PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

1991 - 1993 Biennial Report

Cheryl L. Parrino
Chairman

John T. Coughlin
Commissioner

Scott A. Neitzel
Commissioner

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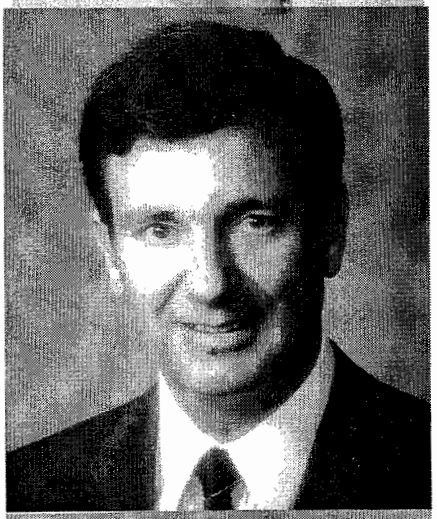

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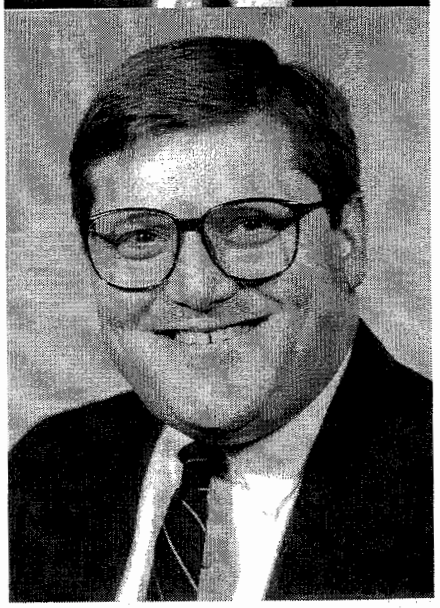

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REGULATORY MISSION

PSC Sets Utility Rates, Service

The Public Service Commission (PSC) is an independent regulatory agency responsible for the regulation of 1390 Wisconsin public utilities, including those that are municipally owned. The PSC's purpose is to ensure that, in the absence of competition, adequate and reasonably priced service is provided to utility customers.

The PSC sets utility rates and determines levels for adequate and safe service. Other major responsibilities include the approval, rejection, or modification of the utilities' major construction applications (such as power plants and fiber optic networks), and the approval of utility stock issuances and bond sales. The staff, under the direction of the Commissioners, also conduct special programs such as research on the cost of providing various utility services.

The PSC, which receives its authority and responsibilities from the State Legislature, enjoys a national reputation for its innovative and forward looking approach to the field of utility regulation. The Wisconsin PSC has been recognized as a pioneer in the development of demand-side planning, least-cost integrated planning, and the use and application of time-of-use rates.

Wisconsin continues to look well into the future so that ratepayers' needs will continue to be met as competition increases in the energy and telecommunications industries. The PSC staff also strives to set the standard in the area of conservation and in meeting the utility needs of the disadvantaged. After looking at how to best meet ratepayers' future needs, the PSC, after three years of intense study, initiated in 1990 a restructuring of its operational units along industrial lines.

The PSC's staff consists of auditors, accountants, engineers, rate analysts, attorneys, planners, research analysts, economists, consumer specialists, court reporters, and paraprofessional and clerical support.

Typical types of utilities regulated include electric, natural gas, telephone, water, and combined water and sewer.

Jurisdiction Over 1390 Utilities

As of June 1, 1993, the PSC's regulatory powers and duties included the rates and services of:

94	electric utilities (82 are municipal)
16	gas distribution utilities (1 is municipal)
7	heating utilities
66	sewer utilities (combined with water utilities except for 1 private)
95	telephone utilities
559	water utilities (542 are municipal or sanitary districts)
553	alternative telecommunications utilities (ATU's)
1390	utilities

In Wisconsin, most activities of the 28 electric cooperatives are not under the jurisdiction of the PSC. Furthermore, fuel oil, propane, coal, and gasoline are energy sources not under the PSC's jurisdiction.

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Holding Company Audits

The PSC is currently doing holding company audits on a biennial basis. The audits of WICOR, Inc., and WP&L Holdings were completed in 1992. No material problems or errors were discovered. The audit of Wisconsin Energy Corporation is currently in progress.

In April of 1992, WICOR, Inc., filed an application with the Commission requesting that the $15 million nonutility investment limitation established in docket 9401-YI-100 be rescinded. A public hearing was held, and the Commission issued an order in January 1992. The amended order approved a nonutility investment limit based upon utility equity levels, and provided that the utility must remain the predominant business of the holding company system. As of December 31, 1992, the investment limit available for future nonutility operations was approximately $76.1 million.

Tire-Derived Fuel Burning

Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WP&L) has recently developed a successful tire-derived fuel (TDF) project at its Rock River Generating Facility in Beloit, Wisconsin. The company constructed a tire shredding facility at the plant to enable it to burn 1.2 million waste tires per year. The Rock River Plant burns 95 percent coal and 5 percent TDF.

The TDF project utilizes an alternative source of energy that not only lowers fuel costs, but is environmentally attractive in that it reduces solid waste landfill requirements associated with discarded tires. Test results also indicate that there are minimal, and sometimes positive, impacts on air emissions when burning TDF, as against the plant's operations burning coal.

Nelson Dewey Coal Reburn Demonstration Project

A coal reburn demonstration project is underway at WP&L's Nelson Dewey Station in Cassville, Wisconsin. The $13 million dollar project, which is funded by DOE, EPRI and several utilities, including WP&L, will evaluate the applicability of the reburning technology for reducing NOx emissions in cyclone-fired boilers which use coal as a primary fuel.

Reburning is a process which reduces NOx in the main furnace through the use of multiple combustion zones. A portion of the primary coal is pulverized to use as the secondary "reburning" fuel so that 100 percent coal usage can be maintained without switching to a 20 percent gas/oil mixture for reburning.

Results of testing, which began in December 1991, looks very promising with NOx emission reductions exceeding 55 percent. The coal reburn project, which should be completed by June 1993, may offer a technically and economically feasible low-NOx alternative for cyclone boilers.

Federal Intervention (Electric)

The Commission has intervened in a number of cases at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), representing the interests of Wisconsin consumers. The Commission has supported its policy of opening access to the transmission system, which should allow Wisconsin Utilities to seek their power supplies in a larger market, by intervening in rate cases for transmission service and also by providing the FERC with comment on proposed rules for implementing the new federal Energy Policy Act.

These include a proposed rule that would allow utilities in a region to agree to plan transmission as a group, something which utilities in Wisconsin already do as part of the Advance Plan. The difference between the Wisconsin transmission planning and the FERC proposal is that there is no provision in the FERC proposal for state involvement or approval of the plans. The PSC's comments advocated inclusion of state commissions in any regional transmission planning arrangement.

The Energy Policy Act creates a new relationship between the FERC and the states, and the PSC expects to be increasingly active in proceedings that will define this new relationship.

DOE Pressed by PSC to Remove Spent Nuclear Fuel

The Commission added its voice to those of other states asking for positive aggressive action by the Department of Energy (DOE) in

resolving the problem of timely removal of spent nuclear fuel from power plant sites and its disposal in a geologic repository. All evidence points to the conclusion that DOE will not meet its statutory obligation to begin removing spent fuel by February 1, 1998. To date, DOE has spent more than $3 billion locating and studying a potential repository site, with little or no work product. Wisconsin's electric utility ratepayers have paid $221 million into the Nuclear Waste Fund. Now ratepayers must pay, if approved by the Commission, approximately $13 million for a new on-site spent fuel storage facility. This is paying twice for a solution to the spent fuel problem. Another state nuclear plant will face similar costs if DOE misses the 1998 date. The alternative is premature shut-down of operating nuclear power plants, which would have serious power supply and cost consequences. Delay past 2013 may have serious impacts on the scheduling and cost of decommissioning these plants. The PSC believes the DOE must commit to begin accepting spent fuel soon after January 1998 and formally agree to compensate ratepayers for additional spent fuel storage costs or early retirement costs occurring as a result of failure to meet the 1998 deadline.

Cogeneration

Cogeneration, the production of electric energy and thermal energy from a single generating plant, received significant attention during the biennium. Many paper mills in Wisconsin have cogenerated electricity and steam internally for their own use for many years. Cogeneration plants may also be utilized to produce thermal energy for district heating systems such as those that might exist on a university campus. Cogeneration may offer cost advantages over conventional electric generation because fuel can be utilized more fully.

Under federal law, electric utilities must purchase electricity from nonutility cogeneration facilities at the utility's "avoided cost." The PSC is responsible for carrying out this law in Wisconsin. During the 1980s, there was little activity in Wisconsin with large scale nonutility cogeneration projects due to the fact that Wisconsin utilities had sufficient generating capacity in place and thus avoided costs were low. As Wisconsin utilities made plans to construct new generating capacity in the 1990s, independent developers proposed the construction of nonutility cogeneration facilities at several locations in Wisconsin.

During the 1991-93 biennium, the PSC addressed a number of significant policy issues relating to cogeneration. Several of these issues will continue to be addressed by the PSC in the next biennium.

One of the forums for addressing these issues was the Advance Plan 6 proceeding. Issues addressed in Advance Plan 6 included the method utilities should use to determine "avoided costs," as well as issues relating to the terms and conditions of power purchase contracts. In the Advance Plan 6 order, the PSC also enunciated a set of principles to establish a "level playing field" between independent developers of cogeneration plants and utilities. The PSC gave planning approval in the Advance Plan 6 order to six cogeneration facilities which had been proposed by independent project developers.

During the late summer and early fall of 1992, several cogeneration project developers filed formal complaints with the PSC alleging that electric utilities were not bargaining in good faith. In response to these complaints, the PSC opened two dockets. The first, docket 05-EI-111, was opened to investigate alternative methods by which disputes between utilities and cogeneration project developers could be resolved outside of the formal complaint process at the PSC. The purpose of the companion policy proceeding (docket 05-EI-112) was to resolve several of the most contentious issues between the utilities and the cogeneration developers with the intent of breaking the impasses which had developed.

A full week of hearings in the policy docket were held in December 1992. The PSC made several preliminary decisions in this docket in March 1993 and decided to hold additional hearings. It is expected that a final order in this proceeding will be issued in August 1993.

Interface Transmission

During this biennium the PSC began the first stages of review of a proposal to construct high voltage lines between Wausau, Eau Claire and Minneapolis. Formal proposals are expected to be submitted to the PSC in the next biennium. The purpose of the proposals will be twofold: 1) to replace an aged, unreliable 115 kV line with a high voltage line (161 kV or 345 kV); and 2) to provide sufficient transmission capacity to import more power into

Wisconsin from the west than has been historically and physically possible in the past. In the Advance Plan 6 proceeding, the PSC considered basic engineering, economic and environmental information about several alternative corridors for the proposal. As a result, one of the alternatives for a new line between Duluth and Marshfield was rejected. The project will involve a number of utilities and will involve federal agencies and state agencies from Minnesota. It will require an environmental impact statement. Some utilities are interested in owning a portion of the project so that they can gain better access to lower cost power via the transmission system.

Central Wisconsin Transmission Reinforcement Project

Under review by the PSC is the Central Wisconsin Transmission Reinforcement (CWTR) Project. It is a joint proposal by Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WEPCO), Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WP&L) and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPSC), to construct and own new 138 kV and 69 Kv lines between New London, Weyauwega, Waupaca, Plover, Stevens Point and Plainfield and a proposal by Wisconsin Public Power Incorporated (WPPI) to own the lines. Also, some existing old lines would be rebuilt or removed as part of the project. A draft environmental impact statement (EIS) on the project is expected to be issued in June 1993. During the next biennium, hearings are planned to be held in the Fall of 1993 and a final decision by the PSC as to the need and route is expected early in 1994. A number of people in the area of the project, as individuals or groups, are actively involved in and/or opposed to the project. Promoting Options for Wise Energy Regulation (POWER), a group opposed to the project, is advocating instead to increase conservation and increase renewable resources to eliminate the need for the project. POWER received intervenor compensation in order to provide unique environmental and aesthetic information for the project. Wisconsin Public Power, Inc., (WPPI), a consortium of municipally owned utilities, is interested in owning some or all of the lines of the project so that it can achieve better access to lower cost power via the transmission system of Wisconsin.

