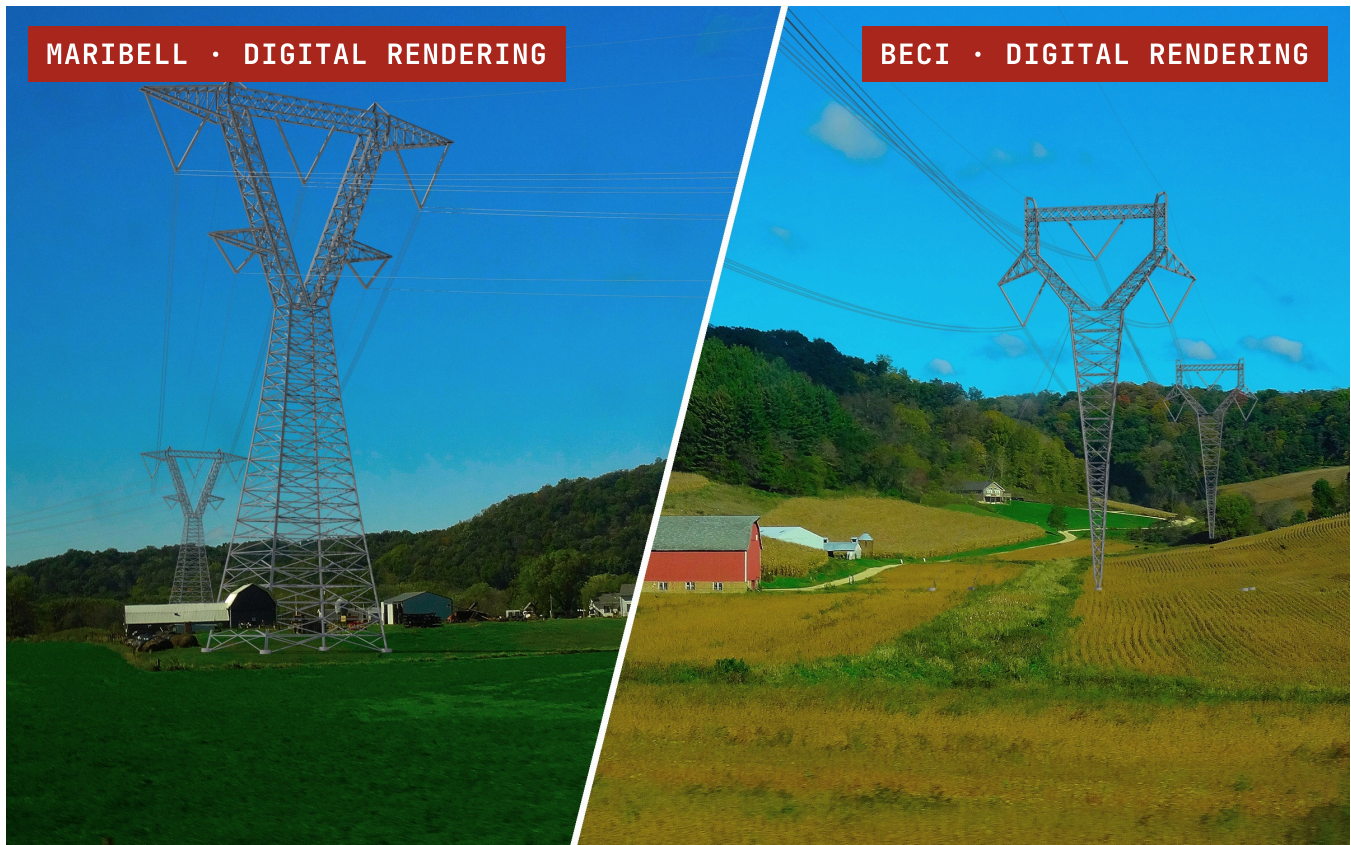


People in ten counties are asking you to stand with them

Columbia • Crawford • Dane • Dodge • Jefferson • Richland • Rock • Sauk • Vernon • Walworth



Digital rendering. Left, MariBell: Town of Haney, Crawford County. Right, BECI: Town of Dayton, Richland County. Photos: Corey Coyle, CC BY 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons; towers added.

