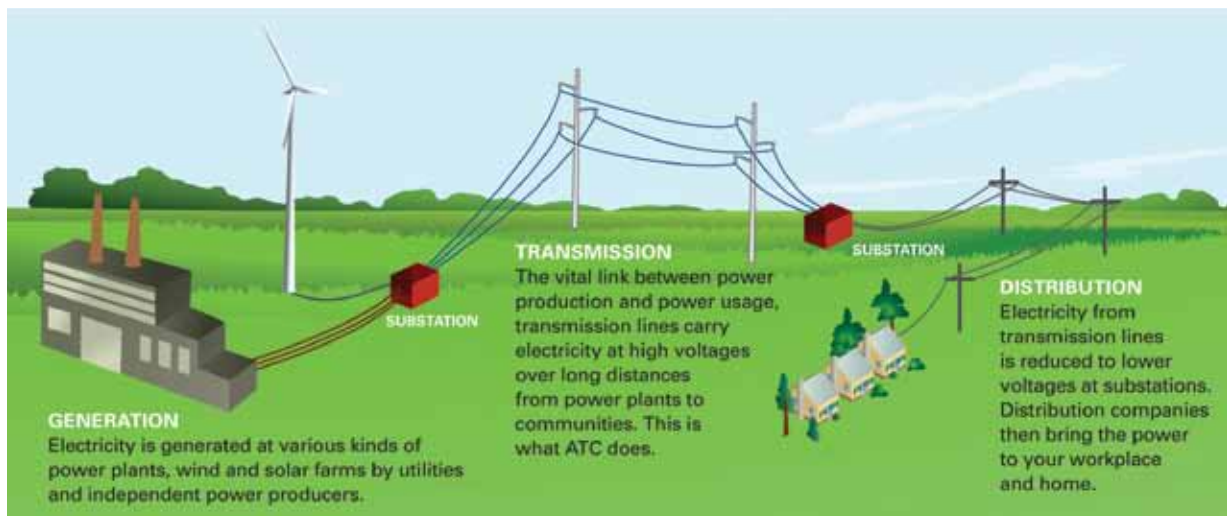


## ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION—HOW IT WORKS

Electricity is delivered to homes, schools, hospitals, businesses and industries through an integrated system of generation facilities, power lines and substations. Transmission lines carry electricity from where it is generated to where it is needed. The transmission network enables a large amount of power to travel long distances.

### HOW POWER IS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Electricity is generated by utilities and other energy producers at various types of power plants, wind and solar farms. Electricity is “stepped up” or transformed to higher voltages at substations before it enters the network of high-voltage transmission lines. Electricity from the transmission network is reduced to lower voltages at substations, and electric distribution companies then bring the power to homes and businesses.



### INTERCONNECTIONS ASSURE RELIABILITY

Because electricity cannot be stored, it must be generated, transmitted and distributed at the moment it is needed. In the early days of electrification, power plants were small and generated electricity for the immediate area. As demand for electricity increased, utilities built larger, more efficient power plants and developed transmission lines to carry the energy over longer distances. To increase efficiency and reliability, utilities not only connected their own systems, they also connected to neighboring systems. These interconnected systems form a grid that allows power to flow from one region to another, improving reliability and lowering costs by providing alternative power paths.

The high-voltage transmission grid is the vital link between power plants that generate electricity and the people who need it.



ATC is a Green Tier company, selected by the Wisconsin DNR for demonstrating superior environmental performance and continual improvement.

Information current as of June 2011



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