SERVICE DATE
Dec 18, 2014

PSC REF#:226377

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin
RECEIVED: 12/18/14, 12:08:01 PM

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

Application of Wisconsin Power and Light Company for Authority to Adjust Rates in Accordance with its 2015 Fuel Cost Plan — 6680-FR-107

FINAL DECISION

This is the Final Decision in the application of Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WP&L) for a 2015 Fuel Cost Plan under Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 116.

Final rate changes are authorized consisting of a $39.012 million increase overall for retail electric operations, a 3.76 percent increase for the fuel cost plan year ending December 31, 2015.

Introduction

On June 27, 2014, WP&L filed an application under Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.03 for its 2015 fuel cost plan. WP&L forecasted that its retail monitored fuel costs for 2015 would exceed its forecasted 2014 fuel costs by $41.16 million, which equates to an approximate 4.0 percent increase in WP&L's retail electric rates.

WP&L also projected significant under-collection of its 2014 monitored fuel costs. Pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.08, WP&L sought an additional $13.545 million increase in retail electric rates, effective January 1, 2015, to recover a portion of its forecasted 2014 fuel cost under-collections.

In total, WP&L proposed an increase in retail electric revenues of $54.706 million, which would be an approximate 5.28 percent increase in WP&L's retail electric rates.

The Commission held hearings for technical issues and for public comment on October 30, 2014. The Commission considered these matters at its open meeting of December 4, 2014. The parties, for purposes of review under Wis. Stat. §§ 227.47 and 227.53, are listed in Appendix A.

Findings of Fact

1. WP&L is an investor-owned electric and natural gas public utility as defined in Wis. Stat. § 196.01(5)(a), providing electric and natural gas service to south central and southwest Wisconsin.

2. It is reasonable to set a 2015 fuel plan year fuel cost of $386,301,551, or $28.00 per megawatt-hour (MWh), as shown in Appendix C.

3. It is reasonable to monitor all fuel costs using an annual bandwidth of plus or minus 2.0 percent.

4. It is reasonable to forecast WP&L's 2015 monitored fuel costs based on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) futures settlement prices, as of November 17, 2014, for natural gas, spot coal, heating oil, and the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.'s (MISO) Indiana Hub electricity prices.

5. It is reasonable to reject Commission staff's adjustment and accept WP&L's 2015 forecast of generation for the Bent Tree Wind Farm (Bent Tree).

6. It is reasonable that WP&L work with Commission staff to determine what additional information will be filed in WP&L's 2016 fuel cost plan in order to satisfy the Commission's request for more information regarding generation and curtailment at Bent Tree.

7. It is reasonable to increase WP&L's forecasted 2015 monitored fuel costs to incorporate the cost of recently executed rail car leases.

8. It is reasonable to decrease WP&L's forecasted 2015 monitored fuel costs to reflect the effect of recently executed transportation-related contracts at the Nelson Dewey Generating Station (Nelson Dewey).

9. It is reasonable to accept and incorporate all other Commission staff's uncontested adjustments to WP&L's forecasted 2015 monitored fuel costs.

10. It is reasonable for WP&L to record the anticipated credits to be received from one of its vendors as part of its 2014 monitored fuel costs, if Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are followed in recognizing the credits.

11. It is reasonable to require WP&L to defer any of the anticipated credits, not already recorded by WP&L during 2014, for consideration in a future fuel cost plan.

12. It is reasonable to reject WP&L's proposal to implement a surcharge, effective January 1, 2015, for the recovery of a portion of the under-collected 2014 fuel costs. Those under-collected 2014 fuel costs shall be recovered pursuant to the reconciliation process set forth in Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.07.

13. It is reasonable to allocate the increases in fuel costs approved by the Commission based on energy usage.

14. It is reasonable to approve rate changes for electric service for the 2015 fuel cost plan year as shown in Appendix B.

15. It is reasonable to use Locational Marginal Prices (LMP) as a proxy for WP&L's avoided cost for the purposes of setting parallel generation buyback rates.

