Power Cost Adjustment Clause

This schedule applies to all service except the Cp-4 tariff. The cost of power and sales referred to in this schedule do not include those for Cp-4 service.

All non-CP-4 metered rates shall be subject to a positive or negative power cost adjustment charge equivalent to the amount by which the current cost of power (per kilowatt-hour of sales) is greater or lesser than the base cost of power purchased (per kilowatt-hour of sales).

The current cost per kilowatt-hour of energy billed is equal to the cost of power purchased for the most recent month, divided by the kilowatt-hours of energy sold. The monthly adjustment (rounded to the nearest one one-hundredth of a cent) is equal to the current cost less the base cost. The base cost of power (U) is $0.0868 per kilowatt-hour.

Periodic changes shall be made to maintain the proper relative structure of the rates and to insure that power costs are being equitably recovered from the various rate classes. If the monthly adjustment (A) exceeds $0.0150 per kilowatt-hour, for more than three times in a 12-month period (current plus preceding 11-months), the company shall notify the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin separate from its monthly PCAC report of the need to evaluate a change in rates to incorporate a portion of the power cost adjustment into the base rates.

For purposes of calculating the power cost adjustment charge, the following formula shall be used:

$$A = \frac{C}{S} - U$$

A is the power cost adjustment rate in dollars per kilowatt-hour rounded to four decimal places applied on a per kilowatt-hour basis to all metered sales of electricity.

S is the total kilowatt-hours sold during the most recent month.

U is the base cost of power, which equals the average cost of power purchased per kilowatt-hour of sales for the test year period. This figure remains constant in each subsequent monthly calculation at $0.0868 per kilowatt-hour until otherwise changed by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

C is the cost of power purchased in dollars in the most recent month. Cost of power purchased for calculation of C are the monthly amounts which would be recorded in the following accounts of the Uniform System of Accounts:

Class A & B utilities	Accounts 555
Class C utilities	Accounts 545
Class D utilities	Accounts 540

Power Cost Adjustment Clause 2

This schedule applies to service for the Cp-4 tariff. The cost of power and sales referred to in this schedule include only those for Cp-4 service.

All Cp-4 metered rates shall be subject to a positive or negative demand cost adjustment and energy cost adjustment clauses equivalent to the amount by which the current demand-related and energy-related costs of purchased or produced power are greater or lesser than the base demand-related and energy-related costs of power.

Demand Cost Adjustment (DCA)
The current cost per kilowatt of demand billed is equal to the current Cp-4 wholesale demand-related cost of purchased or produced power for the most recent month, divided by the retail kilowatts of demand sold to the Cp-4 customers. The monthly demand cost adjustment (DCA), rounded to the nearest one-hundreth of a cent, is equal to the current cost less the Base Demand Cost Factor (BDCF). The BDCF is $22.976 per kilowatt.

For purposes of calculating the DCA charge, the following formula shall be used:

$$\mathrm{DCA} = \frac{\mathrm{WDC}}{\mathrm{RBD}} - \mathrm{BDCF}$$

DCA is the current average demand-related adjustment rate in dollars per kilowatt rounded to three decimal places applied on a per kilowatt basis to all Cp-4 customers' maximum on-peak billing demands.

WDC is the current demand-related cost of power purchased or produced on behalf of Cp-4 customers (in dollars) in the most recent month. Demand-related costs include the facilities charge and any demand-related charges.

RBD is the retail on-peak billing demands of the Cp-4 customers in the most recent month.

BDCF is the Base Demand Cost Factor, which equals the average demand cost of power purchased or produced per kilowatt for the test period. This figure remains constant in each subsequent monthly calculation at $22.976 per kilowatt until otherwise changed by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

(Continued on next page)

Power Cost Adjustment Clause 2

Energy Cost Adjustment (ECA)
The current cost per kilowatt-hour of energy billed is equal to the current Cp-4 wholesale energy-related cost of purchased or produced power for the most recent month, divided by the retail kilowatt-hours of energy sold to the Cp-4 customers. The monthly energy cost adjustment (ECA), rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent, is equal to the current cost less the Base Energy Cost Factor (BECF). The BECF is $0.0365 per kilowatt-hour.

For purposes of calculating the ECA charge, the following formula shall be used:

$$\mathrm{ECA} = \frac{\mathrm{WEC}}{\mathrm{RE}} - \mathrm{BECF}$$

ECA is the current average energy-related adjustment rate in dollars per kilowatt-hour rounded to four decimal places applied on a per kilowatt basis to all Cp-4 metered sales of electricity.

WEC is the current energy-related cost of power purchased or produced on behalf of Cp-4 customers (in dollars) in the most recent month. Energy-related costs any energy-related cost components plus any reactive energy charges.

RE is the total kilowatt-hours sold to Cp-4 customers in the most recent month.

BECF is the Base Energy Cost Factor, which equals the average energy cost of power purchased or produced per kilowatt-hour for the test period. This figure remains constant in each subsequent monthly calculation at $0.0365 per kilowatt-hour until otherwise changed by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

Residential Service

Application: This rate will be applied to residential single-phase customers for ordinary household purposes. Single-phase motors may not exceed 5 horsepower individual-rated capacity without utility permission.

Customers who do not meet these criteria will be served under the applicable rate.

Customer Charge: Single-phase: $15.00 per month.
Three-phase: $24.00 per month.

Energy Charge: $ 0.0997 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be the customer charge.

Prompt Payment of Bills: A charge of no more than 1 percent per month will be added to bills not paid within 20 days from date of issuance. The late payment charge shall be applied to the total unpaid balance for utility service, including unpaid payment charges. This charge is applicable to all customers.

Farm Customer: Defined as a person or organization using electric service for the operation of an individual farm, or for residential use in living quarters on the farm occupied by persons principally engaged in the operation of the farm and by their families. A farm is a tract of land used to raise or produce agricultural and dairy products, for raising livestock, poultry, game, fur-bearing animals, or for floriculture, of similar purposes, and embracing not less than 3 acres; or, if small, where the principal income of the operator is derived therefrom. (Otherwise, the service used for residential purposes is classed as residential, and that used for commercial is classed as general service.)

Residential Service – Optional Time of Day

Application: This rate schedule is optional to all Rg-1, Residential Service customers. Customers that wish to be served on this rate schedule must apply to the utility for service. Once an optional customer begins service on this rate schedule, the customer shall remain on the rate for a minimum of one year. Any customer choosing to be served on this rate schedule waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Once on this rate, the utility will review billing annually according to Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

Customer Charge: Single-phase: $15.00 per month.
Three-phase: $24.00 per month.

Energy Charge: On-peak: $ 0.1738 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: $ 0.0543 per kWh.

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Pricing Periods: On-peak: The three on-peak periods available are:
7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, specified below.

Off-peak: All times not specified as on-peak including all day Saturday and Sunday, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, or the day designated to be celebrated as such.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be the customer charge.

Moving Provision: If a customer moves within the utility's service territory, both the original and the new customer have the option to retain time-of-day billing or to transfer to the Residential Service rate, Rg-1, at no cost to the customer.

Joint Residential/Commercial Customers: A customer occupying a building or apartment for residential and commercial purposes jointly shall be billed on another rate which is determined based on the customer's load.

General Service

Application: This rate will be applied to single and three-phase customers. This includes commercial, institutional, government, farm, and other customers. The monthly Maximum Measured Demand of customers served on this rate shall not exceed 50 kilowatts for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

The utility shall install demand energy meters for Gs-1 customers with energy usage in excess of 15,000 kWh per month for three or more months in a 12-month period. Gs-1 customers shall be transferred into the appropriate demand class as soon as the application conditions of that class have been met.

Customer Charge: Single-phase: $ 16.00 per month.
Three-phase: $ 25.00 per month.

Energy Charge: $ 0.1144 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be the customer charge.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Farm Customer: Defined as a person or organization using electric service for the operation of an individual farm, or for residential use in living quarters on the farm occupied by persons principally engaged in the operation of the farm and by their families. A farm is a tract of land used to raise or produce agricultural and dairy products, for raising livestock, poultry, game, fur-bearing animals, or for floriculture, or similar purposes, and embracing not less than 3 acres; or, if small, where the principal income of the operator is derived therefrom. (Otherwise, the service used for residential purposes is classed as residential, and that used for commercial is classed as general service.)

Determination of Maximum Measured Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand in any month shall be that demand in kilowatts necessary to supply the average kilowatt-hours in 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity during each month. Such Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from readings of permanently installed meters or, at the option of the utility, by any standard methods or meters. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month.

General Service – Optional Time of Day

Application: This rate schedule is optional to all Gs-1, General Service customers. Customers that wish to be served on this rate schedule must apply to the utility for service. Once an optional customer begins service on this rate schedule, the customer shall remain on the rate for a minimum of one year. Any customer choosing to be served on this rate schedule waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Once on this rate, the utility will review billing annually according to Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

The utility shall install demand energy meters for Gs-2 customers with energy usage in excess of 15,000 kWh per month for three or more months in a 12-month period. Gs-2 customers shall be transferred into the appropriate demand class as soon as the application conditions of that class have been met.

Customer Charge: Single-phase: $ 16.00 per month.
Three-phase: $ 25.00 per month.

Energy Charge: On-peak: $ 0.1949 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: $ 0.0609 per kWh.

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Pricing Periods: On-peak: The three on-peak periods available are:
7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. / 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. / 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, specified below.

Off-peak: All times not specified as on-peak including all day Saturday and Sunday, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, or the day designated to be celebrated as such.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be the customer charge.

General Service – Optional Time of Day

Moving Provision: If a customer moves within the utility's service territory, both the original and the new customer have the option to retain time-of-day billing or to transfer to the General Service rate, Gs-1, at no cost to the customer.

Joint Residential/Commercial Customers: A customer occupying a building or apartment for residential and commercial purposes jointly shall be billed on another rate which is determined based on the customer's load.

Determination of Maximum Measured Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand in any month shall be that demand in kilowatts necessary to supply the average kilowatt-hours in 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity during each month. Such Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from readings of permanently installed meters or, at the option of the utility, by any standard methods or meters. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month.

Small Power Service

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 50 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period, but not greater than 200 kW per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 50 kW per month for 12 consecutive months. The utility shall offer customers billed on this rate a one-time option to continue to be billed on this rate for another 12 months if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 50 kW per month. However, this option shall be offered with the provision that the customer waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Customer Charge: $ 50.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: $1.50 per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: $7.50 per kW of billed demand.

Energy Charge: $ 0.0797 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Energy Limiter: $ 0.1373 per kWh
For each month, the customer shall be billed the lesser of 1) the amount for the Energy Limiter or 2) the amount for the Energy Charge plus the amount for the Demand Charge. This provision does not affect the billing of the customer charge, the distribution demand charge, and the PCAC, which are also billed each month.

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge, plus the distribution demand charge.

(Continued on next page)

Small Power Service

Determination of Maximum Measured Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand in any month shall be that demand in kilowatts necessary to supply the average kilowatt-hours in 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity during each month. Such Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from readings of permanently installed meters or, at the option of the utility, by any standard methods or meters. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month.

Determination of Distribution Demand: The Distribution Demand shall be the highest monthly Maximum Measured Demand occurring in the current month or preceding 11-month period.

Determination of Billed Demand: The Billed Demand shall be the Maximum Measured Demand.

Small Power Service – Optional Time of Day Service

Application: This rate schedule is optional to all Cp-1 customers. Customers that wish to be served on this rate schedule must apply to the utility for service. Once an optional customer begins service on this rate schedule, the customer shall remain on the rate for a minimum of one year. Any customer choosing to be served on this rate schedule waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Once on this rate, the utility will review billing annually according to Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

Customer Charge: $ 50.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: $ 1.50 demand per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: $7.50 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: On-peak: $ 0.0998 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: $ 0.0665 per kWh.

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge, plus the distribution demand charge.

Pricing Periods: On-peak: 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, specified below.