Electric Construction (Generation/Utility)

Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WEPCO)—Concord Combustion Turbine (CT): (dockets 6630-CE-157 and 6670-CG-105). The first two 75 MW units (150 MW) of WEPCO's four-unit, 300 MW, gas-fired combustion turbine peaking plant at Concord near Watertown are nearing completion and are expected to be in service in June 1993. This $126 million project was authorized on February 19, 1991, in the last biennium. The last two units (150 MW) are also under construction and scheduled to be in service in June 1994.

Wisconsin Public Power, Inc., (WPPI)/ Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WP&L)— South Fond du Lac CT: (dockets 6685-CE-100, 6680-CE-112 and 6680-CG-113). On July 2, 1991, the PSC approved the $58 million project of WPPI and WP&L to install 225 MW of gas-fired combustion turbine peaking capacity at WP&L's South Fond du Lac Substation consisting of three 85 MW units. WPPI is constructing the first unit for operation in 1993 (6685-CE-100). WP&L would construct the second and third units for operation in 1994 (6680-CE-112). In January of 1993, WPPI made application for authority to construct a fourth 85 MW combustion turbine unit at South Fond du Lac for operation in 1996 (6685-CE-104).

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPSC)—West Marinette CT: (docket 6690-CE-134). On August 20, 1992, the Commission approved the $28 million project proposal of WPSC to construct a gas-fired 75 MW combustion turbine peaking unit at its West Marinette Substation site near Marinette for operation in 1993 (6690-CE-134). The new unit was placed in service in May 1993.

Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WEPCO)—Paris CT: (dockets 6630-CE-178 and 6670-CG-110). On January 7, 1993, the Commission approved a $113 million project proposal of WEPCO to construct a new 300 MW gas-fired combustion turbine peaking plant at its Paris Substation, Kenosha County, consisting of four 75 MW units. The plant is scheduled for operation in the spring of 1995.

Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)

The PSC has been monitoring Electromagnetic Field (EMF) research and regulatory action for over a decade. In October 1991, the PSC held a series of hearings on EMF as part of its Advance Plan 6 proceedings. The PSC held a five day technical hearing where leading authorities from across the nation testified on the scientific and technical aspects of EMF. In addition, the PSC also held four days of public hearings at locations around the state to listen to the concerns of citizens. These hearings resulted in the Advance Plan 6 EMF order which was issued in May of 1992.

In Advance Plans 5 and 6, the PSC ordered Wisconsin utilities to:

- Contribute to the National EMF research effort;
- Provide information to the public on EMF, perform EMF measurements for customers upon request, and develop (with PSC staff guidance) a uniform EMF measurement protocol;
- Evaluate and include information on how magnetic fields differ for alternative power line configurations in all construction applications;
- Create a database on magnetic fields around representative distribution and transmission facilities;
- Consider, when proposing transmission line projects, the number of persons exposed to EMF along line routes as well as the intensity and duration of exposure. The utility must also submit a list of homes, work places, hospitals, nursing homes, day-care centers and schools near proposed and alternate transmission line routes;
- Use low-EMF design structures where practicable when proposing to construct new electric transmission lines or rebuild old ones;
- Investigate and report on methods of reducing EMF on their distribution systems;
- Consider and incorporate the possibility of adverse health effects from EMF into the integrated resource planning process. Energy conservation programs that reduce current flow throughout the electrical system and thereby help to minimize exposure to EMF must be credited with that benefit.

Greater Public Involvement Sought on Utility Decisions

In an experiment for Advance Plan 6, the PSC worked with utilities and public representatives to expand efforts to get public feedback on Advance Plan issues. The experiment included: an Advance Plan pamphlet, basic educational materials on the issues, public meetings, and reader-friendly writing of required PSC/utility documents. The experiment was a success and the PSC decided to continue with the changes it made and to build on those changes in future advance plans. The Commissioners found the resultant public testimony useful in their deliberations.

Transmission Decisions in Advance Plan 6

In September 1992, the PSC completed its review of the 20-year plan for meeting the state's electricity needs, known as the Advance Plan. Electric utilities are required to file these plans with the PSC every couple of years.

In the Advance Plan 6 order the PSC approved transmission plans to meet the local load serving needs in the state for the next 15 years. The PSC also approved four transmission options for increasing the transmission system capability for transferring electric power across western Wisconsin to eastern Wisconsin. Based on a review of the costs, benefits and environmental impacts of increased transfer capability, the PSC determined that up to 1,200 MW of transfer capability is justified for planning purposes. The PSC also directed that several enhancements be made to the transmission planning process. These process enhancements include establishing a group of utility and state agency representatives to further the inclusion of environmental information into all stages of the transmission planning process. Other process enhancements include additions to the transmission planning requirements for future advance plans of: a systematic check of all possible outages to identify future transmission system weaknesses, the development of transmission plans for all future generation sites proposed in an advance plan, and inclusion of some consideration of targeted demand side management to avoid or defer future transmission facilities.

The modified plan approved by the PSC in September of 1992 is different from the plan

proposed by the utilities. There are fewer power plants than proposed by the utilities because the PSC projects a lower growth rate for electric energy use and more energy savings from energy conservation programs. This is the first time that the PSC has ever approved a plan that has required utilities to achieve more energy conservation instead of building power plants.

The utilities filed plans in Advance Plan 6 included over 1,300 MW of demand-side (conservation, load management and fuel switching) savings. The PSC determined that the savings projected by the utilities were too low. The PSC found instead that the reasonably attainable statewide total of demand-side savings is 2,095 MW by the year 2010. This reflects additional demand-side savings of 785 MW. In making this decision, the PSC realized that more aggressive demand-side programs by the utilities will be required. The PSC also determined that it is possible that the provision of revenue incentives for extraordinary demand-side achievement would help to surpass this level, and therefore will consider incentive programs proposed by utilities.

Several other important requirements resulted from the PSC's decision in Advance Plan 6. The utilities are required to increase their efforts to attain and document reliability and persistence in their demand-side programs. They are also required to provide unbiased information, developed jointly by gas and electric utilities, on the benefits of fuel substitution. Additionally, utilities are required to adopt the goal of managing load equivalent to 10 percent of their installed capacity by the year 2000. Municipal utilities are required to adopt a goal of demand-side program implementation at a level roughly equivalent to 2 to 3 percent of their operating revenues.

Stable Electric Rates

Electric rates for the state's major utilities remained relatively stable over the two-year period. While Madison Gas and Electric Company's rates remained unchanged and Wisconsin Power and Light Company's rates actually declined slightly, Superior Water, Light and Power Company's rates increased less than 1 percent and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's rates increased less than 2.5 percent per year during the two-year period. Northern States Power Company's rate increases, which were about 3 percent each year, were still less than the rate of general inflation. Wisconsin Electric Power Company experienced a 5.1 percent increase in 1992, but kept the following year's increase below inflation with a rate increase of 2.3 percent in 1993.

Demand-Side Demonstration

In the last biennium the PSC decided in docket (9990-EP-100) that there would be a "Demonstration" of demand-side market potential for the State of Wisconsin funded by the utilities. This is at least a three-year project with estimated spending of $50-$100 million. In this biennium projects resulting from the first release of RFPs were initiated. Although there are projects in several areas, this first release of RFPs was particularly successful in soliciting community-based projects. There are seven community-based projects that have either been initiated or are being developed. Additionally, new project areas have been identified. Project development has begun in the following areas:

- A coordinated utility marketing project for commercial and industrial motors;
- Lighting across all sectors, concentrating on the distribution channel;
- Direct install programs for the small commercial sector;
- Commercial cooling;
- Whole house programs for the residential sector.

Renewable Resources

In the Advance Plan 6 proceeding, the PSC determined that it is in the public interest to expand the use of renewable resources in generating electricity. A goal was set of meeting all new resource needs with renewable resources after the year 2005 (811 MW through 2010). In addition, an incentive program to reward increased utility renewable development was established. This precedent setting incentive is designed to increase the profitability of renewable generation. Other initiatives include directing utilities to develop a plan for a 10 MW wind farm, to offer solar water heating incentives similar to conservation rebates and to expand the availability of "net energy billing" (allowing retail meters to run backwards) for small customer-owned renewable generation.

Monetization of Greenhouse Gases

Another initiative ordered by the PSC in its Advance Plan 6 order directed utilities to take into consideration the risk of global warming, as they plan for meeting future electric needs. The PSC recognized that carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide are principal greenhouse gases associated with the risk of global warming. The PSC also found that these emissions are very likely to be regulated in the future, because a national and international consensus to regulate greenhouse gases is emerging.

Complying with environmental regulations is a significant cost to utilities, so the PSC felt it wise to estimate what the likely cost of complying with greenhouse gas regulations will be. The PSC estimated a utility's cost of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and concluded that reasonable values for controlling these gases are:

Carbon dioxide $15/ton
Methane $150/ton
Nitrous oxide $2,700/ton

The PSC directed utilities, when evaluating the costs of electric plants they are proposing to build in the future, to use these values as a means of estimating the expense of meeting future regulations.

ELECTRIC RATE CASES

(Class A Investor-Owned Utilities)

DOCKET	UTILITY	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	DATE OF FINAL ORDER	PERCENT CHANGE
3270UR106E	MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	-2,754,000	-4,392,000	1993-06-24	-3.0
5820UR105E	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	525,931	199,056	1993-05-06	0.7
6630UR105	WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	93,281,000	56,391,000	1992-01-09	5.0
6680UR107E	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	15,827,000	-816,000	1992-12-22	-0.1
6690UR106	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	10,230,000	5,730,000	1991-12-19	1.3

DIVISION OF GAS, WATER & FEDERAL INTERVENTION

Water and Sewer Rate Increase Phase-In

During the biennium the PSC approved the trial use of phase-ins for water and sewer rate increases. The goal was to assist municipally-owned utilities wishing to avoid the consequences of one very large rate increase by breaking it into more palatable pieces. The main advantage of this tool is that it allows a utility to mitigate rates yet obtain its full increase over time without going through another rate case. This saves the cost of a rate case and promotes good public relations and customer understanding. Criteria were developed to provide consistent application of the phase-in tool and in 1992 several water utilities benefitted from this option. In these cases, provision of the phase-in rate design enabled the PSC to approve the full revenue requirement these utilities needed while at the same time addressing the concerns of their local governing bodies and ratepayers, thereby avoiding a contested rate case.

WATER RATE CASES

(CLASS A AND B UTILITIES)

DOCKET	UTILITY	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	DATE OF FINAL ORDER	PERCENT CHANGE
1000WR101	CEDARBURG LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION	0	202,200	1993-03-18	26.6
1480WR101	CUDAHY MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0	268,253	1993-03-16	20.2
1740WR103	EAU CLAIRE MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT	0	381,400	1992-09-04	9.4
2010WR100	FOND DU LAC MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0	1,011,300	1992-04-30	57.8
2350WR101	GREEN BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT	0	2,073,400	1991-10-10	35.1
2740WR101	JANESVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0	677,300	1992-02-25	29.4
2800WR101	KAUKAUNA MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	0	201,800	1992-04-29	18.3
3320WR101	MANITOWOC PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION	0	467,900	1992-07-10	17.8
3560WR102	MENASHA ELECTRIC & WATER UTILITY	0	500,300	1993-06-28	21.6
3550WR100	MENASHA, TN. OF, SAN DIST 4	0	10,002	1992-09-02	0.8
3580WR101	MENOMONEE FALLS MUN WATER UTILITY	0	371,300	1992-11-26	14.9
4130WR102	NEW LONDON MUN WATER & ELECTRIC DEPT	0	242,900	1991-09-26	41.2
4340WR101	OCONOMOWOC UTILITIES	0	82,800	1992-04-29	10.2
5350WR101	SHAWANO MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	0	36,900	1991-08-29	7.1
5690WR101	STEVENS POINT MUN WATER UTILITY -	0	380,600	1991-11-08	37.6
5810WR101	SUN PRAIRIE WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	0	166,800	1991-12-19	21.4
5820UR105	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	634,430	299,020	1993-05-06	7.3
5990WR101	TWO RIVERS WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	0	224,500	1991-10-24	26.8
6300WR101	WAUSAU MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0	502,000	1992-10-05	19.8
6360WR102	WEST ALLIS MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0	330,400	1993-05-10	8.3
6380WR102	WEST BEND MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0	364,700	1992-01-14	20.3
6480WR101	WHITEFISH BAY MUN WATER UTILITY	0	148,200	1991-08-27	24.8
6680UR107	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	558,000	209,000	1992-12-22	6.3
6700WR101	WISCONSIN RAPIDS WATERWORKS & LIGHT	0	439,600	1992-06-14	21.2

Delegated Authority to Issue Rate Orders

The 1992 calendar year was the first full year of operation with the Hearing Examiners issuing final orders in uncontested water and sewer rates cases. The PSC delegated this responsibility to the Hearing Examiners in late 1991. This action resulted in the streamlining of the rate case process and more efficient use of staffing resources. The delegated procedure has assisted staff in meeting the recent increase in water and sewer rate cases being filed.