16. It is reasonable to continue to implement a five-year transition plan for the PgS-1 parallel generation buyback rates through 2017 in order to gradually align the buyback rate levels with avoided costs, as authorized in docket 6680-FR-105.

17. WP&L's current PgS-1 parallel generation buyback tariff and proposed test-year PgS-1 rates are reasonable.

18. It is reasonable to modify the PgS-3 net metering rate so as to credit customers for net monthly surplus generation at the PgS-1 credit rate.

19. It is reasonable to allow customers taking service under PgS-3 prior to January 1, 2015, and customers who have submitted a complete application by the effective date of this Final Decision and completed physical installation of their generation facilities within 30 days of the effective date of this Final Decision, to receive a credit for monthly net surplus generation at a rate equal to the rate at which the customer purchases energy, until December 31, 2024. A customer that makes changes to the capacity or type of generation facilities that originally satisfied these terms will be treated as a new customer and shall be subject to the standard PgS-3 credit provisions.

Conclusions of Law

The Commission has jurisdiction under Wis. Stat. §§ 1.12, 196.02, 196.025, 196.03, 196.19, 196.20, 196.21, 196.37, 196.374, 196.395, and 196.40 and Wis. Admin. Code chs. PSC 113, 116, and 134 to enter an order authorizing WP&L to place in effect the rates and rules for electric utility service set forth in Appendix B. Such rates and rules for electric service in Appendix B are reasonable and appropriate as a matter of law.

Opinion

Electric Fuel Costs

Pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.03, each of the five major, investor-owned Wisconsin electric utilities must file a proposed fuel cost plan (monitored fuel costs) for the next calendar year. After a hearing, the Commission approves the utility's fuel cost plan and establishes the utility's rates in accordance with the approved fuel cost plan.

The Commission finds that a reasonable estimate of WP&L's 2015 fuel cost plan year level of monitored fuel costs is $386,301,551. The 2015 monitored fuel costs divided by the test-year estimate of native energy requirements of 13,795,907 MWh results in an average net monitored fuel cost per MWh of $28.00. Appendix C shows the monthly fuel costs to be used for monitoring purposes.

It is reasonable to monitor WP&L's fuel costs using a plus or minus 2 percent bandwidth, as provided in Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.06(3).

Bent Tree Wind Farm

In docket 6680-CE-173, the Commission approved WP&L's application to build a new wind-powered electric generating facility in Minnesota, known as the Bent Tree Wind Farm (Bent Tree).[1]

In the first rate case following Bent Tree's in service date,[2] it was discovered that Bent Tree's output would be considerably less than the amount forecasted in WP&L's Certificate of Authority (CA) application. The reduced generation forecasted for Bent Tree was due to curtailments from transmission constraints in the area where Bent Tree was located. Upon learning that the facility's output would be constrained until new transmission was built, the Commission was disappointed that it had not been informed about the transmission constraints at the time of the application. The Commission decided to approve a test year level of generation

[1] *Application by Wisconsin Power and Light Company to Construct up to 200 MW of Wind Generation to be Called Bent Tree Wind Farm, in Freeborn County, in South Central Minnesota*, docket 6680-CE-173, Final Decision (PSC REF#: 117627)(July 30, 2009).
[2] *Application of Wisconsin Power and Light Company for Authority to Adjust Electric and Natural Gas* Rates, docket 6680-UR-117, Final Decision (PSC REF#: 142283)(Dec. 3, 2010).

that was from Bent Tree's CA application rather than a lower amount, which reflected generation curtailments from the transmission constraints at Bent Tree.

WP&L's filed 2015 fuel cost plan did not reflect any grid curtailment affecting Bent Tree's generation. During the audit, Commission staff reviewed curtailment data for Bent Tree from the most recent 25 month period. Commission staff's adjustment of WP&L's 2015 Bent Tree generation reflected a projected curtailment of 4.0 percent of its available generation. In proposing this adjustment, Commission staff did not consider the Commission's past history of imputing generation at Bent Tree in order to remove the effects of transmission constraints.