Off-peak: All times not specified as on-peak including all day Saturday and Sunday, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, or the day designated to be celebrated as such.

(Continued on next page)

Small Power Service – Optional Time of Day Service

Determination of Maximum Measured Demand and On-peak Maximum Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand in any month shall be that demand in kilowatts necessary to supply the average kilowatt-hours in 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity during each month. Such Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from readings of permanently installed meters or, at the option of the utility, by any standard methods or meters. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month. The Maximum Measured Demand that occurs during the On-peak period shall be the On-peak Maximum Demand.

Determination of Distribution Demand: The Distribution Demand shall be the highest monthly Maximum Measured Demand occurring in the current month or preceding 11-month period.

Determination of On-peak Billed Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand that occurs during the On-peak period shall be the On-peak Billed Demand.

Large Power Time of Day Service

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service, if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 200 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period, but not greater than 1,000 kW per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 200 kW per month for 12 consecutive months. The utility shall offer customers billed on this rate a one-time option to continue to be billed on this rate for another 12 months if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 200 kW per month. However, this option shall be offered with the provision that the customer waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Customer Charge: $ 125.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: $ 1.50 per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: $ 8.50 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: On-peak: $ 0.0886 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: $ 0.0627 per kWh.

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge, plus the distribution demand charge.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

(Continued on next page)

Large Power Time of Day Service

Pricing Periods:

On-peak: 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, specified below.

Off-peak: All times not specified as on-peak including all day Saturday and Sunday, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, or the day nationally designated to be celebrated as such.

Discounts: The monthly bill for service will be subject to the following discounts applied in the sequence listed below.

Primary Metering Discount: Customers metered on the primary side of the transformer shall be given a 1.25 percent discount on the monthly energy charge, distribution demand charge, and demand charge. The PCAC and the monthly customer charge will not be eligible for the primary metering discount.

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of $0.20 per kW of distribution demand. Customer-owned substation equipment shall be operated and maintained by the customer. Support and substation equipment is subject to utility inspection and approval.

Determination of Maximum Measured Demand and On-peak Maximum Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand in any month shall be that demand in kilowatts necessary to supply the average kilowatt-hours in 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity during each month. Such Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from readings of permanently installed meters or, at the option of the utility, by any standard methods or meters. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month. The Maximum Measured Demand that occurs during the On-peak period shall be the On-peak Maximum Demand.

Determination of Distribution Demand: The Distribution Demand shall be the highest monthly Maximum Measured Demand occurring in the current month or preceding 11-month period.

Determination of On-peak Billed Demand: The On-peak Maximum Demand shall be the On-peak Billed Demand.

JEFFERSON UTILITIES

Industrial Power Time-of-Day Service

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 1,000 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period, but not greater than 2,500 kW per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 1,000 kW per month for 12 consecutive months. The utility shall offer customers billed on this rate a one-time option to continue to be billed on this rate for another 12 months if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 1000 kW per month. However, this option shall be offered with the provision that the customer waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Customer Charge: $ 200.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: $ 1.50 per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: $ 11.50 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: On-peak: $ 0.0744 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: $ 0.0586 per kWh.

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge, plus the distribution demand charge.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

(Continued on next page)

Industrial Power Time-of-Day Service

Pricing Periods:

On-peak: 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Holidays, specified below.

Off-peak: All times not specified as on-peak including all day Saturday and Sunday, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, or the day nationally designated to be celebrated as such.

Discounts: The monthly bill for service will be subject to the following discounts applied in the sequence listed below:

Primary Metering Discount: Customers metered on the primary side of the transformer shall be given a 1.25 percent discount on the monthly energy charge, distribution demand charge, and demand charge. The PCAC and the monthly customer charge will not be eligible for the primary metering discount.

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of $0.20 per kW of distribution demand. Customer-owned substation equipment shall be operated and maintained by the customer. Support and substation equipment is subject to utility inspection and approval.

Determination of Maximum Measured Demand and On-peak Maximum Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand in any month shall be that demand in kilowatts necessary to supply the average kilowatt-hours in 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity during each month. Such Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from readings of permanently installed meters or, at the option of the utility, by any standard methods or meters. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month. The Maximum Measured Demand that occurs during the On-peak period shall be the On-peak Maximum Demand.

Determination of Distribution Demand: The Distribution Demand shall be the highest monthly Maximum Measured Demand occurring in the current month or preceding 11-month period.

Determination of On-peak Billed Demand: The On-peak Maximum Demand shall be the On-peak Billed Demand.

JEFFERSON UTILITIES

Large Industrial Power Time-of-Day Service

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 2,500 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 2,500 kW per month for 12 consecutive months. The utility shall offer customers billed on this rate a one-time option to continue to be billed on this rate for another 12 months if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 2,500 kW per month. However, this option shall be offered with the provision that the customer waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Customer Charge: $ 225.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: $ 1.50 demand per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: $ 20.00 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: On-peak: $ 0.0624 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: $ 0.0394 per kWh.

Power Cost Adjustment Clause 2: Charges per all kWh and billed demand kW vary monthly. See schedule PCAC2.

Minimum Monthly Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge, plus the distribution demand charge.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

(Continued on next page)

Large Industrial Power Time-of-Day Service

Pricing Periods:

On-peak: 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Holidays, specified below.

Off-peak: All times not specified as on-peak including all day Saturday and Sunday, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, or the day nationally designated to be celebrated as such.

Discounts: The monthly bill for service will be subject to the following discounts applied in the sequence listed below:

Primary Metering Discount: Customers metered on the primary side of the transformer shall be given a 1.25 percent discount on the monthly energy charge, distribution demand charge, and demand charge. The PCAC and the monthly customer charge will not be eligible for the primary metering discount.

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of $0.20 per kW of distribution demand. Customer-owned substation equipment shall be operated and maintained by the customer. Support and substation equipment is subject to utility inspection and approval.

Determination of Maximum Measured Demand and On-peak Maximum Demand: The Maximum Measured Demand in any month shall be that demand in kilowatts necessary to supply the average kilowatt-hours in 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity during each month. Such Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from readings of permanently installed meters or, at the option of the utility, by any standard methods or meters. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month. The Maximum Measured Demand that occurs during the On-peak period shall be the On-peak Maximum Demand.

Determination of Distribution Demand: The Distribution Demand shall be the highest monthly Maximum Measured Demand occurring in the current month or preceding 11-month period.

Determination of On-peak Billed Demand: The On-peak Maximum Demand shall be the On-peak Billed Demand.

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

JEFFERSON UTILITIES

Street and Security Lighting Service

Application: This schedule will be applied to municipal street lighting. The utility will furnish, install, and maintain street lighting units.

This rate schedule is closed to new mercury vapor lights.

Investment charge:

Overhead:

<75 W LED[1]	$4.25 per lamp per month
75-125 W LED[1]	$4.25 per lamp per month
126-175 W LED[1]	$4.25 per lamp per month
100 W HPS	$5.00 per lamp per month
150 W HPS	$7.75 per lamp per month
250 W HPS	$9.00 per lamp per month
400 W HPS	$9.75 per lamp per month
Pole Charge	$6.25 per pole per month

Ornamental:

<75 W LED[1]	$4.25 per lamp per month
75-125 W LED[1]	$4.50 per lamp per month
126-175 W LED[1]	$4.75 per lamp per month
70 W HPS	$9.00 per lamp per month
100 W HPS	$9.75 per lamp per month
250 W HPS	$10.75 per lamp per month
400 W HPS	$12.00 per lamp per month
Pole Charge	$16.50 per pole per month

Security:

100 W HPS	$6.75 per lamp per month
150 W HPS	$7.75 per lamp per month

[1] Each LED lamp will also be charged a Pole Charge. HPS lamps will not need an additional Pole Charge.

Energy Charge: $0.0639 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Power Cost Adjustment Clause: Charge per all kWh varies monthly. See schedule PCAC.

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Note: HPS = High Pressure Sodium
LED = Light Emitting Diode

Other Charges and Billing Provisions

Budget Payment Plan: A budget payment plan, which is in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113, is available from the utility. The utility does not use a fixed budget year. The utility will calculate the monthly budgeted amount by spreading the estimated annual bill over eleven months, with the last month consisting of any end of year adjustments.

Reconnection Billing: All customers whose service is disconnected in accordance with the disconnection rules as outlined in Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113, shall be required to pay a reconnection charge. The charge shall be **$40.00** during regular office hours. After regular office hours the minimum reconnection charge of **$80.00** applies plus any overtime labor costs, not to exceed a total maximum charge of **$80.00**.

Reconnection of a Seasonal Customer's Service: Reconnection of a service for a seasonal customer who has been disconnected for less than one year shall be subject to the same reconnection charges outlined above. A seasonal customer shall also be charged for all minimum bills that would have been incurred had the customer not temporarily disconnected service.

Payment Not Honored by Financial Institution Charge: The utility shall assess a **$25.00** charge when a payment rendered for utility service is not honored by the customer's financial institution. This charge may not be in addition to, but may be inclusive of, the water utility's insufficient fund charge when the check was for payment of both electric and water service.

Average Depreciated Embedded Cost: The embedded cost of the distribution system (excluding the standard transformer and service facilities), for each customer classification, is determined based on methodology authorized by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, and described in the utility's Electric Rules. The average depreciated embedded cost by customer classification is as follows:

Residential Service: **$430.00**.

Apartment and Rental Units Separately Metered: **$430.00** per unit metered.

Subdividers and Residential Developers: **$430.00** per unit.

General Service: (Including Multi-Unit Dwellings If Billed on One Meter): **$988.00**.

Power Service: **$120.00** per kW (Cp-1), **$106.00** per kW (Cp-2), **$16.00** per kW (Cp-3), **$37.00** per kW (Cp-4), of average billed demand.

Street Lighting: **$24.00**.

New Load Market Pricing Tariff

1. Effective In

   All territories served by the Utility.

2. Eligibility

   Available to existing and new customers that would not expand load or take service from the Utility absent this New Load Market Pricing (NLMP) Tariff to include: (A) any existing customer with a Maximum Measured Demand in excess of 200 kW for 3 or more months in a consecutive 12 month period and an expected electric demand growth of at least 500 kW or (B) a new customer with an expected peak demand of at least 500 kW.

   An existing customer must affirmatively declare that it would not be expanding load with the Utility absent this NLMP Tariff, and a new customer must affirmatively declare that it would not be taking service with the Utility absent this NLMP Tariff.

   This NLMP Tariff is only available to customers that (A) have informed the Utility at least 3 months prior to receiving service under this tariff, (B) have electric meters that record 15 minute interval load data prior to the commencement of service hereunder, (C) will be billed on a calendar month basis, (D) have completed an application for participation under the NLMP Tariff and received approval from the Utility (an "Approved Application") and (E) have had an energy efficiency assessment completed by a Focus on Energy Advisor within 12 months prior to taking service under this tariff or agree to have an energy efficiency assessment completed by a Focus on Energy Advisor within six months after taking service under this tariff.

   A customer under this NLMP Tariff shall maintain a minimum of 500 kW of incremental demand for eight out of the twelve months in each year of the contract. Failure to meet this criterion will result in the customer being removed from this tariff. For purposes of eligibility, incremental demand is:

   - For an existing customer that is expanding, the customer's total demand purchased from the Utility minus the Demand Baseline Levels defined below.
   - For a new customer, the customer's total demand purchased from the Utility for the applicable month.

   This NLMP Tariff is not available to customers transferring existing load from any other electric utility provider in Wisconsin to the Utility.

   This NLMP Tariff is available to eligible customers on a first-come, first-served basis up to a maximum eligible load of 10 MW per customer, provided that (A) there is sufficient

unsubscribed capacity available to the Utility under the WPPI Wholesale Sale of Electricity Requirements for Eligible Load Growth wholesale schedule (the "WPPI NLMP Schedule"), and (B) WPPI Energy, the Utility's wholesale electricity supplier ("WPPI"), approves such service on a first-come, first-served basis. Service under the NLMP Tariff must commence no later than 3 months after the date the Approved Application is signed by the customer and the Utility.