Telephonic Hearings

Another tool that was introduced in 1992 to provide greater flexibility in processing municipal water and sewer rate cases is the use of the telephonic hearing. The primary advantages of this procedure include ease of local participation in the hearing process for both utility staff and ratepayers and the elimination of the need for utility staff to travel long distances to attend a hearing in Madison when all issues have already been resolved. While still in a developmental stage, this tool has the potential to provide many of the advantages of a local area hearing without taxing limited PSC staff resources or incurring the cost of hosting hearings in the field. Three telephonic hearings were conducted in 1992 with satisfactory results. More are currently being scheduled including the possibility of hearing a contested case in this manner.

Gas Extensions to New Service Areas

During 1992, gas utilities in Wisconsin experienced what is believed to be the largest expansion in new service territories since the 1960's. Wisconsin Gas Company alone received 17 commission orders authorizing new service territories. The utility's Grantsburg to Hayward project resulted in 3100 applications for service in the first year. In all, Wisconsin Gas added approximately 8000 new customers in 1992, 6000 of which were the result of area expansion.

Other utilities in the state were also adding new territory such as Midwest Natural Gas serving Somerset, Galesville Ettrick and Trempealeau in late 1991 and early 1992 with a total of approximately 2500 new customers. A new gas utility was formed in Florence with the creation of a municipal gas utility. Florence expects to serve approximately 500 new customers by the fall of 1993. Other utilities that added new territory in 1992 were Wisconsin Public Service Corporation in Little Suamico, NSP in Red Cliff, and WP&L in Burnett.

In early 1993, the commission held hearings in three separate competitive cases to award new service areas in Lake Nebagamon, Poplar, Montfort, Cobb, Mt. Calvary, and St. Cloud.

During this two year period, two of the smaller utilities in the state were bought. Muny Natural Gas in Viroqua and Elroy Gas Inc. were bought by Madison Gas And Electric Company.

Changes in the Way Gas Utilities Purchase Gas

Transitional Years

In 1985, the FERC issued Order 436 instituting open access transportation throughout the country. LDCs and their customers (typically their largest end users) could purchase gas directly from merchants "in the field" and transport that gas through the interstate pipeline. In 1989, the Natural Gas Policy Act was amended to deregulate wellhead prices of natural gas. An active "spot market" was formed. Utility gas purchasers made deals directly with producers at the wellhead, or with marketers, to purchase gas. They made separate arrangements, with whatever pipeline served them, to have the gas transported to them. For many utilities, their largest industrial customers were making separate deals as well, both with the producers and pipeline company. In most instances the pipeline company gave discounts to the large industrial customers such that those customers could move gas over the pipeline more cheaply than the LDC itself. Utilities saw the value of being connected to more than one interstate pipeline and actively pursued connection to competing pipelines.

FERC continued its push to break the monopoly control the interstate pipeline companies had over the gas industry. It announced a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on July 31, 1991 (known in the industry as the "Mega NOPR"), which has led to the issuance, on April 8, 1992, of landmark Order 636. Order 636, simply put, requires the complete unbundling

of all elements of pipeline firm sales service. Orders 636A and 636B were issued on August 3 and November 27, 1992, "clarifying" what the FERC intended in Order 636. Finally, on January 29, 1993, FERC issued its orders on the restructuring of both ANR and Northern Natural pipeline companies.

Gas Utilities Adapt To The Changes

The array of gas supply options facing a utility today is staggering when one compares it to the "plain" pipeline service of a few years ago. Utilities must choose from a myriad of suppliers and marketers of natural gas, assessing both the price and reliability of their supplies. They must contract for enough capacity to move gas into their distribution system. They must monitor the usage of many large industrial customers on their systems, always striving to remain in "balance" with the pipeline that accepts their gas at one end and delivers it at another.

Regulators Must Also Adapt

The Commission has instituted a process whereby utilities come in to share and answer questions about their gas supply plans prior to entering into agreements when possible. The Commission staff has formed a team to investigate and make recommendations on whether or not "nontraditional" forms of gas supply and pricing can be passed through the Commission's Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) mechanism.

Docket 05-GI-103 Proceedings on End-User Services

During proceedings held in 1991 and 1992, the Commission reviewed the relationship between bundled sales services and unbundled transportation services for commercial and industrial natural gas customers. The first phase of this proceeding generically examined issues concerning load balancing, wholesale service access and cost, cost of gas allocation, service conversions and backup terms, transportation rate design, agency and spot pool programs and changes to purchased gas adjustment and true-up procedures. The second phase of the docket was concerned with individual order compliance tariff issues and a further examination of balancing, regarding cash-out mechanisms and pools, charges for unauthorized use of gas on peak (or supply constraint) days and some end-user tariff proposals.

In November of 1992, the PSC ordered utilities to implement tariff conditions which require transportation customers to balance usage with their nominations on a monthly basis until pipelines require stricter daily balancing requirements. Over- or under-nominated service is balanced against utility-owned supplies at the end of the balancing period using a cash-out mechanism. With this provision, transportation service customers are charged for utility gas used or credited for gas delivered to the utility but not used by them. Depending on the extent of the under- or over-nomination, a higher premium is charged for utility gas used or a lower discount is credited for gas nominated but not used in the period. Customers may form pools for balancing monthly loads.

Transportation customers are also required to use no more than their daily nomination on days when contract supply is constrained on a utility. Over-usage on such days is assessed a penalty, in addition to being subject to the cash-out mechanism, because it could cause a peak shortage of gas for firm sales customers.

The gas generic also dealt with issues regarding the access and cost allocation of pipeline interconnections made by utilities to bring alternative supplies to their systems. Transportation customers wanted individual access to firm contracts at these interconnects to obtain lower cost supplies for themselves. The Commission declined their request to require utilities to release a portion of contracts entered into for sales customers to individual transportation service customers.

The Commission determined that rates based on the cost of distribution service are just and reasonable for transportation service. Regarding gas costs, the Commission determined that until the underlying cost of various elements of pipeline services are known, fixed pipeline and supply costs in excess of service strictly needed for peak demand should be allocated to all sales and backup service customers.

Because utilities require time to change supply and capacity contracts, the Commission concluded that utilities should require customers moving to unbundled transportation service from bundled sales service to continue to pay demand charges associated with the sales service until the related pipeline or supply service can be reduced. Likewise, trans-

portation customers desiring firm sales service may have to take interruptible service until additional supplies and firm capacity can be contracted by the utility. Utilities may accommodate customers desiring different levels of service with swaps of capacity between customers moving to and from sales service and incremental purchases of capacity are allowed by pipelines.

State Activities Before the FERC Under the Federal Intervention Project

Since 1978, the Public Service Commission has represented the State of Wisconsin before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) because the FERC regulates interstate natural gas pipelines and wholesale electric energy transactions and, in the exercise of its regulatory authority, can significantly affect the economic and social well-being of Wisconsin's citizens and industry.

The Commission has represented Wisconsin rate payer interests before the FERC and in federal court cases in an attempt to mitigate the negative impacts of the FERC's policies on Wisconsin customers.

During the past two years, the FERC has completely reshaped the way in which local natural gas distribution companies (LDCs) will purchase natural gas for their customers. Pursuant to these FERC policy initiatives, interstate natural gas pipelines will no longer be able to purchase natural gas for their customers, "bundle" it with pipeline transportation services and sell this gas to LDCs serving their core customers. Now, LDCs must purchase all of their required natural gas in the producing areas and transport their gas to their facilities.

Since interstate natural gas pipelines currently hold natural gas contracts with producers, the pipelines must "buy out" of these contracts. The cost of "buying out" of these contracts are called "transition costs" and under FERC policy are passed on to LDCs and their customers. Thus, Wisconsin residential customers are paying millions of dollars and may soon pay hundreds of millions more in "transition" costs which were necessitated by the new FERC policies.

Order 636 and Comparability of Service

As part of its efforts to radically alter the natural gas pipeline industry (and perhaps in response to the Commission's lawsuit, in the previous biennium, involving the FERC's Rate Design Policy Statement), the FERC commenced an extensive rule-making proceeding which ultimately resulted in Order 636. The principal stated purpose of the proposed rule-making was to compel natural gas pipelines to offer transportation services which were "comparable" to the transportation service which it provided as part of its natural gas sales services. One of the principal objectives of the proposed rule-making was to remove any competitive advantages which interstate natural gas pipelines enjoyed as merchants of natural gas as compared to competing producers and independent marketers.

Although "comparability of service" resonates with images of "competition" and a "level playing field," the Commission together with the Wisconsin LDCs and numerous other state commissions, were convinced that "comparability" would be achieved by degrading the pipelines' traditional merchant sales service.

In order to assure that "comparability of service" was not achieved through a degradation of existing service, the Commission, in concert with the Wisconsin LDCs, submitted comments to FERC warning of the potentially catastrophic consequences associated with thoughtless implementation of the FERC's restructuring policies. Appropriate contacts were made with the Office of the Governor and the Wisconsin Congressional delegation in order to assure that these concerns were made known.

The FERC codified its prescription for the restructured natural gas industry in Order 636. The Order explicitly mandated that all pipelines "unbundle" or separate their merchant sales service into gas commodity, storage and transportation components. Under Order 636 service restructuring, customers would be free to purchase only those services which they desired from the pipelines. However, only very small LDCs' were permitted to purchase bundled natural gas service from the pipelines.

Order 636 also radically changed the way interstate pipelines recover their fixed costs. Under the FERC's prior method of rate design, called modified fixed variable (MFV) rate design, one-half of the fixed costs were recov-

ered in fixed charges to customers (which had to be paid whether or not service was taken) and the other half was recovered in the charge for the gas actually used. In this way, larger volume users paid more of the fixed costs than did lower volume users.

In its Rate Design Policy, which the Commission had challenged in Court, the FERC had departed from its modified fixed variable rate design and shifted more of the fixed costs to the fixed charges paid by the firm customers of the pipelines. However, in Order 636 the FERC completely abandoned the MFV rate design method and mandated the use of a method of cost allocation called straight fixed variable (SFV) rate design. Under SFV rate design, all of the fixed costs of the pipeline are recovered from firm customers using fixed charges. This method practically eliminates any risk that the pipelines might not earn their authorized profit and, in the PSC's view, unfairly places the entire financial burden of operating the pipelines on heat sensitive customers. This rate design also eliminates any incentives which the pipelines might have to increase natural gas usage on their pipelines, since all of the fixed costs are recovered from firm customers.

Finally, as was noted above, Order 636 appears to permit pipelines to recover what may ultimately be billions of dollars in so-called "transition" costs from their customers. What is particularly troublesome to the PSC is that most or all of these "transition" costs could be avoided if the FERC implemented its new policies gradually over time. However, the FERC has chosen to implement its new policies in slightly over one year from the issuance of Order 636, This decision will cost Wisconsin heating customers a great deal. What is also troubling to the PSC is that the FERC might permit recovery of these "transition" costs whether or not they were prudently incurred in the first place.