OUR THREE REQUESTS • PAGE 3

- 1. Work with us and across the aisle on a 2027 bill.**
- 2. A hearing on MISO's Tranche 2.1 plan.**
- 3. A full public hearing on MGS Wisconsin's utility application.**

Two proposed 765 kV lines, ten counties

Two separate 765,000-volt transmission lines, MariBell and BECI, are proposed across southern Wisconsin. The developers describe steel towers 150 to 200 feet tall on rights-of-way about 180 to 250 feet wide. The routes under study cross farmland and pass near homes in ten counties.

Except for Dairyland Power Cooperative, which is member-owned, the companies developing the lines are owned by NextEra Energy, AEP, Evergy and Berkshire Hathaway Energy. They would earn a regulated return on what they invest, and ratepayers, Wisconsin's among them, would pay for it. In June, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission granted MGS Wisconsin's request for the Abandoned Plant Incentive (docket ER26-2376): if BECI is abandoned for reasons beyond its control, it can seek its prudent costs from ratepayers.

BECI's developer gave people five weeks, until September 7, to comment on its route options, and says it still accepts comments. In its separate application to become a Wisconsin utility, it has asked the Public Service Commission to deny, for now, all four requests to intervene, from the Wisconsin Utilities Association, WPPI Energy, Dairyland Power Cooperative and the Lake Wisconsin Land and Community Alliance, calling them premature: the Commission has not yet set a deadline to intervene.

More than 80 towns, villages, cities and counties in all ten counties have adopted resolutions on the two projects, and more than 70 oppose one or both lines. More than 100 of the people registered to visit the Capitol on October 13 are landowners or farmers the lines could affect.

These are our neighbors. This is our community. We are concerned and angry about what is being done to them and how it is being proposed, and we are asking you to stand with them.

1**Work with us and across the aisle on a 2027 bill**

Since 1998, a new line no longer has to fit a long-range plan approved by the state. State law ranks existing corridors first and new corridors last, but only “to the greatest extent feasible,” so cost can outweigh it. A 2027 bill could bring back that long-range planning, make the order of corridors binding, give 24 months’ notice before a line of 345 kV or more is filed, and end approval by default.

Will you commit to meet with us and your colleagues across the aisle by December 15, 2026, to prepare bipartisan legislation for introduction in January 2027?

2**A public hearing on MISO’s Tranche 2.1 plan**

MISO approved the \$21.8 billion plan that includes both lines in December 2024, over the written advice of its own Independent Market Monitor, Dr. David Patton, to wait. Patton has told federal regulators the plan “will cost each family in the Midwest more than \$2500” and that MISO’s plans are “highly biased in favor of over-building transmission.” He told them MISO’s board directed staff not to pay him for this review. MISO asked FERC to rule the work outside his role, and FERC refused. Letter B is a model letter.

Will you advocate for and support a public informational hearing on MISO’s Tranche 2.1 plan by December 15, 2026?

3**A full public hearing on MGS Wisconsin’s utility application**

MGS Wisconsin, BECI’s developer, asks to become a Wisconsin utility, with 18 sections of the utility law declared “not presently applicable” to it and the state’s holding-company law found not to apply to it or its parent companies. MGS says the Commission has “broad discretion on whether to hold a hearing.” In 2014 it held hearings on ITC Midwest’s request for the same certificate.

A missed deadline means approval. The clock starts only when the Commission issues a notice. As of October 8, it had issued none. Then it has 90 days to decide without a hearing, or 180 days from a notice of hearing, plus up to 90 or 180 more for good cause. If it misses the deadline, the certificate “is considered” issued (page 10). Letter A is a model letter.

Will you send the Commission a letter, filed in docket 2708-NC-100, asking it to hold a full public hearing on MGS Wisconsin’s application to become a utility, and to decide on that record before the legal deadline, never by default?

