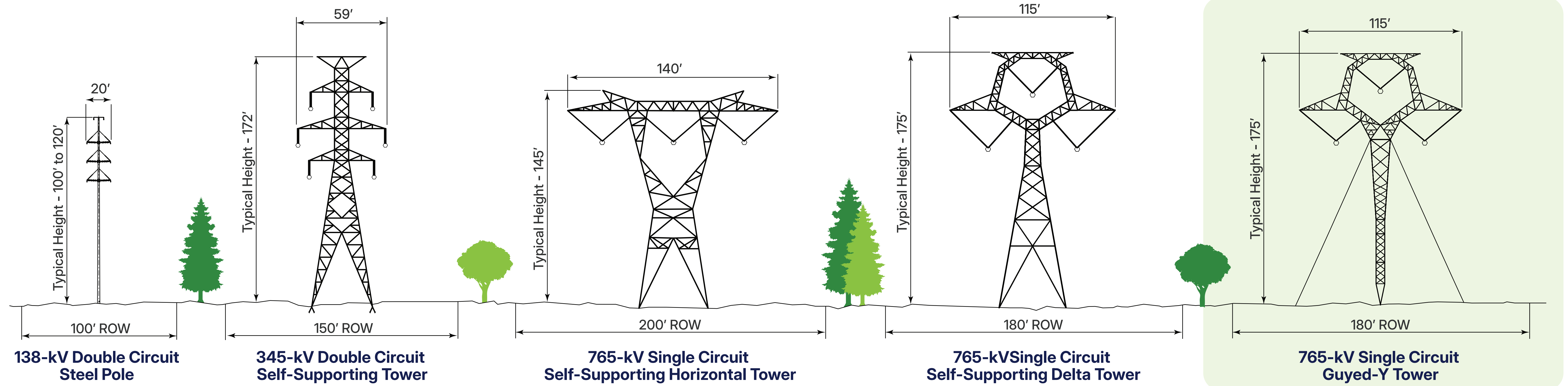
Exact height and right-of-way requirements may vary.



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Structure Comparison



What is Permission to Survey?



What “Permission to Survey” Means

- Temporary access for our team to enter property and collect basic data (measurements, mapping, environmental checks)
- A preliminary step for planning and feasibility—not construction
- Helps inform early decision-making before any project commitments

What It Does Not Include

- No construction activities
- No demolition
- No permanent changes to the property
- Not a construction permit
- Does not transfer ownership or control of the land
- Does not guarantee the BECI Project will move forward on that site

Commitment to Landowners

MGS is committed to working transparently, respectfully and collaboratively with landowners throughout the process.



What are Rights-of-Way and Easements?