In the course of the PSC's advocacy before the FERC, the Commission has become a vocal critic of Order 636 and a rallying point for other like-minded states. The Commission, along with the public utility commissions of the States of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, California, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, as well as consumer advocates in the states of Indiana, Maryland, and Ohio, commenced an action in Federal court challenging numerous aspects of Order 636, including the appropriateness of the use of SFV rate design, and the unlimited recovery of "transition" costs. The PSC has also joined with others to ask Congress to review the costs and benefits of Order 636.

ANR Restructuring and Rate Cases

In the previous biennium ANR Pipeline Company filed a rate case, RP89-161, in which the PSC intervened. Subsequently, ANR filed tariffs with the FERC restructuring the services which it proposed to offer to its customers. Both of these cases were subsequently joined for decision.

Following the completion of the formal case, the settlement process began. Many months of negotiations occurred among the more than 100 parties to the cases. In the settlement process, the PSC was able to neutralize an Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) initiative and reach a compromise with the FERC staff more favorable to Wisconsin. The PSC was also successful in getting ANR to reduce its costs for providing service and to accept a much higher estimate of its sales for ratemaking purposes thereby reducing Wisconsin's portion of ANR's cost of service. The reduction totalled about $32 million dollars.

While the PSC disagreed on many issues with industrial end-users like ABATE, Kohler, and the Wisconsin Industrial End-users Group (WIEG), it was able to work together on items of mutual interest. For example, the parties were all interested in securing for Wisconsin businesses a capacity assignment program for capacity not immediately needed by a Wisconsin LDC. This meant that firm pipeline capacity, which had historically served Wisconsin industrial and residential customers, could be reassigned by the LDC to an industrial transportation customer on a temporary basis if it were not immediately needed for LDC customers. In addition, the PSC facilitated agreement on a workable substitute for first-through-the-meter pricing so that industrial transportation customers could avoid ANR balancing penalties.

The FERC nominally "accepted" the settlement, but in fact rewrote it to more closely conform to Order 636 which was issued the same day. Although many good features of the settlement were not approved by the FERC, the favorable financial terms of the settlement were unchanged.

NATURAL GAS RATE CASES

(CLASS A INVESTOR OWNED UTILITIES)

DOCKET	UTILITY	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	DATE OF FINAL ORDER	PERCENT CHANGE
3270UR106G	MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	-712,000	-1,410,000	1993-06-24	-1.5
5820UR105G	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	1,017,401	588,159	1993-05-06	5.6
6640GR104	WISCONSIN FUEL AND LIGHT COMPANY	793,779	793,779	1992-08-27	1.8
6650GR110	WISCONSIN GAS COMPANY	18,816,000	8,362,000	1992-10-30	1.6
6670GR106	WISCONSIN NATURAL GAS COMPANY	7,920,000	3,392,000	1991-08-29	1.3
6670GR107	WISCONSIN NATURAL GAS COMPANY	11,559,000	3,967,000	1992-10-14	1.3
6680UR107G	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	1,450,000	-300,000	1992-12-22	-0.2
6710GR106	WISCONSIN SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY, INC.	2,293,180	1,391,544	1991-10-10	3.2
6710GR107	WISCONSIN SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY, INC.	1,474,555	1,141,468	1992-12-21	2.8

DIVISION OF UTILITY OPERATIONS AND REVIEW

900 Number Legislation

In response to numerous complaints regarding 900-number, or pay-per-call services, the PSC opened an investigation and considered adopting rules regulating the billing of those services. The PSC staff prepared a draft notice of proposed rulemaking and sent it out to interested parties for comment. The PSC staff intended to place the notice of proposed rulemaking on the PSC's calendar in November 1991. However, the PSC's rulemaking was deferred because the Wisconsin Legislature, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Congress all began to adopt legislation and regulations on this subject.

The FCC released its rules in October 1991. The State of Wisconsin enacted its law, 1991 Act 127, on March 20, 1992. Most recently, the United States enacted the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act on October 8, 1992.

The PSC then closed its docket (1-AC-136) because it was superseded by the Legislature and the federal government. Most of the provisions that the PSC staff had recommended were codified in state or federal law.

Quality Improvement for Special Customer Programs

As part of the PSC's overall implementation of a Total Quality Improvement strategy, the Division of Utility Operations and Review's (DUOR) Consumer Services staff began a series of meetings with the large gas and electric utilities' Early Identification Programs (EIP) personnel to seek ways to make further advances in this innovative program. The EIP seeks out and reduces energy hardships year around so as to avoid cold weather heat crises and help customers establish affordable payment plans. Some utilities have been able to reduce disconnections for nonpayment as a result of these programs and other policies. During the biennium, Wisconsin Gas Company's disconnections were reduced by approximately 9 percent and about 35 percent since 1985. Wisconsin Public Service Corporation has reduced disconnections during the biennium by 26 percent. This has occurred while other states have seen increased disconnections of low-income households for nonpayment.

Stray Voltage Program

The Stray Voltage Program at the PSC is another program area within the Division of Utility Operations Review. The program includes on-farm investigations, utility stray voltage program review, utility rural distribution system planning and maintenance, and education and research. Each of these responsibilities is an important part of the PSC's response to the stray voltage concerns of its customers.

The program's primary responsibility is the performance of on-farm stray voltage investigations. These investigations are performed by the Stray Voltage Analysis Team (SVAT). The SVAT has three members: an electrical engineer and an electrician from the PSC, and a veterinarian from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP).

The SVAT has conducted approximately 100 farm visits including a total of 30 formal on-farm investigations for the 1991-1993 time period. In addition, over 4,000 individual telephone contacts were made with customers, so that important new information is shared quickly across the state.

During the 1991-1993 period, the SVAT compiled a database containing information from all the formal investigations performed since the team was established. This information can now be easily queried to identify relationships between specific parameters and stray voltage.

One area where the database has been used involves "end of line" customers. There has been concern expressed by some farmers that "end-of-line" customers, meaning that the farm is located at, or very close to the end of a utility distribution line, have a greater likelihood of having stray voltage. Twenty-two (27 percent) of the farms formally investigated are classified by the PSC as "end-of-line" customers. Of these 22 farms, ten (45 percent) had stray voltage exceeding the level of concern. This compares to 33 percent for non end-of-line farms. Sixty percent of the time the stray voltage for end-of-line customers has the utility system as the source. This compares to 50 percent for the non end-of-line customers. Recognizing that 22 farms represents a small data base, the SVAT's conclusions are preliminary and will be updated as more farms are investigated. Based upon these numbers, it

appears that an end-of-line customer is more likely to have stray voltage, and also that the source is more likely to be the utility system. The SVAT continues to monitor the possible increased risk of stray voltage for farms that are located at the end-of-line.

In addition to the SVAT investigations, the PSC program is actively involved in stray voltage education. While there is a great deal known about the subject, there has been a lack of dissemination of this information. The PSC believes that through continued education and understanding a cooperative working relationship can be built between the farmer, the utility, the electrician, and the farm professionals.

The PSC also continues to be in the forefront of research issues regarding electrical phenomenon other than stray voltage. These phenomena include electric and magnetic fields (EMF), direct current (DC), and ground currents. Some farmers believe that there is more to the electrical story than stray voltage and have asked the PSC to be the catalyst for research in this area. Therefore, the PSC opened (docket 05-EI-108) which will address the effect of these phenomena on dairy livestock. In this docket, the PSC has brought together the various stakeholders in the issue including farmers, dairy equipment suppliers, utilities and veterinarians. This group has developed a draft test protocol that could be used for a large scale test on operating farms (possibly 600 farms). The various stakeholders are preparing for formal technical hearings in the docket which will begin this summer. A PSC decision on a course of action is anticipated in early 1994.

Compliance Team

During the 1991-1993 biennium the Compliance Team continued to visit utilities throughout the state. This team of four auditors conducted 82 initial and 74 follow-up surveys during the biennium, maintaining the increased level of inspections that was attained during the last biennium. During the second half of the 1991-1993 biennium the team expanded the scope of its activities to regularly include reviews of Class A municipal utilities.

The team is also pursuing methods of compliance other than a full blown on-site visit. Compliance has an after-the-fact approach: looking for what the utility has already done that is wrong and seeing that it is corrected going forward. The team is experimenting with some approaches that are more proactive, looking to help the utilities avoid mistakes and errors. The team anticipates that during the next biennium they will begin a series of field visits to work individually or in small groups with new utility clerks and other employees. The team will focus on reviewing the PSC accounting requirements and explaining how to avoid some of the most common compliance pitfalls that have been identified in past audits with other utilities.

Affiliated Interest

The Affiliated Interest Program's mission is to insure that the relationship between a regulated utility and an affiliated entity results in no harm or detriment to the utility or the Wisconsin ratepayers. Though the primary duties and responsibilities associated with the Affiliated Interest Program are managed and controlled in DUOR, the program requires extensive joint efforts with the staff of the industry divisions. The program manager reviews the affiliated contracts and arrangements of business activities as diverse as management or data processing services to yellow pages and building rental expenses. What does this represent in terms of dollars to the ratepayer? On the charges to expenses alone, affiliated interests agreements represented $137.5 million in 1991 for all telecommunications companies. This figure does not include revenues to the utility for things such as yellow pages, which are a substantial revenue stream for many telecommunications companies.

During the 1991-1993 biennium there was an increase in the amount of activity associated with the telecommunications industry. With the continuing centralization/consolidation of services by holding companies and the movement of activities from the regulated to the nonregulated side, it is expected that this increase will continue. For example, reviews related to cellular telecommunications represented one-half of all new applications in 1992.

The PSC also initiated two affiliated interest rulemaking dockets during this biennium. These address issues related to cash management relationships between utilities and their holding companies and the establishment of filing requirements for affiliated interest applications. It is expected that both of these dockets will be concluded early in the next biennium.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

On March 5, 1993, the PSC submitted its report, on the status of telecommunications services under partial deregulation to the Governor and the Legislature. This section of the PSC's 1991-93 Biennial Report details some of the conclusions reached in that report. As detailed below, the PSC addressed many complex and controversial issues including, but not limited to, the terms and conditions under which competitive toll providers can access customers through local exchange company (LEC) facilities to complete long distance calls, lifeline rates for low income customers, expanded local calling, new services like Caller ID, alternative forms of regulation for Wisconsin Bell, besides affiliated interest and rate cases.

Equal Access

In the interLATA toll market where equal access exists, customers can designate their 1+ interLATA toll carrier of choice. These same customers are still able, however, to access other carriers using the 10XXX dialing arrangement. The status of equal access conversions was reported to the legislature in June of 1991. In January, 1993, interLATA equal access was available on approximately 95.7 percent of the local access lines in Wisconsin. All Wisconsin Bell exchanges have converted to interLATA equal access. Of the remaining 4.3 percent of local access lines without equal access, about 70 percent are located in GTE North exchanges. Stated differently, GTE North is presently 79 percent converted to equal access. One of the issues in GTE North's recent rate case (Docket 2180-TR-103) was the schedule and associated costs for making equal access conversions.

10XXX Dialing

Customers may access toll carriers in both the interLATA and intraLATA toll markets where equal access exists using two basic dialing arrangements: 1+ or 10XXX. The 10XXX portion of the 10XXX dialing arrangement corresponds to the carrier's FCC assigned identification code. 1+ intraLATA calls are carried by the designated LEC toll provider: WBI or GTE North. 10XXX intraLATA calling, until recently, was only available for resellers. In other words, customers could not use AT&T, MCI, or Sprint for intraLATA calling by using this dialing arrangement. These calls were blocked or diverted to the designated LEC toll provider: WBI or GTE North. The Commission's decisions in docket 05-NC-101 on October 10, 1991, and 05-NC-102 on December 2, 1992, unblocked these 10XXX intraLATA calls.

