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C o m m i s s i o n  
o f W i s c o n s i n*



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B i e n n i a l  
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**Public Service Commission of Wisconsin**

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**1989-1991 Biennial Report**

**Charles H. Thompson**  
Chairman

**John T. Coughlin**  
Commissioner

**Cheryl L. Parrino**  
Commissioner

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## LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN



State of Wisconsin \ PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

October 1991

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, CHAIRMAN  
JOHN T. COUGHLIN, COMMISSIONER  
CHERYL L. PARRINO, COMMISSIONER  
4802 Sheboygan Avenue  
P. O. Box 7854  
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7854

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 (PSC) of Wisconsin's report for the 1989-1991 biennium. This report describes the Commission's activities and achievements of the past biennium. During this period, the PSC saved approximately \$360,000,000 for Wisconsin's ratepayers and also restructured agency operations along utility industry lines. This new operational approach enables us to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the rapid changes occurring in the utility industry due to competition and new technology.

The Commission's restructuring was successfully completed in late 1990. It was undertaken after three years of intense study and careful consideration. In restructuring, it is the PSC's intention to continue the Wisconsin tradition of excellence in the field of utility regulation. We feel this reputation for excellence has been achieved because our agency has always attempted to anticipate our customers' needs and, in turn, craft approaches to best meet these needs. The quality improvement process we have embraced has enabled us to recognize that our customers are not only ratepayers, but also shareholders, legislators, consultants, utility personnel, the media, educators and our own staff. As an agency our entire focus is upon understanding and meeting the needs of this diverse group of customers well into the future. This report contains a number of the highlights that point out our effort in this area.

We are excited about the changes that have occurred during the 1989-1991 biennium and about our future. Once again other states are looking to Wisconsin's innovative and forward looking regulatory approach as an example of how to better serve the public interest. We are proud of the fact that our regulatory approach has enabled us to meet increasing customer demands over the past biennium without the addition of new positions.

Should you have any questions concerning our programs and services, please do not hesitate to contact us for further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles H. Thompson".

Charles H. Thompson  
Chairman

Fax No: (608) 266-3957

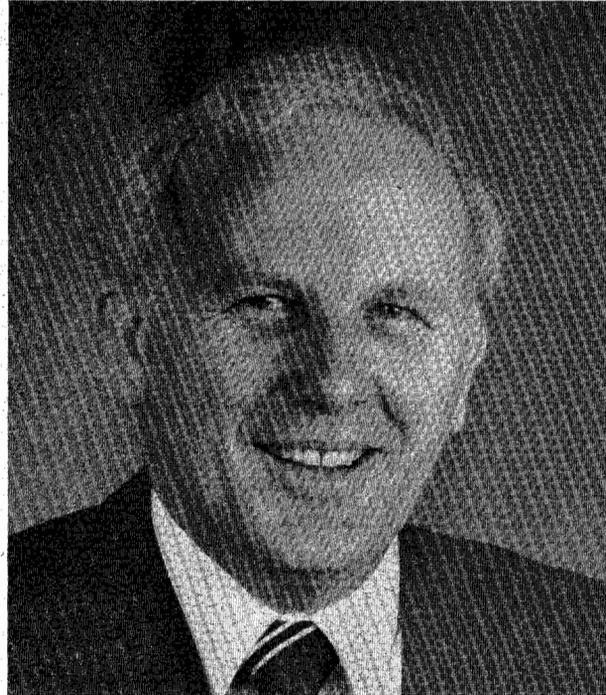
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## COMMISSIONERS

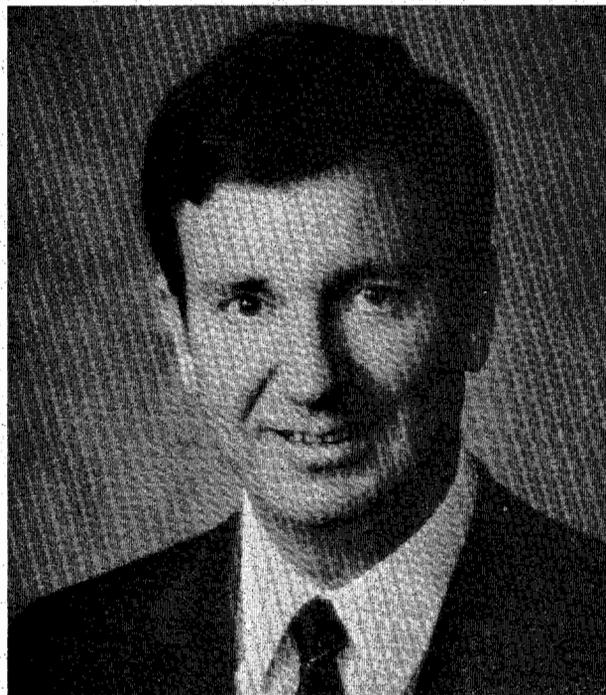
### Charles H. Thompson

Charles H. Thompson was appointed to the Public Service Commission by Governor Tommy Thompson in December, 1986, and was appointed Chairman in April, 1987. He is a member of the National Association of Regulatory Commissioners' (NARUC) Committee on Gas, and has served on the Subcommittee on Gas Inventory Charges and the Gas Subcommittee on Natural Gas Vehicles. He was also a member of the John F. Kennedy Energy and Environmental Policy Center. Currently, he is the President of the Great Lakes Conference of Utility Commissioners. Mr. Thompson is a former teacher and school administrator who spent 25 years as a restaurateur and businessman before his appointment to the Public Service Commission. A native of Eau Claire, he is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire. He is married and has two daughters.



### John T. Coughlin

John T. Coughlin was appointed to the Public Service Commission by Governor Tommy Thompson in July, 1989. He is a member of the NARUC Committee on Electricity and the NARUC Subcommittee on Environmental Efficiency. He is also second Vice-President of the Mid-American Regulatory Conference. Before his appointment to the Public Service Commission, Mr. Coughlin served as Wisconsin's Secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. He has also served as mediator and hearing examiner for the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission, and as a federal trial attorney and hearing officer for the National Labor Relations Board in Detroit, Michigan. He graduated from Marquette University with a B.A. degree in Psychology and a J.D. in Law. He received an M.S. degree in Management from the University of Illinois. He is married and has two sons.



**Cheryl L. Parrino**

Cheryl L. Parrino was appointed to the Public Service Commission by Governor Tommy Thompson in March, 1991. She is a member of the NARUC Committee on Finance and Technology. She was a member of the NARUC Staff Subcommittee of Executive Directors and served as its Chairperson in 1990. She is Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Public Utility Institute. Once referred to by a veteran Capitol political correspondent as a model of public service that other state employees should aspire to; Ms. Parrino worked her way up through the ranks of the Public Service Commission. She served as Executive Assistant to Chairman Charles Thompson as well as his predecessor, MaryLou Munts. Prior to that, Ms. Parrino served as Director of the Public Service Commission's Bureau of Utility Audits. A native of Wisconsin Rapids, she is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Ms. Parrino is married and has a son.



## REGULATORY MISSION

### PSC Sets Utility Rates, Service

The Public Service Commission (PSC) is an independent regulatory agency responsible for the regulation of 927 Wisconsin public utilities, including those that are municipally-owned. The PSC's purpose is to ensure that, in the absence of competition, adequate and reasonably priced service is provided to utility customers.

