



State of Wisconsin \ PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

December, 1987

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, CHAIRMAN
MARY LOU MUNTS, COMMISSIONER
GEORGE R. EDGAR, COMMISSIONER

4802 Sheboygan Avenue
P. O. Box 7854
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

To The Honorable Tommy G. Thompson, Governor
The Members of the Legislature, and
The People of Wisconsin:

I am pleased to present the Public Service Commission's report for the 1985-1987 biennium in accordance with the requirements of Wisconsin Statutes. This commission and its staff are recognized nationally as being leaders in the area of regulation. We are viewed as progressive, demanding and fair. We have maintained this tradition since our inception into utility regulation in 1907. I am particularly pleased to be a member of the Wisconsin commission and a part of this tradition.

This report briefly describes important decisions and provides background information on some of the more complex issues facing the commission.

The past biennium continued to be marked by changes in the utility industries. These changes present new challenges for regulators. In response to these changes, the legislature has enacted new legislation, in some cases, and the commission has conducted investigations into the issues. As the utility industry changes, regulation will also need to change. The Wisconsin commission is ready to meet these challenges and to ensure adequately and reasonably priced utility service for all customers.

Highlights of the biennium include:

- The commission authorized the formation of the first holding companies under the new legislation.
- Electric, gas, telephone and water rates were reduced by \$46,000,000 which affected 5,890,000 customers in 1987.
- Wisconsin Natural Gas Company and Wisconsin Gas Company were authorized to construct an alternate gas pipeline to ensure that Wisconsin customers will receive the advantages of competition in the gas industry.
- Wisconsin Electric Power Company was authorized a significant increase in conservation expenditures to slow growth in demand for electricity thereby delaying the need for new power plants.
- Federal regulatory changes will mandate increased workloads and oversight by state commissions.
- The Low Income Energy Task Force proposed revision to electric and gas consumer service rules.
- Determination of the level of regulation appropriate for numerous telecommunications utilities under the new Telecommunications Act.
- Automation of the Consumer Services Bureau complaint handling process will assist the agency in quickly resolving consumer concerns.
- Completion of an agency-wide data processing plan.

Should you have any questions concerning our programs and services we welcome your further inquiry.

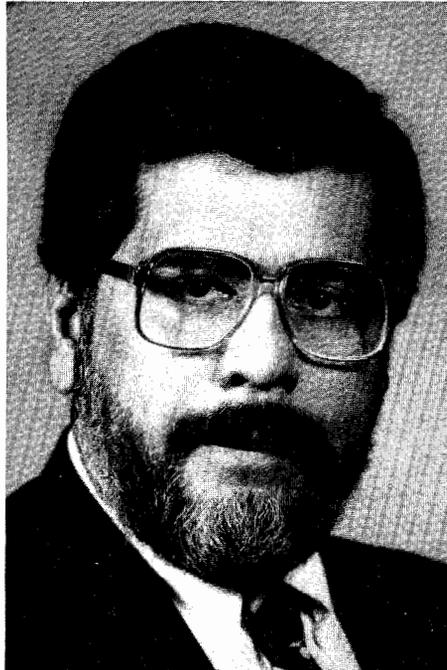
Sincerely,

Charles H. Thompson
Chairman

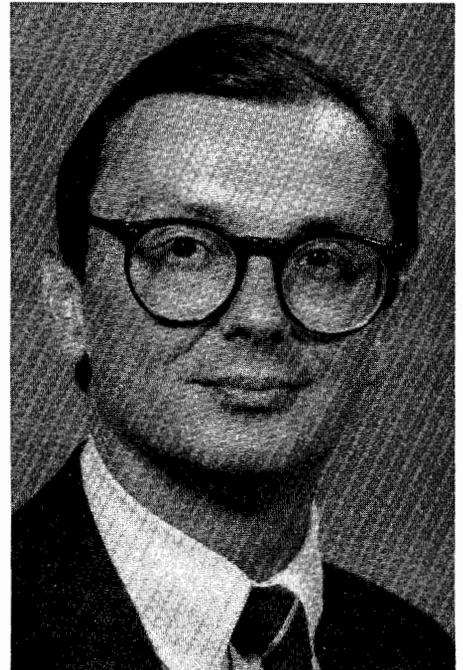
COMMISSIONERS



Chairman Charles H. Thompson
1987-1993



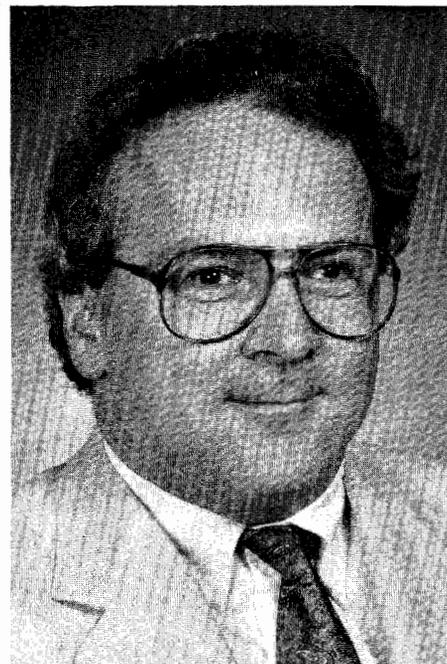
Chairmain Ness Flores
1983-1986



Commissioner Branko Terzic
1981-1986



Commissioner Mary Lou Munts
1985-1991



Commissioner George Edgar
1986-1989

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UTILITY REGULATION

PSC Sets Utility Rates, Services

The Public Service Commission (PSC) is an independent regulatory agency that receives its authority and responsibilities from the State Legislature. The commission is responsible for the regulation of 931 public utilities as defined in s. 196.01, Wis. Stats., including those that are municipally owned.

The commission's purpose is to ensure that, in the absence of competition, adequate and reasonably priced service is provided to utility customers. The PSC sets utility rates and determines levels for adequate and safe service. Other major responsibilities include the approval, rejection, or modification of the utilities' major construction applications (such as power plants, natural gas pipelines, and water towers and pumps), and the approval of utility stock issuances and bond sales.

The staff, under the direction of the commissioners, also conduct special programs such as research on the cost of providing various utility services or the conservation of natural gas or electricity. The commission's staff include auditors, accountants, engineers, rate analysts, attorneys, planners, research analysts, economists, consumer specialists, court re-

porters and paraprofessional and clerical support. Typical types of utilities regulated include electric, natural gas, telephone, water and combined water and sewer. In Wisconsin, most activities of the 28 electric cooperatives as well as cable television are not under the jurisdiction of the PSC. Furthermore, fuel oil, propane, coal and gasoline are energy sources not under the commission's jurisdiction.

PSC Regulates 931 Utilities

As of June 30, 1987, the PSC's regulatory powers and duties included the rates and services of:

- 95 electric utilities (83 are municipal)
- 15 gas distribution utilities (1 is municipal)
- 2 heating utilities (1 is municipal)
- 100 telephone utilities
- 26 long-distance resellers
- 4 long-distance companies
- 1 rural telephone switched line company
- 42 radio common carriers
- 555 water utilities (543 are municipal)
- 91 municipal sewer utilities
- 931 utilities

ELECTRIC AND GAS

Diversification

Holding Company Formations Approved

On May 28, 1986, the PSC approved Wisconsin Electric Power Company's application to form a holding company. This was the first application reviewed by the commission under the 1985 Wisconsin Act 79. The new holding company is called Wisconsin Energy Corporation (WEC). Wisconsin Natural Gas Company (a subsidiary of Wisconsin Electric Power Company under the former corporate structure) is also owned by WEC.

The commission's order in this case approved the holding company subject to conditions. The basic theme of the conditions is that utility funds must first be used to satisfy utility needs before they can be used to satisfy nonutility needs. The conditions imposed by the commission are:

- (1) The utility must maintain a reasonable and balanced capital structure;
- (2) The utility dividend policy must be based on the utility's needs;
- (3) There must be a commitment to fund capital construction needed to provide safe and reliable utility service;
- (4) WEC must provide full access to records of the holding company and nonutility affiliates relevant to the commission's statutory duties;
- (5) WEC must submit plans for the separation of officers and employees;
- (6) WEC must comply with specific annual reporting requirements; and
- (7) Affiliated transactions must be in accordance with an approved affiliated interest agreement.

Wisconsin Energy Corporation has set up subsidiaries to provide capital to firms wishing to expand in Wisconsin, to bring new technologies into commercial operation and to develop industrial parks in its utility service territory. WEC also owns a subsidiary that controls certain coal rights in Indiana.

A report by the PSC on the impact of the holding company on the public utility affiliates, the ratepayer, and the stockholders is due to the legislature in May, 1989.

A second utility, Wisconsin Power and Light Company, has had its application to form a holding company approved by the PSC (order issued May 1,

1987). The new holding company will be called WPL Holdings, Inc. The commission order contained the same conditions as in the WEPCO order, and also contained a provision that limited the use of utility funds for diversification until the utility raised its common equity ratio to 50 percent. WPL Holdings' nonutility businesses will be part of its Heartland Development Corporation. Some of the nonutility activities that will be owned by WPL Holdings are a fiber optic communication company and a solid waste disposal consulting firm.

Wisconsin Power and Light Company is still awaiting approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission before the actual formation of WPL Holdings, Inc. can take place.

Electric

Wisconsin Utilities Establish Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds

In December 1985 the PSC ordered major Wisconsin utilities to establish trust funds to accumulate money for the eventual decommissioning (dismantlement) of nuclear power plants in the state. The reactors covered by this order include the two units at Point Beach, which are owned by Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WEPCO), and the single unit at Kewaunee, which is jointly owned by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, Wisconsin Power and Light Company and Madison Gas and Electric Company. The order does not apply to the La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor at Genoa which is owned by Dairyland Power Cooperative.

By the end of the 1986-1987 biennium, Wisconsin Electric Power Company had established its nuclear decommissioning fund with First Wisconsin Trust Company as its trustee. WEPCO split its decommissioning funds between two money managers, National Investment Services of America, a Milwaukee investment firm, and Irving Trust Company, a New York City investment firm. At the time of the Point Beach decommissioning, which is scheduled to occur around the year 2011, the fund is projected to contain about \$635 million, enough to pay for the decommissioning of both units.

The three other Wisconsin utilities were in the final stages of establishing their trust funds at the end of the biennium. Wisconsin Public Service Corporation established its trust fund on July 2, 1987. It selected Harris Bank of Chicago as its trustee and Kellogg National Bank of Green Bay as its money manager. Wisconsin Power and Light Company and Madison Gas and Electric Company are awaiting rulings from the Internal Revenue Service before establishing their trust funds. At the expected decommissioning time of the Kewaunee reactor (2008), the total of these three companies' funds is projected to be about \$350 million.

Sulfur Dioxide Study Released

In November 1985, "Utility Sulfur Dioxide Cleanup—Cost and Capability" was completed by SPERCA staff. This study was prepared in response to a legislative directive that required the Department of Natural Resources to determine the costs of reducing sulfur dioxide emissions from 30 to 70 percent below 1980 levels. The PSC was directed to assist the DNR in this effort, and was given responsibility for analyzing emission reduction costs for Wisconsin's electric utilities. This report was used by the Acid Deposition Review Committee, appointed by Governor Anthony Earl and chaired by Commissioner Mary Lou Munts, to develop the recommendations for the emission reduction legislation for Wisconsin which passed in the spring of 1986. The sulphur dioxide study has been disseminated nationally and internationally, and has been widely cited in other similar efforts.

Fuel Cost Forecasts Closely Track Actual Costs

The PSC has now had several years' experience dealing with the absence of a fuel adjustment clause for major electric utilities. The clause has been replaced by a projection of fuel costs in the rate case and a monthly review of how actual fuel costs are tracking projected costs. A number of interim rate adjustments have been required (between rate cases) to reflect differences between the rate case projections and actual fuel costs. Most of these have been decreases.

WP&L Acquires Deerfield and Footville Utilities

During the biennium, Wisconsin Power and Light Company purchased and assumed operation of the municipally-owned electric utility in the village of Footville. The joint application by WP&L and the village was approved, after hearing, by the commission on March 31, 1987. The sale was closed, after voter approval in the spring referendum election, on May 15, 1987. Footville had been a wholesale customer of WP&L. At the end of the prior biennium (April 1985), WP&L had consummated a similar buyout of the Deerfield Municipal Electric Utility. Deerfield had been a wholesale customer of Wisconsin Electric Power Company.

An issue in each case was the accounting treatment of the acquisition adjustment, or the premium by which the purchase price exceeded the utility's book value. The commission disallowed acquisition adjustment recovery from WP&L retail customers, because insufficient benefits would accrue to existing WP&L retail customers to allow rate recovery.