On October 10, 1991, the Commission authorized AT&T (and other interexchange companies (IXCs) to provide carrier access code calling utilizing "0" on an intraLATA basis (Docket 05-NC-101). Simply stated, the Commission authorized operator assisted 10XXX dialing by unblocking this traffic (10XXX 0). In addition, the Commission authorized non-operator assisted carrier access code intraLATA calling (10XXX 1+) for AT&T, MCI and Sprint (Docket 05-NC-102). By dialing additional digits, customers can now choose a facilities-based carrier or reseller instead of WBI or GTE North for intraLATA calling. The Commission has not authorized intraLATA 1+ presubscription. This issue will be addressed in the second phase of the intraLATA competition docket (05-TI-119).

Access Services

The PSC established a task force to begin in 1990 to address a number of access charge issues and to develop an access charge plan for 1991. This task force consisted of 60 members, and it held more than 40 meetings before it issued its report to the Commission in October, 1990.

In March, 1991, the PSC issued an order which determined the access charge plan to be put in place with interim access charges on or about August 1, 1991. Access rates were also addressed in a number of LEC rate cases. In addition, the PSC referred a number of issues back to the task force for further study. Further technical hearings were then held in October, 1992, to address methods of pricing access and the need for and mechanisms to fund lifeline rates and high cost LECs.

During its open meeting of December 10, 1992, the Commission dramatically altered its policy on carrier access charges. In the past, LECs had relied on a system of accounting procedures and arbitrary allocations called FCC Part 32/36/69 procedures to set access rates.

LECs used the procedures to develop an access revenue requirement, and access rates were set to recover that amount. A problem under the Part 32/36/69 procedures was that the access revenue requirement was simply too high.

The Commission has long recognized the benefits of reducing access charges. Access charges make up the bulk of the costs a toll provider faces, so when access charges are reduced, toll prices fall as well. This benefits toll users. The reductions in toll rates stimulate greater toll usage, which, in turn, generates more access revenues for the LECs. Since reduced toll prices can be a driver for economic development, local communities can also benefit.

In this docket, the Commission has done away with the rigid set of formulas incorporated in Part 32/36/69. Instead, the Commission will set access rates at levels that are appropriate for each company, balancing the needs of customers for local and toll service and the particular LEC, with the needs of long distance carriers statewide.

However, reducing access charges can have a down side. For the independent local exchange carriers, any reduction in access revenues may be recovered through increased toll usage or through local rate increases. Increases in local rates can be painful, but in this case, the Commission found it may be necessary. Access rates must come down. The present access rates are set at excessive levels, forcing toll customers to provide a subsidy which, in many cases, is neither warranted nor needed.

Just as the Commission cannot continue to accept uncontrolled subsidies to flow from toll customers, likewise the Commission cannot allow uncontrolled increases in local rates. One of the most important parts of the recent access docket was a thorough examination of the programs necessary to keep local service rates affordable for all customers. Based on this examination, the Commission has ordered the establishment of five separate universal service programs. These programs will go into effect statewide.

The Lifeline program establishes reduced rates for low income, residential customers. The Link-Up program waives the connection charges for qualified low income customers who may, in the past, have found it impossible to afford the cost of connecting to the network. The Early Intervention program will help individual customers who face sudden emergencies. Large local rate increases will be mitigated to prevent rate shock. And finally, when a company's local rates would be too high for the average residential customers to afford, those rates will be capped, with the shortfall to be paid from an intrastate Universal Service Fund.

Lifeline Rates

The FCC has authorized two lifeline programs designed to promote universal service by helping low income individuals afford telephone service. The first, "Lifeline Assistance" offers matching intrastate monthly rate reductions with reduction of the Federal Subscriber Line Charge (FSLC) on a dollar for dollar basis, up to the maximum FSLC of $3.50. This program is targeted to make telephone service more affordable to low income households which might otherwise have to forego telephone service due to income constraints. To be eligible for the matching federal FSLC reduction, state Lifeline programs must be means tested, subject to verification and applicable only to residences with a single telephone line.

Link Up America

The second program, Link-Up America, provides a matching waiver of up to $30.00 of nonrecurring charges for ordering and connecting telephone service. This program is targeted at the approximately 2.9 million low income households nationwide without telephone service. State programs eligible for the federal sharing monies must be means tested, subject to verification and limited to residential subscribers who are not dependents unless they are over the age of 60. There are alternatives offered for qualification of programs without means testing or verification. The Link-Up America program also offers an option for telephone companies to recover foregone interest on deferred payment plans for service commencement charges applying to low income customers.

Both Wisconsin Bell and GTE North are authorized for participation in the Link-Up America program. These companies serve about 80 percent of the residential lines in the state. Under these programs, eligible customers may receive waiver of nonrecurring

charges, up to once per year, for connecting or moving telephone service. Eligibility is based on participation in at least one of the following income support or assistance programs: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medical Assistance (Title 19), Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). Eligibility is verified during service ordering through query of state data bases. Applicants not immediately verified through the query process have 60 days to establish eligibility while deferring payment of the charges. During this time the utility periodically reprocesses the query to obtain verification while the applicant can investigate the reason for the failure of the initial query.

Wisconsin Bell is also authorized to give a 1¢ per call credit to eligible low income customers for all calls from 150 through 1200 in a month. This program has a maximum monthly benefit of $10.50. Half of the per-call credit (one-half cent per call) is funded through the FCC Lifeline program, up to $3.50 per month. This program is targeted to make service more affordable for low income households with high local usage within a per-call local rate structure, in an effort to keep those customers on the network.

Defining Local, Extended and Toll Calling Areas

As a prerequisite to address numerous competitive issues in the intraLATA toll market, and inadequate local calling areas, the Commission investigated the definition of local calling areas in Phase 1 of Docket 05-TI-119. After several public and technical hearings, the Commission, by interim order dated February 9, 1993, decided to define local calling areas as including adjacent exchanges and exchanges within 15 miles of a customer's home exchange. For most exchanges, this geographic definition of local calling area includes businesses, educational, emergency, medical and governmental facilities. Toll rates will no longer be charged in this "Extended Community Calling" (ECC) area nor will access rates apply to the LEC provision of this service. Instead, an ECC rate will apply. Current EAS arrangements will not change and no local calling areas will be reduced as a result of this plan. Some local calling areas will remain unchanged.

Although their calls will be considered local, long distance carriers who can complete 10XXX intraLATA calls can also carry traffic within an ECC area. However, these carriers must pay LEC applicable access charges. Unless those access charges are substantially reduced, 10XXX intraLATA long distance carriers cannot effectively compete with a LEC offering ECC at authorized rates.

The Commission tentatively authorized ECC rates at $0.18 per call for the first 5 minutes and $0.02 per minute thereafter. The Commission also directed its staff and all LECs to study the financial impact of three alternative pricing plans on customers and LECs during ECC implementation: $0.18 per call, $0.25 per call, and $0.04 per minute. Under toll pricing, LECs receive access charges. Under ECC pricing, LECs in the originating exchange will bill and keep ECC revenues. Because ECC prices are, in effect, deeply discounted toll rates, LECs are expected to collect less revenues under ECC prices than under access rates. The difference, if any, may need to be recovered in local rates, which most LECs price on a monthly flat rate.

Caller ID

On April 28, 1992, the Governor signed Assembly Bill 763 into law. The law establishes the minimum requirements that a telecommunications utility must meet in order to offer a telephone caller identification service. Caller identification is an optional telecommunications service that allows a subscriber to view the telephone number from which an incoming call is being made before the telephone is answered. The calling party's telephone number is displayed on a customer-provided device attached to, or internal to, the subscriber's telephone.

On May 5, 1992, WBI, and PTI's North-West and Sullivan Telephone Companies proposed to offer caller identification. On August 27, 1992, the Commission issued a notice of investigation in docket 05-TI-128 on the conditions of service related to the provision of telephone caller identification service. This investigation will determine whether these tariffs meet the minimum requirements of the statute, and further will investigate a number of privacy issues pursuant to s. 196.207(5), stats., which directs the Commission to promulgate a rule that establishes privacy guidelines. A first hearing was held on February 22, 1993.

Wisconsin Bell Moratorium Review (Docket 6720-TI-102)

Wisconsin Bell operated under a flexible rate of return rate moratorium experiment from August 1, 1987 through July 31, 1989. The flexible rate of return experiment was intended to assure rate stability for a period of two years and provide the company with an incentive for increased operating efficiency. Based on a predetermined formula, when the experiment was established by the PSC, Wisconsin Bell's rates were set to provide the opportunity to earn a 13.5 percent rate of return on equity. However, if the company through better performance and increased efficiency earned a higher return, it would be allowed to keep excess earnings up to 14 percent. Earnings between 14 percent and 15.5 percent were shared 50/50 with ratepayers while all earnings above 15.5 percent were returned to the ratepayers. The experiment also included a two-year moratorium on rates. As a result of the PSC's review of Wisconsin Bell, Inc.'s, moratorium experiment, $26.4 million was refunded to customers. This decision was then appealed to Dane County Circuit Court by the Citizens' Utility Board (CUB). The Court remanded the Commission's decision. After further hearing, the Commission tentatively decided WBI should refund an additional $2.85 million plus interest. (As of April 1, 1993, this amounts to $3.77 million, which was returned to customers by way of refund and permanent rate reductions along with monies collected and held subject-to-refund pending the outcome of litigation on revenues associated with the installation and maintenance of inside wire (see following article.)

Inside Wire Litigation (Dockets 6720-TI-102 and 6720-TR-103)

An appeals court ruling in 1992 rejected Wisconsin Bell's position that inside wire activity for the subject-to-refund periods was a regulated activity for which revenue requirement and rate recovery must be provided. Consequently, Wisconsin Bell was ordered on March 16, 1993, to refund a total of $21,865,000, which also included $3.77 million from the moratorium remand and $154,000 in gross receipt tax reductions. This refund was accomplished, however, through rate credits and rate reductions totally $22,519,000, effective April 1, 1993.

Wisconsin Bell Three-Year Plan (Docket 6720-TR-104)

In September 1990, the PSC issued an order in docket 6720-TR-104 establishing a three-year regulatory plan (1991-93) for Wisconsin Bell which: 1) eliminates touchtone rates for residential customers and substantially reduces those rates for business customers, 2) replaces by July 1, 1992, all residential usage packages, including flat rate service, with a single "declining block" or "volume discount" usage plan, and 3) holds the line on future rate increases subject to stable economic conditions, other PSC orders, and unforeseen and or unusual circumstances.

Wisconsin Bell opted for the Three-Year Plan and elected to put volume discount rates, ranging from $0.06 to $0.02 per call, into effect for residential customers on June 1, 1991. Under this new rate design, about 80 percent of Wisconsin Bell's residential customers see lower bills. The corresponding $23 million annual revenue loss to Wisconsin Bell must be recovered through productivity gains, not rate increases.

In an effort to manage its earnings within reasonable limits in a period of low interest and inflation rates, WBI voluntarily eliminated its remaining business touchtone rates as of September 1992, which is a rate reduction of approximately $4.6 million annually. Also, on March 25, 1993, WBI filed proposals with the PSC which called for rate reductions for long distance carriers and some business customers, along with the adoption of accounting practices to absorb certain expenses. The proposals amount to some $37 million annually. Additionally, WBI sought PSC approval of over $5 million in Pilot Technology Projects aimed at demonstrating the potential for telecommunications technology to improve the delivery of education, law enforcement, and health care to state residents. The projects would be paid for from company profits. The experience under WBI's Three-Year Plan will be reviewed in conjunction with WBI's next rate case filing in late 1993.

The Three-Year Plan was the PSC staff's alternative to WBI's proposal for price regulation and the replacement of flat rate service with a 300-call plan for residence local service. Price regulation is an alternative to rate base, rate-of-return regulation. It has been adopted by the FCC and other state regulatory

commissions. Under price regulation, underlying costs and profit levels are not primarily used to set prices. Instead, price limits (caps) are set by taking existing utility rates and adjusting them prospectively based on some measure of inflation, less some measure of productivity. Where the annual rate of inflation exceeds the agreed upon annual rate of productivity, the utility is permitted to increase its prices up to that corresponding percent increase in net inflation regardless of its underlying costs and profitability. Wisconsin Bell intends to file a price regulation proposal with the PSC this summer to succeed its Three-Year Plan in 1994.