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

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

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

The PSC's staff consists of auditors, accountants, engineers, rate analysts, attor-

neys, planners, research analysts, economists, consumer specialists, court reporters, and paraprofessional and clerical support.

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

### Jurisdiction Over 927 Utilities

As of June 1, 1991, the PSC's regulatory powers and duties included the rates and services of:

- 94 electric utilities (82 are municipal)
- 15 gas distribution utilities (1 is municipal)
- 2 heating utilities
- 85 sewer utilities (combined with water utilities except for 1 private)
- 96 telephone utilities
- 554 water utilities (542 are municipal or sanitary districts)
- 81 alternative telecommunications utilities (ATU's)
- 927 utilities

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

## ELECTRIC DIVISION

### Stable Electric Rates

Electric rates for the state's major utilities remained relatively stable over the two-year period. While Superior Water, Light & Power Company's rates actually declined over the period, Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Wisconsin Power & Light Company, and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's rates increased less than 1 percent; and Madison Gas & Electric Company's rates increased less than 2 percent. Even Northern States Power Company's rate increases, which were about 3 percent each year, were less than the rate of general inflation.

### 1,500MW of New Electric Power Capacity Receives PSC Approval

In late September of 1990, the PSC gave preliminary approval to the applications filed by Wisconsin's major eastern and southern utilities for the construction of 19 new combustion turbine power plants. The approved applications were brought by Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WEPCO), Wisconsin Power & Light Company (WP&L), Madison Gas & Electric Company (MG&E), Wisconsin Public Power, Inc. (WPPI), and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS). New electric generation became necessary because increased air conditioning use, due to the extremely hot summers of 1987 and 1988, combined with the continued economic growth in Wisconsin during the same period, created the need for additional peaking capacity in the near future.

The PSC combined the 19 applications into a single docket, so that the mutual effects of loads and plans could be assessed and the process could be streamlined. This approach allowed the PSC to continue its integrated planning policy developed in Advance Plans 4 and 5. Because of the urgent need for capacity in the near future and the PSC's concern for

continued reliable service, the combined case was handled on an expedited basis. The "SOAP" proceeding, as it became known, addressed the need for all proposed plants together, and reviewed the appropriateness of the type of plant.

The PSC found the growth rates projected by Eastern Wisconsin Utilities and Wisconsin Public Power, Inc., to be reasonable estimates of growth. As a result, the PSC determined, for planning purposes, there is a need to construct a total of about 1,500 MW of additional capacity. Each of the 19 plants for which the need was found will also go through a separate siting and environmental review.

The utilities were also directed to develop options for increased energy conservation and peak-load management in this docket. The peak-load management directive issued by the PSC requires three state utilities, Madison Gas and Electric Company, Wisconsin Power and Light Company, and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation to take measures to control their respective air conditioning loads.

### Concord Combustion Turbines Approved

Wisconsin Electric Power Company's proposal to construct four units of combustion turbines at its Concord power substation near Watertown, Wisconsin, was approved shortly after the SOAP order. The units will run on natural gas, with oil backup, and will provide 345 MW of peaking capacity. The siting of this plant and the accompanying gas pipeline were not controversial because of the extensive effort that Wisconsin Electric Power Company and the PSC staff made to involve the public early and thoroughly in the decision making process. Two units are expected to be in service in 1993; two in 1994.

### **South Fond du Lac Combustion Turbine**

Under review by the PSC are the proposals of Wisconsin Public Power, Inc. System (WPPI) and Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WP&L) to install 225 MW of combustion turbine peaking capacity at WP&L's South Fond du Lac Substation consisting of three 85 MW units. The need for these units was also given planning approval in the SOAP docket. WPPI would construct the first unit for operation in 1993 (6685-CE-100). WP&L would construct the second and third units for operation in 1994 (6680-CE-112). The primary fuel will be natural gas requiring construction of about three miles of new pipeline by WP&L. No additional electric lines are required. Hearings are expected to be completed in this biennium but a final decision is not expected until July of 1991.

### **West Marinette Combustion Turbine**

Also pending is the application of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS) to construct a 75 MW combustion turbine peaking unit at its West Marinette Substation site near Marinette for operation in 1993 (6690-CE-134). The review and decision on this SOAP capacity case is not expected to be completed until early in 1992.

### **Boswell Purchase**

On June 15, 1990, the PSC authorized Wisconsin Public Power Inc. (WPPI) to purchase a 20 percent ownership share of Minnesota Power and Light Company's Clay Boswell Power Plant at Cohasset, Minnesota. This adds 107MW of base-load generating capacity to WPPI's supply resources for its 30-member municipal utilities.

### **\$122 Million Port Washington Power Plant Renovation Approved**

A Wisconsin Electric Power Company application for authority to renovate its existing power generation facilities located in Port Washington, Wisconsin, received approval from the PSC in November, 1990. The construction project calls for the renovation of four of the utility's five existing Port Washington generating units at an estimated cost of \$122 million. The renovation project complies with new federal clean air standards and produces cost effective power for Wisconsin Electric customers into the next century.

The Port Washington Power Plant consists of five 80 megawatt (MW) power generating units which provide steam to turbine generators. When the units were originally placed in service between 1935 and 1950, they had the combined capability to produce 400 MW of power.

The renovation of Units 1 through 4 will begin in 1991 and will continue through 1994. Unit 5 of the generating facility will not be renovated as part of this project. Plans call for the renovation of the turbine generators, boilers, mechanical and electrical auxiliary equipment, as well as plant support facilities. During the construction period, each unit, in turn, will be taken out of service for a nine-month period to undergo the rehabilitation work, while the remaining three units will stay in service and continue to produce power. Once construction work is completed, the Port Washington generation facility will be capable of producing 320 MW of power through the year 2010.

### **Cogeneration/Private**

During the biennium, two private cogeneration projects were approved. On August 15, 1989, Nekoosa Papers, Inc., was authorized to install a 13 MW steam turbine generator in connection with other power boiler additions/modifications to its Nekoosa Mill (9329-CE-100). Besides generating electricity, most of which will be used within the mill, additional steam capacity is available for mill process steam needs. On August 28, 1990, Consolidated Papers, Inc., was authorized to install a 40 MW steam turbine generator in connection with a boiler addition/mill expansion at its Wisconsin Rapids Mill (9330-CE-100). The electricity and steam from the unit will be used to meet loads and process steam needs at the mill. While in both of these projects most of the electric energy will be used to meet the customers' own loads, some small amounts may occasionally be available for sale to the serving utility. It also helps the utility system by displacing its capacity needs to serve this load. Cogeneration is economically and environmentally beneficial compared to single-purpose power generation.

### **Transmission - Major Cases Approved**

On November 7, 1989, Wisconsin Power and Light Company and Elkhorn Municipal Electric Utility were authorized to construct a new three-mile 138 kV line and substation and to establish a new interconnection. The interconnection was necessary to accommodate the city's change in wholesale power supply from Wisconsin Electric Power Company to Wisconsin Power and Light Company.