These recent buyouts reflect a more aggressive attitude on the part of private utilities toward acquisition. For the municipality, the generally cited reasons for selling include lack of staff, resources and commitment needed to maintain the quality and reliability of service and to make improvements and expansions necessary to promote economic development.

Commission Opens Stray Voltage Investigation

The commission, the electric utilities and other interested parties are deeply involved in the stray voltage problem experienced on some dairy farms. Cows and other confined livestock are sensitive to relatively low electrical voltages and currents. If sufficiently high in confined areas, these "stray" voltages and currents can adversely affect milk production and animal health. This problem first started to surface in the mid to late 1970s and continued to grow in association with several related developments such as farms with increased automation, larger dairy herd size with more time confined inside, and the installation of high capacity automatic milking systems.

ELECTRIC AND GAS Continued

The severity and extent of the problem varies considerably as do the potential causes or sources of the problem which may include utility facilities or those on the customer's side of the meter. Also, the symptoms indicating stray voltage are similar to those that can be produced by sources unrelated to electric system operation.

In the first half of the 1980s, the commission and engineering staff investigated a number of stray voltage complaints from utility customers and worked directly and indirectly with customers and utilities. In 1986, the commission attempted to reassess its role and reduce its direct involvement because of limited staff resources and to rely more on the utilities to investigate and attempt to resolve specific problems directly.

Along with that reassessment, the commission attempted to work with other involved state agencies to seek a broadened, coordinated attack on the problem.

Several specific commission actions involving stray voltage occurred during the biennium. In the spring of 1986, the commission directed all electric utilities using a waiver of liability as a requirement for customers who wanted utility stray voltage mitigation services to stop requiring this condition. The commission also directed utilities to file tariffs with the commission covering the terms, conditions and charges, as well as policies and procedures of these stray voltage mitigation services such as neutral isolation, additional grounding, equipotential planes, etc.

In the fall of 1986, the commission invited the Wisconsin Utilities Association Stray Voltage Committee and other interested utility groups to brief the commissioners and staff on the current status of stray voltage issues. It was clear that the utilities were attempting to deal with the problem and were devoting greater efforts to its resolution, at least within those areas where utility facilities were directly involved.

Also in the fall of 1986, Secretary Richards of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection was responding to increased farm concern by exploring the need for an increased role for his agency. On February 6, 1987, a meeting of interested parties, including legislators, was held to organize a Stray Voltage Task Force to further study the problem and coordinate action necessary to get information and seek technical and administrative

solutions. PSC Commissioner George Edgar is vice-chairman of that task force.

A major initial effort was the organization of teams of volunteers with stray voltage experience or expertise (SVAT Teams) to make comprehensive, coordinated, on-site investigations at a number of selected farms with known severe stray voltage problems. The first investigations have been completed. The SVAT teams are now preparing their report which will be presented to the main task force for consideration of possible further action. Other activities of the task force and the commission in this effort are continuing.

WPSC Fuel Procurement Reviewed

As part of the 1987 test year rate case, the commission conducted an extensive investigation of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's (WPSC) coal purchasing practices and the resulting cost of operations. As a result of a series of related contracts made with coal suppliers, WPSC incurred a \$16 million buyout cost in 1985 to cancel a contract and mitigate the future costs. The commission found that the necessity of this contract buyout resulted from various actions, some of which were imprudent. The commission determined that a portion of the buyout costs should therefore not be borne by the ratepayers and directed WPSC to reduce the deferred buyout expense by approximately \$4.5 million.

Other coal procurement activities of WPSC were also not in the ratepayers' interest and would result in excessive operating costs for 1987 and 1988. The commission determined that the excessive costs of approximately \$2 million annually should not be borne by the ratepayer.

In addition, the commission found that a surplus of coal inventory existed and a portion should not be included in rate base. Surplus inventory existed for several Wisconsin utilities and has been adjusted accordingly in each utility's rate case.

Time-of-Day Rate Programs Revised

Time-of-day rates have been required for all large commercial and industrial customers of the large investor-owned utilities since 1980. During the biennium, the PSC expanded the program by implement-

ing time-of-day rates for the large commercial and industrial customers of municipal utilities.

All the municipal utilities that purchase power under time-of-day rates have been ordered in rate cases since late 1982 to collect load data for their largest customers. The PSC has used this data as the basis for establishing the time-of-day rates. This expanded application of time-of-day rates helps the municipal utilities to control their purchased power expenses and allows their large customers to be competitive with the energy costs of businesses in the investor-owned rate areas. As the other municipal utilities complete the data gathering, their largest customers will begin time-of-day service.

Residential customers of Wisconsin Power & Light Company have been required since 1982 to be on time-of-day rates if their annual consumption exceeded 30,000 kWh. In 1987, that mandatory level was increased to 60,000 kWh. The PSC took this action to ensure that the program continued to be cost effective in light of Wisconsin Power & Light Company's ample capacity situation. It is expected that the residential mandatory consumption level of other utilities will be increased to meet this cost benefit criteria.

Electric Rates Reduced

During the past biennium, the PSC found itself in the enviable position of being able to reduce some

electric utilities' rates. Wisconsin Power & Light Company, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, and Madison Gas & Electric Company had rate decreases. Wisconsin Electric Power Company and Northern States Power Company's rates are nearly equal to the levels in effect at the beginning of the biennium.

Effective regulation and sound utility management, new tax laws, and reductions in interest costs and inflation account for Wisconsin's stable or declining electric rates.

Due to the commission's emphasis on conservation, as well as a slowdown in the historic rate of growth in demand for electricity, construction of conventional power plants has been delayed. Also, Wisconsin utilities did not over-extend themselves in building nuclear plants as have so many other states. Previous commission actions required utilities to withdraw from two proposed nuclear plant projects. As a result, Wisconsin has avoided the high construction costs and problems of rapidly increasing rates that other states' utilities now face.

In 1978, the PSC placed a moratorium on the planning or application for new nuclear plants until reasonable progress was made in resolving waste disposal, fuel supply and decommissioning issues. In 1984, the legislature reinforced the PSC's policy by making the moratorium law.

ELECTRIC AND GAS Continued**Electric Rate Cases**

(Class A investor-owned utilities)

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
3270-UR-100	Madison Gas & Electric Co.	\$ 3,977,000	\$ -1,858,000	5/30/86	(2)
3270-UR-101	Madison Gas & Electric Co.	3,809,000	-8,794,000	5/29/87	(7)
4220-UR-100	Northern States Power Co.	11,134,147	7,749,000	3/12/86	5
4220-UT-101	Northern States Power Co.	-4,672,500	-4,672,500	3/31/87 ¹	(3)
5820-UR-101	Superior Water Light & Power Co.	0	-59,000	1/28/87	(.2)
6630-ER-100	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	47,984,000	33,684,000	12/23/85	3
6630-UR-100	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	41,200,000	-28,888,000	12/30/86	(3)
6680-UR-101	Wisconsin Power & Light Co.	14,774,000	-5,405,000	8/14/86	(2)
6680-UR-102	Wisconsin Power & Light Co.	-5,175,000	-15,000,000	3/31/87 ¹	(4)
6690-UR-101	Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	9,887,000	-1,293,000	7/10/87	(.4)

¹ Stipulated Agreement**Gas****Some Natural Gas Sales Promotion to be Allowed**

In early 1986 the commission initiated an investigation into utilities' natural gas sales promotion programs. An order was issued on May 19, 1987, in which the commission found that, under the proper circumstances, gas sales promotion could benefit ratepayers. The commission also found that gas supply is likely to be adequate for the long term, and that gas prices will generally remain competitive with other fuels. The commission has reviewed and allowed gas sales promotion expenses to be collected in rates for eight utilities. Most promotional

efforts have focused on the residential space heating market, although that emphasis is changing to commercial and multifamily housing applications in which gas substitutes for electricity.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Actions having Significant Impact on State Regulation

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has since May 1984 issued orders and proposals that are intended to fundamentally restructure the natural gas industry. Although the FERC regulates producers and interstate pipeline companies, its actions have significant impact on our local

gas distribution utilities (LDC) and regulation of this commission.

- A. In May 1984, the FERC issued Order No. 380 to eliminate variable costs from the minimum commodity charge in pipeline rates. This will allow LDCs to choose the cheapest gas from any pipeline supplier without having to make minimum payments to their original suppliers for gas the LDCs did not take.
- B. In October 1985, the FERC issued Order 436. This order is probably the most significant order the FERC or its predecessor, the Federal Power Commission, has issued in decades. The order is intended to transform the pipeline portion of the natural gas system into not only a supplier of natural gas but also a transporter for customer-owned gas. This means that our LDCs and customers will have a choice: to either continue to buy gas from the pipeline or to buy gas from third parties (producers, brokers, other pipelines, etc.) and have it transported by the pipeline (or a combination of the two).
- C. In June 1986, the FERC issued Order 451. The FERC concluded that one of the impediments to pipeline companies becoming transporters under Order 436, rather than suppliers or merchants, was the continued mix of old low-priced gas—still regulated by the FERC—and new deregulated high-priced gas. This cushion of low-cost gas allowed both pipelines and producers to sell the new high-priced gas at above market prices. (For example, if a pipeline had 50% \$2.00 gas and 50% \$5.00 gas, the combined gas costs to consumers would be \$3.50.) If the final market price was \$3.50, then the new higher-priced gas (\$5.00) would be sold at the market clearing price because of the cushion provided by the cheaper (\$2.00) gas. This order in effect deregulated old gas by raising the ceiling price so much higher than market prices that a producer can negotiate a free market price for gas that is supposedly still price-regulated by the FERC.

The FERC has concluded that consumers will be better served by relying on market place competition to determine prices, supply availability and contractual relationships rather than having regulation make those determinations. To reach this goal, the FERC is attempting to remove the nonmarket-based rigidities in the gas industry caused by past regulatory policies and industry structure. Competition in

the market is being provided by increasing the number of participants in various segments of the industry.

In the past, pipelines purchased gas from producers and resold it to LDCs and a limited number of end users. The intent now is to bring into the market end users, LDCs, marketers and others that will provide competition for gas supplies and transportation and therefore produce a price for gas that is more responsive to market forces. Thus, the market rather than regulation would set the price of gas.

In June 1987, the D.C. Circuit Court sent Order 436 back to the FERC. While the court upheld the substance of the FERC transportation program, the court held that the FERC had not adequately justified the: a) the right of a LDC to reduce its contract with its pipeline supplier without allowing the pipeline to recoup the lost revenues, b) the procedure allocating transportation capacity to those that signed up first without regard for any type of priority; and, c) its inadequate response to the pipeline-producer contract provisions that require the pipeline to pay for gas even if it is not taken. At the end of the biennium, the FERC had not responded to the court's remand, but transportation was continuing.

The actions of the FERC and the gas market will provide greater hazards and opportunities for LDCs and greater pressures on state regulators. The gas industry is undergoing a fundamental restructuring. The number of options available to LDCs will likely result in increased review of LDC decision making.

In response, the Public Service Commission on December 12, 1986, began an investigation into the need for planning review, changes in rate design, changes in purchased gas adjustment clauses, accounting changes and related matters. At the end of the biennium, the commission decided on an Enunciation of Principles relative to LDC rate design and availability of utility services as follows:

The Enunciation of Principles provides what the commission considers reasonable in the offering and pricing of transportation and gas purchasing by Wisconsin local distribution utilities. In sum, the commission believes that it is in the public interest to provide maximum opportunity for all Wisconsin citizens to benefit from the natural gas market. This means that except for "essential services" there should be imposed neither quantitative nor qualitative limitations on transportation. For "essential services" the LDC will retain the responsibility of as-

ELECTRIC AND GAS Continued

sure these customers are not shut off from energy supplies.

However, all other customers that do transport also have to assume the responsibility for their supplies and they diminish the LDC's obligation to serve that customer with system gas. The other remaining customers of the LDC should be held harmless, both service- and cost-wise, from the actions of the transporting customer.

The commission also stated its principles to be used in establishing rates and types of transportation services the LDC's should provide. These included customer purchasing pools, agency services, flexible rates, cost-of-service, and priorities of service.

With the changes taking place in the gas industry, Wisconsin gas utilities saw the need for flexibility to obtain gas and transportation service from more than one interstate pipeline. Wisconsin Natural Gas Company on May 12, 1986, requested authority to install and place into operation a main extension and related facilities to obtain gas from a new supplier. The proposed main would interconnect with the Midcon Corporation system in Illinois and provide an alternate supply to its current sole

supplier, ANR Pipeline Company. The commission in authorizing the new facilities found, among others, the following:

1. That the construction of the proposed facilities is necessary to satisfy the needs of the public for an adequate and reasonably priced supply of natural gas.
2. That the proposed facilities will provide an alternate supply of natural gas, allowing Wisconsin Natural access to different and less costly natural gas than is available from its present supplier.