3. Term

Service under this NLMP Tariff is for a single term of four (4) consecutive years from the commencement of service on the first day of the month specified in an Approved Application. A customer may terminate service on the annual anniversary date of the NLMP Tariff service as long as the customer provides at least 30 days' written notice to the Utility. Upon termination, the customer will return to service under an applicable rate for which it is eligible under the utility's tariff. A customer who terminates service or is removed from this tariff may not return to the NLMP Tariff.

4. Rate

The eligible electric consumption for this NLMP Tariff is the amount of customer electric consumption above the customer's Monthly Baseline Demand Level and Monthly Baseline Energy Levels (defined below). The standard applicable retail tariff rates shall apply for customer electric consumption up to and including its Baseline Demand Level and Baseline Energy Levels and amounts above the Baseline Demand Level and Baseline Energy Levels will be subject to the charges and rates defined below.

A. **Administrative Charge**: $150.00 per month

B. **Incremental Demand Rate**:
If the customer's monthly peak demand exceeds the Baseline Demand Level for the month, utility will charge the customer for the monthly peak demand less the Baseline Level (i.e., the "Incremental Demand") at the following monthly fixed costs charged to the Utility by WPPI to provide service to the customer under the NLMP Tariff. These costs are a pass through of charges from the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") and generally include, but are not limited to the following:

1. MISO Resource Adequacy charge based on the applicable MISO LRZ clearing price and accounting for MISO's reserve margin requirement [applies only to firm load];

New Load Market Pricing Tariff

2. MISO Network Integration Transmission Service charge (actual previous year average per unit cost incurred by WPPI load); per kW of Incremental Demand
3. Other fixed transmission and ancillary service costs
    a. MISO Schedule 1: Scheduling, System Control & Dispatch;
    b. MISO Schedule 2: Reactive Supply & Voltage Control;
    c. MISO Schedule 10: MISO Cost Adder;
    d. MISO Schedule 10-FERC: FERC Annual Charges;
    e. MISO Schedule 11: Wholesale Distribution Service;
    f. MISO Schedule 26: Network Upgrade Transmission Expansion Charge;
    g. MISO Schedule 33: Blackstart Service;
    h. MISO Schedule 43: System Support Resources; and
    i. Direct Network Upgrade Charges (if any)

A multiplication factor to account for distribution loss and applicable gross receipts taxes will be applied to the Incremental Demand Rate calculated from the above components as further described below. In addition, a 1.02 multiplication factor will be applied to the Incremental Demand Rate calculated from the above components to account for transmission losses.

The MISO Resource Adequacy charge will only apply to firm load, and customers taking service on an interruptible basis will not incur that component of the Incremental Rate.

C. **Incremental Energy Rate**:
If the customer's energy consumption exceeds the Monthly Baseline Energy Level (on-peak or off-peak, as applicable) in any hour of the billing month, the Utility will charge the customer for the hourly energy consumption less the Monthly Baseline Energy Level (i.e., the "Incremental Hourly Energy") at the following energy costs charged to the Utility by WPPI to provide service to the customer under the NLMP Tariff. Except for the margin on energy, these costs are a pass through of charges from MISO and generally include, but are not limited to the following:

1. MISO Energy Costs:
    a. Day-Ahead Hourly Locational Marginal Price (LMP) at applicable MISO CPNode per kWh of Incremental Hourly Energy (currently "WEC.WPPI" for the Utility)
    b. Day-Ahead RSG Distribution Amount
    c. Real-Time Demand Response Uplift Charge
    d. Real-Time Distribution of Losses Credit

e. Real-Time MVP Distribution Amount
f. Real-Time Neutrality Uplift Amount
g. Real-Time RSG First Pass Distribution Amount

2. MISO Market Administration:
   a. Schedule 17: Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market Administration Amount
   b. Schedule 24: Control Area Operator Cost Recovery
3. MISO Ancillary Services:
   a. Schedule 3: Regulation Cost Distribution Amount
   b. Schedule 5: Spinning Reserve Cost Distribution Amount
   c. Schedule 6: Supplemental Reserve Cost Distribution Amount
4. MISO Transmission:
   a. Schedule 10: MISO Cost Adder
   b. Schedule 26: Multi-Value Project Cost Recovery
5. Adder on Energy at $0.0005/kWh

A multiplication factor to account for distribution loss and applicable gross receipts taxes will be applied to the Incremental Energy Rate calculated from the above components as further described below.

The minimum Incremental Energy Rate billed shall not be less than $0.007 / kWh in any hour.

D. **Incremental Distribution Demand Rate**:
A distribution demand billing option will be selected by the customer for the contract term as the Incremental Distribution Demand Rate for demand above the Baseline Distribution Demand Level (defined below) as follows:

1. Option 1 – Distribution Demand above the Baseline Distribution Demand Level will be subject to the same Distribution Demand charges applied to demand up to the Baseline Distribution Demand Level. A customer that selects Option 1 will receive a construction allowance per the Utility's Electric Rules.
2. Option 2 – Distribution Demand above Baseline Distribution Demand Level will not be subject to the Distribution Demand charges applied to demand up to the Baseline Distribution Demand Level. A customer that selects this Option 2 will not receive a construction allowance per the Utility's Electric Rules.

5. <u>Monthly Baseline Demand Levels and Monthly Baseline Energy Levels for Existing Customers</u>

New Load Market Pricing Tariff

Each existing customer's Monthly Baseline Demand Level and Monthly Baseline Energy Levels shall be based on the most recent available historical 12 consecutive month time period (i.e., the "Baseline Period") preceding the date of an Approved Application. Historical electric consumption patterns and demand levels experienced during the Baseline Period make up Monthly Baseline Demand Levels and Monthly Baseline Energy Levels that are to be used for billing for the duration of the applicable term of the NLMP Tariff. These levels are to be determined prior to beginning service and will remain constant throughout the term of service.

Specifically, baseline levels will be established for monthly demand and monthly on- and off-peak energy as each of the following:

- Average hourly on-peak energy consumption by month for each of the twelve months preceding an Approved Application ("Monthly On-Peak Baseline Energy Level");
- Average hourly off-peak energy consumption by month for each of the twelve months preceding an Approved Application ("Monthly Off-Peak Baseline Energy Level");
- Firm on-peak demand by month for each of the twelve months preceding an Approved Application ("Monthly Baseline Demand Level"); and

The baseline 12-month ratcheted customer demand (the "Baseline Distribution Demand") will remain the same over the entire term of NLMP service and will be equal to the Distribution Demand applicable in the month immediately preceding the date of an Approved Application.

Adjustments to the historical consumption patterns may be made by the Utility to eliminate data anomalies in the Baseline Period that are not expected to reoccur, or to accommodate unique production patterns as demonstrated in the historical data from the 24 months preceding the date of an Approved Application (e.g. if production is commonly reduced during a specific day of the week for maintenance shutdown).

6. <u>Baseline Demand Levels and Baseline Energy Levels for New Customers</u>

Baseline Demand Levels and Baseline Energy Levels for new customer accounts with less than 12 months of history will be based on a forecast, supplied by the new customer and reasonable to the Utility, of electric energy consumption and demand for the new facility. If applicable, the new customer must demonstrate how the new facility differs from prior facilities served by the

Utility such that consumption patterns or levels at the new facility are dissimilar to that of past facilities. Corporate name changes, change in ownership of a facility or a corporation, the formation of subsidiaries, or similar actions will not qualify a customer as a new customer for purposes of determining the Baseline Demand Levels and Baseline Energy Levels.

Baseline Demand Levels and Baseline Energy Levels for new customers require approval by the Utility and will be no less than 70 percent of the forecasted demand and energy consumption for year one of service under this NLMP Tariff. After year one, the original Baseline Levels will be adjusted to new Baseline Levels for the remainder of the contract term to reflect the percentage of actual electric consumption in year one, rather than the percentage of the original forecast of year one consumption. For example, if the initial Baseline Level agreed upon for a specific month was at 70 percent of the year one energy forecast and that forecast was 1,000 MWh, then the initial Baseline would reflect 700 MWh. If actual consumption in that month of year one turned out to be 1,100 MWh, the Baseline would then be adjusted for that month in the remaining years of the contract term to reflect 70 percent of 1,100 MWh, which equates to 770 MWh.

The Baseline Distribution Demand will be equal to zero for the entire term of NLMP service.

7. Distribution Loss Multiplication Factor

The following table defines the Distribution Loss Multiplication Factor for customers under this NLMP Tariff:

	Multiplication Factor
Interconnection Voltage Greater than or equal to 100 kV	1.00
Interconnection Voltage Greater than 12 kV and Less than 100 kV	1.02
Interconnection Voltage Less than 12 kV	1.03

8. Gross Receipts Taxes Multiplication Factor

A Gross Receipts Taxes Multiplication Factor of 1.0319 times the total bill shall apply to applicable customer load served under this NLMP Tariff and located outside the municipal boundaries of the Utility.

JEFFERSON UTILITIES

Parallel Generation (20 kW or less) -- Net Energy Billing

1. Effective In

   All territories served by the utility.

2. Availability

   Available for single-phase and three-phase customers where a part or all of the electrical requirements of the customer are supplied by the customer's generating facilities, where such facilities have a total generating capability of 20 kW or less, where such facilities are connected in parallel with the utility and where such facilities are approved by the utility.

3. Rate

   The customer shall be billed monthly on a net energy basis and shall pay the fixed charge and energy charge specified in the rate schedule under which he is served. If, in any month, the customer's bill has a credit balance of $25 or less, the amount shall be credited to subsequent bills until a debit balance is reestablished. If the credit balance is more than $25, the utility shall reimburse the customer by check upon request. Monthly credits shall be computed by taking the net excess kilowatt-hours produced times the sum of the applicable energy charge plus monthly power cost adjustment clause (PCAC).

4. Metering and Services Facilities

   A customer who is served under a regular rate schedule shall have any ratchet and/or other device removed from his meter to allow reverse power flow and measurement of net energy used. Customers eligible for net energy billing but with existing metering facilities equipped with ratchets or other devices preventing reverse registration (i.e. time-of-use metering facilities) may request that the utility install the necessary metering to permit such billing.

5. Customer Obligation

   See Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 119.

Customer-Owned Generation Systems (Greater than 20 kW)

1. Effective In

   All territories served by the utility

2. Availability

   Available for single-phase and three-phase customers where a part or all of the electrical requirements of the customer are supplied by the customer's generating facilities, where such facilities have a total generating capability of greater than 20 kW and less than or equal to 100 kW, where such facilities are connected in parallel with the utility. Customers not desiring to sell energy under this rate have the right to negotiate a buy-back rate.

   The energy rate indicated below is the minimum for electrical energy. Customers with generating facilities greater than 100 kW can negotiate a buy-back rate. Should the utility be unwilling to pay the minimum rate for electrical energy, the utility shall agree to transport such electrical energy to another utility that will pay such minimum rate. The utility shall recover actual costs of such transportation from the generating customer.

3. Rate

   Customers shall receive monthly payments for all electricity delivered to the utility and shall be billed by the utility for metering and associated billing expenses specified in the latest rates of the wholesale supplier unless the latest rates of the wholesale supplier do not properly reflect avoided costs. In such event, the Commission, upon request, may determine appropriate rates. The utility shall have on file a copy of the latest customer-owned generation system rates for its wholesale supplier.

4. On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours and Holidays

   On-peak and off-peak hours and holidays are those specified in the wholesale suppliers latest rates.

5. Minimum Charge

   The monthly minimum charge paid by the customer shall be the customer charge.

6. Power Factor

   The customer shall operate on a net power factor of not less than 90 percent.

Customer-Owned Generation Systems (Greater than 20 kW) continued

7. Negotiated Rates

Customers with generation systems greater than 100 kW can negotiate a buy-back rate.

