A power plant is where electricity is produced. Most plants use boilers or other equipment to convert fuel to energy. The fuel is mostly natural gas, although it may also be nuclear, oil or renewable resources, such as solar.

A transmission line carries high-voltage electricity from a power plant to substations.

A substation is where incoming high-voltage electricity from the transmission line is reduced — by step-down transformers — to a lower voltage suitable for distributing power via feeder lines.

A feeder, or main power line, carries electricity from the substation to an FPL local/regional service area. These power lines are usually along major roads and thoroughfares. A primary feeder typically consists of three individual-phase wires and one neutral grounded wire. These are buried underground or strung overhead.

A lateral, or neighborhood power line, is usually a smaller wire that carries electricity from a feeder line to local neighborhoods in an FPL service area. Lateral lines can be one, two or three phases and a neutral, and they are either buried underground or strung overhead. The neutral wire is a conductor that enables FPL to maintain a safe, effectively grounded system as required by the National Electric Safety Code.

The electric meter is the property of FPL. The meter can, service mast, weatherhead and downpipe all belong to the residential or business property owner, who typically is responsible for maintaining and repairing them if they are in poor condition. Business customers also own – and are responsible for maintaining – the underground cables that connect their facilities to FPL service. Do not attempt to make any repairs yourself. Use only a licensed electrician to inspect the pipes and wiring and make any necessary repairs.

NOTE: Not all illustrations are to scale.