In January of 1990, Northern States Power Company was authorized to construct ten miles of 161 kV line between Stone Lake and Hayward. In addition to the line, the utility also received authority to construct related substation facilities to reinforce and

improve the adequacy and reliability of service to its customers in the Sawyer County area.

Wisconsin Electric Power Company was authorized to construct a new 80-mile 345kV line from its Presque Isle Power Plant near Marquette, Michigan, to its Plains Substation near Iron Mountain, Michigan, in early November of 1990. The construction was necessary to increase the transmission system capacity to transfer power from Presque Isle south to its major load areas in Wisconsin.

### **Electric Rulemaking**

The Wisconsin State Electrical Code, Volume 1, underwent a routine periodic revision beginning in the fall of 1989. It was completed in April, 1991. Issued as Chapter PSC 114, Wis. Adm. Code, the revised rules became effective May 1, 1991. They adopt the 1990 Edition of the National Electrical Safety Code, with changes, and cover safety requirements for the installation, operation and maintenance of primarily outside electric and communications facilities of utilities, railroads, cable television providers, etc.

### **Demand-Side Demonstration**

The PSC decided in docket 9990-EP-100 that there would be a "Demonstration" of demand-side (conservation, load management, fuel substitution...) market potential for the state of Wisconsin funded by the utilities. This will be at least a three-year project with estimated spending of \$50-\$100 million. The project will be under the oversight of the PSC, but have extensive interaction with the Wisconsin Center for Demand-Side Research (WCDSR). WCDSR is an organization composed of members from the utility industry, government, and the university cooperating to further energy efficiency research in the state.

The PSC outlined the basic structure and objectives for the project in the order but left refinement up to a working group. The PSC directed that the structure of the panel to oversee the project should be designed to include representatives of the general public or citizen groups. The working group designed a process to invite panel participation. The panel that was formed has 18 public, 3 PSC staff, 1 state agency, 8 utility and 1 WCDSR representative.

The panel has been hard at work for several months and Request for Proposals (RFPs) for the initial projects of WCDSR will be released in early June. Projects are being solicited in the following areas:

1. Community-based projects crossing all sectors.
2. Residential cooling.
3. Commercial lighting.
4. Industrial adjustable speed drive motors.
5. Reduced pressure irrigation.

### **Federal Intervention**

The Electric Division has been active as a party before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in several cases which have arisen out of the PSC's Advance Plan 5 order provisions on transmission access. These access provisions further the FERC's policy of opening access in order to increase competition in the generation market and Wisconsin's provisions lead the nation on this issue. Wisconsin is the first state in which a PSC has ordered utilities to open their transmission systems.

In case EL89-40-000, all the major utility participants in Advance Plan 5, except Madison Gas & Electric Company, petitioned the FERC to declare that the transmission cost and use-sharing provisions of the Advance Plan 5 order are preempted. This case has

attracted a good deal of national attention, and many states and utilities intervened. It is fully briefed, and the FERC could decide it at any time.

In compliance with order point 77 of the Advance Plan 5 order, all the major investor-owned Wisconsin utilities have filed wheeling tariffs with the FERC. The Electric Division intervened for the PSC in the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (docket ER90-314-000), Wisconsin Power and Light Company (docket ER89-652-000) and Madison Gas and Electric Company (docket ER90-535-000) cases and participated actively in the negotiations which culminated in settlements in these cases.

The PSC's negotiating stance has been to keep these tariffs reasonably priced and minimize barriers to their use, in keeping with the goal of encouraging efficient transfers of power. The resulting tariffs have low interruptible rates, easy rescheduling provisions, and recognize that third party impacts are not just the transmission customer's problem.

Wisconsin Electric Power Company has a transmission tariff that is more restrictive than these which predates the Advance Plan 5 order. Northern States Power Company has filed a wheeling tariff that covers both the Minnesota and Wisconsin companies (docket ER91-21-000). This tariff has many restrictive features which nearly doubles the price for wheeling.

The PSC has been actively negotiating with Northern States Power and a number of other parties. These negotiations have recently been broken off, and the case will apparently go to hearing in October.

The Electric Division also monitors other electric cases before the FERC, and has intervened on a less active basis in wholesale rate cases and transmission contract cases for Wisconsin electric utilities.

### **Utilities Submit Advance Plans for Electric Generation and Transmission Facilities**

On March 1, 1991, the electric utilities filed with the PSC their plans for meeting Wisconsin's needs for electricity for the next 20 years. This process, called the Advance Plan, takes place about every two years. During the last portion of the biennium, the PSC staff conducted its review and assessment of the utilities' plans. The PSC can accept, modify or reject what the utilities plan. After the PSC staff publishes its assessment of the utilities' plans, public hearings will be held on the plans and the PSC will be asked to make decisions on a number of significant issues. The estimated schedule, outlined below, calls for the PSC to issue its order for this Advance Plan 6 in early summer 1992.

While the content of utilities' plans are generally defined by Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code, several significant issues will be considered by the PSC in Advance Plan 6. In particular, the utilities' filed plans include the construction of over 5,400 MW of new electric generating facilities over the next 20 years. The plans call for a significant amount of new transmission facilities as well. If all of these facilities are determined to be needed, they have the potential of not only having a significant impact on the cost of electricity but also a significant impact on the environment.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the planning process, another important issue will be the formulation of contingency plans. These are alternative plans that utilities can implement should conditions change from those anticipated. In particular, utilities have been asked to develop contingency plans for early retirement of existing nuclear plants and for limitations on emissions of carbon dioxide gases, which contribute to global warming. Contingency plans can also address what

utilities should do if forecasts of electricity needs are higher or lower than expected.

Key issues will be addressed regarding the impact of utility plans on the environment, particularly with regard to such issues as global warming, electromagnetic fields, biodiversity, forest fragmentation and externalities. Generating electricity and building power lines imposes many "hidden" costs on society and the environment. These costs are usually not reflected in the price that consumers pay for electricity. Because these impacts are external to the review of costs in the basic decision-making process, they are called externalities.

While the utilities' filed plans include over 900 MW of energy conservation and load management options, a major issue in Advance Plan 6 will center on whether even more demand side savings can be achieved. Another issue will be whether utilities are taking appropriate steps to insure the reliability and persistence of savings of demand side measures.

A major issue in the area of transmission facilities is whether to build power lines to increase the capability to transfer electricity between utilities in western Wisconsin and those in eastern Wisconsin. Utilities across the state and in Minnesota are working on "the Interface Study," which will be done in time for the Advance Plan 6 hearings. The study is looking at the costs, benefits and environmental impacts of building extra transmission lines to increase transfer capability.

Other issues to be included in this Advance Plan process include such things as availability and price of natural gas for electric generation and for switching electric uses to gas, new technologies for coal power plants, renewable resources, cogeneration, system reliability and the necessary reserve margin, compliance with the Clean Air Act of 1990, forecasting, load management, seasonal electric rates and electric utility avoided costs.

The anticipated schedule for Advance Plan 6 is shown below. These dates are estimates based on the best available information at the time this publication was produced.