Customers with generation systems greater than 20 kW and less than or equal to 100 kW have the right to negotiate a buy-back rate. The buy-back rate cannot be greater than the full avoided cost.

The following are the required procedure guidelines:

a. The utility must respond to the customer-owned generating system within 30 days of the initial written receipt of the customer-owned generating system proposal and within 30 days of receipt of a subsequent customer-owned generating system proposal,

b. The utility's rejection of the customer-owned generating system proposal must be accompanied by a counter-offer relating to the specific subject matter of the customer-owned generating system proposal, and

c. If the utility is unable to respond to the customer-owned generating system proposal within 30 days it shall inform the customer-owned generating system of:

   1) Specific information needed to evaluate the customer-owned generating system proposal.

   2) The precise difficulty encountered in evaluating the customer-owned generating system proposal.

   3) The estimated date that it will respond to the customer-owned generating system proposal.

d. The Commission may become involved in the utility negotiations upon showing by either utility or the customer-owned generating system that a reasonable conclusion cannot be reached under the above guidelines. The Commission may provide a waiver to the guidelines and order new negotiation requirements so that a reasonable conclusion can be reached.

e. A copy of all negotiated buy-back rates shall be sent to the Commission. These rates shall not be effective until the contract is placed on file at the Commission.

8. Charges for Energy Supplied by the Utility

Energy supplied by the utility to the customer shall be billed in accordance with the standard applicable rate schedules of the utility.

Customer-Owned Generation Systems (Greater than 20 kW) continued

9. Maintenance Rate

   A customer-owned generation facility may be billed lower demand charges for energy purchased during scheduled maintenance provided written approval is obtained in advance from the utility. Demand charges other than "Customer Demand" shall be prorated if maintenance is scheduled such that the utility does not incur additional capacity costs. Said probation shall be the demand charge times the number of authorized days of scheduled maintenance divided by the number of days in the billing period.

10. Application Process and Customer Obligation

    See Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 119, Rule for Interconnecting Distributed Generation Facilities.

11. Utility Obligation

    a. Metering Facilities

       The utility shall install appropriate metering facilities to record all flows of energy necessary to bill in accordance with the charges and credits of the rate schedule.

    b. Notice to Communication Firms

       Each electric utility shall notify telephone utility and cable television firms in the area when it knows that customer-owned generating facility is to be interconnected with its system. This notification shall be as early as practicable to permit coordinated analysis and testing in advance of interconnection, if considered necessary by the electric or telephone utility or cable television firm.

12. Right to Appeal

    The owner of the generating facility interconnected or proposed to be interconnected with a utility system may appeal to the Commission should any requirement of the utility service rules filed in accordance with the provisions of Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 119.40, or the required contract be considered to be excessive or unreasonable. Such appeal will be reviewed and the customer notified of the Commission's determination.

ELECTRIC RULES

GENERAL SERVICE AND EXTENSION RULES
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section Number	Name	Sheet Number
101	CONTRACT PROVISIONS	
101.1	Term of Contract	5
101.2	Definitions and Classification of Customers	5
101.3	Application of Rates and Combined Metering	7
101.4	Availability of Service Voltages	7
101.5	Dual Voltages	8
101.6	Emergency Systems	8
	Application for Service	*
	Customer Deposits	*
	BILLING	
	Regular Billing	*
	Budget Payment Plan (*See* **OC-1**)	*
	Estimated Bill	*
	Billing for Fractional Month Service	*
	Failure of Meters to Register Properly	*
	Billing for Energy Lost Due to Grounds on Customer's Equipment	*
	Determination of Demand	*
	Diversion of Service	*
	PAYMENT OF BILLS	
	Late Payment Charge	*
	Disconnection and Refusal of Service	*
	Deferred Payment Agreement	*
	Notice of Disconnection	*
102	OTHER PROVISIONS	
102.1	Insufficient Fund Charge (*Also See* **OC-1**)	8
102.2	Reconnection Billing (*Also See* **OC-1**)	8
102.3	Reconnection of a Seasonal Customer's Service (*Also See* **OC-1**)	8

**See* Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

ELECTRIC RULES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Section Number	Name	Sheet Number
102	OTHER PROVISIONS (continued)	
102.4	Overbilling of Customers	8
	Access to Customer's Premises	*
	Continuity of Service	*
	Voltage Regulation	*
103	DEFINITIONS OF DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FACILITIES	
103.1	Overhead Service Drop.	9
103.2	Underground Service Lateral	9
103.3	Distribution Facilities	9
103.4	Underground Service Extension	9
103.5	Service Entrance Equipment	9
103.6	Service Facilities	9
104	UTILITY FACILITIES ON CUSTOMER'S PREMISES	10
105	CUSTOMER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR UTILITY'S EQUIPMENT	10
106	EXTENSION OF NEW SERVICE FACILITIES	
106.1	Application for Extension of New Service	11
106.2	Wiring Affidavit	11
106.3	Ownership of Extension	11
106.4	Right-of-way for Extensions	12
106.5	Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility	12
106.6	Point of Termination	13
106.7	Meters	14
106.8	Metering Facilities	14
106.9	Number of Service Drops or Laterals Per Customer	14
106.10	Overhead Service Drop	15
106.11	Underground Service Lateral	15
106.12	Transformers	15
106.13	Nonstandard Service Facilities	16
106.14	Extraordinary Investment by Utility for Extension	16

**See* Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

ELECTRIC RULES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Section Number	Name	Sheet Number
107	INSTALLATION CHARGES AND EMBEDDED COST CREDITS	
107.1	Definitions of Equipment, Installation Charges and Embedded Cost Credits	16
107.2	Total Cost of Installation by Customer Classifications	18
108	REFUNDS OF CUSTOMER CONTRIBUTIONS BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER	
108.1	Eligibility for Refunds	19
108.2	Application of the Refund	20
109	OVERHEAD SERVICE EXTENSIONS	
109.1	Applicability	20
109.2	Contributions for Overhead Extension	20
109.3	Combination Single-Phase and Three-Phase Construction	21
110	UNDERGROUND SERVICE EXTENSIONS	
110.1	General Rules on Underground Service Extensions	21
110.2	Stipulations on Availability of Underground Service Extension	21
110.3	Contributions for Underground Extensions	22
110.4	Contribution for Added Costs Due to Unusual Conditions	22
110.5	Combination of Overhead and Underground Extension	23
110.6	Underground Distribution Areas	23
111	MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FACILITIES	
111.1	Relocation and Rebuilding of Existing Distribution Facilities	26
111.2	Replacement of Overhead Distribution Facilities with Underground Distribution Facilities	26
111.3	Upgrade of Distribution Facilities Due to Change in Load	27
111.4	Upgrade of Service Facilities	27

**See* Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

ELECTRIC RULES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Section Number	Name	Sheet Number
112	EXTENSION OR MODIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION FACILITIES TO RETAIL CUSTOMERS	28
113	TEMPORARY SERVICE	28
114	TEMPORARY SERVICE FOR CONSTRUCTION	29
115	EMERGENCY SERVICE	29
116	GENERAL RULES ON CUSTOMER UTILIZATION EQUIPMENT	30
117	MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL	31
118	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	33
119	PRIVATE POWER PLANTS	33
120	PAYMENT FOR CONTRIBUTION IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION	34
	GASEOUS TUBE LIGHTING	*
	ELECTRIC WELDERS	*
121	STRAY VOLTAGE SERVICE	34

**See* Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

ELECTRIC RULES

101 CONTRACT PROVISIONS

101.1 Term of Contract

All agreements for service shall be for a period of one year unless otherwise specified in the contract. Contracts are automatically renewed at the end of their term under conditions stated in the contract.

No agent or employee of the utility shall have the power to, or shall amend, modify, alter, or waive any of the rates or rules of the utility or bind the utility by making any representation not incorporated in the contract.

Contracts shall not be transferred unless authorized by the utility; new occupants of premises previously receiving service must make official application to the utility before commencing the use of service.

Customers who have been receiving service must notify the utility when discontinuing service; otherwise, they will be liable for the use of the service by their successors should said successors refuse to pay.

101.2 Definitions and Classification of Customers

An electric customer or unit of service shall consist of any contiguous aggregation of space or area occupied for a distinct purpose such as a residence, apartment, flat, store, farm, office, factory, etc., which is equipped with one or more fixtures for rendering service separate and distinct from other users. The public portions of buildings, such as hallways, toilets, etc., may be treated separately depending on the requirements.

Unless otherwise defined, the ultimate use of energy purchased by the customer(s) determines the rate schedule applicable to their installation. Electric customers in general may be classified as follows:

Residential Customers
General Service Customers
Power Service Customers
Public Street and Highway Lighting Customers
Miscellaneous Customers

ELECTRIC RULES

101.2 Definition and Classification of Customers (continued)

101.2a Residential Customers

A residential customer is defined to include each separate house, apartment, flat or other living quarters occupied by a person or persons constituting a distinct household and using energy for general household purposes. Lighting use may be extended to include the use of energy for lighting the land and buildings which are adjacent to, connected with, and used exclusively by the residence being served.

101.2b General Service Customers

A general service customer is defined to include each separate business enterprise, occupation or institution, taking service through a single meter, occupying for its exclusive use any unit or units of space such as an entire building, entire floor, suite of rooms or a single room, and using energy for general purposes as the schedule of rates applicable to the particular installation may permit.

101.2c Power Service Customers

A power service customer is defined to include each residence, separate business enterprise or institution occupying for its exclusive use, any unit or units of space, such as an entire building, entire floor, suite of rooms or a single room, and using energy for driving motors or other electrical loads larger than permitted on the utility's other rate schedules.

101.2d Public Street and Highway Lighting Customers

A public street or highway lighting customer is defined to include governmental agencies that take service for the purpose of lighting public streets, highways or traffic signs.

101.2f Miscellaneous Customers

Customers using electric service for purposes not included in the above classifications are defined as miscellaneous customers.

ELECTRIC RULES

101.3 Application of Rates and Combined Metering

The schedules of rates apply when electricity is furnished in any month to one customer at one location for a class of service through one meter. The schedules of rates are based on delivery and billing service to the ultimate user for retail service and do not permit resale or distribution.

For all extensions of new or increased service, each unit must be separately metered before service will be rendered.

Where a customer occupies more than one unit of space, each unit will be metered separately and a separate bill will be computed and rendered based on the readings of each individual meter unless a customer makes arrangements with a utility to provide the approved circuits and loops by which the different units can be connected and all energy metered through one meter.

Where a commercial and one or more residential units are combined so as to obtain electric service through one meter, the general service rate will be applied.

101.4 Availability of Service Voltages

Service may be taken at the following service voltages:

Singe-phase	120/208 volt 3 wire
	120/240 volt 3 wire
Three-phase	120/208 volt 4 wire
	277/480 volt 4 wire
	2400/4160 volt, 4-wire
	24,900 volt, 3-wire

Other specific voltages may be available, if approved by the utility.

101.5 Dual Voltages

If a customer requires service at a voltage other than that offered by the utility or at more than one voltage, the customer shall furnish and maintain the additional equipment required. If the customer's service requires two or more transformer settings or points of delivery to a structure, the customer shall also furnish and maintain the additional equipment required.

101.6 Emergency Systems

Where emergency systems in buildings are so wired as to require a separate meter, the energy so metered will be billed as a separate customer. Emergency systems are systems supplying power and illumination essential to safety, life and property where such systems or circuits are legally required by municipal, state, federal or other codes, or by any governmental agency having jurisdiction.

Emergency illumination shall include only the required exit lights and other lights specified as necessary to provide sufficient illumination.

102 OTHER PROVISIONS

102.1 Insufficient Fund Charge (*See* Schedule OC-1)

102.2 Reconnection Billing (*See* Schedule OC-1)

102.3 Reconnection of a Seasonal Customer's Service (*See* Schedule OC-1)

102.4 Overbilling of Customers

In the event the utility becomes aware of an overbilling of a customer, the utility shall promptly correct the billing error and notify the customer of the circumstances surrounding the overbilling. The utility shall then determine the time period during which the overbilling occurred. In making this determination, the utility shall apply Public Service Commission of Wisconsin rules and utility rules and tariffs.

