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August 21, 2012

Sarah Ludtke, Public Works Coordinator
Town of Middleton
7555 West Old Sauk Road
Verona, WI 53593

Dear Sarah:

Thanks for your letter regarding the Badger Coulee Transmission Line Project. I have enclosed responses and supporting information for the questions from your July 18 letter. Please note that what you refer to as "Routes" in the questions are actually segments that are under consideration to be included as part of larger, proposed routes, which will be presented to the public in fall 2012.

As you may know, ATC first announced the Badger Coulee project in fall 2010. Since that time, we have been conducting comprehensive outreach activities in an effort to involve the public in the process of studying the need for and routing of a new transmission line. As is our practice, we conduct this involvement well in advance of submitting an application to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin to allow for sufficient communication and outreach with those potentially affected by our project.

We anticipate submitting a formal application to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin in 2013 for authorization to construct the transmission line. For more information about the project, please visit www.BadgerCoulee.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Charles Gonzales". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Charles Gonzales
Senior Local Relations Representative

Responses to July 18, 2012, Town of Middleton letter

1. Is Route A143 preferred over N1280 despite the fact that Route A143 runs through a populated area of the Town of Middleton? Please explain in detail why.

ATC has not yet finalized or proposed a route for this project. A143 and N1280 are among the many preliminary route segments.

The process of identifying potential routes for new electric transmission lines is difficult for all involved or potentially impacted. We follow a careful and deliberate process that provides guidance for identifying and analyzing route options. Through input we receive from government agencies, the public, communities and landowners, we consider options that are appropriate for the location and issues associated with a particular project. We are committed to finding a balanced solution, and following a fair and inclusive process.

Wisconsin law (please see s. 1.12(6), Wis. Stats., as enacted in 2003 Wisconsin Act 89) provides direction when siting new power lines; it requires co-location with existing facilities and infrastructure where it is feasible.

SITING OF ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION FACILITIES. In the siting of new electric transmission facilities, including high-voltage transmission lines, as defined in s. 196.491 (1) (f), it is the policy of this state that, to the greatest extent feasible that is consistent with economic and engineering considerations, reliability of the electric system, and protection of the environment, the following corridors should be utilized in the following order of priority:

- (a) Existing utility corridors.*
- (b) Highway and railroad corridors.*
- (c) Recreational trails, to the extent that the facilities may be constructed below ground and that the facilities do not significantly impact environmentally sensitive areas.*
- (d) New corridors.*

Developing routes that might be suitable for transmission lines requires a balanced look at a variety of factors. At each of the stages of our routing analysis, we contact local officials, community organizations, landowners and the news media to provide the latest developments of the project and offer opportunities for public feedback. Landowner and community input is always taken into consideration, and the impacts of available alternatives are evaluated. Transmission line routing may involve trade-offs between a particular set of advantages and disadvantages. ATC looks for routes that balance community input with environmental impacts, constructability, current and future land use, project cost and specific electric system needs. We will propose routes that address electric system needs for all customers in an area and also reduce local impacts to the extent possible.

After nearly two years of seeking public input on possible routes, we plan to present our final two proposed routes to the public in fall 2012. These two routes will be the most balanced solutions based on environmental and land use considerations, suitability for construction, public acceptance, cost and electric system needs. These routes will be formally presented in our regulatory application to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin in 2013 for authorization to construct the project. Once the PSC receives ATC's construction application, the PSC will evaluate and determine if the project is needed, hold public and technical hearings, and decide where to site the line. The PSC route decision may or may not be a route that we recommend and may include changes to the route.

2. Is it possible to bury Route A143 underground as a means of mitigating adverse impact on surrounding residential neighborhoods? If not, please explain why.

While many lower voltage, local electric distribution lines are placed underground, particularly in newer neighborhoods, almost all high-voltage electric transmission lines are proposed as overhead for three general reasons: cost, outage and operational issues, and environmental considerations.

Cost:

Installation costs for underground transmission lines can range from 5-10 times the cost of an equivalent 345-kV overhead line. As a regulated utility, ATC is required to explore low-cost options when proposing new transmission lines since costs associated with new and existing transmission lines are passed on to retail electric customers in their monthly electric bill.