**Advance Plan 6 Estimated Schedule:**

PSC Staff Assessment Issued:	July 1, 1991
Public Meetings Held:	July-September, 1991
Public Hearings/Technical Hearings:	Sept. 1991-Jan. 1992
Legal Briefs Filed:	February 1992
PSC Decisions on Issues:	March-April 1992
Advance Plan 6 Order Issued:	June/July 1992

**Public Involvement in Advance Plan 6**

Electric utilities filed their sixth Advance Plan (AP-6) on March 1, 1991. These plans outline power plant and electric line construction as well as conservation and other demand side programs. The PSC will review plans and approve, deny or modify them. The review process includes legislatively mandated input from the public. For AP-6, the PSC is working with utilities and members of groups such as the Audubon Society, the League of Women Voters and the Wisconsin Environmental Decade to improve the public involvement process.

Public involvement is important because the Advance Plan sets the future for major construction with its associated impacts and costs. The Advance Plan also involves major policy decisions. However, the public tends to get involved only at the later construction stage, when it is too late to affect these major decisions.

To improve the ease with which the public can review and comment on plans, the PSC and utilities made several changes in this Advance Plan. A brochure describing the Advance Plan, with a check-off sheet for further information, was mailed to interested

groups and the public. Utilities filed their plans in separate sections; as several short, easy to read subjects. The PSC staff changed their Assessment, which is a document for public use, from the 350 pages mailed out in the last Advance Plan to 75 pages for AP-6. The PSC staff wrote issue papers to provide more detailed information to interested public. All information released includes contacts for further information for interested public.

Utilities and public interest groups used news releases and newsletters to alert the public to AP-6 plans and issues. Utility districts and public groups helped to distribute information. Technical meetings for hearing participants to exchange information are held in Madison. In addition, for this Advance Plan, the PSC is holding a series of public meetings to provide the public with more information and a nonintimidating forum in which to ask questions. A pamphlet describing the PSC hearing process was also prepared.

Hearings specifically for public input will be held statewide. In addition, the public are welcome to attend more technical hearings held by subject in Madison.

## Electric Rate Cases (Class A investor-Owned Utilities)

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
3270-UR-104	Madison Gas & Electric Co.	\$ 2,022,000	\$ 1,875,000	06/15/90	1.4
4220-UR-102	Northern States Power Co. (Wis.)	3,970,540	3,636,005	07/13/89	1.2
4220-UR-103	Northern States Power Co. (Wis.)	9,694,409	8,068,000	12/27/89	3.3
4220-UR-104	Northern States Power Co. (Wis.)	10,800,000	7,298,716	01/16/91	3.0
5820-UR-103	Superior Water Light & Power Co.	0	-258,545	08/03/89	-1.1
5820-UR-104	Superior Water Light & Power Co.	448,073	162,961	01/30/91	0.7
6630-UR-102	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	-8,567,445	-8,414,987	07/31/89	-0.8
6630-UR-103	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	0	-29,685,000	01/11/90	-2.8
6630-UR-104	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	71,021,000	35,405,000	01/03/91	3.3
6680-UR-104	Wisconsin Power & Light Co.	12,135,000	3,691,000	11/09/89	0.9
6690-UR-104	Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	2,435,000	-7,322,000	12/21/89	-1.9
6690-UR-105	Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	12,592,000	10,859,000	12/18/90	2.8

## DIVISION OF GAS, WATER AND FEDERAL INTERVENTION

### Water Team

In November, 1989, the PSC established a Water Team. This multidisciplinary team of staff members was formed recognizing that the water utility industry is on the threshold of unprecedented change. This change is due in large part to the impacts of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments and related water quality problems.

The Team's mission is to review, evaluate, and improve water utility regulation so that the most practical and effective regulation can be developed for the future. The initial focus has been on streamlining the water construction application and rate case processes.

The Team has involved and continues to seek the assistance and input from the water utility industry in developing new regulatory policy and procedures to best address the needs of this evolving industry.

### Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District's Capital Cost Recovery Method Found Reasonable

On January 24, 1991, the PSC determined that the method used by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) for the recovery of capital costs on the basis of taxable property value was not unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory. This decision was reached in a controversial sewer complaint filed by Miller Brewing, Inc., and Universal Foods, Inc., on January 17, 1989, against changing the District's method of recovering capital costs.

A number of communities outside the District had united to commence litigation challenging MMSD's change in 1984 to taxable property value as the basis for the recovery of capital cost associated with its \$2.2 billion Water Pollution Abatement Project (WPAP). Charging in this manner resulted in the "con-

tract" communities paying roughly twice as much annually as they did before when allocation was based on volume. The contract communities obtained an injunction from the Circuit Court for Waukesha County preventing MMSD from recovering capital costs on a taxable property value basis pending trial on the merits.

Miller Brewing and Universal Foods alleged that they were being harmed because, while the litigation is pending, only customers within the District would be paying capital recovery costs on a taxable property basis. The single issue that was ultimately framed for hearing was whether the MMSD's allocation methodology of charging outside contract communities for capital costs on the basis of property value was unreasonable.

The contract communities argued that capital costs must be allocated in proportion to their usage (volume) to meet the "just and reasonable" standard of utility ratemaking. MMSD and the complainants disagreed, arguing in support of an allocation of costs based on taxable property value.

The PSC concluded that the evidence demonstrated that there was more than one reasonable way to allocate capital costs for a program as unique as WPAP. The PSC held this would be true even if MMSD were a public utility, which it is not. As such, the PSC affirmed that MMSD may continue to charge the contract communities for the recovery of capital costs using a taxable property value method of allocation.

### Delegated Approval of Water and Sewer Construction Cases

In September of 1990, the PSC took action which delegated to the Engineering Division the responsibility of processing routine construction authorization requests of water and sewer utilities. Upon the completion of the agency's reorganization, these duties have been assumed by the Division of Gas, Water and Federal Intervention (GWFI).

Construction applications are now received and categorized into one of three review levels, depending upon the complexity of the case. Cases of a controversial nature involving potentially complex issues are classified as level one. Projects estimated to result in an increase of 100 percent or more in present residential rates are level two. Staff recommendations on level one and two projects continue to be reviewed by the Commissioners.

A majority of projects are level three. Here the need for the proposed facilities is clear, the forecast rate impact is manageable, and there is no controversy or other apparent problems. These are the projects that the Commission has delegated to the Division of Gas, Water and Federal Intervention for authorization.

On level three projects, staff conducts its traditional review of project need, cost, rate and environmental impacts. Project recommendations are then described in a letter order. Applying PSC delegated authority, the Division Administrator reviews staff's recommendations and, if in agreement, signs the letter order granting PSC construction authorization.

The delegated approval procedure has maintained the quality of review while expediting the processing of 75 percent of all water and sewer construction applications.