Once the utility has determined the period of overbilling, the utility shall calculate the amount that it has overbilled the customer. The utility shall then make a refund to the customer of the amount of the overbilling, together with interest as calculated pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.

Except as otherwise provided in Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113, the maximum refund to the customer shall be for a time period not to exceed six years from the date the overbilling was discovered pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 893.93(1)(a).

All overbilling disputes arising under this section shall be taken to the PSC for resolution.

ELECTRIC RULES

103 DEFINITION OF DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FACILITIES

103.1 Overhead Service Drop

The overhead service drop is the overhead wire between the last pole or other aerial support of the distribution system and the point of attachment to the customer's service entrance equipment. It is normally located over the customer's property.

103.2 Underground Service Lateral

The underground service lateral is the underground service wire between the distribution system, including any risers at a pole or other structure, and the service entrance equipment. It is normally located on the customer's property.

103.3 Distribution Facilities

All primary and secondary voltage wire or cable and its supports, trenches, connection equipment, enclosures, and control equipment which is used to extend the distribution system from existing facilities to a point of connection with the service facilities. The cost of right-of-way preparation and restoration to the original condition, where appropriate, shall be included in the cost of distribution facilities.

103.4 Underground Service Extension

Consists of an underground service lateral and necessary distribution line, if any. In no case shall it consist of separate segments of underground construction separated by overhead construction. The length of each underground service extension shall be the length of the cable route from the beginning of the trench to the point of termination at the applicant's service facilities.

103.5 Service Entrance Equipment

Consists of the meter socket and related overhead masthead or conduit for underground service. This equipment is provided by the customer and is generally located on or in the customer's building.

103.6 Service Facilities

The service facilities include the standard transformer, standard overhead service drop or standard underground service lateral and standard meter.

ELECTRIC RULES

104 UTILITY FACILITIES ON CUSTOMER'S PREMISES

This rule shall apply to the distribution facilities required to service either a group of customers in multi-tenancy premises or a single customer where, in either case, the utility finds that it is necessary to install portions of such facilities on the premises being served. Such customer or property owner, when requested by the utility, shall make provision on their property for the installation of utility-owned facilities required for service(s) in accordance with the following:

Utility facilities shall consist of those which, in the opinion of the utility, are necessary to furnish adequate service at the utility-owned junction boxes on or adjacent to the enclosure of the utility substation or at customer-owned service entrance facilities. The utility will not supply wiring in or on a building beyond the junction box or on a building beyond the service entrance facilities. The utility will design such installations and will install facilities, which in its opinion are most economical or feasible to the utility, under the conditions met. At each installation the utility shall have the option of extending its primary conductors to two or more substations conveniently located with respect to the customers to be served or to furnish service to all customers from the substation. Where the utility's installation is located in a property owner's building, the applicable provisions of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code shall be observed.

A customer or property owner shall furnish, own and maintain the necessary indoor conduits, indoor or outdoor enclosures, vaults, building structural supports and accessories as specified by the utility.

If a customer or property owner requests any changes in the plan proposed by the utility, the customer shall pay the utility the estimated excess cost of the substituted installation. The utility may require that these costs be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer customers an installment payment plan.

105 CUSTOMERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR UTILITY'S EQUIPMENT

The customer shall be responsible for all damage to the utility's equipment, and for all loss resulting from interference or tampering therewith, caused by the customer or the customer's permittees, including compensation for consumed energy not recorded upon the meter. (*See* Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113.)

Meters, service entrance switches, and service entrance outlets are sealed by the utility and such seals shall not be broken or tampered with in any manner without the consent of the utility except in cases of emergency. The utility should be notified as soon as possible after a seal has been broken.

ELECTRIC RULES

106 EXTENSION OF NEW SERVICE FACILITIES

106.1 Application For Extension of New Service

Each request for extension of new service will require a written application for service in which the applicant agrees to pay any required contribution in aid of construction. The utility may require that the contribution in aid of construction be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer customers an installment payment plan.

106.2 Wiring Affidavit

The contractor or person responsible for the installation of the customer's electric wiring, appliances and other equipment related to each type of service shall deliver a notarized affidavit on a form supplied by the utility attesting to the fact that the work complies with the Wisconsin State Electrical Code and the service rules of the utility. Affidavits must clearly indicate the nature of the work done (such as residential wiring, residential fixtures, garage wiring, range, heaters, motors, or other wiring or equipment). For those cases involving wiring changes or additions which require the meter(s) to be replaced or relocated, or which require inspection by the utility, the affidavit shall include an itemized copy of the connected load, including lights, motors and appliances. Where such changes require new service entrances at a new location, the existing service entrance should not be disconnected before the new service entrance is ready for connection and operation.

If, upon inspection by the utility, installations are found to contain discrepancies, such discrepancies shall be corrected before permanent connection of service will be completed. Or, at its option, the utility may mail the customer a written request demanding conformity within a 10-day period or any prior service connection made by the utility will be disconnected.

The utility normally connects the service entrance wires to the service wires. No one else shall make these connections without the specific approval from the utility, in which case the customer shall assume responsibility for any damage that may result from making these connections. The utility will not be responsible for damage or injury resulting from unauthorized disconnection or reconnection of service wires.

106.3 Ownership of Extension

The title to every extension at all times is with the utility. The utility reserves the right at all times to add additional customers to an extension and make new extensions to an existing extension, under the provisions of these rules, without procuring the consent of any customer or customers contributing to the original construction costs, and without incurring any liability for refunding contributions except as additional customers may be added as provided for herein. (*See* Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113, Refunds.)

106.4 Right-of-way For Extensions

106.4a Overhead Facilities

The applicant(s) for service shall furnish right-of-way easements and permits with clearing rights, without cost to the utility adequate for the line extensions necessary to serve them and along a route approved by the utility. Clearing shall either:

(1.) Be done by the applicant(s); or

(2.) Be done by the utility. In this case, the applicant shall, in advance of the clearing work, make a contribution to the utility in an amount equal to the utility's estimate of the cost thereof. Such a contribution shall be nonrefundable, except that after completion of the extension the utility will determine the actual cost of clearing work, recompute the contribution required, and will refund the excess, if any, of the contribution over that required as based on such actual cost.

106.4b Underground Facilities

The applicant(s) shall secure for the utility, without cost to the utility, such easements as the utility may require for the installation, maintenance or replacement of the underground lateral and necessary distribution line extension.

The applicant shall inform the utility of any known or expected underground obstructions within the cable routes on their property (septic tanks, drainage tile, etc.). Any earth fill added to bring the cable route to final grade prior to the underground construction shall not contain large rocks, boulders, debris or rubbish.

In the event of future changes in grade levels by the customer that would materially change the depth of cover over underground conductors, or affect transformer locations, the landowner shall notify the utility in advance of grading, and shall pay the utility its cost of moving or replacing its equipment to accommodate the change in grade. Such charge will also be made for changes in buildings, structures, foundations, walls, or other obstructions.

106.5 Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility

The utility shall provide safe, reliable service with extensions that conform, to the extent possible, to each of the following standards:

ELECTRIC RULES

106.5 Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility (continued)

(1.) Route: The utility shall make the extension over the most direct route that is the least expensive and least environmentally degrading. The customer shall provide or shall be responsible for the cost of all right-of-way easements, and permits necessary for the utility to install, maintain or replace distribution facilities. The customer shall either clear and grade such property or pay the utility to clear and grade such property. The customer is responsible for the cost of restoration of the property after the utility has completed installation and backfilling where applicable.

(2.) Design: The utility shall design and install facilities to deliver service to the customer and the area at the lowest reasonable cost. The facilities shall comply with accepted engineering and planning practices. The design shall consider reasonable needs for probable growth in the area and local land use planning. Unwarranted excess capacity that would result in unnecessary cost increases to the utility and its customers shall be avoided. The utility shall be responsible for the incremental cost of distribution facilities that are in excess of standard design for the customer and normal area growth.

(3.) Efficient Use: The utility's extension rules shall discourage the inefficient use of electricity by appropriately relating costs to the charges made for extensions.

(4.) Cost Estimates: The utility shall engineer and estimate the cost of each extension based on reasonable current costs. Current costs may be estimated using job specific costs, average costs per foot or unit, or other costing method as appropriate.

106.6 Point of Termination

The applicant for new service may select, with the approval of the utility, the point at which the utility will deliver service at applicant-owned terminating facilities. The applicant will furnish, own and maintain circuits, meter socket and equipment beyond such point, except for metering equipment.

It is necessary that a customer's service entrance facilities be located at a point most readily accessible to the utility's distribution system. It is desirable, and often necessary, to avoid crossing adjacent property with service drops or laterals. If the distribution system is established in the rear of the premises, the service entrance must be brought to the rear of the building. Where the distribution system is located on the street or where no distribution system has been established, the customer shall request the utility to specify an acceptable location of the service entrance facilities. The utility will furnish this information in writing upon request.

ELECTRIC RULES

106.7 Meters

Meters will be furnished and installed by the utility. The customer, however, must furnish the meter socket and all necessary extra wiring to meet the meter connection and must furnish a safe and convenient place for the meter(s).

In the event a customer desires an additional meter installed for his or her own convenience, the installation shall be entirely at the cost of the customer, including the cost of the meter.

106.8 Metering Facilities

The customer shall install the meter socket on the exterior of the building.

In rural areas, a yard pole may be furnished by the utility and located at a point central to the buildings to be served. In this case, the customer shall install the meter socket on the yard pole. All service equipment beyond this point is the responsibility of the customer.

When only a residence is built in the rural area and underground service is used, the meter may be placed on the pole if permission is obtained from the utility prior to installation. A customer-owned yard light may not be installed on this pole unless permission is obtained from the utility. The customer is responsible for the location of the meter socket. If it is located other than as described above, the customer must obtain writing permission from the utility prior to installation or the customer shall move the meter socket to conform to the utility standards.

106.9 Number of Service Drops or Laterals Per Customer

The utility shall provide standard overhead service drops and standard underground service laterals at no charge to the customers.

Not more than one service drop or service lateral will be installed to the same building or utilization point except:

(1.) Where more than one point of delivery is necessary because of voltage regulation, governmental requirements or regulatory orders.

(2.) In a large installation (large power only) where, in the opinion of the utility, more than one service drop or lateral is necessary to meet the load requirements.

(3.) In row houses and other multiple occupancy buildings having areas separated by firewalls in compliance with the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

ELECTRIC RULES

106.9 Number of Service Drops or Laterals Per Customer (continued)

If an existing customer with a single-phase service drop or lateral requests three-phase service, the customer shall rewire their equipment to operate from the three-phase service drop or lateral before three-phase service will be extended. The single-phase service drop or lateral will be removed from service after the three-phase service has been extended.

106.10 Overhead Service Drop

A standard overhead service drop shall be furnished by the utility to a suitable support on the customer's premises. The utility will provide supplemental information to the customer indicating the equipment that the customer shall install, own and maintain. This material will also indicate what Wisconsin State Electric Code provisions and city ordinances must be complied with for the installation of this equipment.

106.11 Underground Service Lateral

A standard underground service lateral shall be furnished by the utility to suitable service equipment on the customer's premises. This equipment shall be installed on the customer's building at a location approved by the utility.

The utility will provide supplemental information indicating what equipment the customer shall install, own and maintain for underground service and indicate what provisions of the Wisconsin State Electric Code and city ordinances must be complied with for the installation of this equipment.

106.12 Transformers

The utility shall provide standard design transformers necessary to serve the customer's load at no charge.

The utility shall determine the standard size transformer required by a customer based on information supplied by the customer and the utility's experience. If the customers requests a larger transformer capacity than the standard size determined by the utility, the utility shall add to the total cost of installation the cost of the additional capacity requested by the customer.