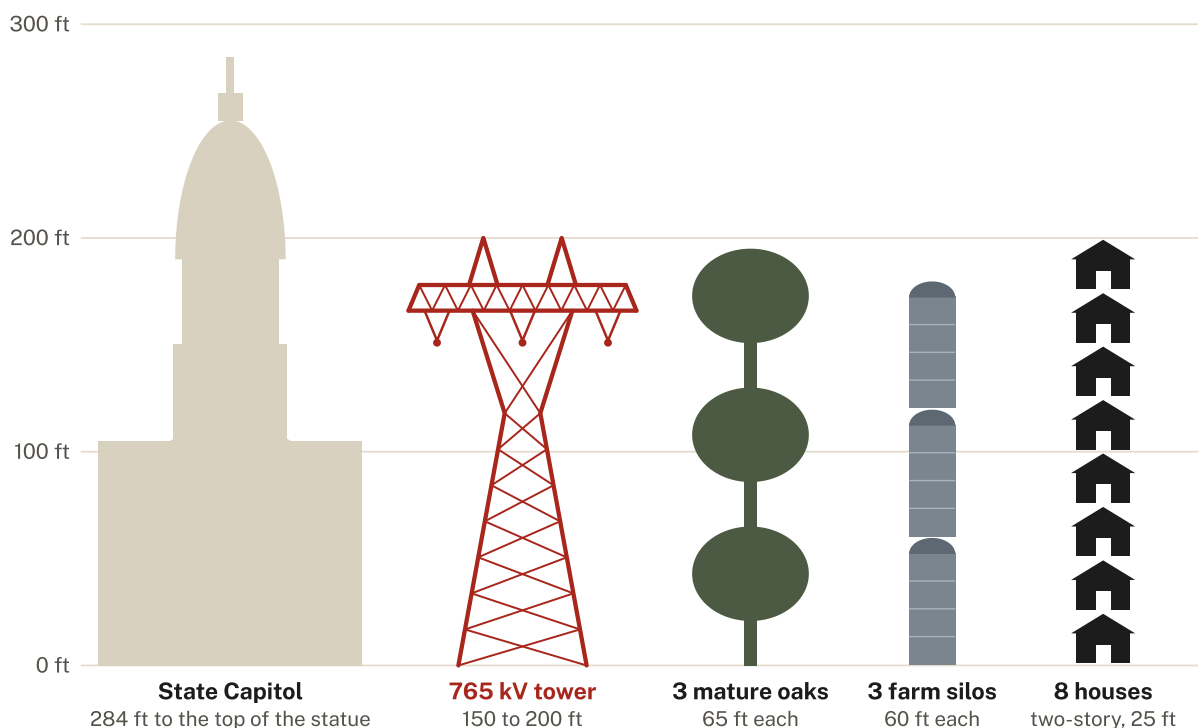
What a 765 kV line would look like

**TODAY****VISUALIZATION • TOWERS SIMULATED**

A Wisconsin roadside today, beside an existing wood-pole line, and the same view with simulated 765 kV lattice towers in place of that line. Tower designs differ by project; this shows lattice towers of the kind MariBell's developers describe. It is not measured to scale. Photograph and visualization: James Mackessy for No 765 Line.

The towers would stand up to 200 feet tall

About three mature oaks stacked, more than three farm silos, or eight two-story houses.



How much land a mile of line takes

30 acres

inside a 250-foot right-of-way for every mile of line, MariBell's stated maximum width. About 23 football fields, every mile.