The Wisconsin Gas Company has also filed an application with the commission to build facilities to interconnect with an alternate supplier for its Milwaukee service area other than ANR Pipeline Company. Hearings on this project had not been completed by the end of the fiscal year 1987. In the Wisconsin Gas Company case, the 58.6 mile length, landowner concerns, land quality and a route crossing two major state-owned, environmentally sensitive properties (Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit and Vernon Marsh State Wild Life Area) were among the factors leading to a decision to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

**Natural Gas Rate Cases
(Class A investor-owned utilities)**

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
3020-UR-100	Lake Superior District Power Company	480,908.00	500,394.00	11-mar-1986	4.55
3270-UR-13	Madison Gas and Electric Company	3,268,000.00	96,000.00	26-jul-1985	0.10
3270-UR-100	Madison Gas and Electric Company	3,416,000.00	1,367,000.00	29-may-1986	1.42
3270-UR-101	Madison Gas and Electric Company	0.00	146,000.00	28-may-1987	0.16
4220-UR-100	Northern States Power Company	251,900.00	142,000.00	11-mar-1986	0.34
5820-UR-100	Superior Water Light and Power Co	59,700.00	0.00	05-dec-1985	0.00
5820-UR-101	Superior Water Light and Power Co	-91,922.00	-187,684.00	27-jan-1987	(2.11)
6640-GR-100	Wisconsin Fuel and Light Company	2,106,600.00	704,760.00	07-oct-1986	1.14
6650-GR-100	Wisconsin Gas Company	26,112,000.00	10,771,000.00	20-dec-1985	1.77
6650-GR-102	Wisconsin Gas Company	-442,000.00	-6,719,000.00	30-dec-1986	(1.14)
6680-UR-100	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	0.00	643,000.00	29-aug-1985	0.45
6680-UR-101	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	0.00	640,000.00	14-aug-1986	0.46
6680-UR-102	Wisconsin Power & Light Company	0.00	-1,250,000.00	31-mar-1987	(1.04)
6710-GR-100	Wisconsin Southern Gas Company	705,067.00	1,656,517.00	26-sep-1985	3.94
6710-GR-101	Wisconsin Southern Gas Company	3,021,031.00	1,895,571.00	07-oct-1986	4.71

ELECTRIC AND GAS Continued

ENERGY PLANNING AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Advance Plan 4 Completed

In August 1986 the PSC issued its order in Advance Plan 4. This order included a number of major planning directives. In the area of generation planning, the commission adopted an integrated least-cost planning approach. In the area of transmission planning, the commission adopted an approach that relies on joint, integrated statewide transmission planning. These are discussed in detail below.

Least Cost Planning and Demand Side Management Highlighted

The Advance Plan 4 order directed the major Wisconsin electric utilities to use an integrated least-cost planning approach to meet the state's electrical energy needs. This approach requires that the utilities focus on the most cost effective means of meeting customers' energy service needs, whether it is by generating and supplying electricity or by reducing the need for electricity through improved efficiency. Both approaches, known as supply-side and demand-side respectively, are evaluated and implemented on an even-handed basis.

While many of the ingredients of integrated least-cost planning have been a part of each previous Advance Plan, this order is the first to formally define and mandate the approach in its entirety. It puts the PSC in the forefront of utility planning regulation.

The other piece of the integrated least-cost planning puzzle is demand-side planning. This aspect of long-range electric planning encompasses such areas as energy conservation, load management and rate design. Demand-side planning requires the utilities and regulators to determine the energy needs of their customers and identify how those needs can best be fulfilled. This is the part of least-cost planning that has shifted utilities' attention more towards the customer and has caused them to view themselves now as providing energy services to customers rather than primarily focusing on energy production and delivery. Electric utilities and the Public Service Commission have broadened their view of

how energy utilities relate to their customers and the need for analyzing how electric demand can be affected to result in integrated least-cost planning.

Joint Statewide Transmission Planning Ordered

Because the electric transmission system is interconnected and functions as a single system, irrespective of corporate boundaries, joint utility transmission planning on a *single system basis* is necessary to ensure minimum costs, minimum environmental impact and maximum reliability of service to customers. In the Advance Plan 4 (AP-4) order the commission required a joint study for all of eastern Wisconsin and a joint study for the "interface" area between western and eastern Wisconsin. (A joint study for western Wisconsin was ordered in AP-3.) In addition, the commission set minimum standards for adequate transmission planning to ensure a systematic, comprehensive approach.

The commission goal is a statewide transmission plan based on joint, single-system planning and an organizational/procedural mechanism for planning that encourages joint, single system planning.

In AP-4 the commission also ordered extensive data to be gathered for about 5,000 miles of transmission line—those lines older than 50 years and those lines now operated on the basis of conductor temperature criteria higher than that for which the line was designed. Data on line condition, clearances, and electrical losses will allow utilities to make decisions about line replacements or upgrades and will allow utilities to fix problems identified during the data search.

Alternative Electric Power Supply Study Updated

In 1985 the commission staff released an update of its earlier Alternative Electric Power Supply study. This study analyzed the potential impact of conservation and alternative energy sources for meeting the state's incremental electricity needs. The study, which was reviewed in the context of Advance Plan 4, concluded that, as found in the original supply study, there is great potential for cost effective alternatives to traditional utility generation expansion. The staff is gathering further information

to better plan conservation and alternative energy programs. That information will be used in Advance Plan 5 to develop integrated least-cost plans to meet the state's electricity needs.

Generating Plant Life Extension Programs Begun

The commission, in Advance Plan 4 (docket 05-EP-4), recognized the value of implementing cost-effective measures to extend the service lives or improve the usefulness of existing generating plants in order to reduce, defer or eliminate the need for future new plant additions. The major generating utilities were required to develop plant life extension programs and encouraged to pursue this element of capacity planning. In compliance with the advance plan order, the affected utilities have filed generating plant life extension programs. In some cases, the program lays out the basic plan to systematically assess the condition and evaluate the remaining life of older generating plant units plus general plans for future work. A few utilities have already identified specific project plans and are proceeding with implementation.

On May 21, 1987, the commission approved Wisconsin Electric Power Company's application for major renovation maintenance on Units 5 through 8 at its Oak Creek Power Plant. On September 15, 1987, the commission approved Northern States Power Company's application to proceed with plant life extension at its Bay Front Plant in Ashland. A life extension project application has been filed for Wisconsin Electric Power Company's Port Washington Plant and a similar application is expected soon for Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's Pulliam Plant at Green Bay.

The major work components of these projects are usually scheduled over a period of several years in order to minimize the impact on costs, utility staff resources and generating capability. Although the proposed extension of life varies somewhat among units and plants, the common life extension goal is in the range from 10 to 20 years beyond currently projected retirement dates.

Waste-to-Energy Projects Authorized

Two unique waste-to-energy projects were authorized during the biennium. On September 16, 1986, Northern States Power Company was authorized to construct a resource recovery facility and convert the Unit 1 boiler to fluidized bed combustion to burn refuse derived fuel (RDF) at its French Island Generating Station at La Crosse. Under a 20-year contract with La Crosse County, NSP will design, construct, own and operate the RDF and combustion/generation facilities, and the county will provide a designated amount of municipal solid waste to the facility. The county will pay the utility a service fee for the processing of its municipal solid waste. The project is scheduled for commercial operation in late 1987 or early 1988.

On January 8, 1987, the commission authorized the Muscoda Municipal Electric Utility to install a turbine generator in an incinerator-boiler plant owned by the village. The village of Muscoda and other communities in the southwest part of the state are running out of sanitary landfill space. Currently, wastes are transported long distances to a licensed landfill at a considerable cost to the communities. The village of Muscoda plans to construct an incinerator for its solid waste and, to make the project feasible, has contracted with nearby communities to also burn their solid waste for a tipping fee.

An associated energy recovery facility will be included to produce steam for two local industries, heating for several buildings and hydroponic greenhouses which the village proposes to erect, and power for the Muscoda Municipal Electric Utility to drive a 2,000 kW turbine generator. Electricity generated will be used to supply the electrical needs of the waste-to-energy plant with any excess generation to be used by the Muscoda utility to meet the needs of its customers or sold to Wisconsin Power and Light Company, its wholesale supplier.

The commission staff also conducted a comprehensive study of Madison Gas and Electric Company's use of RDF from the city of Madison and prepared a report with recommendations for improving and increasing this use.

The principal objectives of these projects include the cost-effective recapture of existing electric generating capacity, useful energy production from the disposal of municipal solid wastes that would otherwise require costly and nonbeneficial land disposal,

ELECTRIC AND GAS Continued

and the associated environmental benefits of resource recovery and recycling. The commission encourages such cost effective waste-to-energy projects and has required other electric utilities to study the feasibility of such projects, including the impact on air quality, through recent Advance Plan orders.

Conservation Programs Saw Growth in Biennium

The 1985-87 biennium saw dramatic expansion in the number, variety, and total funding of utility energy conservation programs overseen by the commission. In 1984, overall funding for such programs was approximately \$28 million. By 1987 this figure had increased to an annual expenditure level of \$56 million, or about 1.6% of total gas and electric utility revenues. It should be noted that this \$56 million includes only \$21 million of Wisconsin Electric's authorized 1987 conservation budget of \$84 million because the remainder is recovered in rates in future years.

At the end of 1984, there were five programs offering financial incentives to state residents for conservation of energy. By the end of 1987 the number of incentive programs had increased to 46, encompassing a wide range of end-uses, customer classes and incentive types. The biennium also saw significant increases in the magnitude of commercial and industrial conservation programs, an increased effort to encourage the conservation initiatives of municipal utilities, and the development of the Wisconsin Electric Smart Money™ Program, a major initiative to achieve energy savings sufficient to delay the expensive refurbishing of a power plant. To meet burgeoning needs to monitor all these programs, the commission in July of 1986 created the Office of Conservation and Energy Efficiency.

Conservation Efforts Expanded to Commercial and Industrial

There is substantial potential for energy conservation in the commercial and industrial sectors since typically more than half of the utilities' energy sales are to those customers. The major Wisconsin gas and electric utilities are expanding their conservation efforts in these sectors to tap more of this potential. Utilities are beginning to offer packaged pro-

grams that include both the information needed to implement conservation measures as well as financial incentives to overcome financial barriers.

The information programs have become more formalized to include an audit, analysis and follow-up. The financial incentives are diverse and offer customers various financing options such as rebates, loans and shared savings.

The rental segment is a part of the commercial sector that has received little attention in the past. A Wisconsin Home Energy Efficiency Label (WHEEL) has been developed by PSC staff and the state's major utilities to rate the thermal performance of rental property. This will give property owners a marketing tool and allow tenants to compare prospective apartments by their energy efficiency and costs.

Utilities Offer Customers Financial Incentives to Conserve

A natural outgrowth of utility conservation information programs is financial incentives for customers who undertake specific conservation measures. The state's ten major energy utilities are offering full-scale and pilot incentive programs in all sectors (residential, commercial, industrial and farm). Financial incentives include rebates, loans, loan buy-downs, shared savings and guaranteed savings. Some utilities are also acting as facilitators for loans between customers and lending institutions.

These incentives will have a lasting impact on the marketplace. Retailers and suppliers learn the benefits of equipment they might not ordinarily stock. Ratepayers benefit from the opportunity to install weatherization measures and equipment which can provide dollar savings, comfort and efficiency.

PSC Develops New Accounting Treatments For Conservation

In the last year of the biennium, the commission took an aggressive role in providing investor-owned utilities with financial incentives to encourage them to achieve energy conservation more effectively. The major action was to allow utilities to receive rate base treatment for certain investments in conservation rebates and loans. For example, in Wisconsin Electric Power Company's rate case, the commission

required that all investments in rebates and loans be capitalized and allowed the utility to receive the current return on these investments. As the biennium ended, the commission was also in the process of developing a similar system for accounting for conservation expenditures of municipal utilities.

Allowing the conservation investments to be capitalized provides that these expenditures will be treated in a manner similar to other capital investments by the utilities. Since conservation can be looked at as a long-term source of energy supply, the commission supported spreading the costs of conservation over a period that was commensurate with its benefits to ratepayers. This also provides a fair comparison between new generation capacity, conservation, and other alternatives for meeting energy demand.

In addition to capitalizing conservation, the commission also offered to provide utilities with additional financial incentives if they could achieve certain specified amounts of energy and demand savings. If utilities with these incentives can show that a certain amount of energy or demand has been saved through their conservation efforts, they will be eligible for additional financial "rewards." On the other hand, for at least one utility, failure to achieve a certain amount of savings will result in a financial "penalty."

Municipal Electric Utilities Should Provide Conservation Plans

The Advance Plan 4 order addressed the need to include municipal and small investor-owned utilities in the move toward statewide integrated (or least-cost) planning. The commission determined that municipal and small electric utilities should investigate demand-side options to provide least-cost reliable electric service to their customers. The large electric utilities that provide wholesale power to the municipalities are to assist in this effort by making conservation services and information available to wholesale customers.