106.13 Nonstandard Service Facilities

If the proposed extension requires nonstandard service facilities or if the customer requests nonstandard facilities, the utility may require that the customer pay a contribution in advance of construction for the cost of the facilities in excess of the cost of standard design facilities.

106.14 Extraordinary Investment by Utility for Extension

Proposed extensions may be reviewed for economic considerations. If the cost of an extension exceeds five times the average embedded cost to serve a customer in the same class as the customer for whom the extension is to be made, the utility may require a contract with the customer. Under the terms of the contract, the customer may be required to pay the recurring estimated operation and maintenance expenses associated with that portion of the extension that is in excess of five times the average embedded cost at the time the extension was made. The reasons and supporting analysis for each contract will be furnished the customer and the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (Commission), in writing. The utility will inform the customer of the customer's right to ask the Commission for a review of the extension costs and contract provisions. The utility will notify the Commission in writing, when a service extension is denied, including the reasons for denial.

107 INSTALLATION CHARGES AND EMBEDDED COST CREDITS

107.1 Definition of Equipment, Installation Charges and Embedded Cost Credits

For purposes of implementing these installation charges the following definitions shall apply:

107.1a Customer Classifications

Customer classifications are based on usage characteristics. Each classification has a distinct installation charge and embedded cost credit. For definitions of distribution and service facilities installed in new installations see Section 103. Examples of customer classifications are as follows:

(1.) Residential Service
(2.) General Service
(3.) Power Service
(4.) Street Lighting

ELECTRIC RULES

107.1b Total Cost of Installation

The total cost of an extension shall be defined as the cost of the extension of primary and secondary lines, (excluding the standard meter, the necessary standard service drop or service lateral and individual standard transformer capacity); reconstruction of existing main feeders including changing from single-phase to three-phase or construction of new feeders made necessary solely by addition of such customers; the cost of tree trimming or right of way clearing; securing easements; moving conflicting facilities; and all other costs incidental to furnishing service. The customer is responsible for the cost of restoration of the property after the utility has completed installation and backfilling where applicable. This definition applies to both overhead and underground distribution systems. If it is found to be advisable for the utility to install facilities in excess of that required to serve the new customer applying for service, the added cost of these facilities will not be used in determining the cost of the extension.

107.1c Installation Charge

The installation charge is the total cost of installation less the average depreciated embedded cost of the distribution system (excluding cost of the standard transformer and service facilities). Seasonal customers shall receive one-half the average embedded cost allowance of a year-round customer for the same customer classification.

107.1d Average Depreciated Embedded Cost

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin determines the embedded cost of the distribution system (excluding the standard transformer and service facilities) for each customer classification, as indicated below. The average depreciated embedded cost by customer classification is listed in Schedule OC-1.

(1.) Residential Service: The average depreciated embedded cost is determined by dividing the original cost less the estimated accrued depreciation of the distribution system and less customer contributions and advances for construction allocated to this customer classification by the number of customers in the group.

(2.) Apartment and Rental Units Separately Metered: The owner of an apartment or rental unit applying for an extension of service shall receive the same average depreciated embedded cost credit, that applies for residential service, per unit metered.

ELECTRIC RULES

107.1d Average Depreciated Embedded Cost (continued)

(3.) Subdividers and Residential Developers: The same average depreciated embedded cost credit, that applies for residential service, would apply per unit energized within five years from the installation of the contributed extension.

(4.) General Service (Including Multi-Unit Dwellings If Billed on One Meter): The average depreciated embedded cost credit is determined the same way as Residential.

(5.) Power Service: The embedded allowance is determined by dividing the original cost less the estimated accrued depreciation of the distribution system and less customer contributions and advances for construction allocated to this customer classification by the estimated average billed demand of these customers. When there is an upgrade, the average billed demand is the difference between the averaged billed demand before and after the upgrade.

(6.) Street Lighting: The dollar amount per fixture is determined by dividing the overall depreciated cost of the distribution facilities allocated to the street lighting class, less credits for past customer contributions and advances for construction, by the total number of lighting fixtures in that classification.

All average depreciated embedded costs (by rate class) shall be subject to review by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, as part of each general rate case proceeding.

107.2 Total Cost of Installation by Customer Classification

107.2a Residential, General Service, Power Service, and Street Lighting Classes:

Will be charged the total installation cost less the average depreciated embedded cost as defined in Section 107.1d.

107.2b Residential and Commercial Developers and Subdividers:

Residential and Commercial developers and subdividers of single- and two-family subdivisions shall pay, as a minimum, a partially refundable contribution which is the estimated cost of distribution facilities to be installed for the area being developed. The average depreciated embedded cost is refundable as structures are built and connected to the electric utility facilities, as defined in Section 107.1d.

107.2c Installation Charges for Multi-Family Residential Housing Units:

Will be the total installation cost less the average depreciated embedded cost, as defined in Section 107.1d, per each living unit in the multi-family building.

107.2d Other Installation Charges

In addition to the installation charges provided above, the utility may require the customer to pay, in advance of construction, the estimated direct costs for those distribution service facilities which,

(1.) Are in excess of standard utility design and construction,

(2.) Follow a route different than the most direct route as in Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113, as determined by the utility, or

(3.) Require abnormally high installation costs due to abnormal soil conditions, including trenching in rocky soil, frozen ground, or other similar conditions. (Winter construction will normally apply between December 1 and April 1.)

All such payments for these conditions are subject to partial refund as additional customers connect.

107.2e Adjustments to Estimates of the Total Cost of Installation

Section 107.2 explains the method for estimating the total cost of installation. The utility shall adjust its estimate of construction costs to reflect the costs that are actually incurred. If the cost of installation differs from the utility's original cost estimate, a recalculation of the customer contribution shall be made.

108 REFUNDS OF CUSTOMER CONTRIBUTIONS BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER

108.1 Eligibility for Refunds

The utility shall make refunds to a customer who made a contribution for an extension (a contributed extension) when the utility makes an extension from the contributed extension to a second customer that does not require a contribution from the second customer (a non-contributed extension).

In all cases, refunds to the customer making the original contributions shall be limited to the first five years from the installation date. The utility shall make the refund to the customer who made the original contribution or the current property owner of record unless it has a written record from that customer assigning the refund rights to another customer.

108.2 Application of the Refund

(1.) When additional customers are connected to an existing extension, which required an installation charge from the original customer for whom the extension was first made, that original customer may receive a refund from the utility.

(2.) If the cost of adding a new customer to an existing extension is less than the average depreciated embedded cost, the new customer will be charged nothing. The original contributor of the extension shall be refunded the difference between the average depreciated embedded cost and the cost of adding the new customer.

(3.) If the cost of additional distribution facilities exceeds the average depreciated embedded cost of a customer classification, the construction will be considered a new extension. In this case no refund is due the original contributor.

(4.) The original contributor shall receive refunds, if any, for only the first five years from the date the original extension is energized.

(5.) Refunds shall be made to the original contributing customer by the utility within 20 days after the additional customer's cost of installation is determined.

The amount of the refund shall be based on the embedded cost allowance in effect at the time the contributed extension was installed, or the current embedded cost allowance, whichever is greater. In no case shall the total refund exceed the total installation charge.

109 OVERHEAD SERVICE EXTENSIONS

109.1 Applicability

The rules of this section apply to the extension of overhead electric service to all classes of retail customers requesting new service in all areas served by the utility.

The utility will extend electric service to a new customer(s) or existing customer(s) furnished by means of extending its overhead distribution system, except that three-phase service may be furnished by means of phase conversion equipment from a single-phase line.

109.2 Contributions for Overhead Extension

The charge for all overhead extensions shall be the total cost of installation as defined in Section 107.2 less the average depreciated embedded cost. (*See* Section 107.1d)

109.3 Combination Single-Phase and Three-Phase Construction

In the event an extension is partially or completely supported on structures used for supporting transmission circuits, or in the event the extension is built to serve both single-phase customers and three-phase customers, the utility will compute, and apportion among the customers served, the extension contribution requirements and contribution refund rights in a fair and equitable manner consistent with the pertinent facts, and will retain in its files a memorandum of such computation and apportionment. The contribution requirement of the single-phase customers shall not be greater than would have been the case if an extension (complying with present engineering standards) had been constructed to serve only the single-phase customers.

110 UNDERGROUND SERVICE EXTENSIONS

110.1 General Rules on Underground Service Extensions

The utility will extend utility-standard underground service to all classes of retail customers requesting new service in all areas served by the utility.

110.2 Stipulations on Availability of Underground Service Extensions

Underground service extensions to be furnished by the utility are limited to those which may be placed in locations where grade levels and other conditions are satisfactory to the utility, such as across residential or farm yards or commercial premises or along driveways. The route of the underground construction must be clear of any trees, brush, fences or other surface obstructions that would interfere with normal operation of trenching equipment. Trench backfill shall consist of the original soil and shall not be power tamped. Lawn and landscaping restoration shall be the applicant's responsibility.

Underground service extension in locations such as beneath undeveloped land, quarries, gravel pits, swamps and water will not be furnished except by written approval of the utility for each installation.

The utility will not install an underground service extension where engineering, operating, construction, safety or legal problems would, in the utility's judgment, make it inadvisable to perform the installation, unless these problems can be resolved by the payment of contributions and/or the charges as provided for in these extension rules.

Notification must be given to the utility sufficiently in advance of construction so that a sequence of construction can be provided for and the work coordinated with other utilities involved.

ELECTRIC RULES

110.2 Stipulations on Availability of Underground Service Extensions (continued)

If the trench cannot for any reason be dug prior to the freezing of the soil, the utility may temporarily install secondary voltage conductors in suitable mechanical protection on top of the ground and dig the trench when the ground is thawed.

The utility shall not be prevented from installing underground electric equipment where necessary by reason of physical conditions or congestion in the area, when this type of construction is the most economical type for the conditions.

110.3 Contributions for Underground Extensions

The charge for all underground extensions shall be the total cost of the installation as defined in Section 107, less the average depreciated embedded cost as defined in Section 107.1d.

110.4 Contribution for Added Costs Due to Unusual Conditions

For unusual construction costs a contribution is required which may be subject to a partial refund as additional customers attach. The cost shall include:

(1.) An amount equal to the estimated cost of boring or pavement cutting required or where conductors must be installed in rocky soil, frozen ground, or other similar conditions.

(2.) An amount equal to the cost of any special requirements such as municipal requirements, rearrangement of facilities due to a change of plans or the need for an underground service extension different from or more elaborate than the utility's standard underground construction.

(3.) An amount equal to the estimated additional cost for trenching through any area where normal plowing and trenching methods cannot be used, for example, ledge rock, boulders, land-fill, etc.

Upon completion of the construction, if the actual amount of such extra cost is less than the estimated amount, the utility will refund the difference between the estimated and actual costs.

ELECTRIC RULES

110.5 Combination of Overhead and Underground Extension

In accepting an application for underground electric service under this schedule, the utility does not undertake to avoid the construction of overhead lines in the neighborhood, which may be necessary to serve customers who demand and have the right to receive service from overhead lines. However, in order to avoid duplication of facilities, applicants for electric service whose premises can be served from an underground distribution system that has previously been installed adjacent to the applicant's premises shall be required to be served by an underground lateral from such system and shall pay the contributions and charges required in these extension rules.

110.6 Underground Distribution Areas

110.6a General Rules on Underground Distribution Areas

The utility will install utility-standard single-phase underground electric distribution system in accordance with this schedule where required by ordinance or when requested by and agreed to by the property owner(s) or developer or subdivider of the land area to be served. (However, all lines exceeding 15,000 volts in such areas may be overhead.)

Electric distribution facilities provided for under this rule are only for providing service to permanent buildings. The utility will own and maintain the underground conductors and appurtenances, and the character and location of such facilities shall be at the discretion of the utility.