### Water Rate Cases (Class A and B Utilities)

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
0190-WR-103	Appleton Water Utility	\$ 783,959	\$ 806,900	04/11/91	16.7
1000-WR-100	Cedarburg Light & Water Comm.	263,566	305,108	01/09/90	65.8
1120-WR-100	Chippewa Falls Mun. Water Utility	290,774	212,267	12/27/89	18.7
1740-WR-102	Eau Claire Water Utility	653,000	438,600	06/25/91	11.2
2360-WR-100	Greendale Water & Sewer Utility	180,200	111,000	03/07/91	12.5
2750-WR-101	Jefferson Water & Electric Dept.	127,136	153,200	11/27/90	35.7

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
2820-WR-101	Kenosha Water Utility	1,946,270	1,295,500	03/19/91	28.0
3280-WR-102	Madison Water Dept.	928,541	967,000	12/06/90	9.7
3370-WR-100	Marinette Mun. Water Utility	378,120	319,301	08/10/89	30.1
3420-WR-101	Marshfield Water & Elec. Utility	1,244,000	1,600,800	02/14/91	173.0
3560-WR-101	Menasha Electric & Water Utility	1,009,728	906,873	03/07/90	60.9
3720-WR-101	Milwaukee Water Works	9,716,880	7,738,652	12/06/90	18.8
4030-WR-100	Neenah Mun. Water Utility	344,400	353,900	01/22/91	22.3
4740-WR-100	Plymouth Utilities	146,247	219,859	10/17/89	38.9
4900-WR-100	Racine Mun. Water Utility	844,705	863,600	01/15/91	14.1
5370-WR-100	Sheboygan Mun. Water Utility	682,142	811,700	06/21/90	33.1
5440-WR-101	Shorewood Mun. Water Utility	104,200	66,500	05/21/91	10.9
5590-WR-101	South Milwaukee Mun. Water Utility	288,324	3,037,580	06/15/90	32.3
5820-UR-103	Superior Water Light & Power Co.	0	-47,146	08/03/89	-1.2
5820-UR-104	Superior Water Light & Power Co.	369,853	304,682	01/30/91	8.1
6230-WR-101	Watertown Mun. Water Utility	272,473	348,100	09/20/90	35.9
6240-WR-100	Waukesha Mun. Water Utility	886,504	815,124	02/20/90	22.7
6360-WR-101	West Allis Mun. Water Utility	224,321	359,200	05/07/91	9.6
6380-WR-101	West Bend Mun. Water Utility	406,098	353,220	10/17/89	26.2
6680-UR-104	Wis. Power & Light Co.	120,000	-46,000	11/09/89	-1.2

### **New Natural Gas Pipelines**

Northern Natural Gas Company (NNG) expanded capacity of its pipeline segment along the southern border of Wisconsin in 1990. This allowed for the extension of new service to Madison Gas and Electric Company (MG&E) and the expansion of service to Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WP&L) and Wisconsin Southern Gas Company (WSG). Of these, only MG&E and WSG required additional local distribution facilities to be constructed and, therefore, certification from the PSC.

The most visible portion of this project was the segment constructed to bring new service to MG&E. Twenty-five miles of new 16-inch pipeline was installed by NNG to connect a new MG&E town border station in the city of Fitchburg with the pipeline's existing mainline in the town of Washington, Green County.

The interconnection is intended to meet MG&E's immediate need for additional capacity. The alternative supply sources associated with the new connection should also provide direct commodity cost savings through future competitive pricing and operating flexibility. There were considerable concerns raised by landowners' regarding the impact on property and farming. Of particular concern was potential construction damage to sensitive agricultural soils south of Fitchburg. The PSC gathered and reviewed information to ensure that landowner concerns were reasonably resolved, and construction subsequently commenced in fall of 1990 on this segment of the line.

The PSC also granted a certificate for construction to Wisconsin Southern Gas in order to take service from NNG in the town of LaGrange, Walworth County. This construction did not involve right-of-way concerns. The expansion is intended to allow additional flexibility in gas supply planning, by having three major pipeline suppliers for the utility's major service territory. This project will also

provide additional gas supply reliability to a portion of the utility's distribution system previously farthest from a pipeline gas supply point. The availability of reliable supply will also support load growth opportunities for the utility. Immediately, 35 new customers were anticipated to have service available to them as a result of the expanded connection capacity.

### **Gas Expansion Into New Service Areas**

Although warmer than normal weather and continued effective conservation measures have held gas usage levels stable over the biennium, the number of customers using natural gas has increased steadily. As a result, numerous service extensions have been made by the utilities providing natural gas service in the state. Though many of these occur through the use of filed extension rules and require no further PSC review, over 20 certificates or letters of authority were granted by the PSC for projects extending into new communities, towns, villages, and cities.

These extensions and system upgrading projects ranged in scope from an application by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation to serve two customers in the town of Stella, Oneida County, to large projects, such as an extension by Wisconsin Power and Light to serve the village of Camp Douglas, Volk Field, and Camp Williams. This \$1,060,000 project involved construction of distribution facilities to serve an estimated 145 residential customers and 131 commercial and industrial customers in the first year of service, increasing to 248 residential and 177 commercial and industrial customers by the fifth year of service.

Perhaps more representative of the scope of projects issued certificates was the extension of service by Wisconsin Gas Company to the village of South Wayne. This project was estimated to cost approximately \$330,000 and bring service to 64 residential, 20 commercial, and 4 industrial customers.

At the time of this report's compilation, a major extension project is being reviewed for the Grantsburg-Spooner area. Wisconsin Gas Company has applied to serve the area. Authorization is anticipated in the current biennium. The utility estimates that it will cost approximately \$10,000,000 to construct the distribution facilities to serve 2,635 residential customers and 437 commercial and industrial customers in the first year of operation.

**Natural Gas Rate Cases (Class A Investor-Owned Utilities)**

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
3270-UR-104	Madison Gas & Electric Co.	\$-888,000	\$-946,000	06/15/90	-1.1
4220-UR-103	Northern States Power Co. (Wis.)	-355,682	-477,000	12/27/89	-1.0
5820-UR-103	Superior Water Light & Power Co.	0	-129,486	08/03/89	-1.4
6640-GR-103	Wis. Fuel & Light Co.	1,109,500	1,262,603	09/27/90	3.0
6650-GR-106	Wisconsin Gas Co.	17,891,000	11,152,000	10/31/89	2.3
6670-GR-104	Wis. Natural Gas Co.	4,300,000	324,000	09/26/89	0.1
6680-UR-104	Wis. Power & Light Co.	5,150,000	1,677,000	11/09/89	1.4
6690-UR-104	Wis. Public Service Corp.	4,439,000	948,000	12/21/89	0.6
6690-UR-105	Wis. Public Service Corp.	2,895,000	1,995,000	12/18/90	1.2
6710-GR-104	Wis. Southern Gas Co., Inc.	1,813,086	1,075,902	10/25/89	2.5
6710-GR-105	Wis. Southern Gas Co., Inc.	0	-773,278	09/13/90	-4.4

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

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

Wisconsin Bell operated under a flexible rate of return and rate moratorium experiment from August 1, 1987 through July 31, 1989. (See 1987-89 Biennial Report.) The flexible rate of return experiment was intended to assure rate stability for a period of two years and provide the company with an incentive for increased operating efficiency. Based on a pre-determined formula, when the experiment was established by the PSC, Wisconsin Bell was allowed to earn a 13.5 percent rate of return on equity. However, if the company through better performance and increased efficiency earned a higher return, it would be allowed to keep excess earnings up to 14 percent. Earnings between 14 percent and 15.5 percent were shared 50/50 with ratepayers while all earnings above 15.5 percent were returned to the ratepayers. The experiment also included a two-year moratorium on rates. As the result of the PSC's review of Wisconsin Bell, Inc.'s moratorium experiment, \$26.4 million was refunded to customers.