The Citizens Utility Board (CUB) and the Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group (WIEG) argued that the Commission's order in docket 6680-UR-117 excluded WP&L's estimated effects of the curtailments. Under cross-examination, Commission staff agreed that its estimate of test year 2015 Bent Tree generation was inconsistent with the decision in docket 6680-UR-117.

The Commission finds it reasonable to reject Commission staff's proposed adjustment and accept WP&L's forecast of Bent Tree as reflected in its filed 2015 fuel cost plan. However, the Commission finds that it requires additional information regarding Bent Tree's generation and curtailment experience prior to approving WP&L's next fuel cost plan. The Commission directs WP&L to work with Commission staff to determine what information will be filed in its 2016 fuel cost plan in order to satisfy the Commission's request.

Uncontested Fuel Adjustments

The Commission finds it reasonable to accept and incorporate Commission staff's uncontested fuel adjustments, as adjusted by updates for coal contracts executed since Commission staff's fuel plan audit and the updated NYMEX futures settlement prices.

It is reasonable to increase WP&L's forecasted 2015 monitored fuel costs by $0.3 million to incorporate the forecasted cost of recently executed rail car leases.

It is reasonable to decrease 2015 monitored fuel costs by $2.5 million to reflect new transportation-related contracts executed by WP&L since Commission staff's audit in this proceeding.

It is reasonable to decrease monitored fuel costs by $6.1 million to reflect the updated forecasts based on the NYMEX futures settlement prices for natural gas, spot coal, heating oil, and MISO Indiana Hub electricity prices as of November 17, 2014.

Fuel Cost Credits

WP&L is anticipating the receipt of credits for fuel costs from one of its vendors. The timing of the receipt of the credits is uncertain, which caused an issue in this case. The details regarding the anticipated credits are confidential and, therefore, will not be expressed in this Final Decision.

WP&L's fuel plan assumed that the credits would be recorded in 2014 and would have no effect on its 2015 fuel plan forecasts. Commission staff agreed with WP&L's assumptions and did not adjust WP&L's 2015 fuel plan.

WIEG witness Sharon Hennings testified that based on the timing of past credits received by WP&L, if WP&L records the credits when received, the credits will be booked in 2015. Further, if WP&L records the credits when it has the right to receive them, the credits should be booked in 2015. In either case, the 2015 monitored fuel costs should be reduced by the amount of the forecasted credits.

WP&L witness Neil Michek testified that the accounting for any anticipated credits will be directed by GAAP. The recording of the anticipated credit is not necessarily determined by the receipt of the credit. WP&L may be able to accrue an amount by year end if information is available about WP&L's probable right to the benefits and the substantial resolution of the amount and timing of the amount owed is known.

Under cross-examination, WP&L testified that if the anticipated credits are not accrued in 2014 and WP&L receives the payment sometime after 2014, WP&L would be amenable to deferring the payment for recovery in a future rate case.

It is reasonable for WP&L to record the anticipated credits to be received from one of its vendors as part of its 2014 monitored fuel costs, if GAAP is followed by WP&L in recognizing the credits. It is reasonable to require WP&L to defer any of the anticipated credits to be received from one of its vendors, not already recorded by WP&L during 2014, for consideration in a future fuel cost plan.

2014 Fuel Cost Under-Collections

WP&L forecasted significant fuel cost under-recovery in 2014. Through September 2014, WP&L under-collected fuel costs by approximately $34.0 million; however, on a Wisconsin retail basis and by removing the dead-band, the actual under-collection is closer to $20.9 million. WP&L sought recovery of $13.545 million of this under-collected amount, effective January 1, 2015, pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.08. WP&L argued that the fuel rules allow for a mid-year rate adjustment and that its proposal is a variation that allows the utility to seek a mid-year adjustment, but defer the implementation of the adjustment until January 1 of the following year. WP&L argued that this would avoid the need to have a much larger rate adjustment in 2015 as part of the fuel reconciliation process. This is the first time since the implementation of the fuel rules that any utility has sought recovery of a portion of its estimated under-collected fuel costs effective January 1 as part of its fuel case for the following year.