Municipal utilities have begun to educate themselves about the options and potential advantages of demand-side planning with the help of their organizations, Municipal Electric Utilities of Wisconsin (MEUW) and Wisconsin Public Power Inc., SYSTEM (WPPI). In a further step, eight of WPPI's member

utilities have received commission permission to offer their customers financial incentives for improving electric energy efficiency by piggybacking their programs onto the Wisconsin Electric Power Company's Smart Money™ Program. Deferred accounting treatment was authorized to enable the municipalities to offer their programs.

WEPCO Begins Smart Money™ Program

As a result of the Public Service Commission's rate order for Wisconsin Electric's 1987 test year, the utility developed an extensive energy efficiency program called Smart Money™. Included in the Public Service Commission order was approval of a conservation budget of \$73 million that would be included in the rate base and \$11 million that would be expensed. The Smart Money™ program concentrates on electrical conservation, and offers both rebates and zero interest loans to all customer sectors.

In the residential sector, Wisconsin Electric Power Company offers rebates or loans for energy efficient electric appliances, continues to offer such information and audit services as the Residential Conservation Service and Rental Living Unit Conservation Service. It also offers the Good /Cents Home Program for new home construction with emphasis on the multifamily sector.

Another residential program is Wisconsin Electric's Housing Partnerships Program. This program provides technical and financial assistance targeted to housing rehabilitation including improving the overall energy efficiency for low- and moderate income housing, again with emphasis on electric savings and the multifamily sector. A major component of this program is the revolving loan fund that Wisconsin Electric has established in partnership with lending institutions, the City of Milwaukee Home Front Project, and the Wisconsin Housing Partnership for Housing Development, Inc. Wisconsin Electric also has established a similar revolving loan fund in partnership with HUD housing projects, housing authorities, community-based organizations and local units of government. Both funds provide energy conservation loans that are used to increase the energy efficiency of low- and moderate income housing units with weatherization, energy efficient appliances and lighting.

ELECTRIC AND GAS Continued

The commercial, industrial and farm sectors can get energy information and an evaluation of their energy efficiency through the Commercial and Apartment Conservation Service, farm energy evaluations, large commercial and industrial audit evaluations and the Good /Cents Commercial Program. Financial assistance offered to Wisconsin Electric's farm, commercial and industrial customers includes both standard and customized rebates, a zero interest five-year loan and an interest buydown on a loan from the customer's bank. Product (standard) rebates are

offered for such items as efficient lighting, motors and water heating.

Wisconsin Electric Power Company's Smart Money™ program is one of the most intensive, comprehensive energy efficiency programs in the country. Thorough evaluations are being planned. The experience gained from this program will be critical to Wisconsin utilities' efforts to expand their energy efficiency programs and to do demand-side planning as a part of the integrated least-cost planning efforts in the state.

CONSUMER SERVICES

Complaint Responses Automated

Although the commission has improved its complaint response times in recent years, the agency resolved to do even better by installing an on-line computer system that will increase speed and productivity. The move to automation had been proposed for ten years but budget constraints prevented its implementation until the end of the '85-87 biennium. The automated complaint and inquiry system will enable the commission staff to instantly recall a consumer's file while the person is on the phone, thus giving faster responses and quicker complaint resolutions.

The automated system will also permit the PSC to improve its statistical analysis of complaints to spot trends and trouble areas earlier so that corrective action can be taken quickly. The new data will allow the agency to report comparative data that can be used to measure utility performance in consumer services.

The PSC continues to lead the other states in dealing with the energy hardships that low-income energy users face. During the past biennium, several policies and program initiatives were improved.

Cold Weather Disconnection Rules Strengthened

In 1987, the PSC again strengthened the winter moratorium on utility service disconnection for unpaid bills, first ordered in 1973, by clearing up a misunderstanding regarding whether the rules applied to "occupants" of a dwelling or just the "customer" whose name appears in utility records. Sometimes the "customer" is an absentee landlord.

The clarification came as a result of an incident in November 1986 in Bear Creek, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Gas Company had shut off the gas to a mobile home occupied by two migrant workers, at the request of the landlord who was the utility's customer of record. The workers died when they used a charcoal grill for indoor cooking and were asphyxiated.

The PSC referred the matter to the state Attorney General for enforcement of the winter disconnection rules violations. Later, in a consent judgment, the utility agreed to pay \$40,250 in civil forfeitures and penalties.

During early 1987, the commission began a proceeding to develop rules that would limit extraordi-

nary winter protections to those households that really need it but not to households that can and should pay their energy bills as they are incurred in winter months.

Utilities Develop Early Identification Programs

The PSC has monitored the excellent improvements in the Early Identification Programs that the ten largest electric and gas utilities use to identify and assist customers who may have difficulty paying their bills. The utilities often refer these people to an appropriate agency for weatherization assistance, counseling or other help. By dealing with problems in their beginning stages, the programs help prevent many energy hardships from becoming crises for customers and utilities.

Interagency-Utility Conferences Coordinate Efforts

The success of the above-mentioned initiatives has been partly due to communication among utilities, public and private social service agencies, law enforcement and PSC staff. To foster cooperation among these groups, the commission again directed the utilities to hold interagency-utility conferences. Since 1984, more than 60 such conferences have been held throughout Wisconsin, attracting more than 6,000 people.

While first indications show the new Cold Weather Disconnection Rules and Early Identification Programs to be effective in helping the immediate energy crisis of a low-income customer, the commission is looking toward longer term results from the comprehensive energy assurance program that was developed by the statewide ad hoc Low-Income Energy Task Force and is being tested in two counties.

Low-Income Energy Task Force Recommends Changes

The ad hoc Low-Income Energy Task Force was formed in January 1985 by a coalition of citizen groups, utilities, fuel suppliers and government agencies, including the PSC. The task force developed a comprehensive plan for dealing with the

CONSUMER SERVICES Continued

problems low-income energy users face. Some of its recommendations urge new legislation or additional public funds.

As a result of the task force's recommendations, the PSC instructed large utilities to ensure coordination between utility weatherization and energy assistance programs and other state and local efforts.

The extensive local networking from the Task Force and the interagency conferences led to the first statewide low-income energy services conference (Appleton, February 1987). More than 350 participants from public and private organizations identified problems and some possible solutions regarding home energy hardships.

These developments in Wisconsin are models nationally and helped foster the formation of the National Low-Income Energy Consortium (a coalition of utilities, consumer advocates, regulators and social service agencies). A total of 475 representatives attended the consortium's first meeting in Baltimore in June 1987. Because Wisconsin's programs are national models, the consortium has selected Milwaukee for its June 15-17, 1988, conference.

PSC Mediates Consumer Problems With Utilities

The PSC's Consumer Services Bureau (CSB) employs four consumer specialists to aid consumers in dealing with their utilities. During the biennium, the bureau handled almost 7,100 complaints.

The CSB can mediate most problems a customer may be having with a utility, if the utility and the customer have not been able to correct the situation on their own. The PSC has the responsibility to see that electric, natural gas, telephone and water utilities work with customers in accordance with prescribed rules.

Consumer Complaints

Telephone	2,825
Electric	1,873
Gas	1,648
Combined Gas/Electric	399
Water	301
Miscellaneous	78
Total	7,124

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Decreased Regulation of Telecommunications Services

The 1985 Wisconsin Act 297, relating to the regulation of telecommunications utilities, originated from 1985, Senate Bill 318. Senate Bill 318 was originally developed by the Legislative Council's Special Committee on Telecommunications. The act took effect on May 6, 1986.

Currently, the telecommunications industry is in transition from a system of a single monopoly provider of telecommunications services to a system of greater competition, with multiple providers of multiple services.

The provisions of the act are intended to make Wisconsin law more responsive to the changes occurring in the telecommunications industry. It is the intent of the legislature that the PSC have flexibility to deal with the current period of transition in the industry while continuing its mandate to protect the interests of ratepayers.

According to the new law, the PSC shall, when consistent with the protection of the ratepayers, rely on competition rather than regulation to determine the variety, quality, and price of telecommunications services.

The following are the major legal changes made by Act 297:

1. **Partial Deregulation of Particular Telecommunications Services** - The PSC may determine after hearing, if a market for a telecommunications service is sufficiently competitive to justify a lesser degree of regulation, and if so, change the extent of regulation applied to the firms in that market. The commission has opened a proceeding under this section to investigate the long distance service market.
2. **Initial Deregulation of Certain Types of Telecommunications Service Providers** - Telecommunications resellers, cable television telecommunications service providers, pay telephone service providers, radio common carriers, and cellular mobile radio carriers are now called Alternative Telecommunications Utilities (ATU). These entities are provisionally exempted from regulation under Ch. 184, Stats., and Ch. 196, Stats. The commission held proceedings on the regulation of ATU's and has established rules on ATU applications and regulation.
3. **Lesser Regulation of Small Telecommunications Utilities** - A small telecommunications utility (STU) is defined as a utility which has fewer than 7,500 consumers. The STU may increase rates 30% in any one year or, in the case of residential local telecommunications service, \$2, whichever is higher. The STU must notify customers 60 days in advance of the effective date for the rate increase. If petitions are not filed, the increase can go into effect without commission approval. There is also a petition procedure by which the STU can be brought back under full regulation.
4. **Intervenor Financing** - The act establishes an intervenor financing fund of \$200,000 per year.
5. **Other miscellaneous provisions of the Act** cover contracts, promotional rates, public access to records, equal access reports, cross subsidies and domestic incorporation.

Pursuant to other procedures concerning small telecommunications utilities under 1985 Wisconsin Act 297, 10% of the consumers may file a petition to have a small telecommunications utility brought back under full regulation. One such petition was filed by customers in this last biennium. A ballot was sent to all consumers asking their preference on the regulation of their local exchange telephone company. By a narrow margin, the customers of that utility voted to let utility remain under the new reduced regulatory provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Small Telephone Utility Rate Proceedings

Rate increases for small telephone utilities, those serving fewer than 7,500 customers, are handled under one of two procedures established by the legislature to reduce regulatory burdens, costs, and delays on these companies. Under one procedure, section 196.20(5), Stats., a utility may apply to the commission for an increase and unless requested by customers, no hearing is required. The commission must act on these requests within 120 days unless a hearing is requested in which case the commission must act within 180 days.

With the establishment of sections 196.213 and 196.215, Stats., by 1985 Wisconsin Act 297, a small telephone utility may increase rates by up to 30% without commission approval or a formal proceeding

TELECOMMUNICATIONS Continued

unless 10% of the utility's customers petition for commission review.

The following tables show rate actions of small telecommunications utilities under these two statutory procedures, since July 1985:

Cases Filed Under 196.213 and 196.215					
Docket	Utility Name	Application Received	Proposed Increase	Effective Date (PROP)	Disposition of Case
1910-TR-100	Fairwater-Brandon-Alto	06/26/86	\$ 69,100	08/25/86	Petitioned, Hearing held, Rate reduction of \$21,200 ordered 10/15/87
3070-TR-100	Larsen-Readfield	07/01/86	N/A	09/01/86	Petitioned, Case under review under 196.20(5)
850-TR-100	Burlington, Brighton, Wheatland	07/10/86	\$ 58,700	09/10/86	Over 30%, Withdrawn 9/05/86
2390-TR-101	Greenwood	07/23/86	\$ 47,000	09/21/86	Over 30%, Withdrawn 9/05/86
3660-TR-101	Midway	07/31/86	\$ 91,000	09/30/86	Over 30%, Withdrawn 9/05/86
1970-TR-101	Fennimore	07/31/86	\$ 42,000	09/30/86	Over 30%, Withdrawn 9/05/86
640-TR-100	Bonduel	08/18/86	\$ 38,100	10/17/86	Over 30%, Withdrawn 9/05/86
5140-TR-101	Rock River	09/11/86	\$ 54,200	11/12/86	Petitioned, Withdrawn 11/14/86
2390-TR-102	Greenwood	09/19/86	\$ 45,175	11/18/86	In effect, Date changed to 12/01/86
1970-TR-102	Fennimore	10/02/86	\$ 41,127	11/28/86	In effect, Date changed to 12/13/86
640-TR-101	Bonduel	10/03/86	\$ 38,021	12/04/86	In effect, Date changed to 12/19/86
850-TR-101	Burlington, Brighton, Wheatland	10/03/86	\$ 52,905	12/04/86	In effect, Date changed to 12/19/86
3660-TR-102	Midway	12/29/86	\$129,000	02/28/87	Commission suspended rates, Withdrawn 04/02/87
300-TR-101	Badger State	04/09/87	\$ 57,900	06/12/87	Petitioned, Case under review under 196.20(5)
6340-TR-101	Wayside	04/24/87	\$ 21,400	07/01/87	In effect
5660-TR-100	Spring Valley	06/04/87	\$ 24,000	08/01/87	In effect
5040-TR-100	Rib Lake	08/03/87	\$ 15,000	08/01/87	In effect
3880-TR-101	Mosel & Centerville	06/19/87	\$ 72,500	08/22/87	In effect
1640-TR-101	Dodge County	10/02/87	\$ 19,200	12/04/87	Petitioned, Case under review under 196.20(5)