### Wisconsin Bell Rate Case (Docket 6720-TR-103)

After investigation and hearing, the PSC issued an order in August, 1989 reducing Wisconsin Bell's rates by \$31.6 million (\$1.79 per line) through a monthly credit on customer bills. This credit was later reduced by about \$20.8 million (to \$0.79 per line) on January 1, 1990, as the result of the PSC's access charge order in docket 05-TR-102 (next page).

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

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

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

### GTE North Rate Case

In February of 1991, the PSC issued an order increasing GTE North's rates by about \$1.1 million annually, or 1.22 percent above current rates. GTE North had proposed a \$20.6 million, or 11.80 percent, annual increase for the year ending November 30, 1991. In addition, GTE North proposed a price cap form of regulation. This issue, however, was severed from the rate case and put into a separate investigatory docket (2180-TI-104), which is still pending.

### **North-West Rate Case (4260-TR-100)**

North-West Telephone Company (NWT) requested a \$4.2 million local rate increase for 1991. In June of 1991, the Commission issued an order authorizing revised rates which increased total service revenues by only \$296,000. Access rates paid by long distance carriers, which are recovered in rates paid by all toll customers, actually decreased by \$1.9 million, whereas local and miscellaneous rates were revised to increase revenues by about \$2.2 million. The Commission will continue to monitor through annual reports the progress and savings, if any, arising out of the acquisition of NWT by Pacific Telecom, Inc. NWT is required to file complete rate case information by July 1, 1993, for a 1994 test year.

### **Access Charges (Dockets 05-TR-102 and 05-TR-103)**

As part of the AT&T antitrust case which divested the local operating companies from AT&T, the United States District Court required the termination of the traditional structure called settlements for compensating local telephone companies for long distance calls and the creation of an access charge structure to replace it. Access charges are amounts paid by long distance carriers to the local telephone companies for connection to the local network to permit customers to make long distance calls. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated a system of access charges for interstate service to be effective on January 1, 1984, to implement this court order.

In order to recognize this federal system of access charges and the creation of LATAs by the court, the PSC of Wisconsin authorized a system for intrastate access charges also to begin on January 1, 1984. Under this intrastate system, WBI and GTE filed interLATA access charge tariffs that mirrored the companies'

interstate rates to a large degree. All other local telephone carriers filed a joint tariff which also mirrored interstate rates. These interLATA access rates were not based on company-specific, intrastate costs. As a result, some companies over-recovered, while others under-recovered, the revenues necessary to meet their costs. The settlements process continued for intraLATA access payments.

In the next stage of access charge development, the FCC required all local exchange companies throughout the nation to charge each of their customers a fixed amount per line, per month. Currently, these interstate rates are capped at \$3.50 per month for residential bills. The FCC requires the local companies to recover this portion of their interstate costs from end users rather than from the interexchange carriers. During this same time, the PSC refused to approve a comparable intrastate end user charge and instead tried to develop its own intrastate access charge system based on the capacity of the networks of the interexchange carriers. The PSC was unable to implement a system based on this approach and finally rejected it in 1988.

In docket 05-TR-102, the PSC held hearings through 1989 to develop an intrastate access charge structure based on company-specific costs for both interLATA and intraLATA services. That access charge structure became effective on January 1, 1990, and the system of settlements was terminated. The access charges for 1990 were accepted by all segments of the telecommunications industry in a stipulation.

The PSC also established a Task Force to begin in 1990 to address further access charge issues and to develop an access charge plan for 1991. This Task Force consisted of 60 members, and it held more than 40 meetings before it issued its final report in October, 1990.

In docket 05-TR-103, hearings were held by the PSC in November, 1990. Because of the

large number of issues to be reviewed and their complexity and the large number of companies (95) whose access charge levels and supporting information also had to be reviewed, the PSC bifurcated the proceeding to consider structural issues in the first part and rate levels in the second part.

In March, 1991, the PSC issued an order which determined the access charge plan to be put in place with interim access charges on or about August 1, 1991. The PSC has referred a number of issues back to the Task Force and expects to set final access charges by the end of 1991.

A fundamental access charge issue which the PSC must continue to examine is how to strike a balance between the demands of the long distance carriers for lower access charges (which could result in lower long distance rates) and the demands of local telephone companies to recover their losses from lower access charges (which could result in higher local rates).

### **IntraLATA Competition (05-TI-119)**

During 1990-91, the PSC further investigated, through written comments and technical conferences, the many and complex issues associated with intraLATA competition. The last major PSC action taken in this regard was in June, 1989, when interexchange carriers (AT&T, MCI, and Sprint) were authorized to offer certain high volume business toll services within the state's four LATAs.

### **PSC Adopts Rules for 911 Contracts**

Changes to Sec 146.70, Wis. Stats., were effected by Wis. Act 27. These changes authorized counties to contract with local telephone utilities for the provision of 911 emergency telephone service. If such a contract meets the statutory requirements, the costs of the countywide 911 system can be passed on to

telecommunications utilities' customers in their monthly telephone bills. The new law also requires the utility providing the 911 service to submit the contract to the PSC for review. The PSC then has a 60-day period to review the contract and to disapprove it if it is not compensatory, is excessive, or does not comply with the utility's filed rate schedule.

In response to the changes to the 911 statutes, the PSC adopted rules in August of 1989 that set out specific requirements which must be met by telecommunications utilities which submit 911 emergency service contracts for PSC review. Under the rules, a 911 contract must be submitted for review within 20 days of signing and is effective on signing, unless and until the PSC should disapprove it.

The rules specify nine items that must accompany the 911 contract when submitted for review. These items were those deemed necessary by the PSC to assure that a 911 contract is eligible for end user funding and to determine whether the contract should be disapproved. It was determined by the PSC that the statutory requirement that every service user within a county have access to a 911 system as a prerequisite to end user funding meant that individuals using a Telecommunications Device for the Communicatively Impaired [Deaf] (TDD) must be assured access to the 911 system. Accordingly, one of the nine requirements is that a description of the method by which TDD user access to the 911 system is to be provided was included in the rules.

The criteria for disapproval by the PSC of a 911 contract are if the contract is not compensatory, is excessive or does not comply with each utility's tariff. Noticing procedures for 911 contracts are set forth in the rules as are procedures for any person to request disapproval of a contract. A standing notice list is established for interested persons wishing to receive notice of each 911 contract received.

### **Ameritech Audit**

During late 1989 and early 1990, PSC staff performed a comprehensive audit of the operations of American Information Technologies Corporation (Ameritech). Ameritech is one of seven regional holding companies created as a result of divestiture of AT&T. Ameritech is the parent of five Bell Operating Companies (BOCs), including Wisconsin Bell, Inc. (WBI) and numerous non-regulated companies.

The audit performed solely by the staff of the Wisconsin PSC focused on the accumulation of costs of Ameritech headquarters operations and allocation of those costs to its subsidiaries. In addition, Ameritech's budget process was reviewed to determine the reasonableness of the Ameritech charges included in BOC rate cases. Transactions between Ameritech subsidiaries were not within the scope of the audit.