Outage and operational issues:

Failures in underground transmission lines are infrequent. However, when they occur, they are extremely costly and time-intensive to repair. Line outages can last up to a month or more as a result of the difficulty in determining the exact location that needs repair. In contrast, required repairs to overhead lines can usually be completed within 24 hours. Because transmission lines serve large areas and significant populations, any outage is of serious concern and long duration outages can pose significant risk to the reliability of the electric system.

All electric lines produce heat and therefore have a limit on the amount of power that they can carry. Underground lines cannot dissipate heat as well as overhead lines. Factors such as the type of surrounding soil, adjacent underground utilities and the depth of installation all affect the wire's ability to dissipate heat.

New underground lines can have higher thermal ratings than older overhead lines; however, ATC has far less flexibility to make improvements as needed on underground lines. When lines are above ground, ATC can generally replace wires or make other improvements to carrying capacity without significant disruption. This means that ATC can respond to unforeseen circumstances, such as a change in the electric demand forecast or a change in

power flow on the network, much more easily on overhead lines.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin is responsible for determining when it is appropriate to put transmission lines underground. In such a case, specific construction measures are necessary for safe and reliable operation of the line. Because of these issues, underground lines tend to make sense only where there is no viable overhead corridor, such as in densely populated urban areas or in the vicinity of airports. Approximately 1 percent of ATC's 9,400-mile transmission network is located underground, all of which are 138-kV or lower voltage.

Environmental considerations:

While lower voltage distribution lines that connect to homes and businesses can be buried directly in the ground with less invasive construction, underground transmission lines require substantial infrastructure and consideration. ATC acknowledges that there are different environmental impacts of underground and overhead lines based on the environmental setting and construction techniques and works to propose projects that minimize environmental impacts.

3. Could the existing transmission line that runs along Route A143 be buried and the new 345 kV line then be placed on shorter poles.

Please see the answer to question 2 regarding the burying of high-voltage transmission lines. Furthermore, a new single-circuit 345-kV overhead transmission line would likely not result in smaller poles or lines than presently exist.

4. There are two schools located adjacent to Route A143. There is a substantial body of literature dealing with power line EMF. The US EPA, on its RadTown USA web page says that people concerned about health risks from power lines can reduce their exposure by increasing the distance from the power lines. The EPA also recommends limiting the time spent near power lines. What assurances can ATC provide the parents of students that the proposed project will not constitute a health risk?

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin requires that we identify schools within 300 feet of proposed transmission line routes and considers their location as part of its determination of routes.

Most of the discussion and research during the past 30 years about the possible health risks of EMF have focused on magnetic fields. The scientific findings remain inconclusive – a direct link between magnetic fields and a higher risk of negative health effects has not been firmly established. The electric industry has monitored scientific research into possible health effects of EMF and funded more than \$100 million in research, and the vast majority of findings have produced weak or inconsistent associations between EMF and a higher risk for

negative health effects. Research through programs including those conducted by the Electric Power Research Institute, the World Health Organization and others is ongoing.

The scientific community has generally characterized the findings, taken as a whole, to show no consistent association between magnetic fields and a risk of adverse health effects.

I have included ATC's *Electric and Magnetic Fields* fact sheet, which lists third-party resources for EMF information. The PSC also addresses this concern in their *EMF – Electric and Magnetic Fields* brochure, which is available at www.psc.wi.gov.

5. The Town is concerned about adverse property value impact occurring as a result of the 345 kV lines. What assurances can be provided that there will be no adverse economic impact to property owners?

Please see the enclosed *Landowner Relations* fact sheet for more information about real estate and property values.

6. Please provide information (if exists) regarding the potential noise level studies on Cardinal Substation that includes current and future transmission lines once they become energized. (Please convert measurements into understandable layperson analogies.)