110.6b Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas

(1.) Subdivisions

a. For purposes of this schedule a subdivision shall be defined as a division of lands consisting of five or more contiguous lots. Lots directly across a street from each other are considered to be contiguous.

b. To qualify as an underground distribution area the property owner(s) or land developer or subdivider shall have provided a suitable recorded plat of the subdivision with deed restrictions, all satisfactory to the utility, to require all utility service to be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting overhead lines, except for lines exceeding 15,000 volts, and with easements shown.

ELECTRIC RULES

110.6b Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas (continued)

c. An area that qualifies as a subdivision may be established as an underground distribution area in either of the two following ways:

(1) All new subdivisions not already receiving electric service are defined as underground distribution areas where by ordinance the electric distribution systems are required to be underground.

(2) A group of property owners or land developer or subdivider may request that an area be served by an underground distribution system. Such area shall be specifically defined and of reasonably regular shape.

(2.) Mobile Home Courts: A new mobile home court or an expansion of an existing mobile home court, may be established as an under-ground distribution area where:

a. The court consists of five or more established mobile home locations, all of which are contiguous.

b. Occupancy of the mobile homes is to be on a year-round basis.

c. The owner of the mobile home court provides the utility a written commitment that all utility service will be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting any overhead lines, except for lines exceeding 15,000 volts.

(3.) Condominium Developments and Apartment House Complexes: A new residential condominium development, apartment house complex or an expansion of an existing such housing facility may be established as an underground distribution area where:

a. The condominium or apartment complex consists of five or more dwelling units.

b. The developer provides the utility a written commitment that all utility service will be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting any overhead lines, except for lines exceeding 15,000 volts.

110.6b Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas (continued)

(4.) Easements: The property owner(s) or land developer or subdivider shall have secured for the utility, at no cost to the utility, such easements as the utility may require for the installation, operation and maintenance of its facilities including but not limited to easements for its transformers and switches. The property owner(s) or land developer or subdivider shall inform the utility of any known or expected underground obstructions within the cable routes. Any earth fill added to easements to bring the grade to final level shall not contain any large rocks, boulders, debris or rubbish.

In subdivisions, easements shall be provided along side lot lines as necessary for underground cables to street light locations approved by appropriate governmental authority.

(5.) Expansion of Underground Distribution Areas: An established underground distribution area may be expanded to include such lots or building sites as are contiguous to it which are not already served by overhead lines. The owners of such lots shall be responsible for seeing that the lots meet the requirements specified above for the underground distribution area to which it is contiguous.

110.6c Contribution and Charges for Extension

(1.) Contribution for Construction Within Underground Distribution Area: All of the provisions of contributions for construction of underground extensions will apply except that the extension allowance will apply to those lots at which dwelling units are occupied or under construction (construction has proceeded above the foundation level) only. The utility may require that the contribution in aid of construction be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer the property owner(s), land developer, or subdivider an installment payment plan.

(2.) Distribution Line to Underground Distribution Area: Where an extension of the utility's existing distribution system is required in order to reach the underground distribution area, said extension will normally be overhead construction. The extension allowance for the overhead distribution line will apply to those lots on which dwelling units are occupied or under construction (construction beyond the foundation level) only. The utility may require that the contribution in aid of construction be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer customers an installment payment plan. If required by statute or ordinance, or if required by the conditions in the judgment of the utility, all or a portion of the extension will be underground. A refundable contribution as provided in Section 110.6c(1), will apply.

ELECTRIC RULES

111 MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FACILITIES

111.1 Relocation and Rebuilding of Existing Distribution Facilities

(1.) Where responsibility can be determined by the utility, the customer responsible for relocation, rebuilding, or other modification of existing distribution facilities shall pay a contribution based on the following:

Estimated direct cost of new facilities
Less: Accrued depreciation of facilities to be removed
Less: Estimated net salvage of the facilities to be removed
Plus: Estimated cost of removal of existing distribution facilities
Equals: Charge for modifications to existing facilities

The costs and credits of the above shall be determined from the available records of the utility. The utility shall endeavor to maintain records that permit a reasonable calculation of these costs and credits. The contribution shall be refundable when the extension is less than the embedded allowance as per Section 108, Refunds to Customers.

(2.) Where the utility chooses to relocate its distribution system and it is practicable to bring a service drop or lateral to the existing service entrance facilities, the utility will make the necessary changes in the customer's wiring and service equipment without expense to the customer.

(3.) In the event that the utility is ordered by a unit of government to move its distribution facilities, a new service drop will be installed, where practicable, to the existing service location without expense to the customer. If, in the opinion of the utility, it is not practicable to utilize the existing service entrance facilities, the utility will specify a new service location. The utility is not required to furnish new service entrance, cable, conduct, or service equipment unless it makes a practice of supplying this equipment. The utility shall, however, run a service drop to the nearest point on each building served from the new location and remove the old service drop without expense to the customer.

111.2 Replacement of Overhead Distribution Facilities with Underground Distribution Facilities

A customer requesting the utility to replace existing overhead distribution facilities with underground distribution facilities shall pay the contribution in aid of construction and receive refunds as shown in Section 111.1(1) above.

ELECTRIC RULES

111.3 Upgrade of Distribution Facilities Due to Change in Load

Customers who request an upgrading of the utility distribution facilities due to a change in the character of their load shall pay for the construction costs incurred by the utility to provide the requested additional facilities.

(1.) Demand Schedule: Customers who are served under a demand rate schedule shall receive an embedded cost allowance. The kilowatts of demand to be used in determining the allowance shall be the customer's average billed demand after the upgrade less the customer's average billed demand before the upgrade.

(2.) Customers Transferring to a Different Energy-Only Classification: If a customer served under an energy-only sub-classification prior to the upgrade qualifies for a different energy-only sub-classification after the upgrade, the customer shall receive a cost allowance equal to the difference between the two embedded cost allowances.

(3.) Customers Transferring to a Demand Classification: If a customer is served under an energy-only classification prior to the upgrade, the customer shall receive an embedded cost allowance. The kilowatts of demand to be used in determining the allowance shall be the customer's average billed demand after the upgrade less an estimate of the customer's prior average demand.

111.4 Upgrade of Service Facilities

(1.) Overhead Service Drop: The utility shall not charge the customer to upgrade an overhead service drop with a larger size overhead service drop up to the maximum standard size.

(2.) Underground Service Lateral: The utility shall not charge the customer to upgrade an underground service lateral with a larger size underground service lateral up to the maximum standard size.

(3.) Overhead Service Drop to Underground Service Lateral: The utility shall require a contribution from a customer requesting to have an overhead service drop upgraded to an underground service lateral. The contribution shall be equal to the cost of the underground service lateral less the cost of an equivalent overhead service drop.

(4.) Transformers: The utility shall not charge the customers to upgrade their transformer to the maximum standard capacity.

ELECTRIC RULES

112 EXTENSIONS OR MODIFICATIONS OF TRANSMISSION FACILITIES TO RETAIL CUSTOMERS

Before a utility extends or modifies its transmission facilities to a retail customer, the utility shall require a contract between the utility and the customer which describes the facilities to be constructed, such as the cost of construction, apportions the responsibility for the construction costs between the utility and the customer, and provides a supporting analysis for the construction and the cost apportionment. The utility shall submit the contract to the Commission for approval. The Commission shall review the contract to assess whether existing ratepayers would be adversely affected by the proposed extension or modification. If the Commission does not respond to the utility within 20 working days from the date of receipt, the contract is approved.

113 TEMPORARY SERVICE

The utility will extend its service to fairs, carnivals and like short-time gatherings and uses (not including short-time uses in the nature of auxiliary, stand-by or seasonal use) under the following rules:

(1.) The customer will agree to reimburse the utility for its expenditures in extending service.

(2.) The cost of extending service shall include all items of labor and materials, with the customary overhead charges, necessary to furnish the customer with the service requested. It shall also include any costs involved in the dismantling of materials and their return to stock. Where materials dismantled have a salvage value, the cost of extending service will be credited with such salvage value.

(3.) All energy will be measured at one standard voltage at some convenient point designated by the utility.

(4.) The customer will make the necessary arrangements and provide for the necessary equipment in the event more than one voltage is required.

(5.) The cost of all construction (labor and materials) necessary to distribute energy on the premises occupied by the customer will be borne by the customer.

(6.) The utility may require the customer to make an advance deposit sufficient to cover the costs of extending service and the estimated bill for energy.

(7.) The rates applicable in the area where temporary service is rendered shall be applied in determining the customer's bill.

ELECTRIC RULES

114 TEMPORARY SERVICE FOR CONSTRUCTION

(1.) The customer will agree to reimburse the utility for its expenditures in extending service.

(2.) Temporary service shall be given to a customer connection only when constructed in accordance with the sketch as provided by the utility. The post supporting the unit shall be located as near as possible to the location of permanent service to the building. Abnormal conditions involving compliance with the foregoing provision will be cleared with the utility and permission granted by the utility prior to locating the customer connection.

(3.) All temporary service shall be maintained in a safe manner in order to keep the utility harmless from injury to persons or property. The service shall remain temporary only for a reasonable time and must be made permanent when the utility directs such action.

(4.) Should the customer elect to receive permanent service the installation charges for extension of new electric service as provided for in Section 107 will apply. Credit shall be given for the payment already made for that portion of the temporary service facilities that can be used for permanent service without modification.

115 EMERGENCY SERVICE

A customer purchasing electric service from the utility under any of the utility's filed rates for firm service, and requesting a reserve line or a separate service connection other than that from which regular service is obtained should consult the utility to determine if such service is available.

The utility may supply emergency service facilities under the terms of a special contract, providing the customer shall pay all costs associated with such facilities. The utility will then provide the emergency service distribution facilities required.

ELECTRIC RULES

116 GENERAL RULES ON CUSTOMER UTILIZATION EQUIPMENT

The rules in this section are designed to assist in maintaining a high standard of electric service for all classes of customers with maximum economy based on electric service rules of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin governing the variation of voltage at customer service entrances.

Before installing any utilization equipment, it shall be the customer's responsibility to notify the utility of the planned addition. The utility will advise customers concerning a specific installation on request. The utility will not test or investigate any customer's equipment except when necessary to determine the cause of substandard voltage conditions. The utility shall, at all reasonable times, have the right to enter a customer's premises to examine the customer's equipment. The utility may refuse to connect service or will suspend service when such equipment does not conform to these rules and it has not been corrected after reasonable notice.

All wiring and other electrical equipment on the premises furnished by the customer shall be installed and maintained by the customer at all times in conformity with the requirements of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code and with the Rules and Regulations of the utility.

Electrical apparatus to be used in connection with and operated by energy furnished by the utility shall be of such design and construction, and installed and operated in such manner, so as not to interfere unreasonably with the utility's service to other consumers. In the event that such apparatus does not comply with the above requirements, the utility may discontinue service until the customer has remedied the conditions causing interference with the utility's service to other consumers. The utility may require the installation of a separate power service to serve equipment which does not conform to the rules which govern lighting service or to serve other devices which are likely to interfere with standard voltage regulation.

Where a customer connects single-phase equipment to a three-phase service, the single-phase equipment shall be connected to prevent unbalance of the loads on the three-phase service in excess of 10 percent. Such a customer shall maintain a power factor of 90 percent (or as otherwise specified in the company's tariffs). When these requirements cannot be met, the customer shall apply for a separate single-phase service.

It shall be the customer's responsibility to install any protective devices such as time-delay under-voltage relays, phase reversal relays, devices to protect against unbalanced phase operation of three-phase equipment and any other device necessary to prevent damage to utilization equipment that might result from imperfections in the supply of power.

ELECTRIC RULES

117 MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL

In order to prevent impairment of service to other customers, it is necessary to establish limits for the allowable starting currents for motors. Before selecting motor equipment, the customer should consult the utility to determine the specific voltages available at any location.

When a motor is used to drive equipment that requires varying torque during each cycle of operation, such as a compressor or reciprocating pump, the combined installation should have enough momentum in its moving parts so that its operation will not interfere unduly with service to other customers.