22 acres

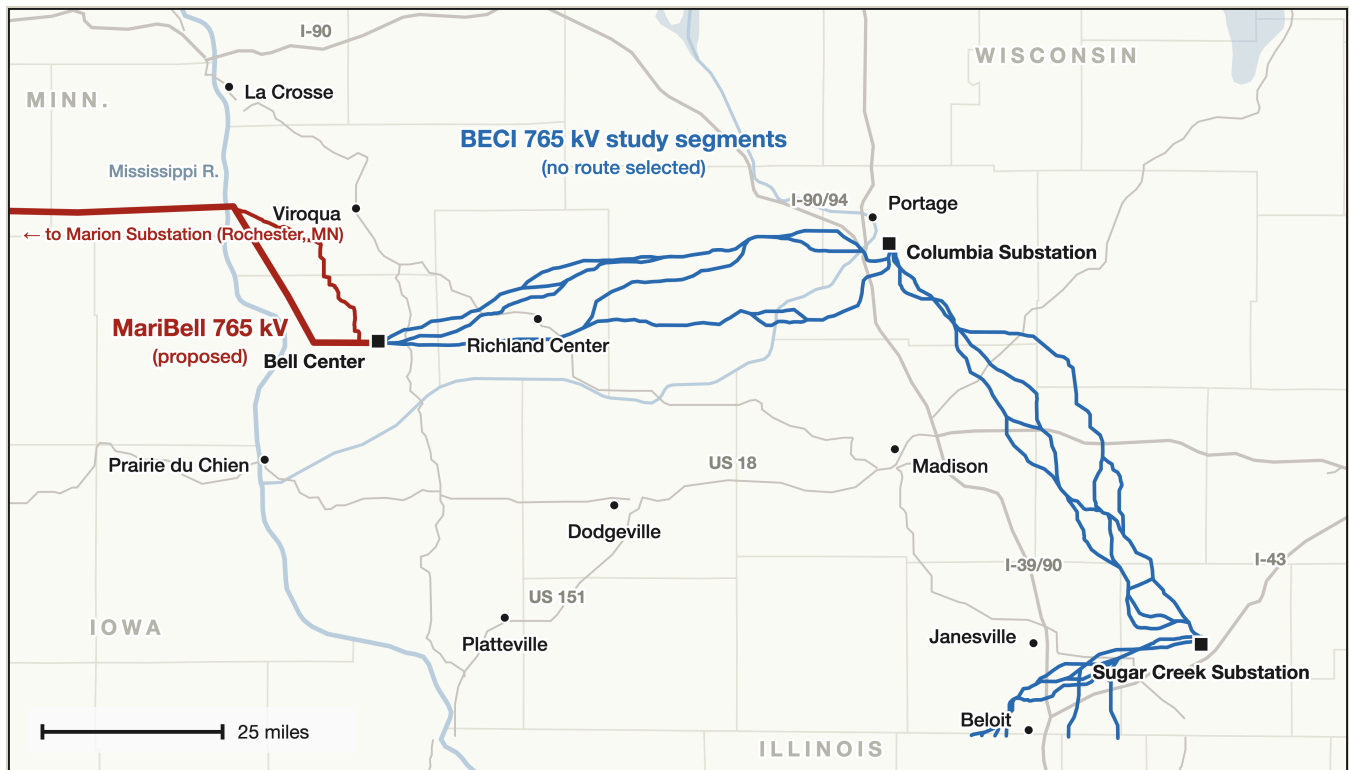
inside a 180-foot right-of-way for every mile of line, BECI's stated typical width. About 16 football fields, every mile.

"I cannot raise my cattle underneath these. I cannot raise my children underneath these."

Jacob Hutter, Sauk County

Heights are drawn to scale; widths are not. Towers: 150 to 200 feet (MariBell's developers); about 175 feet typical (BECI's developer). Capitol: 284.4 feet to the top of the statue (Wisconsin Department of Administration). Oak, silo and house are typical heights. Acres: width times one mile (5,280 feet), divided by 43,560 square feet per acre. A football field with its end zones is 1.32 acres.

Where the two projects would run



MariBell, in red: the route its developers have proposed, with their Wisconsin alternate-route study. It would run from Marion, Minnesota, to the Bell Center substation in Crawford County.

BECI, in blue: the developer's 78 candidate segments, from Bell Center to the Illinois line. No BECI route has been selected. Its developer calls it all "greenfield" (page 9).

Neither project has applied for its construction permit, the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, yet.

TWO PROPOSED 765 kV PROJECTS

MariBell: proposed route + WI alternates
Dairyland Power Cooperative + GridLiance Heartland. Approximate; not final.

BECI: 78 candidate study segments
Midcontinent Grid Solutions. No route selected.

■ Substation / named connection point

Sources: developer-published maps. maribelltransmissionproject.com (WI Alternate Route Study, Feb 2026) • mgs-projects.com/BECI (Aug 2026).

Both projects are proposed. No CPCN application has been filed with the Wisconsin PSC.

Where things stand



THE ROUTE PERMIT (CPCN) CLOCK, ONCE A DEVELOPER FILES A ROUTE APPLICATION. NEITHER HAS FILED.