ATC does not anticipate any increase in noise at the Cardinal Substation since we will not be adding any transformers as part of the Badger Coulee project (transformers are the primary contributors to noise at electric substations). There is noise associated with the 345-kV lines, however. Decibel ratings for 345-kV transmission lines have been measured at around 50 decibels within 200 feet of the line. A rating in the 50s is considered "quiet." According to the National Institutes of Health, a 50-decibel rating falls in between a refrigerator humming (40 decibels) and a normal conversation (60 decibels). After 200 feet, the noise blends in with the surroundings.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin also addresses this concern in their *Environmental Impacts of Transmission Lines* brochure, which is available at www.psc.wi.gov:

Vibration or humming noise can be noticeable and is most often associated with older transmission lines. It is usually the result of conductor mounting hardware that has loosened slightly over the years and can be easily identified and repaired by the utility as part of line maintenance.

The other types of sounds that are caused by transmission lines are sizzles, crackles, or hissing noises that occur during periods of high humidity. These are usually associated with high-voltage transmission lines and are very weather dependent. They are caused by the ionization of electricity in the moist air near the wires. Though this noise is audible to those very close to the transmission lines, it quickly dissipates with distance and is easily

drowned out by typical background noises. Ionization in foggy conditions can also cause a corona, which is a luminous blue discharge of light usually where the wires connect to the insulators.

Additionally, residential properties located in close proximity to a substation could be impacted by the noise and light associated with the operation of a new or enlarged substation.

As previously stated, ATC will not be building a new substation in Middleton or enlarging the current Cardinal Substation to accommodate the proposed Badger Coulee project.

- 7. Route A143 is located adjacent to a Superfund Landfill site. This landfill has no liner and has produced a toxic plume. Has this site been examined or studied for impacts to ground water of transmission poles will be constructed through this property? Have the EPA and DNR commented on proximity of the proposed transmission lines to the site, whether formally or informally?**

This area was reviewed as part of the Rockdale-West Middleton project. A portion of the Rockdale-West Middleton Southern-Western Route and the Albion Southern-Western Route (Rockdale-West Middleton project Segment N) along an existing 69-kV line is located near the Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund Site. Preliminary conversations with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Remediation & Redevelopment staff regarding the Rockdale-West Middleton project indicated that construction of a transmission line should not pose a concern due to the depth of the existing contamination.

Once ATC submits its application, the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin will create an Environmental Impact Statement, which is a detailed analysis by the PSC and DNR of how the Badger Coulee project might affect the environment.

If a route near this area is selected for the Badger Coulee project, ATC will review final design plans with DNR Remediation & Redevelopment staff and alter pole placement as necessary to minimize impacts. If potentially contaminated soil or water are encountered during any transmission line construction project it is ATC's practice to isolate these materials and conduct analytical testing to determine proper disposal of materials.

- 8. Identify the criteria that ATC is using to select the transmission line route through the Town of Middleton.**

Wisconsin law (Please see s. 1.12(6), Wis. Stats., as enacted in 2003 Wisconsin Act 89) provides direction when siting new power lines; it requires co-location with existing facilities and infrastructure where it is feasible.

SITING OF ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION FACILITIES. In the siting of new electric transmission facilities, including high-voltage transmission lines, as defined in s. 196.491 (1) (f), it is the policy of this

state that, to the greatest extent feasible that is consistent with economic and engineering considerations, reliability of the electric system, and protection of the environment, the following corridors should be utilized in the following order of priority:

(a) Existing utility corridors.

(b) Highway and railroad corridors.

(c) Recreational trails, to the extent that the facilities may be constructed below ground and that the facilities do not significantly impact environmentally sensitive areas.

(d) New corridors.

- 9. In the Rockdale-West Middleton project ATC, agreed to locate transmission lines in existing public rights-of-way where feasible. Is this same criterion being used to establish the route for the Badger Coulee transmission line in the Town of Middleton? Please explain why or why not.**

When evaluating potential routes, we follow the process outlined in the Wisconsin state energy policy statutes which provide a framework for siting transmission lines. Please see s. 1.12(6), Wis. Stats., as enacted in 2003 Wisconsin Act 89. The statute requires that we study route options according to the criteria listed in the response to questions 1 and 8.

Within this context, ATC looks for routes that balance community and landowner input with environmental impacts, constructability, current and future land use, project cost and specific electric system needs.