Cases Processed Under S. 196.20(5) Stats

Docket	Telephone Utility	Date of Application	Effective Customer Notice Date	Date of Order	Increase Requested by the Utility	Amount Authorized by the Commission
5570-TR-100	Southeast	8/8/1985	9/23/1985	1/21/1986	\$227,000	\$216,755
2420-TR-100	Hager City	8/28/1985	10/25/1985	2/20/1986	\$184,000	\$155,542
1640-TR-100	Dodge County	8/30/1985	12/17/1985	4/8/1986	\$ 39,000	\$ 33,492
5710-TR-101	Stockbridge & Sherwood	8/30/1985	12/21/1985	4/10/1986	\$ 99,000	\$ 86,227
6070-TR-100	Valders	9/6/1985	12/21/1985	4/10/1986	\$116,500	\$ 69,284
0300-TR-100	Badger State	8/30/1985	12/21/1985	4/15/1986	\$215,000	\$181,468
1020-TR-100	Central State	11/11/1985	2/14/1986	5/27/1986	\$150,000	\$150,000
3880-TR-100	Mosel/Centerville	11/27/1985	3/3/1986	6/26/1986	\$ 96,000	\$ 90,372
960-TR-100	Casco	12/6/1985	2/1/1986	7/26/1986	\$ 76,000	\$ 46,365
3970-TR-101	Mt. Vernon	2/5/1986	4/9/1986	8/5/1986	\$115,625	\$ 88,640

PSC Orders Refunds and Reduces and Restructures Wisconsin Bell's Rates

The commission has continued to review Wisconsin Bell's earnings since its divestiture from AT&T and the establishment of its new parent company, Ameritech, on January 1, 1984. Three rate refunds and two rate reductions were ordered in the period from March 1986 through May 1987 in the commission's investigation in docket 6720-TI-3 on Wisconsin Bell's earnings. Wisconsin Bell's rates were again substantially reduced on August 1, 1987, following further investigation and hearing in docket 6720-TI-102. Basic local usage rates were separated from access rates. The rate structure was also simplified in that the former 14 rate groups were reduced to 1 to 5 rate groups, depending on the type of service of customers. Single statewide access rates were established for residential and business lines and business trunk categories. Other modifications approved in this proceeding were the establishment of a lifeline plan for service connection charges and the elimination of zone charges that apply in rural areas. The commission also established a waiver period, during which customers may switch from their current service to other services without charge.

Access Charge Dockets Concluded

The initial access charge docket, opened in 1983 to investigate the system of payments between long distance telephone companies and local telephone companies, was finally closed. The commission, in this docket, ordered that local exchange company expenses that are allocated to toll should be recovered through a flat rate capacity charge, instead of the usage sensitive carrier common line charge. A capacity charge is less likely to cause bypass, because it is not usage sensitive.

This capacity charge mechanism has been ordered for Wisconsin Bell, and should be effective on January 1, 1988. The commission is currently deciding whether it is prudent to extend this decision to the other local exchange companies in Wisconsin, since capacity tariffs are new and the effects on carriers have not been extensively studied in other states.

The commission also closed its investigation on the appropriate access charge compensation for use of extended area service facilities. The commission accepted a stipulated agreement among all parties that will result in sharing of access revenues among all large exchange carriers that may be involved in transmitting long distance calls.

In the intraLATA arena, the commission ordered a system of access charges to replace the predivestiture contractual arrangement between Bell and the

TELECOMMUNICATIONS Continued

independents known as settlements and separations. This opens the way for competition in all long distance markets in Wisconsin. With this development, customers might, in the future, be buying long distance service from their local telephone company. Also in this docket, the commission is going to decide on the allocation of the local exchange fixed costs to the toll market. This will influence the customer's long distance and local bills. Final decisions in these areas are yet to be made.

The commission will also decide the level of regulation of the long distance telephone companies such as AT&T, MCI and US Sprint. The extent of competition will be analyzed, and the commission will decide if enough competition exists so that the amount of regulation existing today can be lessened in a manner beneficial to both the companies and the consumer. This investigation is being conducted under new statutory provisions (s. 196.195) created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 297.

PSC Deregulates Customer Premises Wiring

On August 12, 1986, the commission deregulated phone wiring within a customer's home or business. This deregulation, which follows the deregulation of customer premises equipment, recognized the competitive nature of this service and the fact that customers have alternatives to having the telephone company install or maintain wiring. All local exchange telephone companies were required to relinquish ownership of inside wiring and to revise their tariffs to remove inside wiring from the offering of service. Many companies continue to offer inside wiring, but on a deregulated basis. They also offer plans to enable customers to have the utility maintain the wiring. These plans are also optional and are not part of utility service. Customers can install and maintain wiring on their own or obtain wiring services from other nonutility persons.

Metroplan Investigation Begins

In September 1986, the PSC issued a Notice of Investigation to look at the rates customers pay for calling within the Milwaukee Metroplan service area and elsewhere in metropolitan Milwaukee. Prior to that time the PSC had dealt with a number of spe-

cific complaints and petitions from customers of that area.

This generic investigation on Metroplan was opened to examine the many aspects of this subject and to consider the implications of service and rate changes on efficiency, operations, and customer equity. A decision is expected in 1988 after extensive data is collected.

Regulatory Strategic Planning

The principles of regulatory strategic planning, which were applied to energy utility financial issues in the last biennium, are now being applied to telecommunications utility issues to help anticipate problems and reduce reactive decision-making.

Technological innovation and competition has fostered rapid change in the telecommunications industry. Regulatory strategic planning helps utilities and the commission set goals, identify issues, examine alternatives, implement appropriate actions in a timely manner and measure the results of these policies. The PSC hopes to reduce the foreseeable risk and uncertainty associated with this ever-changing environment and, consequently, better serve the public interest.

Wisconsin Bell Flexible Rate of Return

In the most recent Wisconsin Bell rate case, a flexible rate of return was authorized to provide an incentive for Bell to minimize operating costs while continuing to provide high quality service. The return on equity range established was 12.5% to 15.5%, with a target level of 13.5%. Bell will be permitted to earn up to 14% without sharing profits with customers; however, earnings between 14% and 15.5% will be shared 50-50 with customers, and to the extent that profits exceed a 15.5% equity return, these will be flowed to customers.

Over the 20-month period that these rates will be in effect, the company will not be permitted to seek a rate increase unless it is anticipated that its return would fall below 12.5%. The flexible rate of return promises the company an opportunity, through efficient management and productivity improvements, to earn as much as 1-1/4 percentage points above the 13.5% return on equity used to establish revenue requirements in the case. Additionally, the com-

pany is not precluded from filing tariffs for new services which might generate new sources of revenues. This new mechanism is expected to give Bell the opportunity to demonstrate management efficiency.

Small Telephone Company Earnings Investigated

A preliminary review of 75 small telephone companies' earnings indicated that several companies

were earning in excess of authorized levels. The rates of 14 companies were made subject to refund due to their high earnings level. All 14 companies are being investigated individually to determine the reasonableness of their present rates. Rate reductions will be ordered, if it is determined that the current rates are excessive.

TELEPHONE RATE CASES

(Utilities having over 40,000 access lines)

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	Percent Change
6720-TI-3	Wisconsin Bell, Inc.	0.00	-10950000.00	25-mar-1986	-1.55
2180-TI-100	General Telephone Co.	0.00	-5851091.00	04-dec-1986	-6.90
6720-TI-102	Wisconsin Bell, Inc.	0.00	-31968000.00	28-jul-1987	-4.48

WATER AND SEWER

Water and Sewer Rate Cases

The commission issued 164 formal water and sewer rate orders during the biennium. Ninety-six applications for new water and sewer construction projects were received and approved. There are 555 water and 91 sewer utilities under PSC regulation.

PSC Investigates Direct Charging Public Fire Protection to Tax-Exempt Properties

The PSC investigated the question of direct charging public fire-protection to tax-exempt properties. Currently, the PSC recognizes the municipality in its governmental capacity as the customer of the water utility's public fire-protection service. The utility

bills the municipality which then typically places these charges on the tax roll. This concept was reaffirmed in 1986.

Responding to requests to consider direct public fire protection charges to tax-exempt property, the commission studied this question in a generic investigation in Docket 05-WR-100. The commission concluded that charging the municipality as the primary customer for public fire protection costs remains appropriate, and that a separate customer class for tax-exempt properties would not be appropriate. The commission noted, however, that municipalities could make direct charges under their taxing power against all property-owners, including tax-exempt organizations, for certain municipal services including public fire protection costs.

Class A and B Water Rate Cases in 1985-87

Docket	Utility	Requested Whatever Needed	Granted (Decrease)	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
190-WR-101	Appleton	Whatever Needed	\$ 300,813	9/30/86	9
1480-WR-100	Cudahy	"	87,480	10/14/86	7
1740-WR-100	Eau Claire	"	387,803	6/3/86	13
			505,733		17
2350-WR-100	Green Bay	"	637,242	12/30/86	14
2820-WR-100	Kenosha	"	342,716	6/11/87	8
2920-WR-100	La Crosse	"	480,051	6/11/87	23
3280-WR-100	Madison	"	(240,423)	11/6/86	(3)
3320-WR-100	Manitowoc	"	592,557	8/22/85	38
4480-WR-100	Oshkosh	"	506,549	5/8/86	22
5590-WR-100	South Milwaukee	"	173,709	1/16/86	21
5820-UR-100	Superior W&L	\$ 40,667	40,667	12/15/85	2
5820-UR-101	Superior W&L	728,610	506,927	1/27/87	20
		Whatever			
6300-WR-100	Wausau	Needed	521,631	10/28/86	32
6680-UR-100	WP&L (Beloit)	421,477	67,870	8/29/85	2
	WP&L (Ripon)	23,500	25,178	8/29/85	(3)
6680-UR-101	WP&L (Beloit)	553,804	61,581	8/14/86	2
	WP&L (Ripon)	68,590	8,468	8/14/86	(1)

COMMISSION ORGANIZATION AND REGULATION ISSUES

Tax Reform Act of 1986 Reduces Customer Rates

The PSC conducted a special investigation of the impact the 1986 Federal Tax Reform Act would have on private utility rates. The investigation resulted in rate reductions in excess of \$108 million. Only two utilities have not agreed with the reduced rates; Madison Gas and Electric Company is opposing the use of a blended tax rate for their test year and Mid-Plains Telephone has refused to reduce rates without a full investigation of all the forecasted revenues and expenses. All other utilities have passed the effects of the reduced tax expense on to their respective ratepayers.

Intervenor Compensation Encourages Participation

The public continues to be active in commission hearings. Participation was furthered in 1986-87 when the commission received an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for intervenor compensation. The available funding assures that individuals or groups who have a substantive contribution to the issues will be able to do so, regardless of their financial resources. Intervenor financing was granted as follows:

Intervenor Financing 1985-87

Intervenor	Issue	Expenditure
Citizens' Utility Board	Research and develop testimony regarding fuel procurement practices and policies of Wisconsin Electric Power Company.	\$27,556
Citizens' Utility Board	Provide testimony regarding intrastate interexchange access charges.	2,405
Wisconsin's Environmental Decade	Provide testimony on whether the formation of a holding company by Wisconsin Electric Power Company may harm the interest of consumers due to inadequate cash to finance diversification.	5,450
Wisconsin's Environmental Decade	Provide testimony on cost of common equity and alternative treatments and impacts concerning capital not required for Wisconsin Power and Light.	5,922
Wisconsin's Environmental Decade	To testify on taxes and rate structure in Wisconsin Electric Power's electric rate case.	695
Citizens' Utility Board	Provide testimony on rate of return on equity for Wisconsin Bell.	5,744
Southeast Property Owners Association	Hire an attorney to review PSC Environmental Impact Statement of proposed new gas pipeline in southeast Wisconsin for Wisconsin Gas Company.	5,500
Citizens' Utility Board	Provide expert witness to testify on cost of gas issues related to Wisconsin Natural Gas distribution utilities.	987
Citizens' Utility Board	Provide testimony on the impact on residential and small business users of intrastate interLATA toll by PSC decisions permitting a lesser degree of regulation.	29,900 ¹
Total		\$84,159

¹ Approved amount, payments have not been made to date.