The PSC's audit report was prepared to enable state regulatory commissions in the Ameritech region to review costs allocated to their jurisdictions by Ameritech corporate headquarters. Staff questioned over 30 percent of the 1988 Ameritech allocated expenses or a total of \$33.6 million. Those costs allocated to WBI which are considered questionable or generally not allowable in Wisconsin rate cases amounted to \$3.3 million. In its order in WBI docket 6720-TR-104, the PSC approved the disallowance of all expenses identified as questionable in the Ameritech report.

### **State Centrex Investigation (Docket 6720-TI-103)**

By an order dated February 7, 1990, the PSC concluded its investigation into the contract between Wisconsin Bell and the state of Wisconsin for Centrex service. The PSC held that this contract was compensatory within the meaning of s. 196.194, Wis. Stats., which permits individual telecommunications contracts.

### **Small Telephone Task Force and Legislation**

The recommendations of the Small Telephone Task Force, comprised of industry and PSC representatives, culminated in the enactment of 1989 Wisconsin Act 344 in late April, 1990. This new law further clarifies the regulation of small telecommunications companies under Act 297 enacted four years earlier in April, 1986. Most significantly, guidelines were established to determine if a small telephone is earning too high of a return on its equity investment. Recently, administrative rules have been developed to implement this section of the law.

### Telephone Rate Actions

Docket	Utility	Requested	Granted	Final Order	% Increase (Decrease)
2180-TR-102	GTE North Inc.	\$20,612,000	\$1,128,000	02/05/91	0.6
4260-TR-120	North-West Telephone Co.	4,181,699	296,000	06/27/91	1.1
6720-TR-103	Wisconsin Bell, Inc. (1)	0	-34,734,000	07/31/89	-4.5
6720-TR-103	Wisconsin Bell, Inc.	20,800,000	20,800,000	12/27/89	2.8
6720-TR-102	Wisconsin Bell, Inc. (2)	0	26,422,000	06/15/90	N/A
6720-TR-104	Wisconsin Bell, Inc. (3)	32,045,000	-3,888,000	09/05/90	-0.5

- (1) The Commission ordered a rate reduction of \$34,734,000 or 4.5 percent. The company obtained a court injunction concerning inside wiring activity.
- (2) This was a refund of \$26,422,000 which was ordered for the 8/1/87 - 7/31/89 moratorium period.
- (3) The Commission also approved a three-year regulatory plan for the company in this order.

## DIVISION OF UTILITY OPERATIONS REVIEW

### Compliance Audits and Analytical Review Activity

The PSC increased its audit activity during this biennium, both in field compliance audits and in its analytical review of the utilities' annual reports. The increased activity was in response to a Legislative Audit Bureau report during the early 1980s. The Compliance Audit Team completed 99 audits and follow-up visits during the second year of the biennium, a 41 percent increase over the activity for the previous year. The Analytical Review team completed a review of five years' annual reports for the approximately 500 Class C and D municipal utilities, and a review of three years' annual reports for 96 telephone utilities. This information was used to select utilities for compliance audits, focusing on those utilities whose reports indicated problems with understanding and carrying out the PSC's reporting requirements.

The PSC has experienced some real benefits from these activities. An increased awareness of the difficulties smaller utilities may experience in understanding and carrying out the rules and regulations mandated by statute or PSC order, and an increased consistency in the accuracy and completeness of information reported by the utilities.

To assist the utilities in dealing with reporting requirements, the Compliance Team provided training on an annual basis to utility clerks. The staff also prepared and distributed, for the first time, annual report preparation instructions. Staff is preparing a compliance manual for the utilities to use. It will focus on the most common compliance problems discovered during our utility audits, and offer PSC interpretations and guidance on these areas.

### Stray Voltage Analysis Team

As a result of the reorganization efforts, the Stray Voltage Analysis Team became part of the Division of Utility Operations Review.

The Stray Voltage Analysis Team (SVAT) has four members who review four different areas relating to farm operations. The PSC provides two members of the SVAT, an electrical engineer (who serves as the team leader) and an electrician. The team leader is responsible for the review of the utility's distribution system serving the farm, as well as overall team coordination. The electrician is responsible for a review of the farm electrical system. Both the team leader and the electrician work together in monitoring various electrical measuring devices which can determine if a stray voltage problem is present on the farm. The Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) provides the other two members of the SVAT, a farm management consultant as well as a veterinarian. The farm management consultant reviews the overall farm operation, the specific operation of the dairy equipment, and the feed rations. The veterinarian reviews herd performance, health, and genetics. Each member provides recommendations based on their individual reviews. The analysis and recommendations are compiled into a SVAT report by the team leader, which is then sent to the farmer detailing the Team's findings. The SVAT report also provides the farmer with general information on a number of various topics related to the investigation.

The SVAT recommendations to the utility are made to ensure that the farmer is being served adequately, and by a system that does not contribute to a stray voltage problem to the farm. Recommendations are made to the utility even when a stray voltage problem is not found. The recommendations are given to ensure that in the future the distribution system will continue to provide quality service to the customer. The PSC expects the recommendations to be carried out. Follow-ups are done with the utility to ensure that they are. If stray voltage is found and the source is the utility distribution system, specific actions are required of the utility to correct the problem immediately. In some instances, this may require the utility to install stray voltage

mitigation devices on the farm (with the farmer's consent) at no cost to the farmer. If stray voltage is found to be caused by the systems operated by an electric cooperative, the cooperative voluntarily follows all of the SVAT recommendations even though cooperatives are not regulated by the PSC.

The SVAT recommendations to the farmer are intended to improve both the farm electrical system and the farm operations. These recommendations are made on all farms regardless of whether or not stray voltage was found. This is done because the SVAT has gained a great deal of expertise through its farm visits and believes that sharing this information with all farmers is important. The farmer is under no obligation to follow the recommendations. The farmer ultimately decides, as with any consultant type service, which recommendations he/she will follow and which he/she will forego. If stray voltage is found, then additional specific recommendations are made that the SVAT believes will correct the problem.

The SVAT has completed 233 on-farm visits and 54 formal on-farm investigations. Data, as of May 1, 1992, has been compiled on 52 of these. Farmers who operate the farms that were investigated, filed applications with the SVAT in the belief that they had a stray voltage problem. Sixty-five percent of the farms filing applications did not have stray voltage exceeding the "level of concern." The results of the investigations show that 19 farms out of the 52 (35 percent) had a level of stray voltage exceeding the "level of concern" (one milliamp in the cow contact area) established by the PSC. The results are consistent with those found in a study of 100 dairy farms conducted by the University of Wisconsin Extension. The university study found 34 percent of the farms to have a stray voltage problem exceeding the PSC's level of concern.

The SVAT is working with the utilities to ensure that their approach to dealing with stray voltage includes not only addressing individual concerns, but looking at a system-wide approach to the problem as well. The

PSC is pursuing the upgrading of rural distribution systems. All of the major utilities now have plans to upgrade their systems to the most current design standards. However, there are thousands of miles of distribution line and the investment for upgrading will be costly. It is not a problem that will be solved overnight.

### Consumer Services Rules

The PSC, with the assistance of an utility/consumer advisory committee, completed and implemented administrative code changes dealing with consumer services for gas and electric utilities. The rules went into effect on November 1, 1989. The changes affect basic relationships between the utilities and their customers, with an emphasis on the relationship with residential customers, particularly low-income customers. The PSC revised standards for disconnections, deposits, and applications for service.