Please note that while portions of proposed routes may follow or overlap existing utility, highway and railroad corridors, these corridors often are located in close proximity to private property. As such, while a portion of a proposed or approved route may follow or share existing corridors, it is often necessary to acquire easements from private landowners due to the transmission line's proximity to the adjacent privately-owned lands on the corridor. Our need to acquire easements on private lands is also influenced by our company's need to access the right-of-way for construction and ongoing maintenance needs, and to ensure safe and reliable line operations.

- 10. Provide an explanation as to why a proposed route along Highway 12 is not being proposed. Has the FAA commented on the possibility near the Middleton Morey Airport, whether formally or informally? Is it possible to bury the line for distance near the Airport?**

This potential corridor was evaluated early on during our routing process and was dismissed for a variety of reasons, including FAA height restrictions (which we study and evaluate for all projects). In addition, it is in close proximity to an existing transmission line, which is a higher priority corridor according to Wisconsin state law. Finally, the Highway 12 corridor would still require a segment to move west to the Cardinal Substation. Our studies indicate that it would not be feasible to utilize the Highway 14 corridor giving the existence of the new transmission line and height constraints related to the airport.

While it is technically possible to bury the line for the distance near the airport, there are no current segments we are evaluating along Highway 12. Please see the response to question 2 for additional information regarding the challenges of burying a 345-kV transmission line.

11. Please provide cost estimates for different routes currently proposed, including a possible route along Highway 12.

The estimated cost of the project is \$425 million. Cost estimates for the proposed routes will be included in our application to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Since we are not proposing a route that includes the Highway 12 segment, we do not intend to estimate its costs or include an estimate for a Highway 12 route in our application.

12. Could the 345 kV lines (currently being built) be used as higher powered lines 500 or 765 kV? With or without adaptations? What is the maximum potential and what process would be required to use these higher voltage lines?

The highest voltage level currently used or approved in Wisconsin is 345-kV. The line currently being built in the Town of Middleton (Rockdale-West Middleton project) was proposed, approved and is being built at 345-kV. There are no plans to upgrade this line or any other line in the ATC system to any voltage higher than 345-kV. This includes the proposed Badger Coulee line. Building or upgrading one 500- or 765-kV line among a lower voltage system would cause problems on the grid because if you lose that 765-kV line, the power could overload lower voltage lines. A grouping or system of 765-kV lines would be necessary to maintain electric grid stability. In short, such a project would not meet the needs that the Badger Coulee project is proposed to meet.

LANDOWNER RELATIONS

When American Transmission Co. constructs an electric transmission line of 100,000 volts or greater that involves the use of a landowner's property in Wisconsin, there are certain requirements and assurances that we must meet when we seek to acquire an easement for the new right-of-way.

WHAT IS AN EASEMENT?

An easement is an interest in real property that conveys the right to use property for a specific purpose and to restrict certain uses that interfere with the specific purpose of the easement. Ownership and title to the property remain with the landowner.

EASEMENT NEGOTIATION

We inform landowners of the length and width of the easement area on their property; the number, type and maximum height of all structures to be erected within the easement area on their property; the minimum height of the transmission lines above the ground; and the number of wires and maximum voltage of the lines to be constructed, operated and maintained within the easement area on their property. All of this information is included in the easement document.

The calculation of the amount of compensation for the easement incorporates the fair-market value of the landowner's property and the easement rights required for the new transmission line. An appraisal is a written report that describes the easement rights being acquired and the appraisal sets forth a documented conclusion as to the value of the property. During the easement negotiation process with ATC, landowners are entitled to receive two appraisals. ATC hires an independent, certified professional real estate appraiser to prepare a full narrative appraisal of the easement rights ATC needs to acquire. The landowner will have an opportunity to meet with ATC's appraiser and bring any concerns to ATC's attention. The second appraisal is done by an appraiser of the landowner's choice, the reasonable cost of which will be reimbursed by ATC to the landowner. ATC and the landowner use the appraisals in negotiating the compensation amount (easement consideration) for the easement rights. For projects that require approval by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, easement negotiations start after the project is approved.

The presence of a transmission line limits certain land use within the easement. Landowners are compensated for any loss of use of the land in the form of a one-time payment for easement consideration. Agricultural landowners can choose to receive the easement compensation in annual payments or a one-time payment.