COMMISSION ORGANIZATION Continued

PSC Budget Report				
Source of Funds	1985-86 Budget	Authorized Positions	1986-87 Budget	Authorized Positions
Program Revenue (PRO)				
Utility Regulation:	\$6,476,000	159.00	\$7,376,200	169.00
- Intervenor Financing	0	-	200,000	-
- Federal Intervention	175,000	-	175,000	-
Holding Company Regulation:	150,000	8.00	263,900	8.00
Acid Rain SO ₂ - NO _x :	44,100	1.00	44,000	1.00
Federal Funds (PR-F)				
- Solar Bank Funding	66,700	1.00	0	1.00
- Gas Pipeline Safety	98,100	1.00	97,800	1.00

Long Range Data Processing Planning

A study was completed in June 1987 that has set the direction for data processing for the agency for the next three to five years. Major recommendations from the study include implementation of a data structure to support a centralized database concept, implementation of electronic data transfer with selected utilities, transfer of the Annual Report data to the regional center computer, implementation of automated calendaring and scheduling, and enhancement of the existing Case Management System to provide logging and tracking of case files and forward looking milestone dates.

The study also resulted in the development of documentation which describes the major automated systems in the agency; this documentation has been put on the mainframe computer where it can be searched by staff and used to determine what systems are available for use.

Conservation Office Created

An example of the increased attention the Public Service Commission has given energy conservation was the formation of the Office of Conservation and Energy Efficiency in July 1986. In the office are two engineers, one administrative assistant, 3.5 planning analysts, one project planning analyst, a program assistant and an office director. The staff members were previously scattered in different divisions and bureaus in the commission.

The mission of the Office of Conservation and Energy Efficiency is to assure that cost-effective conservation programs are available to gas and electric utility customers to reduce their utility bills. In order to assure reliable sources of natural gas and electricity at least cost to the customer, the office monitors the electric and gas utilities' efforts in developing and implementing cost-effective conservation programs.

Affirmative Action Report

The PSC has an Affirmative Action Advisory Council whose membership represents all divisions in the agency, the Personnel Services Bureau, and the Affirmative Action Officer. Its responsibilities are to assist in the identification of affirmative action program areas, to audit hiring and promotional activities, and to inform new employees of the affirmative action laws and complaint procedures.

In 1985 as a part of its Affirmative Action program, the commission trained eight new Employee Assistance Program Coordinators.

The PSC's Upward Mobility Task Force, a subcommittee of the Affirmative Action Advisory Council, sponsored a communications seminar for all PSC staff. It was the committee's assessment that improved communication skills were one objective of affirmative action and upward mobility. More recently, the Upward Mobility Task Force has been developing a proposal for cross training employees.

The program will be implemented in 1987-89 and provide job enrichment as well as a core of trained personnel who are prepared to assume new roles as job openings occur.

The commission's Affirmative Action efforts have brought the following results:

	No. Employees	% Female	% Minority	% Handicapped
7/85	150	44.67	6.67	3.33
7/86	166	48.19	6.02	6.63
7/87	172	48.84	8.72	5.23

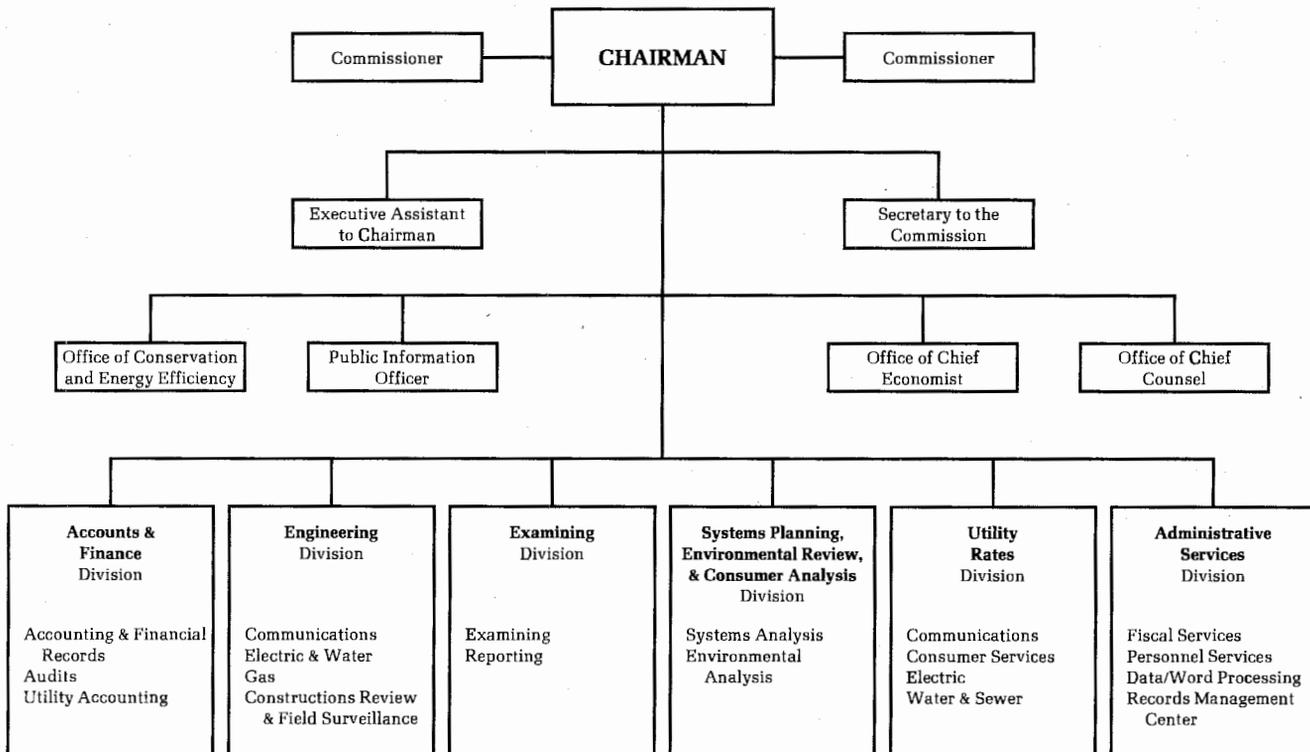
Alternative Employee Work Patterns

Flexible scheduling is another aspect of the Commission's Affirmative Action Program. The parameters of Alternate Work Patterns (AWP) for PSC employees were modified and expanded in 1986.

Approximately 55% of the PSC's 185 employees regularly or intermittently exercise one or more of the AWP options. Twenty-six employees work compressed work schedules which include weekly schedules of four ten-hour days and bi-weekly

schedules resulting in 44 hours worked one week and 36 hours worked the next. Seventeen employees work less than full time, including six in job-sharing situations. Sixty employees work staggered or flexible work hours which provide for amended starting and ending times in a work day.

Both clerical and professional staff members participate in the commission's AWP program, and the agency's experience continues to be positive in its use of alternative scheduling.



COMMISSION ORGANIZATION Continued

Commissioners

Charles Thompson, Chairman
Mary Lou Munts, Commissioner
George Edgar, Commissioner

Commission Office

Cheryl Pofahl, Executive Assistant, 267-7897
Jacqueline K. Reynolds, Secretary to the Commission, 266-8097
Public Information Officer, 266-9600

Office of Chief Counsel

Steven Schur, Chief Counsel, 266-1264

Examining Division

Ann Pfeifer, Administrator, 266-5473

Office of Chief Economist

Susan Stratton Gilmore, Chief Economist 266-0699

Office of Conservation and Energy Efficiency

Anita Sprenger, Director, 267-3590
Paul Newman, Residential Programs and Research,
267-5112
Wayne DeForest, Commercial, Industrial and Farm
Programs, 266-7996

Administrative Services Division

Joyce Narveson, Administrator, 266-3587
Gordon Grant, Fiscal Services, 267-9086
Barbara Bartz, Information Systems, 266-3843
Lynn Murawski, Personnel Services, 266-9315

Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis Division

Jerry Mendl, Administrator, 267-3588
David Schoengold, Systems Analysis, 267-3589
Michael John Jaeger, Environmental Analysis, 267-
2546

Utility Rates Division

Victor Mayer, Administrator, 266-3182
Gary Mathis, Electric, 266-2307
Thor Soderholm, Water & Sewer, 266-1422
Gary Evenson, Communications, 266-6744
Al Guyant, Consumer Services, 267-9813

Accounts and Finance Division

Conrad Oleson, Administrator, 267-7829
Norman Young, Accounts, 267-7866
Donna Holznecht, Audits, 267-7972
Frederick Halverson, Reports, 267-9099

Engineering Division

Scot Cullen, Administrator, 266-1567
Robert Kelly, Communications, 266-8006
Lanny Smith, Electric & Water, 266-3165
David O'Connell, Construction Review & Field Sur-
veillance, 266-9640
Harold Meyer, Gas, 266-8128

Division Descriptions

The **Accounts and Finance Division** is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of public utilities in conjunction with rate cases, depreciation certification, fuel forecasting, holding company formation, affiliated interest agreements, security offerings, cost of capital, rate of return and general compliance with PSC rules and regulations. The division testifies to its findings at formal hearings before the commission. The division compiles and publishes statistical studies of financial and operating data concerning public utilities.

The **Utility Rates Division** develops, analyzes and monitors utility rates and regulations, maintains utility tariffs and mediates consumer disputes with utilities. The division participates in formal case proceedings on rate issues, service regulations, certificates of public convenience and necessity, service withdrawals, service area disputes, conservation programs and rulemaking. Staff conduct independent investigations and data collection, analyses of proposals, and analyses of alternative cost studies and rate designs. The division enforces utility compliance in filing rates, charges, rules and regulations with the commission and ensures that tariff language is clear and unambiguous. The division interprets tariffs, rules, regulations and commission policies to respond to inquiries and to mediate and resolve consumer complaints.

The **Engineering Division** reviews and analyzes proposed utility construction projects from the standpoint of need, possible alternative actions and economics. It also works closely with SPERCA on the review and analysis of long-range electric system plans. The division promulgates and enforces service and safety standards, monitors conditions and activities potentially affecting service adequacy, monitors construction costs of major projects and plant accounting, and otherwise keeps the commission informed of utility operations.

Because of a staff reorganization implemented in 1986, the Engineering Division is also responsible for the rate functions for gas public utilities as described above for the Utility Rates Division.

The **Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis (SPERCA) Division** is responsible for evaluating the environmental impact of prospective commission actions and developing and analyzing long range electric utility plans in

accordance with the statutory requirements. SPERCA staff members prepare environmental assessments and environmental impact statements in close coordination with other state agencies for cases involving utility construction, rate increases and service rules. Staff also review the cost and reliability of utility-developed and independently-developed long range plans and facility proposals. They subsequently review the case record, prepare and issue memoranda and develop recommendations for commission action.

The **Examining Division** schedules and conducts public hearings, records verbatim testimony, prepares transcripts and may issue proposed decisions. The record made before the hearing examiners employed by the commission contains all of the evidentiary information that may be used by the commission in making a decision in a contested proceeding. The records are also sent to court when a commission order is appealed.

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

The **Office of Chief Counsel** represents and defends the actions of the commission in state and federal courts, provides legal advice to commissioners and staff, provides legal counsel for staff at commission hearings and coordinates federal intervention by Washington counsel or directly intervenes to represent the commission in cases of regulatory interest at the federal level. The Office of Chief Counsel also coordinates referrals from the commission to the Attorney General.

The **Office of Chief Economist** conducts economic research in the area of public utility regulation, develops and presents expert testimony at rate and rulemaking proceedings, and provides consultation to the commission staff on economic and financial issues and other activities relating to public utility regulation.

COMMISSION ORGANIZATION Continued

The **Office of Conservation and Energy Efficiency** is responsible for planning, researching, developing, monitoring and evaluating utility energy conservation programs. The office addresses conservation issues in gas and electric rate cases, utility construction projects and the electric utilities' long range

plans. The staff reviews utility filings, reviews and prepares testimony for hearings, and makes recommendations to the commission on various conservation issues, including broader state and federal energy policies that affect the utilities and their customers.

PSC Publications Available:

- “Your Bill of Rights as a Residential Gas and Electric Utility Customer”
- “Your Rights as a Telephone Customer”
- “Guide to Public Hearings”
- “Typical Steps in Major Rate Cases”
- “PSC at a Glance . . .”
- “Making Your Utility Complaint Count”
- “Advance Plans: 20-Year Electric Utility Energy, Generation and Conservation Forecasts”
- “Weatherization and Financial Assistance Directory”
- “PSC Reports-1974 to 1986” (available soon)

APPENDIX A

Rate Actions

During the past biennium, the PSC issued 364 rate orders for electric, natural gas, telephone, water and combined water and sewer utilities. The following pages indicate the outcome of each proceeding.