Day 1

Application filed with the Public Service Commission

30 days

If the Commission has not ruled, the application counts as complete

180 days

Hearings, including one in the area affected; the chair may add up to 180 more for good cause

Deadline

A decision on the record, or the permit is granted by default

A separate clock. MGS's June 4 utility application (docket 2708-NC-100) runs on its own clock, which starts only when the Commission issues a notice. As of October 8, 2026, it had issued none.

Sources: MISO; MISO BECI Selection Report; MariBell Transmission Project; AEP (Jan. 7, 2026); PSC docket 2708-NC-100; FERC (June 26, 2026); MGS letter (Aug. 3, 2026); Wis. Stat. § 196.491(3) and § 196.49(5r).

Local governments on the record

82 towns, villages, cities and counties in all ten counties have adopted resolutions on the two projects, and 74 oppose one or both lines. Here is every one of them, by county.

SAUK COUNTY • 23

City of Baraboo · Villages of Merrimac, North Freedom and Rock Springs · Towns of Baraboo, Bear Creek, Delton, Excelsior, Fairfield, Franklin, Freedom, Greenfield, Honey Creek, Ironton, La Valle, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Reedsburg, Spring Green, Sumpter, Washington, Westfield and Winfield

RICHLAND COUNTY • 16

Richland County · City of Richland Center ○ · Village of Cazenovia · Towns of Akan, Buena Vista, Dayton, Eagle, Forest ○, Henrietta ○, Ithaca, Marshall, Richland, Richwood, Rockbridge, Westford ○ and Willow

VERNON COUNTY • 8

Vernon County · City of Viroqua · Towns of Genoa, Harmony ○, Stark ○, Sterling, Webster ○ and Wheatland

CRAWFORD COUNTY • 7

Crawford County · Village of Ferryville · Towns of Haney, Scott, Seneca, Utica and Freeman

COLUMBIA COUNTY • 6

Columbia County · Towns of Caledonia, Dekorra, Hampden, Lodi and West Point

JEFFERSON COUNTY • 6

Jefferson County · Towns of Aztalan, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Milford and Oakland

DANE COUNTY • 5

Dane County ○ · Towns of Bristol, Medina, Sun Prairie and York

WALWORTH COUNTY • 5

City of Elkhorn · Towns of Darien, Richmond, Sugar Creek and Whitewater

ROCK COUNTY • 4

Towns of Beloit, Bradford, La Prairie and Turtle

DODGE COUNTY • 2

Towns of Elba and Portland

SCHOOL BOARDS AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES

Elkhorn Area School District Board of Education · Kickapoo Reserve Management Board ○ · Sauk Prairie School District Board of Education · School District of Lodi Board of Education ○

All oppose one or both lines except those marked ○, which ask for information or review.

Every resolution, with its date and a link to the signed copy or minutes where one is public:

no765line.org/take-action/resolution-tracker

The record behind Request 1

Statutes quoted from docs.legis.wisconsin.gov on October 5, 2026; current law unless marked as history. “345 kilovolts or more” is the top voltage class in chapter 196 (§ 196.491(3)(d)3t).

Long-range planning

Before 1997 Wisconsin Act 204, each electric utility filed a ten-year advance plan, and a new line had to be “in substantial compliance with the most recent advance plan,” unless the Commission found that its need “could not have been reasonably foreseen” (§ 196.491(2)(a) and (3)(d)1, 1995-96 statutes). Act 204 repealed that rule effective May 12, 1998 (Section 69) and replaced the utilities’ plans with a strategic energy assessment prepared by the Commission (Section 40). Today, for a line of 345 kV or more, the Commission must find that its benefits “are reasonable in relation to the cost” (§ 196.491(3)(d)3t).

Corridor order

New lines “should” use existing utility corridors first, then highway and railroad corridors, then recreational trails, and new corridors last, “to the greatest extent feasible that is consistent with economic and engineering considerations, reliability of the electric system, and protection of the environment” (§ 1.12(6)). “The commission shall implement the policy specified in s. 1.12 (6) in making all decisions, orders, and rules affecting the siting of new electric transmission facilities” (§ 196.025(1m)). BECI’s developer described the project to FERC as “roughly 188 miles of greenfield extra-high voltage transmission projects” (the developer’s words, as restated in FERC’s June 26, 2026 order, paragraph 16).