GTE North Rate Case (2180-TR-103)

The Commission was actively involved in 1992 in investigating a general rate case of GTE North Incorporated-Wisconsin Operations and matters involving several affiliates. In March 1992, the Commission also instituted its own investigation, docket 2180-TI-105, into the reasonableness of present and future costs incurred by GTE North Incorporated as a contributing lessee of a newly constructed campus-style office complex in Irving, Texas built to serve as the general headquarters for all GTE Operating Companies.

Hearings were held during the period of September through December 1992 on GTE North's initial general rate **increase** request of approximately $4,024,000 (later revised to $4,561,000). After briefing and Commission deliberations, a written order was issued on April 16, 1993 which **decreased** intrastate revenues by about $4,365,000 (1.96%) annually.

GTE Office Building (2180-TI-105)

The Commission consolidated the general rate case docket with the investigation into the costs of the general headquarters. An outside real estate expert was retained by the Commission to examine the market conditions and the level of costs involved in the decision to build the $224,000,000 general office complex in Texas. Based on the evidence presented, the Commission disallowed office building expenses of $225,000 annually. That amount was incorporated into the revenue reduction mentioned earlier and therefore will not be recovered from Wisconsin ratepayers.

GTE Data Systems, Inc. (2180-AT-103)

In 1992, the PSC pursued the reopening and further hearing into the affiliated interest arrangement with GTE Data Systems, Inc. (GTEDS). This reopened case, docket 2180-AT-103, examined the issue of the level of profit appropriate to a computer services affiliate of a regulated telecommunications utility. GTE North favors a test that holds that, so long as the prices charged by the separate affiliate are within prevailing market rates, such prices are reasonable. Accepting the staff arguments, the Commission held that GTEDS is a functional part of GTE North's utility operations and, in fact, does not operate in a truly competitive market producing readily identified "prevailing prices." The Commission adopted a cap on the Wisconsin business at the return on equity provided for in GTE North's last rate case. On April 5, 1993, the Commission issued its order in this docket wherein GTE North is required to make refunds amounting to $980,000 according to a refund provision in the GTE North's 1990 general rate case, Docket 2180-TR-102.

GTE North Operating Agreement (2180-AT-111)

On December 23, 1992, the Commission approved a revised operating agreement that reflects the integration of recently acquired Contel properties into the general headquarters of the GTE Operating Companies. The Commission based its approval, however, on not only the affiliated interest statute, s. 196.52, Stats., but also on s. 196.79, Stats., which requires Commission approval of utility reorganizations. The Commission found that the operating agreement was a **de facto** reorganization of GTE North that, in the legitimate interests of cost efficiency and uniformity of operation, had shifted many fundamental functions of the telecommunications utility away from the local operating company to the general headquarters in Irving, Texas. The Commission also imposed reporting and certain

Board of Directors review requirements, consistent with the policy of director management of a utility embodied in s. 182.0135.

GTE North Inc. v.s. Public Service Commission, Case No. 91-0552 (pending decision on appeal)

The PSCW appealed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court to overturn a Court of Appeals ruling of June 4, 1992, that the Commission lacks inherent jurisdiction to order a utility to refund amounts collected from customers without proper tariff authority on file with the Commission. The Commission contends that the plain language of s. 196.02, Stats., the consumer protection purposes of Ch. 196, Stats., generally, and construction of similar language by other courts in similar regulatory statutes, authorize the Commission to order refunds as an economical enforcement remedy against unauthorized utility charges. The utility contends that there is no express statutory authority in Chapter 196, Stats., to order a refund and none should be inferred. Briefs have been submitted and oral argument before the Supreme Court was conducted on April 27, 1993.

Small Telecommunications Utility Rate Filings and Cases

During the 1991-93 Biennium, 8 rate increase requests were received from small telecommunications utilities. All companies are owned by holding companies. Customers may petition the Commission to review a rate filing of a small telecommunications utility. Four of these eight rate filings (half) were successfully petitioned by consumers. If customers successfully petition a rate filing or if a proposed rate increase exceeds 30%, the Commission conducts a rate case to determine if rates are just and reasonable based on the underlying cost of service. Where no customer petition is filed, rates are increased after the notice period expires.

TELEPHONE RATE CASES

DOCKET	UTILITY	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	DATE OF FINAL ORDER	PERCENT CHANGE
0540TR101	BLACK EARTH TELEPHONE COMPANY	26,800	45,450	1991-09-27	7.5
5040TR101	RIB LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY	0	162,219	1991-07-17	38.0

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Strategic Information Technology Planning

In August 1989, Governor Tommy Thompson created an Information Technology Advisory Board (ITAB) to address concerns related to getting a sound economic return from its information technology investment.

The ITAB report to Department of Administration Secretary Klauser in November 1990 recommended that the State adopt and incorporate Strategic Planning as a key part of overall Information Technology (IT) management. As a result of these recommendations, funds were allocated in the 1991-93 biennial budget to acquire consulting services to assist in the development of the planning process. The PSC agreed to become a pilot agency, and in November 1991 staffing needs were identified and persons were assigned to participate in the Business and Information Technology Strategic Planning Projects.

The approach to develop an IT Strategic Plan was provided by an external management consulting service organization known as LBMS (Learmonth & Burchett Management Systems, Inc.). The LBMS method is a guide to create a long range information systems plan, as well as a data integration plan. These are merged into a comprehensive strategic plan. The approach stresses the need to tie the information plan to the business plan and to support the agency goals.

By analyzing the current Applications, Data, Technology, and Organization architectures, and then developing "visions" for each of these same four components over a five-year time frame, the team was able to determine the specific projects required to get us from now to the future.

The Information Technology Planning Project is now complete. It identifies projects that must be undertaken over a five year time frame to assist the agency in meeting its business goals.

Automation of Annual Report Data

The PSC will receive, in electronic form, 1992 annual report financial data from selected Telecommunications Utilities. The process to automate receipt of annual report data has been developed with the cooperation of the Wisconsin State Telephone Association and the Information Systems staff. The PSC is using a form that has "fillable" areas in it, which staff will use to extract the data and load it into the financial database. Depending on the success of this endeavor, it is possible that automated input of data from other utility types will be developed over the next several years.

Mentoring Program for New Employees

The PSC's Mentoring Program for New Employees was implemented on July 1, 1991. The purpose of the program is to help the new employee become acclimated to the agency by assigning a mentor to provide support to the new staff person during his or her first few months on the job. The mentor's major responsibility is to ensure the newcomer receives the training, information, support and guidance needed to perform his or her assigned duties. The two major components of the program are: (1) development and completion of the Individual Development Plan, which is a structured approach to orientation and training; and (2) regular meetings between the mentor and new employee to share information, answer questions and provide guidance. A total of 29 new employees and summer interns have participated in the program. Although the Mentoring Program can be considered successful to date, the Staff Training and Development Committee continues to monitor it closely to insure that the needs of new staff members are being met.

Quality Improvement Training

To promote the goal of establishing Quality Improvement as the PSC's management philosophy, six training modules were developed by the agency's Staff Training and Development Committee. The six modules are: (1) Introduction to Quality Improvement; (2) Meeting Skills; (3) Teams and Teamwork; (4) Conflict Resolution; (5) Communications; and (6) Quality Improvement Tools. These six modules are designed to insure that all staff have a common, basic level of understanding

of quality improvement principles, and the necessary skills to participate effectively in teams and special projects. With one exception, all of the courses have been taught by PSC staff. It is anticipated that all staff members will have completed the training by the end of the biennium.

Intervenor Requests Approved by PSC

PSC hearings continue to draw significant interest from groups wishing to make their case for changes in utility regulation. Intervenor compensation funding has provided numerous groups the ability to intervene in PSC proceedings.

In the biennium, the PSC received a total of $400,000 in base funds, $300,000 in one-time funding for Advance Plan 6 participants and $72,890 in s. 16.515 approved funding. The PSC has approved $762,651 of compensation during this biennium and as of May 5, 1993, has pending applications of $39,320 in intervenor financing requests. Of the amount approved by the PSC, a total of $94,273 was supplemental to requests approved and reported in the 1989-91 Biennial Budget.

Intervenor Compensation

Intervenor	Case	Total
Citizens' Utility Board (CUB)	3270-UR-106	$ 8,000
RENEW Wisconsin	6630-CE-197	11,730
WI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	05-TI-128	22,500
Lake Michigan Federation	6630-CE-197	46,070
Wisconsin Environmental Decade (WED)	05-EP-7	82,715
RENEW Wisconsin	05-EP-7	1,625
CUB	6630-UR-106	19,508
RENEW Wisconsin	6690-UR-107	25,370
CUB	6630-CE-197	82,915
CUB	6680-UR-107	8,230
WED	6680-UR-107	18,950
CUB	6720-TI-102	64,013
RENEW Wisconsin	05-EP-6	30,720
Audubon Society	05-EP-6	7,538
Badger Safe Energy	05-EP-6	3,674
Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE)	05-EP-6	138,734
CUB	6630-UR-105	39,920
CUB	05-EP-6	25,396
CUB	05-EP-6	48,679
CUB	6690-UR-106	29,136
Roger Faulkner (Individual)	05-EP-6	7,200
Lake Michigan Coalition	05-EP-6	12,810

COMMISSION ORGANIZATION

Electric Division

The Electric Division is responsible for all major aspects of the PSC regulation of electric utilities. It develops short- and long-range plans for the regulation of electric utilities and is responsible for coordinating the resulting plans into the PSC's overall strategic plans. The division is responsible for rate regulation and planning and construction review. In electric rate cases, the division is responsible for analyzing economic and financial issues as well as short-term sales forecasts. Economic development programs, performance indicators and demand-side program goals are also reviewed by the division when developing rate design. Electric long-range forecasts, supply and demand-side options, and transmission plans are reviewed and analyzed by the Electric Division staff in the Advance Plan process. Ultimately a long-range, integrated resource plan for meeting future energy needs is developed.

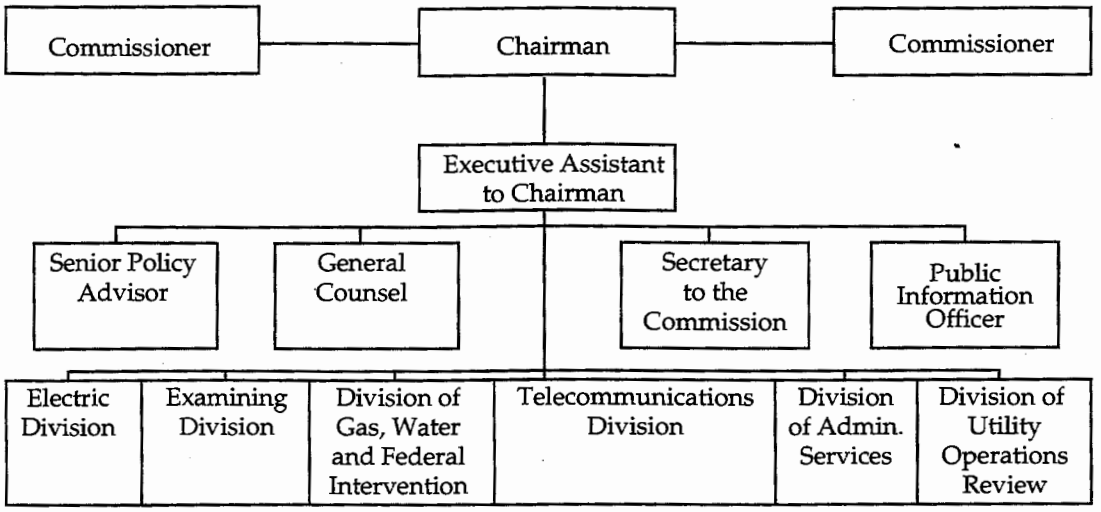
Division of Gas, Water and Federal Intervention

The Division of Gas, Water and Federal Intervention is responsible for the program functions affecting the regulation of gas, water and combined water and sewer public utilities in Wisconsin. It develops short- and long-range plans for the regulation of these utilities. Functions of the division include: analysis of economic and finance policy; auditing the utilities' accounting practices and financial records in conjunction with rate cases and related proceedings; analysis and recommendations on utility construction projects, and on matters related to service adequacy, reliability and safety; and analysis and development of utility rates and regulations. The division also evaluates the environmental impacts of utility and PSC actions; develops, monitors and evaluates utility conservation programs; and intervenes to represent the PSC in cases of regulatory interest before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and other federal regulatory bodies.

