

Glossary of Terms

Angle structures: This structure type is used at points where a transmission line changes direction.

Decarbonization: Reference in the electric utility industry to a transition away from fossil fuel sources of power generation.

Direct embed (foundation type): Requires digging a hole, setting the pole into the ground, then backfilling with crushed rock or other backfill.

Easement: A legal agreement allowing Minnesota Power the right to construct, operate and maintain a transmission line on property.

kV: This metric abbreviation stands for kilovolts. It is commonly used when talking about transmission line voltages. One kilovolt is 1000 volts.

Project substation: A set of equipment reducing high voltage electrical power to a desired lower voltage. You will see these substations marked on many of the Duluth Loop Reliability Project maps.

Public Land Survey System: Surveying method developed and used to divide property for sale and settling.

Restoration: In a construction project, restoration is the process of cleaning and repairing areas disturbed by construction.

Right-of-Way (ROW): A strip of land used for a specific purpose such as the construction, operation and maintenance of a transmission line.

Structure staking: The process (also known as Construction Staking or Site Layout Survey) is performed to ensure a project is built according to engineering design plans.

Sensitivities: Resources or conditions that can potentially limit transmission line development.