Notice before filing

A developer must notify the Commission “of its intent to apply for a CPCN” and consult its staff, with no minimum time before filing (Wis. Admin. Code PSC 111.51(2)). “If the commission fails to determine whether an application is complete within 30 days after the application is filed or refiled, the application shall be considered to be complete” (§ 196.491(3)(a)2).

Approval by default

The Commission “shall take final action on an application ... within 180 days after the application is determined or considered to be complete.” If it does not, “the commission is considered to have issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity with respect to the application, unless the chairperson of the commission extends the time period for no more than an additional 180 days for good cause” (§ 196.491(3)(g)).

The record behind Requests 2 and 3

Request 2: MISO's Tranche 2.1 plan

MISO's board approved the \$21.8 billion portfolio unanimously on December 12, 2024, after its Independent Market Monitor, Dr. David Patton of Potomac Economics, told its System Planning Committee on October 30, 2024, "we recommend the Board postpone approval of Tranche 2.1." On March 13, 2025, Patton told FERC that "a properly calculated benefit-cost ratio for Tranche 2.1 would be less than 0.4" (MISO's figure is 1.8 to 3.5), that MISO's "transmission plans and business case analyses" are "highly biased in favor of over-building transmission," and that MISO's board directed MISO "not to pay" for the monitor's review of transmission planning (EL22-83, p. 3). MISO's May 7, 2025 petition asked FERC to rule that review outside his role (EL25-80). FERC denied it July 18, 2025. On September 9, 2025, Patton told FERC that Tranche 2.1 "will cost each family in the Midwest more than \$2500 in present value terms" (EL25-109, p. 2). These statements concern the whole portfolio, not either line.

Request 3: MGS Wisconsin's application, docket 2708-NC-100

The June 4, 2026 application (pp. 41-43) says that 18 sections of chapter 196 "are not presently applicable to MGS Wisconsin as a transmission-only public utility in Wisconsin" (order point 2), and that "MGS Wisconsin and its upstream affiliates are not subject to the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 196.795 regulating holding companies and holding company systems" (order point 9). Sixteen of the 18 match sections the Commission found not applicable to ITC Midwest in 2014.

The Wisconsin Utilities Association, WPPI Energy, Dairyland Power Cooperative and the Lake Wisconsin Land and Community Alliance asked to take part. On August 5, MGS wrote it "is mindful that the Commission has broad discretion on whether to hold a hearing in this docket," asked it to deny the utilities' requests as premature, and asked that, if the case is contested, the judge "determine whether the issues identified for hearing are to be resolved by the Commission on the basis of comments or briefs rather than an evidentiary hearing." It argued the issues "do not rise to the level of genuine disputes of material fact" (p. 6), and asked it to "issue the notice of proceeding in this docket as soon as practicable" (p. 2). On September 23 it called the Alliance's request premature, saying routing belongs in the CPCN case. ITC Midwest's case (2707-NC-100) was "a Class 1 proceeding," heard March 12, 2014.

MGS filed under § 196.49(1)(am). Once the Commission issues a notice opening the docket, it has 90 days to decide without a hearing. If it holds a hearing, it has 180 days from the notice of hearing. The chairperson may add up to 90 or 180 more days for good cause. If the Commission misses the deadline, the law says it "is considered to have issued a certificate of authority" (Wis. Stat. § 196.49(5r)). As of October 8, 2026, the Commission had issued no notice in docket 2708-NC-100, so neither clock had started.

All filings in one zip: no765line.org/day-of-power/legislators. Write to the Commission, never one commissioner.