Organization

The PSC is composed of three full-time Commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate for staggered, six-year terms. One of these Commissioners is appointed chairperson by the Governor for a two-year term.

The staff, as a result of the PSC's recent reorganization, is made up of approximately 184 people and is organized along industry lines into six operating divisions, plus the posts of Senior Policy Adviser and General Counsel.



Telecommunications Division

The Telecommunications Division is responsible for all facets of regulation related to telecommunications firms in accordance with the Wisconsin Statutes and the Wisconsin Administrative Code. This division develops plans for the regulation of telecommunications utilities and analyzes telecommunications rate design and regulation, maintains tariffs, participates in formal rate hearings and other investigations. The division also deals with service area disputes, service withdrawals, new service applications, and rulemaking. The division evaluates competition in various telecommunications markets to determine the appropriate level of regulation as required by Wisconsin law. The division enforces utility compliance in filing rates, charges, rules and regulations and insures that tariff language is clear and unambiguous. The division is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of telecommunications utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It determines cost of capital and rate of return and reviews holding company issues. The division is also responsible for the engineering review of all telecommunications construction projects in excess of $75,000.

Division of Utility Operations Review

The Division of Utility Operations Review is responsible for the formation of consumer service policies, coordination of consumer information and complaint process programs, monitoring of construction cost variances, and the surveillance of utility construction projects to ensure compliance with statutory requirements. The division also conducts audits of utility records to ensure compliance with PSC directives, and continuing property records for plant investment, and reviews new and continuing affiliated interest contracts to protect the public interest. The division investigates and resolves stray voltage problems on dairy farms, and maintains data management and reporting systems.

Examining Division

The Examining Division schedules and conducts public hearings, records verbatim testimony, prepares transcripts, and may issue proposed decisions. The testimony presented and recorded before the hearing examiners contains all of the evidentiary information allowed to be used by the Commissioners in making a decision in a contested proceeding.

Division of Administrative Services

The Division of Administrative Services provides the PSC's personnel, business management, and information systems services. This includes budget development and control, revenue collection, intervenor financing coordination, procurement, employee training and development, recruitment, compensation and benefit programs, and the coordination of the PSC's affirmative action/equal employment opportunity and employee assistance programs. This division also maintains a central records management system and provides library, printing, mail and facilities services.

COMMISSIONERS

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Chairman
John T. Coughlin,
Commissioner
Scott A, Neitzel,
Commissioner

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

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FORMAL RATE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/91 THROUGH 6/30/93

ID	NAME	TYPE SERVICE	DOCKET	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	OPERATING REVENUE (DOLLARS)	PERCENT CHANGE
0050	ALGOMA MUNICIPAL WATER AND ELECTRIC	E	0050ER102	195,439	0	2,191,458	8.9
0090	ALMA CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0090WR101	15,441	0	17,352	88.9
0140	AMERY MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	0140SR100	39,105	0	153,990	25.3
0160	AMHERST MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0160WR100	40,048	0	56,686	70.6
0210	ARCADIA MUN LIGHT AND WATER UTILITY	W	0210WR101	149,146	0	248,714	59.9
0240	ARLINGTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0240WR101	3,137	0	29,908	10.4
0270	AUGUSTA MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	0270UR101	68,283	0	139,687	48.8
0270	AUGUSTA MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	027 0UR101S	16,348	0	144,037	11.3
0340	BALSAM LAKE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0340WR100	50,540	0	62,830	80.4
0350	BANGOR MUNICIPAL UTILITY	W	0350WR102	23,200	0	65,237	35.5
0380	BARRON LIGHT AND WATER DEPARTMENT	W	0380WR102	114,776	0	271,114	42.3
0385	BAYFIELD WATER UTILITY	W	0385WR101	35,998	0	131,528	27.3
0440	BELMONT MUN WATER AND ELECTRIC UTIL	W	0440WR101	66,227	0	48,600	136.2
0480	BERLIN MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	0480UR102	138,616	0	299,899	46.2
0490	BIRCHWOOD MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0490WR100	11,335	0	67,587	16.7
0531	BLACK EARTH WATER UTILITY	W	0531WR100	23,093	0	70,321	32.8
0540	BLACK EARTH TELEPHONE COMPANY	T	0540TR101	45,450	26,800	598,300	7.5
0580	BLOOMER MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	0580ER102	12,919	0	2,070,937	0.6
0585	BLOOMER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0585WR100	73,523	0	233,100	31.5
0600	BLOOMING GROVE SANITARY DIST NO 8	W	0600WR101	49,603	0	116,400	42.6
0700	BRANDON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0700WR101	4,763	0	43,732	10.8
0710	BRILLION MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0710WR102	93,637	0	254,100	36.8
0730	BROCKWAY, TN. OF, SAN.DIST.1	W	0730WR100	13,592	0	39,925	34.0
0740	BRODHEAD WATER AND LIGHTING COMM.	W	0740WR100	70,336	0	302,008	23.2
0770	BROOKLYN MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	0770WR101	3,424	0	82,012	4.1
0790	BROWNSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0790WR100	19,818	0	29,747	66.6
0810	BRUCE MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	W	0810WR100	15,990	0	58,279	27.4
0880	CADDY VISTA SANITARY DISTRICT	W	0880WR100	48,303	0	42,444	113.8
0900	CALEDONIA,TN. OF, WATER UTIL DIST 1	W	0900WR100	11,096	0	113,500	9.7
0910	CAMBRIA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0910WR100	26,998	0	42,550	63.4
0980	CASSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER & SEWER UT	W	0980UR100	38,824	0	72,307	53.6
1000	CEDARBURG LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION	W	1000WR101	202,200	0	757,955	26.6
1010	CEDAR GROVE MUNCICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1010WR101	20,813	0	51,774	40.1
1050	CENTURIA MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	1050UR101	24,849	0	54,776	45.3
1050	CENTURIA MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	1050UR101S	13,007	0	72,287	17.9

ID	NAME	TYPE SERVICE	DOCKET	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	OPERATING REVENUE (DOLLARS)	PERCENT CHANGE
1140	CITY GAS COMPANY OF ANTIGO	G	1140GR101	327,197	348,454	3,642,264	8.9
1280	COLOMA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1280WR100	6,053	0	22,943	26.3
1300	COLUMBUS WATER AND ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	1300ER102	210,803	0	2,268,738	9.2
1300	COLUMBUS WATER AND ELECTRIC UTILITY	W	1300WR101	117,858	0	277,600	42.4
1390	COTTAGE GROVE MUN WATER & SEWER UTIL	W	1390UR100	33,291	0	94,787	35.1
1400	CRANDON MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	1400UR101	39,056	0	82,674	47.2
1430	CRESTVIEW SANITARY DISTRICT	W	1430WR101	133,287	0	152,683	87.2
1480	CUDAHY MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1480WR101	310,800	0	1,326,700	23.4
1490	CUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL UTILITY	E	1490ER100	274,972	0	1,524,388	18.0
1490	CUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL UTILITY	W	1490WR100	59,654	0	141,050	42.2
1530	DALTON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT., INC.	W	1530WR100	2,371	0	3,077	77.0
1600	DENMARK MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1600WR100	20,380	0	141,611	14.3
1620	DICKEYVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1620WR101	7,797	0	51,502	15.1
1650	DODGEVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1650WR100	68,356	0	268,242	25.4
1710	EAGLE RIVER LIGHT AND WATER COMM.	E	1710ER102	111,863	0	1,411,544	7.9
1710	EAGLE RIVER LIGHT AND WATER COMM.	W	1710WR103	65,106	0	176,694	36.8
1730	EAST TROY MUN WATER UTY	W	1730WR102	44,822	0	272,314	16.4
1740	EAU CLAIRE MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT	W	1740WR103	381,400	0	4,042,137	9.4
1760	EDGERTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1760WR101	72,456	0	226,700	31.9
1810	ELK MOUND WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	1810UR100	21,991	0	70,621	31.1
1820	ELLSWORTH MUN WATER AND SEWER UTIL	W	1820UR101	16,709	0	152,239	10.9
1820	ELLSWORTH MUN WATER AND SEWER UTIL	S	1820UR101S	13,984	0	202,071	6.9
1860	EMBARRASS MUN WATER AND SEWER UTIL	W	1860WR100	10,156	0	35,978	28.2
1890	FAIRCHILD MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1890WR101	17,300	0	25,028	69.1
1930	FALL RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	19930WR100	8,401	0	47,065	17.8
1980	FENNIMORE WATER AND LIGHT PLANT	E	1980ER101	50,609	0	1,284,078	3.9
1990	FITCHBURG, CITY OF, UTILITY DIST 1	W	1990WR100	271,572	0	526,200	51.6
2000	FLORENCE WATER AND LIGHT COMMISSION	E	2000ER101	28,851	0	797,903	3.6
2000	FLORENCE WATER AND LIGHT COMMISSION	W	2000WR101	58,580	0	76,700	76.3
2010	FOND DU LAC MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2010WR100	1,011,300	0	1,747,655	57.8
2040	FOOTVILLE WATER COMMISSION	W	2040WR101	9,364	0	70,570	13.2
2080	FOX LAKE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2080WR102	63,686	0	178,718	35.6
2090	FOX POINT MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2090WR101	53,206	0	564,200	9.4
2105	FRANKLIN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2105WR100	319,207	0	755,300	42.2
2210	GERMANTOWN WATER UTILITY	W	2210WR102	87,075	0	982,900	8.8

FORMAL RATE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/91 THROUGH 6/30/93

ID	NAME	TYPE SERVICE	DOCKET	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	OPERATING REVENUE (DOLLARS)	PERCENT CHANGE
2220	GILLETT MUN WATER AND SEWER COMM	W	2220WR100	93,334	0	119,462	78.1
2270	GLENWOOD CITY MUN WATER UTILITY	W	2270WR102	11,479	0	86,936	13.2
2330	GRANTSBURG MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2330WR101	81,432	42,500	116,475	69.9
2350	GREEN BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT	W	2350WR101	2,073,400	0	5,906,200	35.1
2460	HARMONY GROVE SANITARY DISTRICT	W	2460WR102	5,042	0	60,399	8.3
2470	HARTFORD MUN WATER AND ELECTRIC	W	2470WR101	213,522	0	925,425	23.0
2570	HIXTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2570WR100	6,192	0	28,871	21.4
2580	HOLLANDALE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2580WR100	7,727	0	9,910	77.9
2590	HOLMEN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2590WR101	92,565	0	125,314	73.8
2600	HORICON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2600WR100	102,029	0	254,500	40.0
2630	HUDSON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2630WR101	171,702	0	754,100	22.7
2740	JANESVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2740WR101	677,300	0	2,298,700	29.4
2750	JEFFERSON WATER AND ELECTRIC DEPT	E	2750ER103	519,714	0	5,331,800	9.7
2800	KAUKAUNA MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	W	2800WR101	201,800	0	1,102,500	18.3
2805	KELLNERSVILLE WATER UTILITY	W	2805WR100	11,221	0	20,839	53.8
2830	KEWASKUM MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2830WR102	31,061	0	217,351	14.2
2840	KEWAUNEE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2840WR101	50,565	0	215,694	23.4
2980	LAKE GENEVA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2980WR100	237,324	0	590,084	40.2
3060	LAONA SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 1	W	3060WR100	52,438	0	39,225	133.6
3080	LA VALLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3080WR100	13,324	0	11,259	118.3
3150	LIVINGSTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3150WR101	35,546	0	27,576	128.9
3150	LIVINGSTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3150WR102	18,396	0	63,847	28.8
3160	LODI MUN LIGHT AND WATER UTILITY	E	3160ER101	121,182	0	1,008,996	12.0
3270	MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	E	3270UR106E	-4,392,000	-2,754,000	142,999,902	-3.0
3270	MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	G	3270UR106G	-1,410,000	-712,000	89,805,000	-1.5
3295	MAIDEN ROCK MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3295WR100	22,802	0	32,775	69.5
3320	MANITOWOC PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION	W	3320WR101	467,900	0	2,625,901	17.8
3320	MANITOWOC PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION	E	3320ER102	1,103,900	0	21,096,000	5.2
3320	MANITOWOC PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION	E	3320ER103	410,000	0	22,199,400	1.8
3360	MARIBEL MUN WATER UTILITY	W	3360WR100	9,465	0	10,388	91.1
3390	MARKESAN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3390WR100	32,067	0	50,786	63.1
3450	MAUSTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3450WR102	99,049	0	329,590	30.0
3480	MAZOMANIE MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	W	3480WR100	19,429	0	113,289	17.1
3490	MCFARLAND MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	S	3490SR101	42,307	0	251,024	16.8
3490	MCFARLAND MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	W	3490WR101	129,035	0	234,027	55.1