Under Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.08, the Commission may allow a mid-year rate adjustment when all of the following conditions are met:

> (a) During the plan year the commission projects that the utility's average annual fuel cost will differ materially from the forecast of the average annual fuel cost used in an approved fuel cost plan.
>
> (b) The difference is due to extraordinary circumstances.
>
> (c) The commission finds that the absolute value, at current rates, of the difference at the end of the plan year between the commission's projection of utility average annual fuel cost and the commission's approved forecast of utility average annual fuel cost, as specified in par. (a), likely will be of sufficient magnitude to cause a material change to rates.

Commission staff agreed, and none of the parties disagreed, that WP&L met the three conditions for a mid-year rate adjustment under Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.08. However, WP&L's request to recover a portion of the under-collected fuel costs effective January 1, 2015, is a departure from Commission practice and Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.08.

The Commission finds that it is not the intent of the mid-year rate adjustment to allow a utility to obtain a rate increase in the plan year, but defer collection of the under-recovery of fuel costs outside of the plan year. Wisconsin Admin. Code § PSC 116.08 contemplates that if a utility knows it is significantly under-collecting, as WP&L clearly does, it should file its application, begin collecting in the plan year, and reconcile any differences in the summer following the end of the plan year.

Although the Commission has previously made an exception to the time periods outlined in the fuel rule reconciliation process, the circumstances were "unique" and, barring such unique circumstances, the "[t]he preferred methodology . . . is the reconciliation process set forth in the fuel rules."[3] The Commission further notes that WP&L suffers no financial harm by following the fuel rules' timeline because the utility will earn interest on the under-collected amounts until the completion of the fuel reconciliation process. Additionally, WP&L's ratepayers benefit by not having a rate increase sooner than necessary. Therefore, the Commission declines WP&L's proposal to implement a surcharge, effective January 1, 2015, for the recovery of under-collected 2015 fuel costs. Those under-collected 2014 fuel costs shall be recovered pursuant to the reconciliation process set forth in Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.07.

Customer-Owned Generation

PgS 1 Parallel Generation

In WP&L's 2013 test-year fuel case the Commission prescribed a five-year transition plan for the PgS-1 parallel generation buyback rates through 2017 in order to gradually align the buyback rate levels with avoided costs. In that proceeding, the Commission determined it was reasonable to use LMPs as a proxy for WP&L's avoided cost for the purposes of setting parallel generation buyback rates.[4] For the 2015 test-year fuel case, WP&L was ordered to file rates that eliminate 50 percent of the difference between PgS-1 rates in effect at that time and the 2015 LMP forecast at the time of that filing.

[3] *See Application of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation for Authority to Adjust Electric and Natural Gas Rates*, docket 6690-UR-122, Final Decision (PSC REF#: 194645) (Dec. 18, 2013).
[4] *Application of Wisconsin Power and Light Company for Authority to Adjust Rates in Accordance with its 2013 Fuel Cost Plan*, Final Decision (PSC REF#: 177617) (Dec. 7, 2012).

WP&L proposed PgS-1 rates for the 2015 test year in accordance with the Commission's order point. As WP&L's PgS-3 non-renewable resource buyback rates are based on the PgS-1 rate, WP&L also proposed to adjust the non-renewable PgS-3 rates consistent with the new PgS-1 rates. Commission staff reviewed the proposed rates and determined that they eliminate 50 percent of the difference between the current PgS-1 rate and the average on-peak and off peak 2015 test-year forecast LMPs, consistent with the methodology prescribed by the Commission in its Final Decision in docket 6680-FR-105. The Commission finds the PgS-1 and PgS-3 non-renewable resource buyback rates proposed WP&L for the 2015 test year to be reasonable. Additionally, the Commission finds it reasonable to continue to implement the transition plan for PgS-1 rates as authorized in docket 6680-FR-105.