Sources

1. Wisconsin Statutes, current text: § 196.491(3), § 196.49(1)(am) and (5r), § 1.12(6), § 196.025(1m); Wisconsin Administrative Code PSC 111.51. docs.legis.wisconsin.gov
2. Wisconsin Statutes 1995-96, chapter 196, and 1997 Wisconsin Act 204, Sections 40, 69 and 98m. docs.legis.wisconsin.gov
3. MISO, “MISO Board approves historic transmission plan to strengthen grid reliability,” December 12, 2024. misoenergy.org
4. MISO, BECI Selection Report, January 6, 2026 (in service by June 1, 2034). misoenergy.org
5. Potomac Economics, “MISO IMM Comments on LRTP Tranche 2 Benefit Analysis,” presentation to the System Planning Committee of the MISO Board, October 30, 2024, slide 3. cdn.misoenergy.org
6. Potomac Economics, comments in FERC Docket EL22-83-000, March 13, 2025, p. 3 (eLibrary accession 20250313-5220). elibrary.ferc.gov
7. FERC, Midcontinent Grid Solutions Wisconsin, LLC, 195 FERC ¶ 61,251 (June 26, 2026), Docket ER26-2376-000, P 16 and P 26: if BECI is abandoned for reasons beyond the developer’s control, 100 percent of prudent costs spent from June 29, 2026 and 50 percent of earlier costs. elibrary.ferc.gov
8. MISO petition, FERC Docket EL25-80-000, May 7, 2025, and FERC’s order denying it, July 18, 2025. elibrary.ferc.gov
9. Potomac Economics, comments in FERC Docket EL25-109-000, September 9, 2025, p. 2. elibrary.ferc.gov
10. MariBell Transmission Project, Frequently Asked Questions (structure heights, right-of-way, Dairyland as a not-for-profit cooperative) and community outreach (“4th quarter of 2026”). maribelltransmission.com
11. Dairyland Power Cooperative, “Dairyland and GridLiance develop MariBell Transmission Project” (“GridLiance, a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Transmission”). dairylandpower.com
12. AEP, “Transsource and BHE Transmission to Build Nearly 200-Mile 765-kV Transmission Line in Wisconsin,” January 7, 2026 (Midcontinent Grid Solutions is a 50/50 joint venture; AEP owns 86.5 percent of Transsource and Evergy 13.5 percent). aep.com
13. Midcontinent Grid Solutions, BECI project page (typical structure height and right-of-way; Berkshire Hathaway Energy U.S. Transmission). mgs-projects.com/BECI. Letter “You’re Invited,” dated August 3, 2026, hosted at no765line.org.
14. PSC docket 2708-NC-100: MGS Wisconsin application (PSC REF# 593329); responses of August 5, 2026 (REF# 604914) and September 23, 2026 (REF# 612583). ITC Midwest, docket 2707-NC-100: notice, Nov. 4, 2013 (REF# 192740); decision, May 8, 2014 (REF# 204180). apps.psc.wi.gov
15. Wisconsin Department of Administration, Capitol tours: the Capitol is “284.4 feet high from the ground floor to the top of the statue on the dome.” doa.wi.gov
16. No 765 Line resolution tracker, with a link to each resolution or set of minutes where one is public. no765line.org/take-action/resolution-tracker
17. Registration count: No 765 Line’s registration form for October 13, self-reported answers, counted October 6, 2026.
18. Jacob Hutter’s words: No 765 Line media advisory, September 30, 2026. no765line.org/press-release-day-of-power
19. Images: cover, digital renderings by No 765 Line, towers drawn 200 feet tall, on photographs by Corey Coyle, CC BY 3.0 (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/), via Wikimedia Commons: “Driftless Area of Crawford County” and “Farm in the Driftless Area” (Richland County). Roadside photo and visualization: James Mackessy for No 765 Line. Map: developer-published geometry (sources on the map key).

WORDS IN THIS PACKET

MISO: the nonprofit that runs the grid and plans large power lines across 15 states, including Wisconsin.

PSC: the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, the state board that decides whether power lines get built.

FERC: the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which sets the rates for interstate transmission.

Tranche 2.1: MISO's \$21.8 billion package of regional lines, approved Dec. 12, 2024, including MariBell and BECI.

CPCN: Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, the construction permit a developer must win from the PSC.

MGS: Midcontinent Grid Solutions, BECI's developer, owned by Transource Energy and BHE Transmission.



Questions

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No 765 Line, Inc. is a nonpartisan Wisconsin 501(c)(3). PO Box 1, Seneca, WI 54654 · no765line.org

We describe options and cite sources. We do not give legal advice.



Every local resolution on the two projects, with a link to the signed copy or minutes where one is public:

no765line.org/take-action/resolution-tracker

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