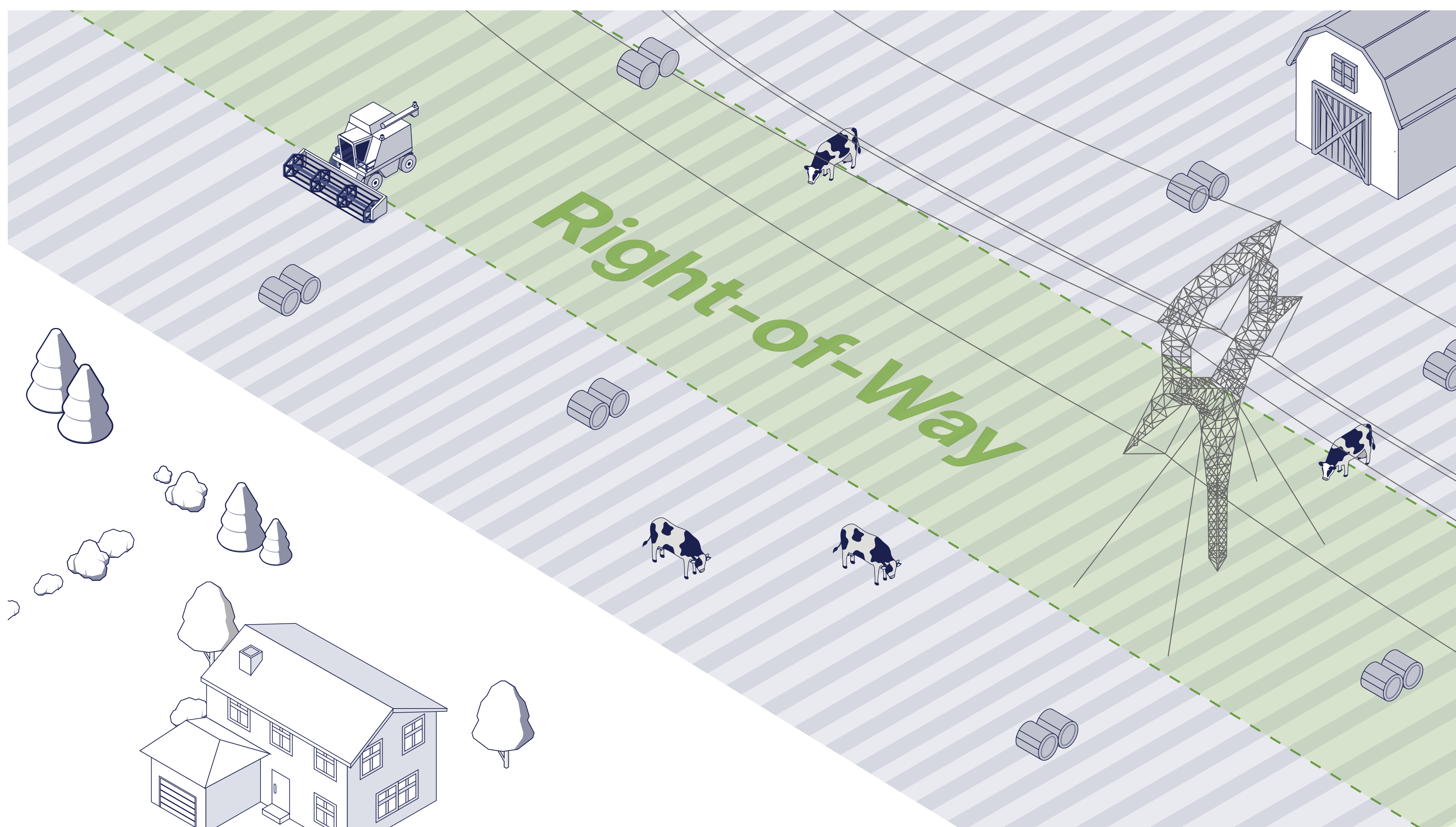


Rights-of-Way

We maintain designated corridors, known as rights-of-way, that allow us to build, operate, and maintain power lines and infrastructure. This allows us to keep electricity flowing safely and reliably.

Easements

An easement is the legal agreement that gives MGS permission to use a portion of private property, while the right-of-way is the physical space where transmission lines are built and maintained. Property owners may continue to use the area as long as the use is not inconsistent with the easement.



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Right-of-Way Process



Our team holds two key philosophies regarding power line right-of-way.



Routes should reduce disturbance to the community and the environment.



Property owners should be fairly compensated for any acquired land rights.

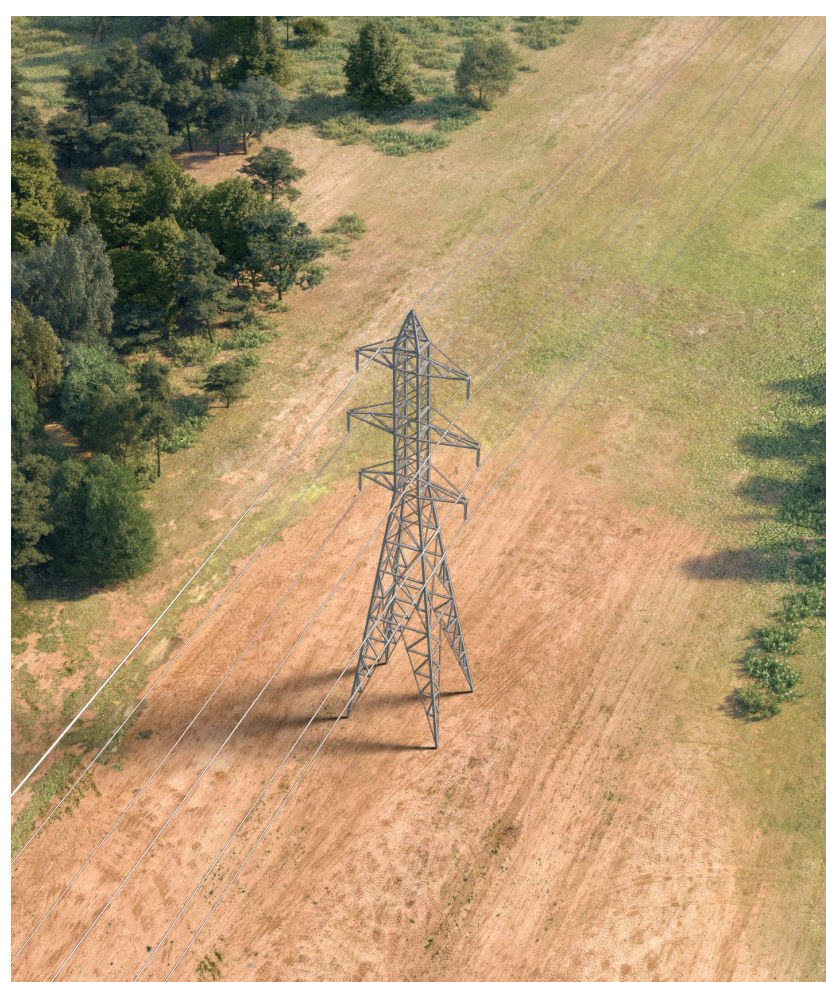
The Typical Right-of-Way Process:



Obtain survey permissions

to access properties for activities such as:

- Environmental assessments
- Appraisal work
- Land surveying, soil boring, and other field activities
- Cultural and historical resource reviews



Acquire easements

and communicate:

- Easements
- Terms and conditions
- Right-of-way width



Outline our construction process

with a focus on:

- Property access and special conditions
- Property restoration
- Damage mitigation as appropriate



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Vegetation Management



Our vegetation management program aims to:



Protect the electric grid and reduce power outages



Minimize negative impacts to the environment



Foster positive relationships with customers and communities



Work safely and efficiently



Comply with federal, state and local regulation



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Field Activities



Ground Penetrating Radar:

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) helps identify the location of underground utilities. This device looks like a lawnmower and is nondestructive to soil, using radio frequencies to detect objects below the ground's surface.



Helicopter:

Challenging terrain or other restrictions/obstructions can make accessing certain parts of the project area difficult. In these cases, crews use helicopters to install structures, string conductors, perform line work and maintain electric facilities. We work with local media outlets to communicate these activities to the public.



Hydro Excavation:

Crews use hydro excavation (hydrovac) in areas where many underground utilities are located near each other. This involves using pressurized water to break down soil to expose underground utilities. Afterward, crews backfill the area. The process helps prevent damage to underground infrastructure while gathering information.



LiDAR:

LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) uses laser pulses to measure the distance of an object to the source. The data points result in digital 3D maps for accurate design and engineering. LiDAR surveying crews use mobile (car or aerial vehicle) or static (tripod) equipment.



Soil Borings:

Field crews use a drill to bring up soil samples and then backfill the holes. Testing the core samples help determine soil conditions. Soil conditions and types can affect structure location and foundation design.



Field Activities



Cultural Resource Survey:

Field crews walk the area and conduct multiple excavation tests to identify historical and archaeological artifacts. Landowners also provide information about their property to survey crews.



Environmental Survey:

Surveyors collect information about the habitats and physical attributes of the project area. They also look for ecological concerns like wetlands, flood plains, and forests. This process can help protect threatened and endangered species.



Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones):

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), or drones, perform aerial inspections and safely gather data and detailed images of electric facilities. Company employees and vendors comply with all commercial Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) guidelines. We work with local media outlets to communicate these activities to the public.



Staking:

Field crews use staking to mark the project area, identify utility equipment and pinpoint future structure locations. This process essentially transfers engineering and construction plans to the field. Right-of-way crews use staking to identify parcel boundaries, easement boundaries and other utility locations within the right-of-way. Environmental crews use staking to identify wetlands or other environmentally sensitive areas.

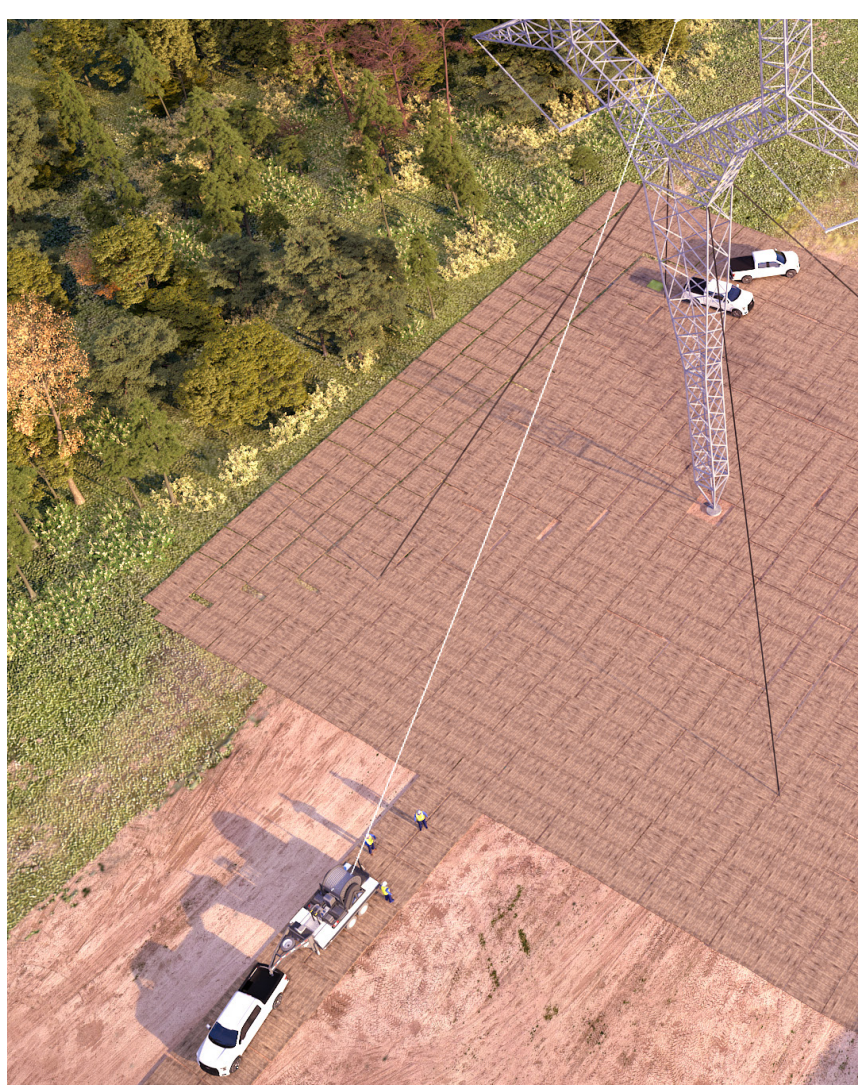


Field Survey:

Field survey crews help determine an appropriate route for a new transmission line by identifying constraints within the project area. Engineers conduct extensive studies of the terrain and soil to determine what types of structures and foundations are most suitable. They also gather information to create digital 3D maps of the project area to help engineer and design the project.



What to Expect During Construction



Construction During Corridor Development

Crews prepare for construction by:

- Building access roads
- Marking utilities and structure locations along the power line route using stakes and flags
- Removing obstructions from the right-of-way easement area
- Crews clear the right-of-way by clearing trees and woody-stemmed vegetation. They may also clear identified danger trees outside of the right-of-way as allowed per the easement
- Installing safety and environmental controls, such as fencing

Structure Installation

At most structure locations, crews:

- Assemble the structure and place it near the installation area
- Install and stabilize the base of the new structure
- Install and secure the new structure

Wire Installation

Crews install the wires on the new structures along the power line route.

Post-Construction & Site Restoration

Crews energize the transmission line after finishing structure and wire installations.

Properties are restored to as close to their pre-construction condition as possible. Our teams work with individual landowners to address any property damage.



Agricultural Operations



Transmission lines and agriculture have coexisted for generations, from the earliest rural electric systems to today's modern infrastructure.

Transporting electricity from generation plants to urban centers often requires crossing farmland, and transmission infrastructure has evolved to allow agricultural operations to continue safely and efficiently alongside power lines, with structure heights designed to accommodate modern harvesting practices.

Transmission facilities are planned with consideration for plowing, planting, crop management and harvesting, and many farming activities can continue through the right-of-way. Whenever possible, lines are routed along existing property features such as fence rows, tree lines or field edges to minimize disruption to planting areas. Orchards and specialty crops can also remain productive near transmission rights-of-way.

Utilities also provide guidance on safe working distances and clearances so farmers can continue daily operations safely around structures and wires.



Easement widths vary depending on terrain, structure type and voltage requirements.



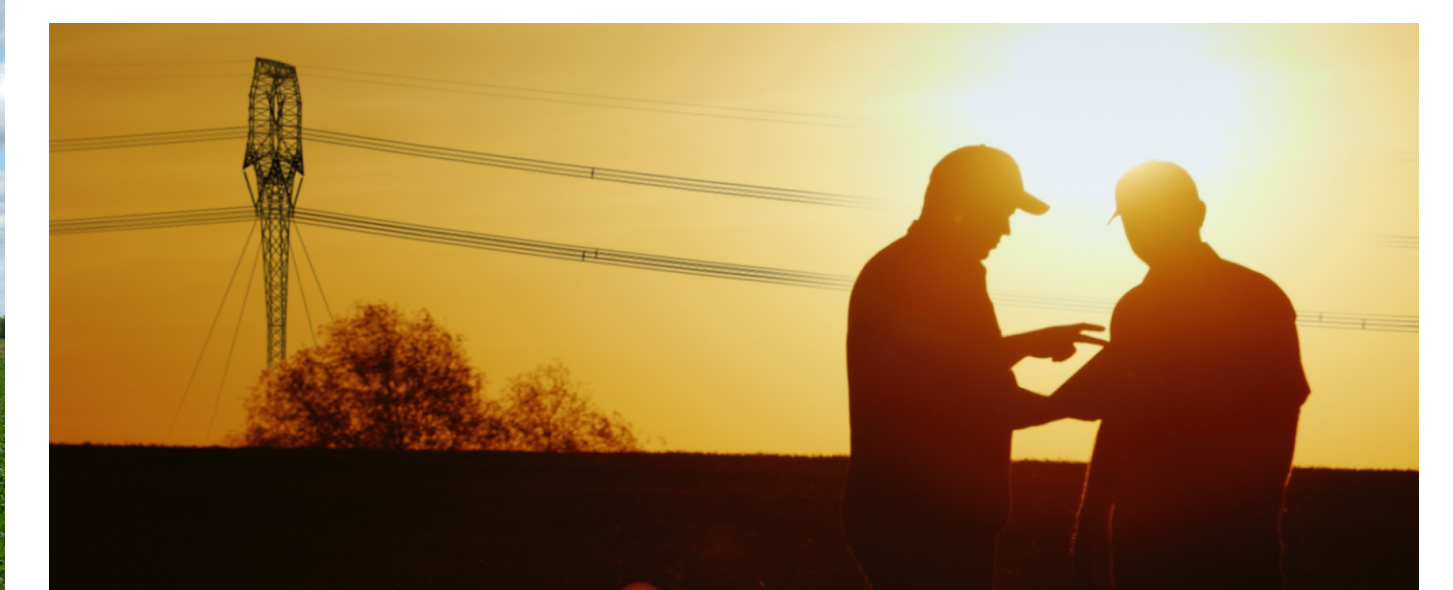
Lines are designed in close consultation with landowners so that agriculture activities can continue through the right-of-way.