PgS-3 Parallel Generation

WP&L proposed to modify the PgS-3 tariffs so as to decouple the Pgs-3 renewable net energy credit rate from retail consumption rates, and to instead credit customers at a rate equal to the PgS-1 energy credit rate. As noted above, the PgS-1 rate is currently in the middle of a transition to rates that are more directly based on LMP in the MISO wholesale energy market. Under WP&L's currently authorized Pgs-3 tariff, net metered customers have their billing month usage offset by energy produced from their generation. If the customer produces more energy than they consume during the billing month, the excess energy production is credited at the full retail energy rates. The credit amount to that customer is then passed to other customers as a fuel expense. Excess energy production is paid approximately $0.12 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) when netting against flat rates, and up to $0.20 per kWh for on-peak purchases under time-of-day rate schedules.

WP&L witness Brian Penington provided testimony indicating that PgS-3 related fuel expense has more than doubled over the last four years, with 2013 PgS-3 having cost the company $119 per MWh, while energy purchased under rate schedule Pgs-1 cost $53 per MWh. Additionally, Mr. Penington indicated that the PgS-1 buyback rates are higher than the average LMP-basis, which is currently $35 per MWh for test-year 2015, because the PgS-1 buyback rates have yet to complete the transition to the LMP-basis as directed by the Commission in docket 6680-FR-105. WP&L argued that its proposed changes would align the fuel costs from PgS-3 excess volumes with the fuel costs derived from PgS-1 resources.

In conjunction with its proposed changes to the PgS-3 tariff, WP&L also proposed grandfathering provisions for existing PgS-3 customers and customers who filed completed applications for PgS-3 service by July 1, 2014. The grandfathering period was initially proposed for five years, consistent with the transition of PgS-1 rates. Subsequent to this initial proposal, WP&L reached an agreement with RENEW Wisconsin to modify the terms of the grandfathering treatment for existing PgS-3 customers. Under this revised proposal, grandfather treatment would be extended to: (1) customers taking service under PgS-3 prior to January 1, 2015; and (2) customers who have submitted a complete application by December 1, 2014, and have completed physical installation of their generation facilities by January 1, 2015. These customers would continue to receive a credit for monthly net surplus generation at a rate equal to the rate at which the customer purchases energy until December 31, 2024. A customer who makes changes to the capacity or type of generation facilities that originally satisfied these terms would be treated as a new customer and shall be subject to the standard PgS-3 credit provisions.

WP&L is the only large Wisconsin investor-owned utility (IOU) with an open tariff option that compensates excess netting volumes based on full retail energy rates. Net metering customers of all other large IOUs are credited for net surplus energy at a rate intended to reflect the utility's avoided cost. Consistent with current practice, the Commission finds it reasonable to use LMP as a proxy for WP&L's avoided cost for the purposes of setting buyback rates for customer-owned generation. Setting the PgS-3 net energy credit rate equal to the PgS-1 rate will bring the PgS-3 rate in line with the wholesale market as the PgS-1 rates progress through the authorized transition to LMP based rates. The Commission finds that the changes proposed by WP&L for the PgS-3 tariff are consistent with the Commission's decisions on the cost treatment of excess netting volumes for other utilities, and are therefore reasonable.

Additionally, the Commission finds it reasonable to provide for a grandfathering treatment for existing customers in order to recognize the good faith investment these customers made in distributed generation under the existing tariff structure. As proposed by the utility, current customers shall be allowed to continue to receive a credit for monthly net surplus generation at a rate equal to the rate at which the customer purchases energy, until December 31, 2024.

Commissioner Nowak dissents on grandfathering existing customers because grandfathering provides a guarantee of a tariff that was never promised to those customers nor is available to other customers.

The availability criteria proposed by WP&L for this treatment shall be modified to reflect the effective date of the Commission's Final Decision in this proceeding. The authorized grandfathering treatment shall be applied to customers taking service under PgS-3 prior to January 1, 2015, and customers who have submitted a complete application by the effective date of this

Final Decision and completed physical installation of their generation facilities within 30 days of the effective date of this Final Decision. A customer that makes changes to the capacity or type of generation facilities that originally satisfied these terms will be treated as a new customer and shall be subject to the standard PgS-3 credit provisions.