(1.) Types of motor service available on general service lighting rates, single-phase only are as follows:

a. Single-phase fractional horsepower motors: Automatically controlled and frequently started, whose locked rotor currents do not exceed 23 amperes may be connected to 120-volt circuits.

b. Single-phase motors, one horsepower or less: Manually controlled or infrequently started, whose locked rotor currents do not exceed 50 amperes may be connected to 120-volt circuits. No single-phase motor larger than 1 horsepower shall be operated on a 120-volt circuit.

c. Infrequently started single-phase motors of 10 horsepower or less may be connected to 240-volt other circuits if their locked rotor currents do not exceed the values shown in the next section describing motor service available on power rates.

d. In urban areas infrequently started three-phase motors of 10 horsepower or less; connected through single-phase to three-phase converters may be used on other circuits.

e. Single-phase motors above 10 horsepower are not permitted in rural areas.

ELECTRIC RULES

117 MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL (continued)

(2.) Types of motor service available on power rates and combined light and power rates, single-phase and three-phase are as follows:

a. Motors with long periods of continuous operation under maximum load conditions and having not more than four starts per hour may be connected if their locked rotor currents do not exceed those listed in the following table. Consult the utility where these conditions cannot be met, or where equipment ratings and/or starting characteristics exceed the values in the table below:

Motor Starting Table

Motors Rated	Total Locked Rotor Current Not to Exceed
120 Volts, Single-Phase	50 Amperes
240 Volts, Single-Phase 2 Horsepower or Less	60 Amperes
2 to 6.5 Horsepower	60 Amperes Plus 20 Amperes Per Horsepower in Excess of 2 Horsepower
6.5 to 15 Horsepower	150 Amperes Plus 10 Amperes Per Horsepower in Excess of 6.5 Horsepower
240 Volts, Three-Phase 2 Horsepower or Less	50 Amperes
2 to 19.9 Horsepower	50 Amperes Plus 14 Amperes Per Horsepower in Excess of 2 Horsepower
20 to 40 Horsepower	300 Amperes Plus 4 Amperes Per Horsepower in Excess of 20 Horsepower
50 Horsepower and Over	8 Amperes Per Horsepower

ELECTRIC RULES

117 MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL (continued)

b. Motors above 10 horsepower rating are to be three-phase.

c. New installation of motors of 50 horsepower or larger should be approved by the utility as to motor type, starting and protective equipment, and as to availability of an adequate power supply at the proposed location.

d. Motors subject to frequent starts, such as elevator and hoist motors, when connected to the secondary distribution system, should have their starting current limited to 100 amperes.

e. For motors of higher voltage rating than shown in the motor starting table, the allowable currents are inversely proportional to the voltages.

118 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

X-ray equipment operated on lighting or combined lighting and power services shall have input currents not exceeding 24 amperes without specific approval of the utility.

All other equipment not specifically provided for in this section will be subject to approval of the utility on the basis of starting currents specified herein for motors with the same frequency of starting. Customers are advised to consult the utility before connecting any such apparatus.

119 PRIVATE POWER PLANTS

No generator may be electrically connected to the utility's lines or equipment without the written consent of the utility and with adequate physical arrangements to prevent hazard to life and damage to utility property.

ELECTRIC RULES

119 PRIVATE POWER PLANTS (continued)

After advance written notice and advance approval by the utility, a customer may install their own standby emergency generating equipment and connect it to the customer's wiring systems, provided the connection is through a double-throw switch or other means which will prevent accidental electrical connection of the generator to the utility's facilities at any time. All cost of installation and equipment shall be borne by the customer. The customer shall not operate such equipment until inspection by the utility has been completed. In the event that any customer wishes to engage in parallel operation with the facilities of the utility, service will not be rendered to such customer until a written contract has been entered upon between the customer and the utility and the conditions of delivery of electric energy are fully outlined therein.

See Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 114 (Wisconsin State Electrical Code).

120 PAYMENT FOR CONTRIBUTION IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION

The utility may require that the required contribution in aid of construction be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer customers an installment payment plan. If a utility offers an installment payment plan to its customers, the installment plan shall be reviewed and placed on file at the Commission.

121 STRAY VOLTAGE SERVICE

(1.) Under normal operating conditions, a neutral-to-earth current or voltage may exist on the grounded or grounding conductors or other conductive objects on the customer's premises. The source of the current or voltage may be located on the premises, off the premises, or a combination of both. Upon the customer's request, the utility will investigate inquiries associated with neutral-to-earth current or voltage concerns.

(2.) Stray voltage is a 60 Hz steady state AC RMS voltage that can be measured across a 500-ohm shunt resistor, which has been connected between two points that livestock may contact simultaneously. "Steady state" means the value of a current or voltage after all transients have decayed to a negligible value. "Transients" mean changes in the steady state current or voltage caused by faults, operation of protective devices, switching, reclosing, tap changing, motor starts or stops, motor stalls or other phenomena that are temporary in nature. The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has defined the "level of concern" as 1 volt or 2 milliamperes (mA) AC RMS steady state at cow contact.

ELECTRIC RULES

(3.) If a customer requests stray voltage investigative analysis more than two times in a 12-month period, and the utility has not found stray voltage above the level of concern in any of these analyses, the utility may charge a fee for any further stray voltage analyses it performs during the remainder of the 12-month period. The fee may not exceed $320, which is estimated to be the cost of the additional requested service.

(4.) Following a determination by the utility that, under normal operating conditions, the contribution to animal contact current from off-farm sources is in excess of 1 mA, the utility shall implement, at its expense, measures to reduce this contribution to below 1.0 mA. For farm facilities housing livestock where stray voltage from off-farm sources is a concern, it may be necessary under certain conditions to modify the farm or utility electrical system, or both.

(5.) The utility shall, based on a technical and economic analysis of acceptable alternatives for lowering levels of stray voltage at the given location, determine whether long-term system modification should be on-farm, off-farm or both. If the utility, with the consent of the customer, chooses to install a long-term mitigation device (e.g., an electronic grounding system or equipotential plane) on farm property, the customer will assume ownership of the device. The utility will respond to reasonable customer requests regarding maintenance of the device. The customer is responsible for the daily monitoring and energy costs of the on-farm mitigation device, if any. The customer may be required to sign a Stray Voltage Reduction Agreement prior to installation of an on-farm mitigation device.

(6.) The utility will not install any mitigation device(s) where its stray voltage investigation reveals unsafe conditions, or the inspection report of a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician reveals that conditions do not comply with applicable electrical codes. If the utility's investigation reveals unsafe conditions, the utility shall notify the customer of the problems found and the potential hazards, and shall recommend the customer take prompt action to remedy the hazard.

ELECTRIC RULES

(7.) In the event modification of on-farm or off-farms systems, to reduce off-farm stray voltage contribution, is not required, the customer may request separation of primary and secondary neutrals. The neutral reconnection device(s) ["isolator(s)"] used for this purpose shall be approved for use by the utility and the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Prior to installation, the customer shall submit an application form, a satisfactory farm wiring inspection report which has been issued by a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician, and submit payment for all costs associated with the neutral separation. The customer may be required to sign a Customer Requested Neutral Separation Agreement and may also be required to sign a Hold Harmless/Indemnification Agreement and Release approved by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Separation costs shall include labor, equipment, and materials [excluding the isolator(s)] necessary for both isolator(s) installation and a post-separation analysis of possible bypass circuitry. Costs may vary and may, therefore, be subject to a specific determination for each farm location. The isolator(s) shall be owned by the utility and shall be leased to the customer at a lease rate of $35.00 per isolator, per month. This lease rate includes an appropriate amortized fee to cover the cost of an annual inspection designed to assess isolator effectiveness and to ensure that the isolator(s) continues to perform its intended function of neutral reconnection under fault conditions. Lease agreement shall require monthly billings.

(8.) If within one year of the date of installation of a customer-requested isolator(s), the customer requests isolator(s) removal, the utility shall refund to the customer all lease amounts which the customer has paid to date.

(9.) Where modifications to on-farm or off-farm systems to reduce off-farm contribution is required but cannot be accomplished within five working days, the utility may install a temporary isolator(s). The customer may be required to sign a Temporary Neutral Separation Agreement prior to installation. The utility must remove the isolator(s) and reconnect the neutrals within 90 days, unless it receives a waiver from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin or the customer completes a Customer Requested Neutral Separation Agreement. Upon receiving a completed Customer Requested Neutral Separation Agreement, the utility (not the customer) will provide the inspection of farm wiring by a state certified master electrician or state certified commercial electrical inspector. If any wiring code violations are found and the customer corrects them within 60 days, the utility will keep the isolator(s) in place. Otherwise, it must remove the isolator(s) and substitute another mitigation technique to reduce off-farm stray voltage to 1.0 mA or less.

ELECTRIC RULES

(10.) Should the customer whose neutrals were temporarily separated as provided for in (9.) above desire the isolator(s) be left in place following the required reduction of off-farm stray voltage contribution, the customer may request the continuation of this service in accordance with the terms and conditions established in (7.) above. The agreement shall be contingent on receipt of a satisfactory wiring inspection report issued by a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician. Initial installation costs will be waived.

(11.) At farm locations where primary and secondary neutrals have been separated at the request of the customer as provided for in (7.) and (9.) above, cost-free stray voltage investigative services may be limited to an annual investigation that determines the effectiveness of the isolator and isolation and an analysis of utility facilities only. If the customer requests on-farm stray voltage analysis or additional determinations of isolation effectiveness, the Utility may charge a $320 analysis fee.

(12.) Numerous locations exist where primary and secondary neutrals have been separated for various reasons prior to the order date, July 16, 1996. As stray voltage investigations are performed at these locations, either at customer request or incident to existing utility isolator removal efforts or system modifications, and the utility's stray voltage contribution under normal operating conditions is determined to be less then 1.0 mA, these customers shall become subject to all of the conditions set forth above.

(13.) Prior to July 16, 1996, the utilities shall perform the required stray voltage investigation and separate the primary and secondary neutrals within 45 days of the receipt of a Public Service Commission of Wisconsin approved Isolation Request form and a satisfactory farm wiring inspection report which has been issued by a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician. Subsequent to July 16, 1996, the utilities shall perform the investigation and separation within 30 days of the receipt of the above-referenced documentation. The utility shall not be required to initiate the neutral separation work requested prior to receipt by the utility of full payment for all costs associated with the neutral separation, as specified in (7.) above.

(14.) The utility may not install, or permit the continued use of, an isolator(s) at locations where livestock are not and/or no longer will be housed.

(15.) The company may supply service at one point to a customer for distribution by the customer to a number of buildings owned by the customer, provided that such buildings are located on contiguous properties including those directly across public thoroughfares.

ELECTRIC CUSTOMER SUPPLEMENTAL RULES

201.1 LATE PAYMENT CHARGE

See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0406.

201.2 DISCONNECTION AND REFUSAL OF SERVICE

See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0301.

201.3 DEFERRED PAYMENT AGREEMENT

See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0404.

Jefferson Utilities shall offer deferred payment agreements to residential accounts and may offer such agreements to other customers. However, Jefferson Utilities will not offer a deferred payment agreement to a residential customer who is a tenant if any of the following criteria applies:

1. The residential tenant has greater than $100 of account arrearages that are more than 90 days past due for utilities that bill monthly; or for utilities that do not bill monthly, has greater than $100 of account arrearages that are past due for more than two billing cycles.
2. The tenant has defaulted on a deferred payment agreement in the past 12 months. This criterion only applies to deferred payment agreements and not to other types of payment extensions or agreements.
3. The residential tenant is responsible for account arrearages that were placed on any property owner's tax bill in the utility's service territory in the past 24 months.
4. The residential tenant has a balance that accrued during the winter moratorium that is more than 80 days past due.

201.4 NOTICE OF DISCONNECTION

See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0301.