In reading this appendix, it may be helpful to keep these points in mind:

- The commission authorized a number of water and combined water and sewer utilities to increase their annual revenue by large percentages. Some of these increases were the result of federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations that required these utilities to install costly treatment facilities. Other small utilities may have waited many years before filing a rate request and then needed a large revenue increase to catch up with higher operating costs and remain financially sound.
- Where there is no amount requested, it is often because a small utility didn't have the staff necessary to calculate a reasonable revenue request. Therefore, commission staff determined the appropriate amount.
- Several of the telephone utility rate cases docketed 0005TR3 show zeros in the "Granted," "Request"

and "Percent" columns. These companies were not authorized to pass the rate increase on to customers because the commission determined that the utility's rate of return was already at an appropriate level.

- Zeros in the "Granted," "Request" and "Percent" columns of nontelephone utility rate cases indicate that the utility is new and its rates have been established for the first time.

Key

ID—utility's code number, used by the PSC in record keeping.

NAME—The name of the utility.

TYPE—Water, Sewer, Electric, Telephone, Gas utility

DOCKET—The letter and number code used by the PSC to refer to a particular case.

GRANTED—The annual revenue increase, in dollars, granted the utility by the PSC.

REQUEST—The annual revenue increase, in dollars, requested by the utility.

PERCENT—The percent increase or decrease in the utility's annual revenue as a result of the rate case.

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FORMAL RATE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/85 THROUGH 6/30/87

ID	Name	Type	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
0010	Abbotsford Municipal Water Utility	W	0010WR100	3270.00	0.00	127112.00	2.57
0040	Albany Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	0040UR100	18183.00	0.00	49810.00	36.50
0040	Albany Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	0040UR100	22930.00	0.00	64943.00	35.31
0050	Algoma Municipal Water and Electric	W	0050WR100	61074.00	0.00	229070.00	26.66
0060	Allenton Sanitary District No 1	W	0060WR100	38710.00	0.00	63969.00	60.51
0070	Allouez Water Works Commission	W	0070WR100	173144.00	0.00	602345.00	28.74
0090	Alma Center Municipal Water Utility	W	0090WR100	7861.00	0.00	9910.00	79.32
0120	Altoona Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	0120WR100	93378.00	0.00	193736.00	46.75
0180	Antigo Municipal Water Utility	W	0180WR100	126643.00	0.00	360700.00	35.11
0190	Appleton Municipal Water Utility	W	0190WR101	297813.00	0.00	3397966.00	8.76
0210	Arcadia Mun Light and Water Utility	E	0210ER100	296019.00	0.00	1456621.00	20.32
0230	Argyle Mun Water and Electric Util	E	0230ER100	6082.00	0.00	256678.00	2.37
0265	At&T Communications of Wisconsin	T	0265TR103	10693000.00	13436000.00	179620000.00	5.95
0300	Badger State Telephone Company, Inc.	T	0300TR100	181468.00	215000.00	1597398.00	11.36
0310	Bagley Municipal Water Utility	W	0310WR100	4282.00	0.00	6540.00	65.47
0380	Barron Light and Water Department	W	0380WR100	26643.00	0.00	190571.00	13.98
0440	Belmont Mun Water and Electric Util	E	0440ER100	17104.00	0.00	303775.00	5.63
0460	Benton Mun Water and Electric Util	E	0460ER100	55790.00	0.00	268420.00	20.78
0460	Benton Mun Water and Electric Util	W	0460WR100	28073.00	0.00	28023.00	74.49
0480	Berlin Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	0480UR100	157566.00	0.00	568579.00	27.71
0480	Berlin Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	0480UR100	67459.00	0.00	179466.00	37.59
0540	Black Earth Telephone Company	T	0005TR3	12094.00	0.00	372938.00	3.24
0570	Blanchardville Mun Water Utility	W	0570WR100	33528.00	0.00	26826.00	124.98
0615	Blue Mounds Municipal Water Utility	W	0615WR100	16460.00	0.00	33133.00	49.68
0640	Bonduel Telephone Company	T	0005TR3	16033.00	0.00	524769.00	3.06
0740	Brodhead Water and Lighting Comm.	E	0740ER100	101335.00	0.00	1294685.00	7.83
0770	Brooklyn Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	0770WR100	68240.00	0.00	15255.00	447.33
0780	Brown Deer Municipal Water Utility	W	0780WR100	83379.00	0.00	642585.00	12.98
0800	Browtown Municipal Water Utility	W	0800WR100	16554.00	0.00	5876.00	281.72
0850	Burlington Brighton & Wheatland Tel	T	0005TR3	30111.00	0.00	893132.00	3.37
0860	Butler Municipal Water Utility	W	0860WR101	29665.00	0.00	176100.00	16.85
0890	Cadott Light and Water Department	E	0890ER100	18229.00	0.00	478181.00	3.81
0940	Campbellsport Mun Water Utility	W	0940WR100	31724.00	0.00	71070.00	44.64
0960	Casco Telephone Company	T	0960TR100	46365.00	76000.00	496700.00	9.33
0980	Cassville Municipal Water Utility	S	0980SR100	23683.00	0.00	56060.00	42.25
1015	Cencom of Wisconsin, Inc.	T	1015TR100	788200.00	1480000.00	9400500.00	8.38
1020	Central State Telephone Company	T	1020TR100	150000.00	150000.00	3127100.00	4.80
1050	Centuria Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	1050UR100	14256.00	0.00	63646.00	22.43
1050	Centuria Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	1050UR100	19334.00	0.00	36070.00	53.60
1180	Cleveland Mun Water and Sewer Util	W	1180WR100	15027.00	0.00	33264.00	45.17

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FORMAL RATE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/85 THROUGH 6/30/87

ID	Name	Type	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
1200	Clintonville Water & Electric Plant	E	1200ER100	158371.00	0.00	2729778.00	5.80
1260	Coleman Water and Sewer Utility	W	1260WR100	11320.00	0.00	35609.00	31.79
1300	Columbus Water and Electric Utility	E	1300ER101	97228.00	0.00	2070541.00	4.70
1300	Columbus Water and Electric Utility	W	1300WR100	58736.00	0.00	195928.00	29.98
1370	Cornell Mun Water and Electric Util	E	1370ER100	26320.00	0.00	581436.00	4.53
1370	Cornell Mun Water and Electric Util	W	1370WR100	31059.00	0.00	119132.00	26.07
1390	Cottage Grove Mun Water & Sewer Util	W	1390WR100	41212.00	0.00	35112.00	117.37
1430	Crestview Sanitary District	W	1430WR100	54034.00	0.00	92239.00	58.63
1470	Cuba City Water and Electric Utility	E	1470ER100	37396.00	0.00	650265.00	5.75
1480	Cudaby Municipal Water Utility	W	1480WR100	86009.00	0.00	1287827.00	6.68
1510	Dahlberg Light and Power Company	E	1510ER100	162607.00	0.00	4521103.00	3.60
1550	Darien Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	1550UR100	21904.00	0.00	58089.00	37.71
1550	Darien Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	1550WR100	74036.00	0.00	58280.00	127.04
1590	Delavan Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	1590WR100	97446.00	0.00	405371.00	24.04
1640	Dodge County Telephone Company	T	1640TR100	33492.00	39000.00	329200.00	10.17
1680	Dresser Municipal Water Utility	W	1680WR100	20628.00	0.00	42371.00	48.68
1700	Eagle Municipal Water Utility	W	1700WR100	8791.00	0.00	89372.00	9.84
1710	Eagle River Light and Water Dept	E	1710ER101	54535.00	0.00	1241313.00	4.39
1710	Eagle River Light and Water Dept	W	1710WR101	9083.00	0.00	105142.00	8.64
1740	Eau Claire Municipal Water Dept	W	1740WR100	488741.00	0.00	3122397.00	15.65
1760	Edgerton Municipal Water Utility	W	1760WR100	26523.00	0.00	191040.00	13.88
1830	Elmwood Municipal Water Utility	W	1830WR100	23429.00	0.00	26689.00	87.79
1840	Elroy Gas Incorporated	G	1840GR100	56684.00	71410.00	513878.00	11.03
1850	Elroy Mun Water and Electric Utility	W	1850WR100	53289.00	0.00	54228.00	98.27
1880	Evansville Mun Water & Electric Util	W	1880WR100	53349.00	0.00	101013.00	52.81
2040	Footville Water and Electric Comm	E	2040ER100	20414.00	0.00	209661.00	9.74
2080	Fox Lake Municipal Water Utility	W	2080WR100	36197.00	0.00	57268.00	63.21
2170	Gays Mills Municipal Water Utility	W	2170WR100	34692.00	0.00	30557.00	113.53
2210	Ger mantown Water Utility	W	2210WR100	34845.00	0.00	338065.00	10.31
2300	Grafton Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	2300UR100	45443.00	0.00	666150.00	6.82
2300	Grafton Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	2300WR100	58608.00	0.00	306330.00	19.13
2350	Green Bay Municipal Water Department	W	2350WR100	637022.00	0.00	4699400.00	13.56
2370	Green Lake Municipal Water Utility	W	2370WR100	8986.00	0.00	51160.00	17.56
2375	Greenville Sanitary District	W	2375WR100	29630.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2420	Hager City Telephone Company	T	2420TR100	155542.00	152800.00	607400.00	25.61
2430	Hammond Municipal Water Utility	W	2430WR100	32289.00	0.00	54993.00	60.53
2480	Hartland Municipal Water Utility	W	2480WR100	126810.00	0.00	384072.00	33.02
2500	Hayward Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	2500UR100	62712.00	0.00	113719.00	55.15
2500	Hayward Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	2500WR100	61557.00	0.00	87102.00	70.67
2590	Holmen Municipal Water Utility	W	2590WR100	48047.00	0.00	56375.00	85.23

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FORMAL RATE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/85 THROUGH 6/30/87

ID	Name	Type	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
2750	Jefferson Water and Electric Dept	E	2750ER100	110864.00	0.00	5008669.00	2.21
2750	Jefferson Water and Electric Dept	W	2750WR100	89603.00	0.00	280809.00	31.91
2810	Kendall Municipal Water Utility	W	2810WR100	18394.00	0.00	16128.00	114.05
2820	Kenosha Municipal Water Department	W	2820WR100	334906.00	0.00	4214100.00	7.95
2840	Kewaunee Municipal Water Utility	W	2840WR100	44761.00	0.00	157661.00	28.39
2920	La Crosse Municipal Water Utility	W	2920WR100	480414.00	0.00	2149450.00	22.35
2960	La Farge Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	2960UR100	18613.00	0.00	116530.00	15.97
2960	La Farge Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	2960WR100	26248.00	0.00	25171.00	104.28
2950	La Farge Municipal Electric Utility	E	2950ER100	21256.00	0.00	271501.00	7.83
3070	Lake Superior District Power Company	E	3020UR100	633115.00	997642.00	32369197.00	1.96
3020	Lake Superior District Power Company	G	3020WR100	500394.00	480908.00	10985684.00	4.55
2985	Lakeland Sanitary District #1	W	2985WR100	30219.00	0.00	126005.00	23.98
3120	Lena Municipal Water Utility	W	3120WR100	8314.00	0.00	32057.00	25.94
3140	Little Chute Municipal Water Utility	W	3140WR100	78162.00	0.00	434684.00	17.98
3170	Loganville Mun Water & Sewer Utility	S	3170UR100	1121.00	0.00	9209.00	12.17
3170	Loganville Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	3170WR100	2086.00	0.00	14204.00	14.69
3220	Luck Municipal Water Utility	W	3220WR100	24834.00	0.00	43513.00	57.07
3270	Madison Gas and Electric Company	E	3270UR100	-1858000.00	3977000.00	123196000.00	-1.51
3270	Madison Gas and Electric Company	G	3270WR100	1367000.00	3416000.00	96255000.00	1.42
3270	Madison Gas and Electric Company	E	3270UR101	8794000.00	3809000.00	129179000.00	6.81
3270	Madison Gas and Electric Company	G	3270WR101	146000.00	0.00	92076000.00	0.16
3270	Madison Gas and Electric Company	E	3270UR13	223000.00	5932000.00	122738000.00	0.18
3270	Madison Gas and Electric Company	G	3270WR13	96000.00	3268000.00	101027000.00	0.10
3320	Manitowoc Public Utility Commission	E	3320ER100	2549778.00	0.00	17538902.00	14.54
3320	Manitowoc Public Utility Commission	W	3320WR100	592317.00	0.00	15896633.00	37.26
3350	Marathon Mun Water & Sewer Utility	S	3350UR100	19278.00	0.00	66200.00	29.12
3350	Marathon Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	3350WR100	24394.00	0.00	96973.00	25.16
3410	Marshall Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	3410WR100	12762.00	0.00	66491.00	19.19
3490	Mcfarland Mun Water & Sewer Utility	S	3490SR100	33066.00	0.00	173753.00	19.03
3490	Mcfarland Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	3490WR100	37310.00	0.00	153097.00	24.37
3560	Menasha Electric & Water Utility	W	3560WR100	277346.00	0.00	1510067.00	18.37
3560	Menasha Electric & Water Utility	W	3560WR100	342011.00	0.00	1783227.00	19.11
3580	Memomonee Falls Mun Water Utility	W	3580WR100	732708.00	0.00	1201000.00	61.01
3640	Middleton Municipal Water Utility	W	3640WR100	205188.00	0.00	522636.00	39.26
3670	Midwest Natural Gas Incorporated	G	3670GR100	250731.00	421244.00	4685213.00	5.35
3820	Monroe Municipal Water Utility	W	3820WR100	261811.00	0.00	486800.00	53.78
3830	Montello Municipal Water Utility	W	3830WR100	25232.00	0.00	89733.00	28.12
3840	Montfort Municipal Water Utility	W	3840WR100	10747.00	0.00	46843.00	22.94
3850	Monticello Municipal Water Utility	W	3850WR100	31638.00	0.00	60799.00	52.04
3880	Mosel Centerville Telephone Company	T	0005TR3	30734.00	0.00	1160266.00	2.65