Revenue Allocation and Rate Design

Both WP&L and Commission staff proposed that the increase in fuel costs from the 2014 fuel cost plan be allocated to the rate classes based on energy usage, which is the typical allocation used for changes in fuel costs. The only difference between WP&L's proposed revenue allocation and the Commission staff's proposal was in the forecasted level of fuel costs for the test year.

WP&L and Commission staff also proposed rate designs that reflect an across-the-board per kWh fuel surcharges for the classes that have energy charges. For the Ms-3 street lighting rate, WP&L and Commission staff both proposed a per fixture fuel surcharge. The only difference between WP&L's rate design and Commission staff's rate design was the effect of different forecasted fuel cost increases for the test year. The Commission finds that Commission staff's revenue allocation and rate design proposals, adjusted for the final fuel cost increase, are reasonable. The authorized fuel cost increases, by rate class, and the revised fuel surcharges are shown in Appendix B.

Order

1. This Final Decision takes effect one day after the date of service.

2. The authorized rate increases and tariff provisions that restrict the terms of service may take effect no sooner than January 1, 2015, provided that the utility files these rates and

tariff provisions with the Commission and makes them available to the public, pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 196.19 and Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0406(1)(a) and 134.13(1)(b), by that date. If these rate increases and tariff provisions are not filed with the Commission and made available to the public by that date, they take effect one day after the date they are filed with the Commission and made available to the public.

3. WP&L shall revise its existing rates for electric utility service, substituting the rate changes as discussed in the Opinion section and as shown in Appendix B of this Final Decision. These changes shall be in effect until the Commission issues an order establishing new rates and new tariff provisions.

4. WP&L shall prepare bill messages that properly identify the rates authorized in this Final Decision. WP&L shall distribute the bill messages to customers no later than the first billing containing these rates. WP&L shall file copies of these bill messages with the Commission before it distributes the messages to customers.

5. WP&L shall file PgS-1 rates as part of its 2016, and 2017 fuel plans in accordance with the terms of Order Point 7 of the Commission's Final Decision in docket 6680 FR-105.

6. WP&L shall allow customers taking service under PgS-3 prior to January 1, 2015, and customers who have submitted a complete application by the effective date of this Final Decision and completed physical installation of their generation facilities within 30 days of the effective date of this Final Decision, to receive a credit for monthly net surplus generation at a rate equal to the rate at which the customer purchases energy until December 31, 2024, provided the customer makes no changes to the capacity or type of generation facilities that originally satisfied these terms.

7. The electric fuel costs in Appendix C shall be used for monitoring of WP&L's 2015 fuel costs pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.06(3).

8. All 2015 fuel costs shall be monitored using a plus or minus 2 percent tolerance band.

9. WP&L shall defer any of the anticipated credits to be received from one of its vendors, not already recorded by WP&L during 2014.

10. WP&L shall work with Commission staff to determine what additional information will be filed in WP&L's 2016 fuel cost plan in order to satisfy the Commission's request for more information regarding generation and grid curtailment at Bent Tree.

11. Jurisdiction is retained.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 18th day of December, 2014.

By the Commission:

Sandra J. Paske
Secretary to the Commission

SJP:TOB:jlt:DL: 00950877

See attached Notice of Rights

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN
610 North Whitney Way
P.O. Box 7854
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7854

NOTICE OF RIGHTS FOR REHEARING OR JUDICIAL REVIEW, THE TIMES ALLOWED FOR EACH, AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PARTY TO BE NAMED AS RESPONDENT

The following notice is served on you as part of the Commission's written decision. This general notice is for the purpose of ensuring compliance with Wis. Stat. § 227.48(2), and does not constitute a conclusion or admission that any particular party or person is necessarily aggrieved or that any particular decision or order is final or judicially reviewable.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

If this decision is an order following a contested case proceeding as defined in Wis. Stat. § 227.01(3), a person aggrieved by the decision has a right to petition the Commission for rehearing within 20 days of the date of service of this decision, as provided in Wis. Stat. § 227.49. The date of service is shown on the first page. If there is no date on the first page, the date of service is shown immediately above the signature line. The petition for rehearing must be filed with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin and served on the parties. An appeal of this decision may also be taken directly to circuit court through the filing of a petition for judicial review. It is not necessary to first petition for rehearing.

PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

A person aggrieved by this decision has a right to petition for judicial review as provided in Wis. Stat. § 227.53. In a contested case, the petition must be filed in circuit court and served upon the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin within 30 days of the date of service of this decision if there has been no petition for rehearing. If a timely petition for rehearing has been filed, the petition for judicial review must be filed within 30 days of the date of service of the order finally disposing of the petition for rehearing, or within 30 days after the final disposition of the petition for rehearing by operation of law pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 227.49(5), whichever is sooner. If an *untimely* petition for rehearing is filed, the 30-day period to petition for judicial review commences the date the Commission serves its original decision.[5] The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin must be named as respondent in the petition for judicial review.

If this decision is an order denying rehearing, a person aggrieved who wishes to appeal must seek judicial review rather than rehearing. A second petition for rehearing is not permitted.

Revised: March 27, 2013

[5] *See State v. Currier*, 2006 WI App 12, 288 Wis. 2d 693, 709 N.W.2d 520.

Docket 6680-FR-107

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

Application of Wisconsin Power and Light Company for Authority to Adjust Rates in Accordance with its 2015 Fuel Cost Plan — 6680-FR-107

CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD
Kira E. Loehr
James B. Woywod
16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 640
Madison, WI 53703
loehr@wiscub.org
dums@wiscub.org
woywod@wiscub.org

RENEW WISCONSIN
David C. Bender
James N. Saul
McGillivray Westerberg & Bender LLC
211 S. Paterson Street, Suite 320
Madison, WI 53703
bender@mwbattorneys.com
saul@mwbattorneys.com
mvickerman@renewwisconsin.org

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL ENERGY GROUP
Steven A. Heinzen
Heinzen Law, S.C.
2 East Mifflin Street, Suite 402
Madison, WI 53703
Steve.heinzen@heinzenlaw.com
tstuart@wieg.org

WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY
Michael S. Greiveldinger
4902 North Biltmore
Madison, WI 53718
michaelgreiveldinger@alliantenergy.com
scottrsmith@alliantenergy.com

Docket 6680-FR-107
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN
(Not a party, but must be served)
610 North Whitney Way
P.O. Box 7854
Madison, WI 53707-7854
Please file documents using the Electronic Regulatory Filing (ERF) system which may be accessed through the PSC website: https://psc.wi.gov.

Arielle Silver-Karsh, Office of General Counsel
Timothy O'Brien, Docket Coordinator
arielle.silverkarsh@wisconsin.gov
aim.obrien@wisconsin.gov