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ID	NAME	TYPE SERVICE	DOCKET	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	OPERATING REVENUE (DOLLARS)	PERCENT CHANGE
3510	MEDFORD ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	3510ER102	234,094	0	4,501,401	5.2
3520	MEDFORD WATERWORKS	W	3520WR100	87,149	0	138,669	62.8
3550	MENASHA, TN. OF, SAN DIST 4	W	3550WR100	10,002	0	1,230,021	0.8
3560	MENASHA ELECTRIC & WATER UTILITY	E	3560ER102	1,065,409	0	21,482,229	4.9
3560	MENASHA ELECTRIC & WATER UTILITY	W	3560WR102	500,300	0	2,312,153	21.6
3580	MENOMONEE FALLS MUN WATER UTILITY	W	3580WR101	371,300	0	2,482,500	14.9
3680	MILLTOWN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3680WR101	20,931	0	46,541	44.9
3740	MINERAL POINT MUN WATER UTILITY	W	3740WR100	56,196	0	157,506	35.6
3780	MONDOVI MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	3780WR100	23,244	0	202,837	11.4
3800	MONONA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3800WR102	112,142	0	613,900	18.2
3870	MORRISONVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT NO 1	W	3870WR101	9,810	0	11,703	83.8
3920	MOUNT HOPE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3920WR100	7,855	0	10,753	73.0
3950	MOUNT HOREB WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	3950WR100	86,827	0	336,400	25.8
4000	MUSCODA LIGHT AND WATER DEPARTMENT	E	4000ER101	102,414	0	1,007,886	10.1
4005	MUSKEGO WATER PUBLIC UTILITY	W	4005WR101	124,080	0	355,212	34.9
4060	NELSON WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT	W	4060WR100	11,622	0	20,387	57.0
4100	NEW GLARUS MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	R	4100ER100	43,668	0	782,643	5.5
4100	NEW GLARUS MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	W	4100WR101	34,105	0	94,800	35.9
4130	NEW LONDON MUN WATER & ELECTRIC DEPT	E	4130ER103	447,954	0	6,854,256	6.5
4130	NEW LONDON MUN WATER & ELECTRIC DEPT	W	4130WR102	242,900	0	589,400	41.2
4139	NEW RICHMOND MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTIL	E	4139ER102	121,804	0	2,933,841	4.1
4240	NORTH FREEDOM MUN WATER UTILITY	W	4240WR101	28,277	0	41,776	67.6
4280	NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN ELECTRIC CO	E	4280ER101	735,501	650,225	7,477,365	9.8
340	OCONOMOWOC UTILITIES	W	4340WR101	82,800	0	807,900	10.2
4360	OCONTO FALLS WATER AND LIGHT DEPT	W	4360WR101	70,262	0	184,125	38.1
4400	OMRO MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	4400WR101	17,318	0	248,995	6.9
4410	ONALASKA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4410WR101	136,170	0	588,700	23.1
4430	OOSTBURG MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4430WR100	131,678	0	72,294	182.1
4460	OSCEOLA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4460WR101	36,816	0	129,391	28.4
4550	PARK FALLS MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4550WR101	37,223	0	212,500	17.5
4560	PATCH GROVE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4560WR100	14,551	0	13,096	111.1
4600	PEPIN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4600WR100	20,857	0	36,565	57.0
4630	PHELPS, TN. OF, SAN. DIST. 1	W	4630WR100	16,041	0	29,450	54.4
4670	PITTSVILLE WATER UTILITY	W	4670WR100	42,333	0	43,736	96.7
4680	PLAIN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4680WR101	29,549	0	49,904	59.2

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ID	NAME	TYPE SERVICE	DOCKET	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	OPERATING REVENUE (DOLLARS)	PERCENT CHANGE
4690	PLAINFIELD MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4690WR101	22,829	0	33,999	67.1
4830	PRAIRIE DU SAC MUN WATER & ELECTRIC	W	4830WR102	51,089	0	199,400	25.6
4880	PRINCETON MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	W	4880WR100	12,659	0	82,743	15.2
4990	REESEVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4990WR101	17,994	0	43,457	41.4
5040	RIB LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY	T	5040TR101	162,219	0	426,256	38.0
5070	RICHLAND CENTER ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	5070ER102	232,511	0	2,753,299	8.4
5071	RICHLAND CENTER WATER UTILITY	W	5071WR100	177,253	0	252,680	70.1
5090	RIDGEWAY MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5090WR100	17,493	0	29,947	58.4
5110	RIVER FALLS MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	E	5110ER101	243,423	0	5,082,074	4.7
5110	RIVER FALLS MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	W	5110WR101	174,812	0	528,200	33.0
5120	ROBERTS MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5120WR100	78,663	0	24,220	324.7
5230	ST CROIX VALLEY NATURAL GAS CO, INC	G	5230GR101	70,800	109,400	3,214,300	2.2
5270	SAUKVILLE MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	W	5270WR102	134,051	0	355,979	37.6
5330	SHARON WATERWORKS & SEWER UTILITY	W	5330UR100	77,024	0	143,978	53.4
5350	SHAWANO MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	5350ER102	102,175	0	7,719,287	1.3
5350	SHAWANO MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	W	5350WR101	36,900	0	514,425	7.1
5395	SHELDON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5395WR100	22,169	0	47,962	46.2
5400	SHELL LAKE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5400WR101	33,219	0	114,039	29.1
5450	SHOREWOOD HILLS MUN WATER UTILITY	W	5450WR101	87,366	0	86,900	100.5
5470	SHULLSBURG WATER UTILITY	W	5470WR102	57,463	0	106,533	53.9
5510	SLINGER UTILITIES	W	5510WR101	52,020	0	208,563	24.9
5540	SOMERS, TN. OF, SANITARY DISTRICT	W	5540WR100	47,273	0	110,056	42.9
5620	SPENCER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5620WR100	117,807	0	83,816	140.5
5690	STEVENS POINT MUN WATER UTILITY -	W	5690WR101	380,600	0	1,009,800	37.6
5740	STOUGHTON MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	5740ER102	285,911	0	4,847,219	5.8
5750	STOUGHTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5750WR101	118,689	0	690,075	17.1
5780	STURGEON BAY UTILITIES	E	5780ER101	190,557	0	7,598,277	2.5
5810	SUN PRAIRIE WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	5810ER101	416,289	0	7,306,761	5.6
5810	SUN PRAIRIE WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	W	5810WR101	166,800	0	778,300	21.4
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	W	5820UR105	299,020	634,430	4,061,000	7.3
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	E	5820UR105E	199,056	525,931	26,045,092	0.7
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	G	5820UR105G	588,159	1,017,401	10,399,902	5.6
5830	SURING MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	5830WR100	71,584	0	30,370	235.7
5930	TOMAHAWK MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	W	5930WR100	30,218	0	329,963	9.1
5940	TREMPEALEAU MUN WATER & ELECTRIC	E	5940ER101	20,823	0	496,464	4.1

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ID	NAME	TYPE SERVICE	DOCKET	AMOUNT GRANTED (DOLLARS)	AMOUNT REQUESTED (DOLLARS)	OPERATING REVENUE (DOLLARS)	PERCENT CHANGE
5990	TWO RIVERS WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	W	5990WR101	224,500	0	834,975	26.8
6020	UNION GROVE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6020WR102	33,510	0	279,901	11.9
6060	VALDERS MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6060WR100	34,394	0	55,406	62.0
6100	VERONA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6100WR100	173,642	0	229,913	75.5
6130	VIOLA MUN WATER AND ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	6130ER100	41,380	0	232,075	17.8
6160	WABENO, TN. OF, SAN. DIST. 1	W	6160WR100	23,117	0	28,588	80.8
6260	WAUNAKEE WATER AND LIGHT COMMISSION	W	6260WR100	112,063	0	347,525	32.2
6290	WAUPUN PUBLIC UTILITIES	W	6290WR101	199,745	0	593,792	33.6
6300	WAUSAU MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6300WR101	502,000	0	2,528,700	19.8
6360	WEST ALLIS MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6360WR102	330,400	0	3,959,900	8.3
6370	WEST BARABOO WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	6370WR100	77,782	0	73,416	105.9
6380	WEST BEND MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6380WR102	364,700	0	1,794,600	20.3
6390	BROOKFIELD,TN OF, SANITARY DIST NO 4	W	6390WR101	184,701	0	230,066	80.2
6430	WEST SALEM MUN WATER & SEWER UTIL.	W	6430WR100	26,226	0	114,747	22.8
6480	WHITEFISH BAY MUN WATER UTILITY	W	6480WR101	148,200	0	596,286	24.8
6490	WHITEHALL MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	6490ER101	122,836	0	1,435,989	8.5
6520	WHITEWATER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6520WR102	112,606	0	679,866	16.5
6600	WIOTA SANITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE	W	6600WR101	30,662	0	21,060	145.5
6620	WISCONSIN DELLS MUN WATER UTILITY	W	6620WR102	128,141	0	315,100	40.6
6630	WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	E	6630UR105	56,391,000	93,281,000	1,108,748,643	5.0
6630	WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	H	6630UR105H	272,000	791,000	1,881,748	14.4
6640	WISCONSIN FUEL AND LIGHT COMPANY	G	6640GR104	793,779	793,779	42,735,138	1.8
6650	WISCONSIN GAS COMPANY	G	6650GR110	8,362,000	18,816,000	508,214,000	1.6
6670	WISCONSIN NATURAL GAS COMPANY	G	6670GR106	3,392,000	7,920,000	259,086,000	1.3
6670	WISCONSIN NATURAL GAS COMPANY	G	6670GR107	3,967,000	11,559,000	288,571,000	1.3
6680	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	W	6680UR107	209,000	558,000	3,277,000	6.3
6680	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	E	6680UR107E	-816,000	15,827,000	414,735,000	-0.1
6680	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	G	6680UR107G	-300,000	1,450,000	122,310,000	-0.2
6690	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	E	6690UR106	5,730,000	10,230,000	420,562,000	1.3
6700	WISCONSIN RAPIDS WATERWORKS & LIGHT	W	6700WR101	439,600	0	2,068,600	21.2
6710	WISCONSIN SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY, INC.	G	6710GR106	1,391,544	2,293,180	43,208,649	3.2
6710	WISCONSIN SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY, INC.	G	6710GR107	1,141,468	1,474,555	40,683,810	2.8
6730	WITHEE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6730WR100	74,218	0	33,220	223.4
6740	WITTENBERG WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	6740WR100	36,338	0	35,896	101.2
6790	WOODVILLE WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT	W	6790WR100	26,020	0	47,548	54.7
6820	YUBA MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS	W	6820WR100	2,435	0	2,686	90.6

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