Structure heights are planned to support modern harvesting equipment.



Transmission lines support continued agricultural land use.



A legacy of cooperation between transmission and agriculture.

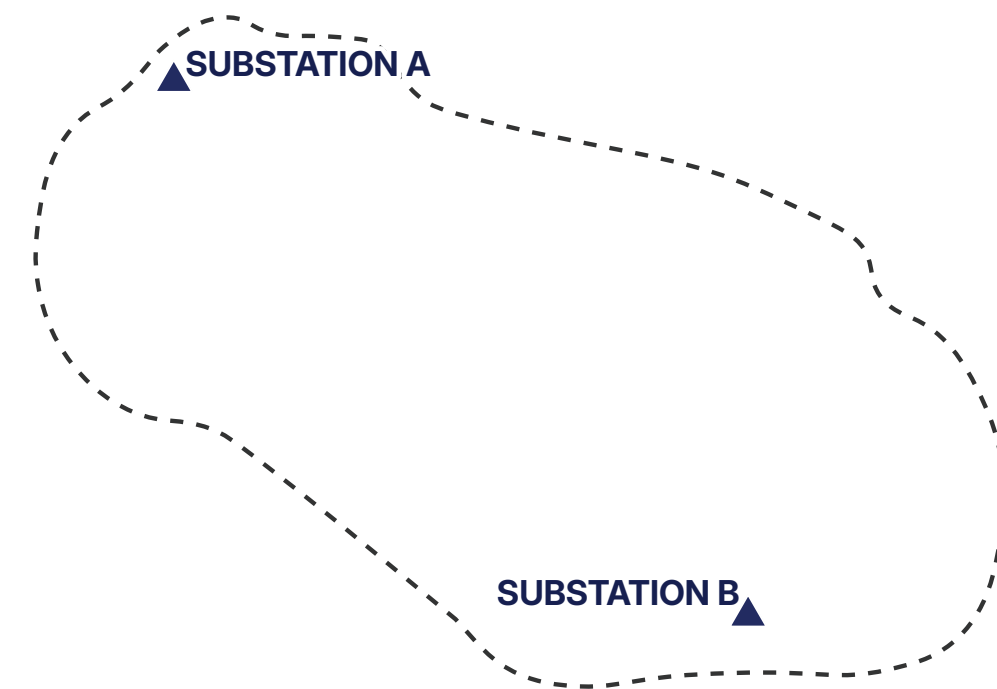


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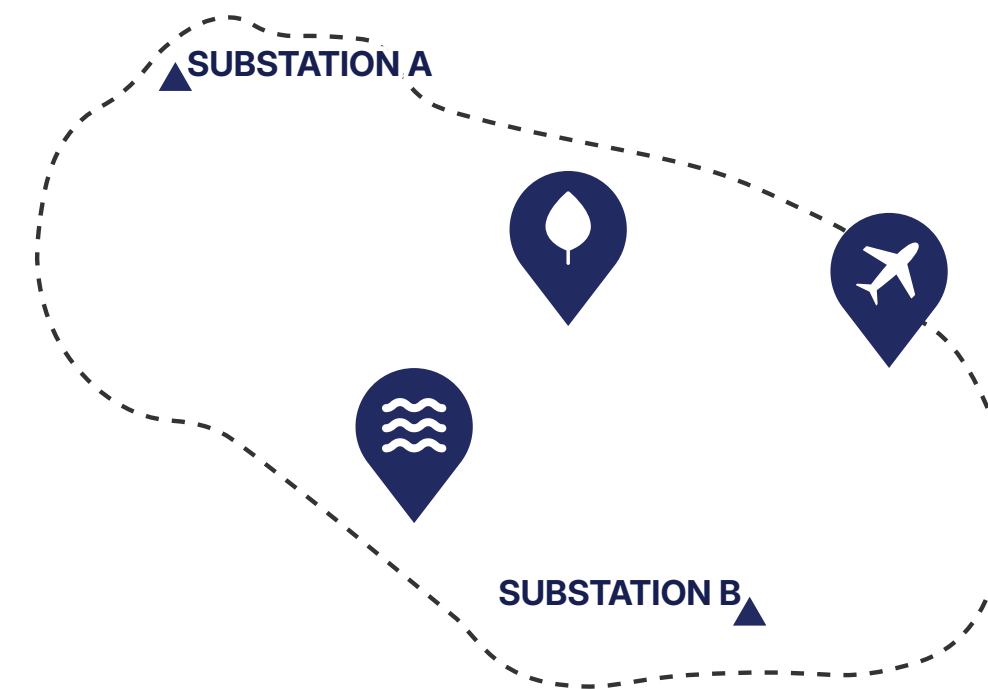
Routing Process

Our routing team considers all the issues before defining a transmission line route.