WISCONSIN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

SUMMARY OF ELECTRIC REVENUES
FOR TEST YEAR 2015

Rate Classes	Rate Schedule	Present Revenues	Authorized Revenues	$ Increase	% Increase
General Service	Gs-1	$556,470,190	$573,039,852	$16,569,662	3.0%
General Service TOD	Gs-3	12,759,311	13,195,747	436,436	3.4%
General Service Non-metered	Gs-4	7,881	8,065	184	2.3%
General Service TOD w/ Water Heating	Gw-1	1,585,101	1,640,983	55,882	3.5%
Controlled Water Heating (17 hr.)	Rw-1	589,027	605,492	16,465	2.8%
Controlled Water Heating (11 hr.)	Rw-3	163,961	170,156	6,195	3.8%
Commercial Service - Standard	Cg-2	75,565,230	78,549,473	2,984,243	3.9%
Commercial Service - TOD	Cg-2 TOD	32,948,539	34,328,940	1,380,401	4.2%
Industrial Service - Secondary/Primary	Cp-1	278,012,411	291,196,195	13,183,784	4.7%
Industrial Service - Transmission	Cp-2	69,976,236	74,165,188	4,188,952	6.0%
Streetlighting	Ms-1	5,997,230	6,143,459	146,229	2.4%
Decorative Lighting	Ms-2	43,295	43,581	286	0.7%
Area Lighting	Ms-3	2,055,044	2,089,901	34,857	1.7%
Non-Standard Lighting	NL-1	18,633	19,227	594	3.2%
Traffic Signal Lighting	Mz-1	254,457	262,715	8,258	3.2%
Civil Defense & Fire Sirens	Mz-2	7,281	7,281	0	0.0%
TOTAL		$1,036,453,827	$1,075,466,254	**$39,012,427**	**3.8%**

WISCONSIN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

ELECTRIC RATE CHANGE -- FUEL SURCHARGES
FOR TEST YEAR 2015

Rate Class / Description	Rate Schedule	Present Surcharges [1]	Authorized Surcharges [1]
General Service	Gs-1	($0.000483)	$0.003229
Second Nature	Sn-1		
25% Participation		($0.000362)	$0.002422
50% Participation		($0.000241)	$0.001615
100% & Fixed Participation		$0.000000	$0.000000
General Service TOD	Gs-3		
14-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
12-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
General Service Non-metered	Gs-4	($0.000483)	$0.003229
General Service TOD w/ Water Heating			
14-hr On-Peak period option	Gw-1 (14-hr)	($0.000483)	$0.003229
12-hr On-Peak period option	Gw-1 (12-hr)	($0.000483)	$0.003229
Controlled Water Heating (17 hr.)	Rw-1	($0.000483)	$0.003229
Controlled Water Heating (11 hr.)	Rw-3	($0.000483)	$0.003229
Commercial Service - Standard	Cg-2		
Standard energy option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
Energy limiter option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
Commercial Service - TOD	Cg-2 TOD		
14-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
12-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
Industrial Service - Secondary/Primary	Cp-1		
14-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
12-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
Energy limiter option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
Industrial Service - Transmission	Cp-2		
14-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
12-hr On-Peak period option		($0.000483)	$0.003229
Lighting Options			
Streetlighting	Ms-1	($0.000483)	$0.003229
Decorative Lighting	Ms-2	($0.000483)	$0.003229
Area Lighting	Ms-3	($0.05)	$0.30
Non-Standard Lighting	NL-1	($0.000483)	$0.003229
Traffic Signal Lighting	Mz-1	($0.000483)	$0.003229

Note: [1] The surcharges apply to energy (per kilowatt-hour), except for the Ms-3 surcharge, which applies per fixture per month.

Appendix C

Wisconsin Power and Light Company
Docket 6680-FR-107 2015 Fuel Cost Plan
Electric Fuel Costs per Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 116.02

	Monitored Fuel Costs	Net kWh Produced	Fuel Cost per Net kWh Produced	Cumulative Cost per kWh
January	$ 28,865,373	1,185,997,000	$ 0.02434	$ 0.02434
February	28,991,606	1,064,952,000	0.02722	0.02570
March	31,662,666	1,116,614,000	0.02836	0.02658
April	28,280,757	1,030,052,000	0.02746	0.02679
May	31,583,924	1,112,571,000	0.02839	0.02711
June	32,551,884	1,176,757,000	0.02766	0.02721
July	38,238,258	1,346,765,000	0.02839	0.02741
August	36,462,026	1,287,152,000	0.02833	0.02753
September	31,171,432	1,117,234,000	0.02790	0.02757
October	33,106,724	1,104,563,000	0.02997	0.02780
November	32,263,374	1,066,252,000	0.03026	0.02801
December	33,123,528	1,186,997,000	0.02791	0.02800
Total	$ 386,301,551	13,795,906,000	$ 0.02800	$ 0.02800