PROPERTY VALUE

Many landowners ask whether the presence of a transmission line will impact the value of their property. The appraisal document(s) provides this analysis and each property is reviewed in detail. Certain attorneys and appraisers may utilize "scare tactics" in an effort to convince landowners to retain their services.

The decision to purchase property is based on a wide variety of factors that are unique to individual buyers. For example, primary factors influencing real estate purchasing decisions may include commuting time, proximity to schools, household amenities, lot size, condition and size of the home, condition of property improvements, price, quality of land (including soils, rocks, waterways and drainage) and neighborhood. Market conditions (buyer's market vs. seller's market) also influence property values and the number of days a property has been on the market. Although the presence of transmission lines may negatively influence some buyers, other features may have a greater influence on the value of the property than the presence of transmission lines.

Reliable research on the impact of transmission lines on property values is complex, since it must adjust for numerous factors that influence buying decisions before the true effect of the transmission line on the property value can be isolated. Research that does not account for these numerous other factors should be viewed with some degree of skepticism.



Major research has found little negative impact on residential property values, except where the transmission line is within 200 feet of a residence. In those circumstances, the studies find an average effect between 1 and 10 percent of the property value, depending on the specifics of the property. (See "Pitts and Jackson, Power Lines and Property Values Revisited," The Appraisal Journal, fall 2007 and "Summaries of Studies Using Regression Analysis Techniques, and Preliminary Report" by Thomas O. Jackson.) Research suggests minimal impact on property values for commercial, agricultural, recreational or other non-residential properties.

ATC has approximately 50,000 easement agreements in its service area. These easements are for land that is used for agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential purposes, including many residential neighborhoods that have been developed near transmission lines. Our experience shows little (sometimes no) decrease in property values due to the location and operation of transmission lines.

CONSTRUCTION

In addition to compensating the landowner for the easement, ATC pays separately for any crop damages and/or physical damages to property that result from transmission line construction and maintenance. Payment for crop damages is based on current market prices and the expected yields in the area.

Prior to the start of construction, the landowner is given a reasonable amount of time to harvest or transplant any trees located within the easement area that will need to be removed. If the landowner chooses not to harvest the trees, the landowner will retain ownership of all trees removed by ATC. The disposal of the trees and brush will be part of the negotiations.

ONGOING MAINTENANCE

To ensure the safe and reliable operation of our transmission facilities, ATC will control weeds and brush around the transmission line structures, and periodically trim and clear trees. Herbicides are often used following clearing and mowing to control re-growth of unwanted woody and invasive vegetation. Landowners may request that herbicidal chemicals not be used on their property. Other than removing dangerous trees, which is done on a selective basis, we do not typically use any lands beyond the boundaries of the easement for any purpose, including entry to or exit from the right-of-way, without consent of the landowner.

The landowner is not responsible for any injury to people or property caused by ATC in the design, construction or maintenance of transmission lines or structures. We use all reasonable measures to ensure that the transmission lines do not adversely affect the landowner's television and radio reception.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Landowners who are potentially affected by a proposed project are invited to public open houses to receive information and ask questions. During the PSC's regulatory review, ATC also will mail newsletters and correspondence to help landowners understand the review process and progress of the project. After the PSC determines the route for a line, affected landowners will be contacted individually to discuss easement rights and access to the right-of-way area.

Construction of new transmission lines or upgrades to existing facilities is done after easement rights are in place. The landowner will be informed of the need for, time frame and duration of work. We also will work with the landowner following completion of construction to inspect the right-of-way and ensure proper restoration.

**For more information about easements or right-of-way maintenance,
please visit www.atc-projects.com.**



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

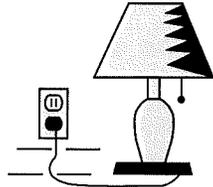
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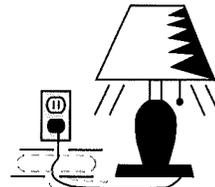
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ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

It is a fact of life that we all are exposed to electric and magnetic fields. Any device that uses or carries electricity creates electric and magnetic fields, including everyday appliances, lighting and wiring, as well as electric power lines and equipment. Electric fields are created by voltage, and magnetic fields are created by current. To illustrate, an electric field will be present around a lamp that is plugged in but not turned on. A magnetic field will be created when the switch is flipped and current flows to the lamp.