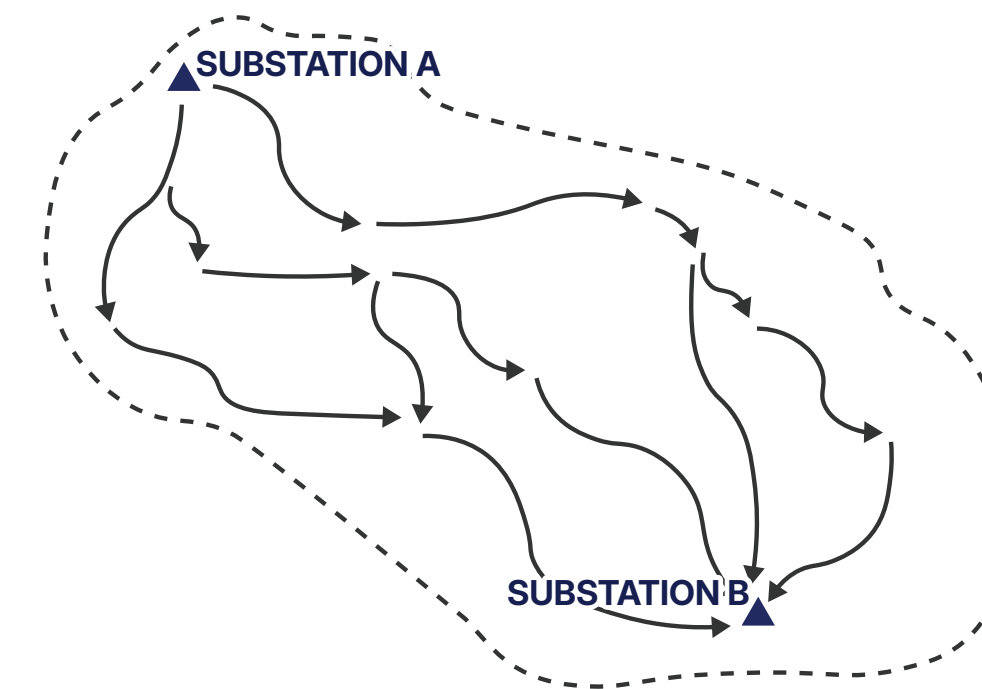
1. Study Area:

Develop a study area for the project that incorporates end points of the power line and the area between.



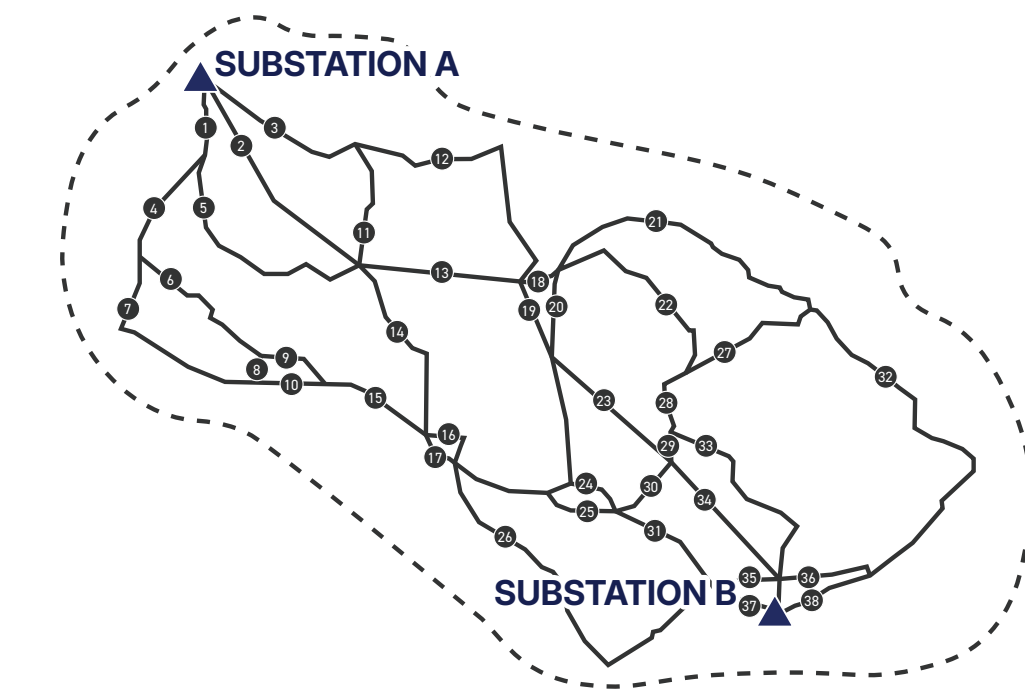
2. Information Gathering:

Data is gathered for the defined study area including environmental, land use, historic and cultural resources, existing infrastructure and sensitive areas.