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ID	Name	Type	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
3880	Mosel Centerville Telephone Company	I	3880TR100	90372.00	96000.00	1152760.00	7.84
3970	Mount Vernon Telephone Company	T	3970TR101	88640.00	115700.00	1970378.00	4.50
3980	Mukwonago Municipal Water Utility	W	3980WR100	78427.00	0.00	329472.00	23.80
4000	Muscoda Light and Water Department	E	4000ER100	63675.00	0.00	776703.00	8.20
4010	Natural Gas Incorporated	G	4010GR100	9195.00	15675.00	1574192.00	0.58
4110	New Holstein Public Utilities	E	4110ER102	78619.00	0.00	2795371.00	2.81
4130	New London Mun Water & Electric Dept	E	4130ER101	333142.00	0.00	6405175.00	5.20
4130	New London Mun Water & Electric Dept	W	4130WR100	130833.00	0.00	212940.00	61.44
4230	North Fond Du Lac Mun Water Utility	W	4230WR100	58567.00	0.00	140593.00	41.66
4240	North Freedom Mun Water Utility	W	4240WR100	13755.00	0.00	24713.00	55.66
4250	North Park Sanitary District	W	4250WR100	137714.00	0.00	144973.00	94.99
4220	Northern States Power Company	E	4220UR100	7749000.00	11134147.00	164014000.00	4.72
4220	Northern States Power Company	G	4220UR100	142000.00	251900.00	41262000.00	0.34
4280	Northwestern Wisconsin Electric Co	E	4280ER100	255987.00	0.00	6467106.00	3.96
4290	Norwalk Municipal Water Utility	W	4290WR100	46000.00	0.00	10605.00	433.76
4300	Novys Telephone Company	T	0005TRS	6098.00	0.00	129269.00	4.72
4360	Oconto Falls Water and Light Dept	E	4360ER101	32317.00	0.00	944135.00	3.42
4360	Oconto Falls Water and Light Dept	W	4360WR100	57711.00	0.00	103369.00	55.83
4410	Onalaska Municipal Water Utility	W	4410WR100	129440.00	0.00	303660.00	42.62
4480	Oshkosh Municipal Water Utility	W	4480WR100	506637.00	0.00	2292800.00	22.10
4550	Park Falls Municipal Water Utility	W	4550WR100	24126.00	0.00	170072.00	14.19
4620	Pewaukee Municipal Water Utility	W	4620WR100	77020.00	0.00	334931.00	23.00
4680	Plain Municipal Water Utility	W	4680WR100	18666.00	0.00	31277.00	59.68
4690	Plainfield Municipal Water Utility	W	4690WR100	8903.00	0.00	24384.00	36.51
4740	Plymouth Utilities	S	4740SR100	83516.00	0.00	592802.00	14.09
4780	Port Washington Mun Water Utility	W	4780WR100	397539.00	0.00	751465.00	52.90
4830	Prairie Du Sac Mun Water & Electric	W	4830WR100	18528.00	0.00	130346.00	14.21
4870	Price County Telephone Company	T	0005TRS	36288.00	0.00	1173574.00	3.09
4930	Random Lake Municipal Water Utility	W	4930WR100	64813.00	0.00	54061.00	119.89
4970	Reedsburg Utility Commission	E	4970ER100	144479.00	0.00	4215991.00	3.43
5010	Rhinelander Municipal Water Utility	W	5010WR100	117442.00	0.00	396654.00	29.61
5030	Rib Lake Municipal Water Utility	W	5030WR100	33135.00	0.00	49443.00	67.02
5040	Rib Lake Telephone Company	T	0005TRS	12191.00	0.00	356099.00	3.42
5045	Rib Mountain San. Dist.	W	5045WR100	523626.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5050	Rice Lake Mun Water & Electric Util	W	5050WR100	49006.00	0.00	431025.00	11.37
5140	Rock River Telephone Company	T	0005TRS	15827.00	0.00	619927.00	2.55
5180	Rothschild Municipal Water Utility	W	5180WR100	66141.00	0.00	293138.00	22.56
5290	Schofield Mun Water & Sewer Utility	S	5290UR100	24288.00	0.00	180661.00	13.44
5290	Schofield Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	5290WR100	37590.00	0.00	120476.00	31.20
5320	Seymour Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	5320WR100	84274.00	0.00	105762.00	79.68

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ID	Name	Type	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
5350	Shawano Mun Water & Electric Utility	W	5350WR100	109639.00	0.00	380425.00	28.82
5400	Shell Lake Municipal Water Utility	W	5400WR100	49895.00	0.00	58241.00	85.67
5470	Shullsburg Water Utility	W	5470WR100	13841.00	0.00	77404.00	17.88
5510	Slinger Utilities	W	5510WR100	50047.00	0.00	89792.00	55.74
5590	South Milwaukee Mun Water Utility	W	5590WR100	173650.00	0.00	843055.00	20.60
5570	Southeast Telephone Co of Wisc, Inc	T	5570TR100	216755.00	227000.00	2092700.00	10.36
5190	St Cloud Water Utility	W	5190WR100	11108.00	0.00	24669.00	45.03
5700	Stitzer Sanitary District	W	5700WR100	21131.00	0.00	4550.00	464.42
5710	Stockbridge & Sherwood Telephone Co	T	5710TR101	86227.00	99000.00	994500.00	8.67
5740	Stoughton Municipal Electric Utility	E	5740ER100	140166.00	0.00	4147312.00	3.38
5760	Stratford Mun Water & Electric Util	E	5760ER100	11423.00	0.00	495823.00	2.30
5820	Superior Water Light and Power Co	E	5820UR100	401725.00	401725.00	23351490.00	1.72
5820	Superior Water Light and Power Co	G	5820UR100	0.00	59700.00	11468035.00	0.00
5820	Superior Water Light and Power Co	W	5820UR100	40667.00	40667.00	2570960.00	1.58
5820	Superior Water Light and Power Co	E	5820UR101	-58900.00	0.00	24869547.00	-0.24
5820	Superior Water Light and Power Co	G	5820UR101	-187684.00	-91922.00	8883273.00	-2.11
5820	Superior Water Light and Power Co	W	5820UR101	513360.00	728610.00	2530137.00	20.29
5835	Sussex Municipal Water Utility	W	5835WR100	50983.00	0.00	236073.00	21.60
5840	Taylor Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	5840WR100	43979.00	0.00	18597.00	236.48
5880	Thorp Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	5880UR100	12947.00	0.00	94178.00	13.75
5880	Thorp Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	5880UR100	37670.00	0.00	96513.00	39.03
5930	Tomahawk Mun Water & Sewer Utility	S	5930UR100	13114.00	0.00	274062.00	4.79
5930	Tomahawk Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	5930UR100	23669.00	0.00	252307.00	9.38
5930	Tomahawk Mun Water & Sewer Utility	S	5930UR101	10667.00	0.00	287395.00	3.71
5930	Tomahawk Mun Water & Sewer Utility	W	5930UR101	31362.00	0.00	276173.00	11.36
5970	Turtle Lake Mun Water & Sewer Util	IS	5970SR100	30305.00	0.00	209487.00	14.47
5990	Two Rivers Water & Electric Utility	W	5990WR100	147950.00	0.00	616374.00	24.00
6010	Union Center Water Utility	W	6010WR100	7313.00	0.00	6229.00	117.40
6070	Valders Telephone Company	T	6070TR100	69284.00	116500.00	781072.00	8.87
6120	Ville Du Parc Water Utility Inc	W	6120WR100	2844.00	0.00	40937.00	6.95
6140	Viroqua Municipal Water Utility	W	6140WR100	205710.00	0.00	175739.00	117.05
9326	Viroqua Sewer Utility	S	9326SR100	52274.00	0.00	171312.00	30.51
6180	Walworth Mun Water and Sewer Utility	S	6180UR100	71483.00	0.00	101999.00	70.08
6180	Walworth Mun Water and Sewer Utility	W	6180UR100	20020.00	0.00	162214.00	12.34
6220	Waterloo Water and Electric Comm	E	6220ER100	83079.00	0.00	1935394.00	4.29
6260	Waunakee Water and Light Commission	E	6260ER100	35193.00	0.00	1961452.00	1.79
6280	Waupaca Municipal Water Utility	W	6280WR100	80159.00	0.00	369480.00	22.30
6290	Waupun Public Utilities	W	6290WR100	157486.00	0.00	406704.00	38.72
6300	Wausau Municipal Water Utility	W	6300WR100	521374.00	0.00	1726644.00	30.20
6335	Waverly Sanitary District	W	6335WR101	17701.00	0.00	74133.00	23.88

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6350	Webster Municipal Water Utility	W	6350WR100	17450.00	0.00	46078.00	37.87
6380	West Bend Municipal Water Utility	W	6380WR100	159777.00	0.00	1059634.00	14.98
6400	Westby Mun Water & Electric Utility	W	6400WR100	97628.00	0.00	124304.00	78.54
6420	Weston, In. of, Mun Water Utility	W	6420WR100	63606.00	0.00	553380.00	11.49
6490	Whitehall Municipal Electric Utility	E	6490ER100	32665.00	0.00	1030966.00	3.17
6520	Whitewater Municipal Water Utility	W	6520WR100	119245.00	0.00	405827.00	29.38
6540	Williams Bay Municipal Water Utility	W	6540WR100	308705.00	0.00	259508.00	118.96
6560	Wind Point Municipal Water Utility	W	6560WR100	25661.00	0.00	93972.00	27.31
6570	Windsor Sanitary District Number One	W	6570WR100	59125.00	0.00	34536.00	171.20
6590	Winter Municipal Water Utility	W	6590WR100	24858.00	0.00	35412.00	70.20
6600	Wiota Sanitary District Number One	W	6600WR100	3604.00	0.00	10088.00	35.73
6720	Wisconsin Bell, Inc.	T	6720TI3	-1095000.00	0.00	706707000.00	-1.55
6610	Wisconsin Dells Mun Electric Utility	E	6610ER100	123555.00	0.00	1763197.00	7.01
6620	Wisconsin Dells Mun Water Utility	W	6620WR101	72842.00	0.00	204704.00	35.58
6630	Wisconsin Electric Power Company	E	6630ER100	33684000.00	47984000.00	1031097000.00	3.27
6630	Wisconsin Electric Power Company	H	6630HR100	785600.00	807200.00	12459100.00	6.31
6630	Wisconsin Electric Power Company	E	6630UR100	-28838000.00	41200000.00	1049667000.00	-2.75
6630	Wisconsin Electric Power Company	H	6630UR100	752000.00	0.00	13111000.00	5.74
6640	Wisconsin Fuel and Light Company	G	6640GR100	704760.00	2106600.00	61825512.00	1.14
6650	Wisconsin Gas Company	G	6650GR100	10771000.00	26112000.00	608440287.00	1.77
6650	Wisconsin Gas Company	G	6650GR102	-6719000.00	-442000.00	590164000.00	-1.14
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	E	6680UR100	17430000.00	0.00	349930000.00	4.98
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	G	6680UR100	643000.00	0.00	144282000.00	0.45
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	W	6680UR100	33000.00	0.00	3752000.00	0.88
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	E	6680UR101	-5405000.00	0.00	376130000.00	-1.44
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	G	6680UR101	640000.00	0.00	139701000.00	0.46
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	W	6680UR101	52000.00	0.00	3783000.00	1.37
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	E	6680UR102	-1500000.00	-5175000.00	382641000.00	-3.92
6680	Wisconsin Power and Light Company	G	6680UR102	-1250000.00	0.00	119965000.00	-1.04
6710	Wisconsin Southern Gas Company	G	6710GR100	1656517.00	705067.00	42041893.00	3.94
6710	Wisconsin Southern Gas Company	G	6710GR101	1895571.00	3021031.00	40225610.00	4.71