OFF: Electric field only.



ON: Electric and magnetic fields.

A considerable amount of research has focused on whether magnetic fields from power lines adversely affect the health of those living near the lines. The research findings have been inconclusive. The associations between exposure and increased risk are weak, and it is not clear whether this represents a cause-and-effect relationship.

STRENGTH OF EMF

Electric and magnetic fields can be measured. EMF emitted from transmission lines falls in the extremely low frequency range of the electromagnetic spectrum. The most powerful fields are produced by gamma rays and X-rays, such as those emitted by a medical X-ray machine. Many variables affect field strength: the amount of current flowing, distance from the wires, and how the wires are placed in relation to one another. Magnetic field levels are measured in milligauss and become weaker with distance, whether from appliances or power lines.

Typical Magnetic Field Strength of Transmission Lines

Measured in milligauss (mG)

| Voltage* | Under wires | Edge of right-of-way | At 100 feet |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 69 kilovolts | 20-25 | 5-10 | .5-12 |
| 138 kilovolts | 35-40 | 15-20 | .5-12 |
| 345 kilovolts | 85-100 | 50-60 | .5-12 |

* Assumes normal current flow

At a distance of 300 feet, magnetic fields are similar to typical background levels found in most homes.

Typical Magnetic Field Strength of Common Appliances

Measured in milligauss (mG)

| Appliance | At one foot | Working distance |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Microwave | 17-236 | 5-28 |
| Electric Range | 1.8-3.0 | .4-10 |
| Television | 3.5-19 | .9-10 |
| Hair Dryer | 1-700 | 1-700 |
| Computer Terminal | 7-20 | 7-20 |
| Ceiling Fan | .3-49.5 | .0-6 |

ELECTRIC SUBSTATIONS

In general, the EMF levels found around the outside of a substation are dominated by EMF levels produced by the power lines entering and leaving the station. The equipment within the station produces EMF levels that generally drop off to background levels beyond the fence or wall.



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REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has monitored the EMF issue since 1989 and has established requirements for utilities that propose new electric facilities. Among other things, ATC is required to consider the number of persons and homes along proposed transmission line routes, calculate the field strengths associated with the new line, and look at EMF levels under various line configurations. There are no federal regulations related to EMF levels.

RESEARCH IS INCONCLUSIVE

The energy industry also has been monitoring developments on this issue for more than 20 years. While studies of magnetic fields have produced little conclusive data regarding health effects, scientists generally agree that the studies taken as a whole show no consistent association between exposure and health risks.

A six-year federally mandated study that concluded in 1999 reported the following findings:

"The scientific evidence suggesting that [EMF] exposure poses any health risk is weak ... the probability that EMF exposure is truly a health hazard is currently small. The weak epidemiological association and lack of any laboratory support for these associations provide only marginal scientific support that exposure to this agent is causing any degree of harm." (National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, June 15, 1999)

From a report from the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

"The association between childhood leukemia and high levels of magnetic fields is unlikely to be due to chance, but it may be affected by bias. In particular, selection bias may account for part of the association.... It cannot be excluded that a combination of selection bias, some degree of confounding and chance could explain the results. If the observed relationship were causal, the exposure-associated risk could also be greater than what is reported." (IARC, 2002)

At ATC, we are committed to protecting the health and safety of the public, and to providing safe, reliable electric service. We will continue to monitor the EMF science and will answer questions you may have about this issue.

RESOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

There is a considerable amount of misinformation about EMF on the Internet. The following list includes credible, third-party sources that provide balanced information.

National Cancer Institute

www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/risk/magnetic-fields

National Institute of Environmental Sciences, National Institute of Health

www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/emf/

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

<http://psc.wi.gov/utilityinfo/electric/construction/emf.htm>

World Health Organization's International EMF Project

www.who.int/peh-emf/en/



Information current as of 9.21.2010



www.atc-projects.com