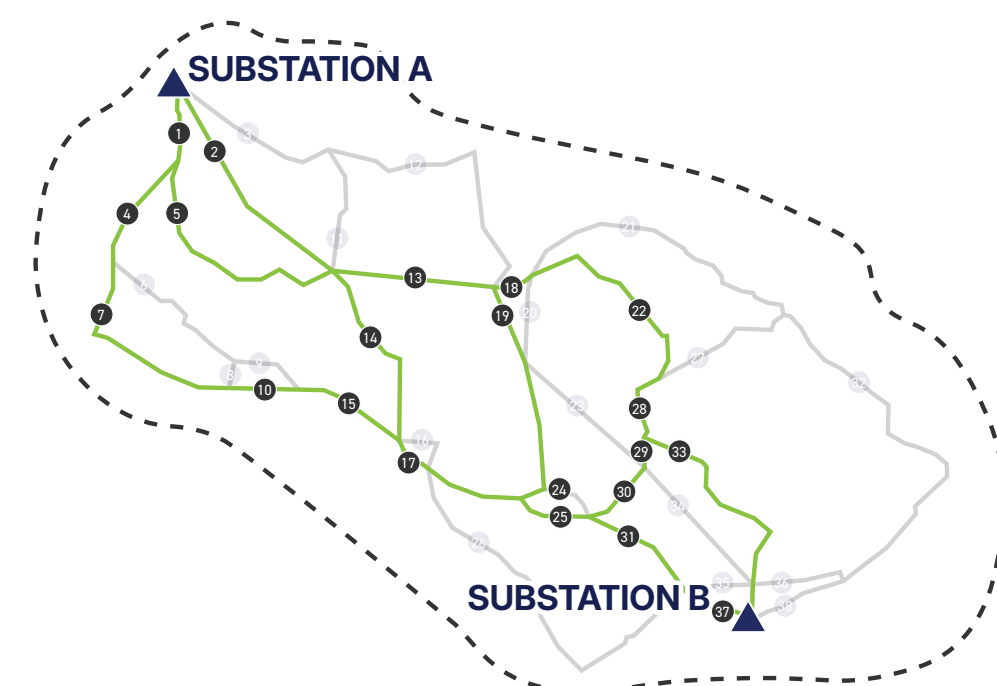
3. Conceptual Routes:

The routing team uses data gathered to develop conceptual routes adhering to a series of general routing and technical guidelines.



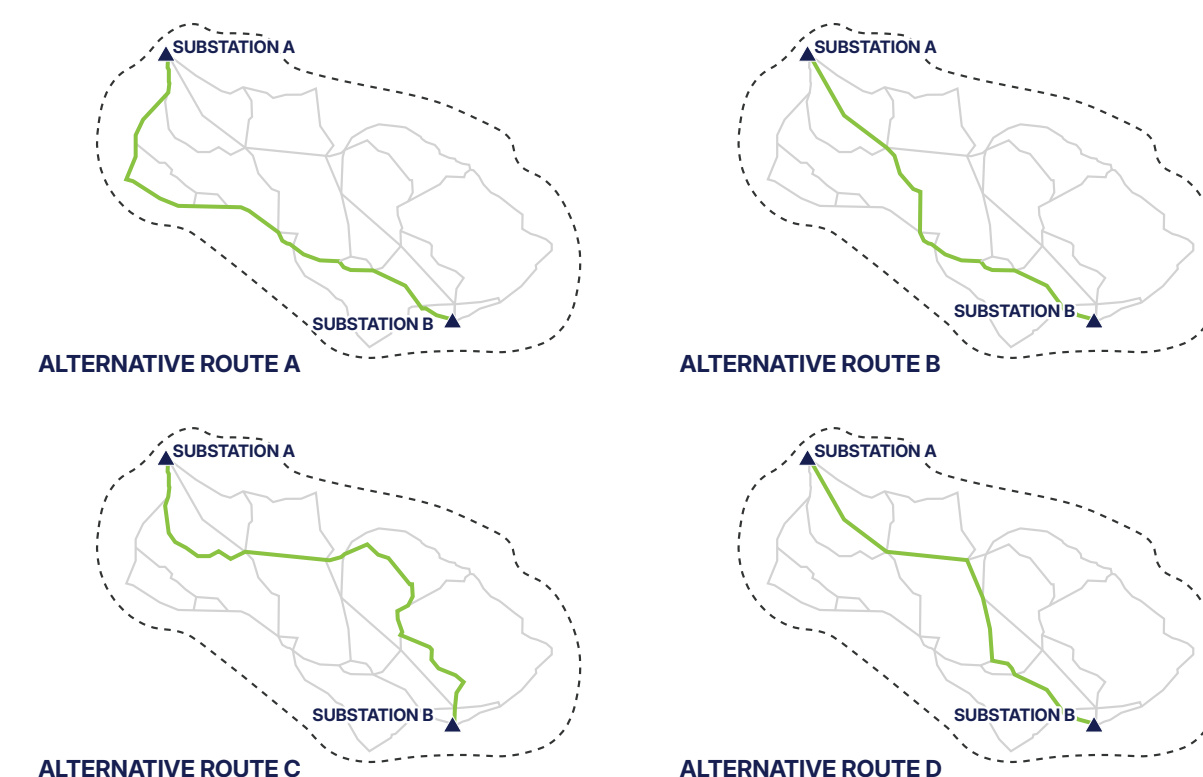
4. Study Segments:

Study segments are developed from conceptual routes. Each route consists of links connecting two common intersection points. Collectively, these study segments form the study segment network.



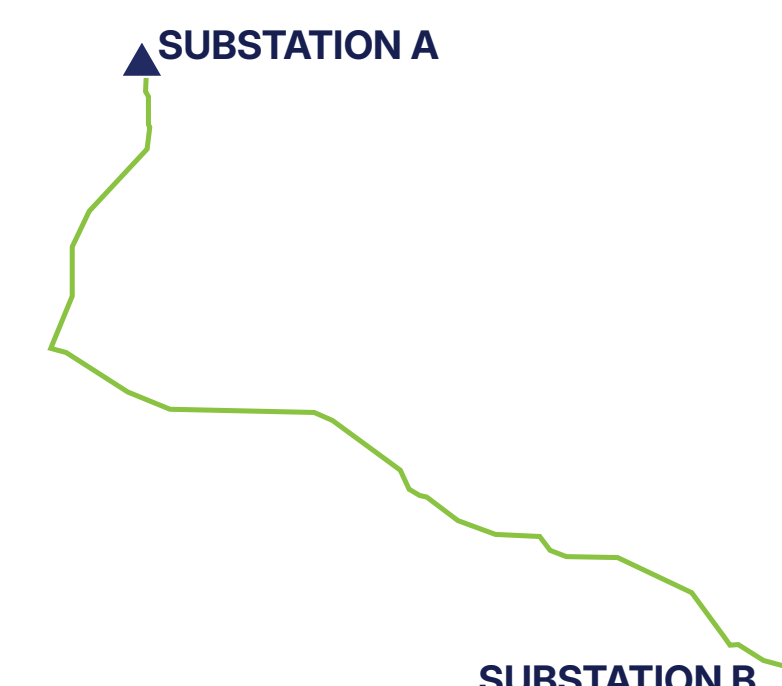
5. Refined Study Segments:

As more information is collected, including feedback from the public, the study segments are updated and improved. Some segments may be changed or removed, resulting in a smaller set of refined study segments for further review.



6. Alternative Routes:

After public input is gathered, study segments are further refined and evaluated. The most suitable study segments are selected and assembled into alternative route options.



7. Preferred Route Alternatives:

Alternative routes are assessed, and preferred alternatives are chosen for the PSCW filing. These routes minimize impact to the community and environment, while considering cost, line length, and design requirements.



Routing Considerations



Our team considers a variety of factors to balance the need to power our communities while also minimizing community and environmental impacts.



Community and neighborhood growth and development



Environmental and social justice impacts



Wildlife, vegetation and fisheries
including threatened and endangered species



Historic, cultural and archaeological sites



Aesthetics and visual impacts



Soils and geology



Water quality
including wetlands, streams and water bodies



Terrain and constructability



Existing infrastructure,
including power lines, renewables, roads, railroads, and pipelines



Current and proposed land use



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Environmental Protection



MGS is committed to environmental protection and will work with federal, state, and local agencies to mitigate environmental impacts. Avoiding environmental impacts and meeting regulatory standards will help guide the project from the planning stage through construction.



Water Quality



Water Resources



Natural Resources



Air Quality



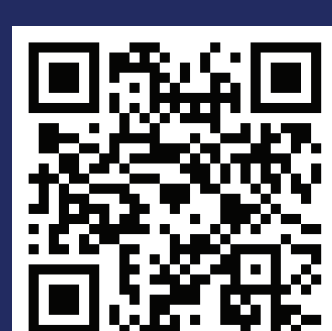
Threatened or Endangered Species



Cultural Resources



The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources must prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed project as part of the PSCW review and approval process. The EIS evaluates potential environmental impacts, considers alternatives, and helps inform agency decision-making before any final approvals are issued.



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Providing Comments



Thank you for learning about the BECI Project. Your feedback is valuable and helps develop the best project for Wisconsin and the Upper Midwest.

The public comment period closes **September 7, 2026**, so our team can review feedback.



If you have questions,
please let a project team member know.



A virtual open house
and online comment card and map
showing the study segments are available
at mgs-projects.com/BECI.



Please return your comment form
before you leave or mail it back to us.



Want to contact us after today?
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