For the first time, the PSC established standards for disconnection of service and deposits that consider a customer's income as a factor. For example, the new cold weather disconnection rules establish that customers below 250 percent of the federally established poverty guidelines are exempt from disconnection of service for nonpayment during the period November 1 through April 15 of any given year. The PSC also incorporated a declaration of policy as part of the rules, laying out the scope and intent of the rules.

The PSC also addressed issues related to tenant/landlord issues and the receipt of utility service. The Administrative Code now clearly states that the utility cannot disconnect service in an attempt to assist a landlord in the eviction of a tenant. The PSC also helped draft statutory language that requires a landlord to be the utility customer where the meter is providing utility service to two or more residential dwelling units (s.196.643). These changes have addressed some of the more prevalent problems the PSC had encountered with landlord/tenant issues.

## DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

### Affirmative Action

The PSC has in place a permanent Affirmative Action Advisory Council. The Council's membership represents all divisions in the agency. The Affirmative Action Officer is also a voting member of the Council. The Council's responsibilities are to assist in the development and implementation of affirmative action program areas, to audit hiring and promotional activities, and to inform new employees of the affirmative action laws and complaint procedures.

The PSC's Affirmative Action Plan for the biennium identified four initiatives in support of affirmative action and equal opportunity: (1) Recruitment efforts to attract racial/ethnic minorities, females, and persons with disabilities were increased; (2) Affirmative action status was used as a positive factor in considering applicants for all permanent, project and limited term positions in which the presence of women and minorities is currently under-represented; (3) Opportunities for upward mobility were enhanced. Employees participated in formalized on-the-job training through a temporary job reassignment. The purpose is to train staff in various job duties for job related, personal, and career advancement; (4) An intern program was developed for underutilized job groups with the agency. The goal of these efforts is to provide hands on experience so that the intern will develop working skills that enable him/her to better compete for future employment.

The PSC's affirmative action efforts have brought the following results:

Number of Employees*	Percent Female	Percent Minority	Percent Persons With Disabilities
7/89 172	45.93	05.81	11.05
7/90 172	46.52	05.81	08.72

\*Number of filled classified positions.

Six employees who were receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children were hired during the biennium.

### Engineering Occupational Survey Implemented

The results of the Engineering Occupational Survey were implemented in June, 1990. The survey was conducted to address compensation levels for state engineers, which were widely recognized as being inadequate. At the PSC, the survey affected 30 positions, or 17 percent of agency staff. Personnel Services staff coordinated the agency's survey activities which included the development of new class specifications for the Public Service Engineer series and the creation of a new Public Service Engineering Manager series. As a result of the survey, starting annual salaries for entry-level engineers were increased from \$23,425 to \$27,814, starting salaries for advanced engineers from \$31,466 to \$43,508, and beginning managerial salaries from \$39,263 to \$45,282. The survey also provided for one-time pay increases for staff engineers based on years of state service. It is expected that the new classification and compensation structure will enhance the recruitment and retention of experienced engineers so essential to the effective operation of the PSC.

### Fiscal Occupational Survey Initiated

PSC staff have dedicated a substantial amount of time and effort to the statewide Fiscal Occupational Survey this biennium. The survey addresses compensation levels for a variety of positions within the accounting and financial occupational areas. PSC positions covered by the survey include accountants, auditors, audit specialists, financial analysts, and fiscal managers. A total of 40 positions are affected, or 22 percent of the PSC staff. The Bureau of Personnel Services has taken the lead in coordinating survey activities both internally and with the Department of Employment Relations. It is anticipated that implementation will occur in July, 1991.

### Continuing Automation Improvements

The PSC has made great strides this biennium in realizing some of its most critical automation goals. The goals that drive the automation planning and implementation of the agency are:

- Goal 1: Computer on every desk.
- Goal 2: All computers linked together.
- Goal 3: Increase case data stored on electronic media so that it can be used by everyone in the agency.
- Goal 4: Increase electronic sharing of information between the utilities, other state agencies, commissions in other states, and the PSC.
- Goal 5: Emphasize development approach that reduces costs through the automation of manual functions.
- Goal 6: Extend office automation functions to all staff.
- Goal 7: Extend the use of microcomputers in combination with mainframe data bases to do analytic work.

In pursuit of accomplishing these goals, the agency has acquired 137 desktop micro-computer systems, an IBM AS/400 minicomputer, and is in the process of implementing a Local Area Network to link microcomputers together with one another, with the minicomputer, and with the state computing centers.

The microcomputers and the minicomputer are linked together within the agency to provide office automation functions including electronic mail, automated calendaring and scheduling. The minicomputer provides the link to the Hill Farms Regional Computing Center for accessing the departmental mainframe systems as well as the statewide electronic mail network which allows rapid and efficient communication between all state agencies.

The PSC is working with the Wisconsin State Telephone Association members to automate the receipt of annual report information on diskettes rather than paper copy. Further enhancements in years to come will result in the ability to transmit the data over telephone lines directly into the computer, rather than sending the data via diskettes. If successful, this opportunity will be extended to all utilities.

### PSC Budget Report

Source of Funds	1989-90 Budget	Authorized Positions	1990-91 Budget	Authorized Positions
Program Revenue (PRO)				
Utility Regulation:	\$8,836,100	171.00	\$8,890,400	171.00
– Intervenor Financing	200,000	.00	200,000	.00
– Federal Intervention	159,000	3.00	186,000	3.00
– Unallotted Reserve	66,000	.00	39,000	.00
– Stray Voltage Program	146,600	1.50	142,200	1.50
Holding Company Regulation:	349,500	8.00	339,400	8.00
Federal Funds (PR-F):				
– Pipeline Safety	77,500	1.00	101,700	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,834,700</b>	<b>184.50</b>	<b>\$9,898,700</b>	<b>184.50</b>

### Intervenor Compensation

The public continues to be active in PSC hearings. Funding for intervenors allows individuals and groups who can offer a substantial contribution to a PSC proceeding to obtain representation and witnesses and thereby have a voice in the outcome of PSC actions. Intervenor financing requests granted during the biennium were:

Electromagnetics Research Foundation	Granted to hire an attorney and several expert witnesses on stray voltage issues in Wisconsin.	\$48,576
CUB	Granted to hire an attorney and consultants to deal with issue in the Wisconsin Bell rate case.	\$59,555
Electromagnetics Research Foundation	Granted to testify and participate in issues raised about Wisconsin Electric Power Company electric services for rural and farm customers in Northern Ozaukee County.	\$5,000
Electromagnetics Research Foundation	Granted to hire an attorney and several farmer experts to participate on a committee whose purpose is to define a study of adverse effects on livestock from electromagnetic fields, ground currents and direct currents.	\$10,000
Wisconsin Environmental Decade	Granted to hire staff to act in an outreach capacity with numerous interested groups to help them understand issues raised in the Advance Plan proceeding.	\$27,077
Citizens for Better Telephone Service	Granted to hire an expert witness to testify in the North-West Telephone case on proposed rate increases and to allow participation of the group in the hearing process.	\$ 6,539
POWER, Inc.	Granted to hire several expert witnesses for the Central Wisconsin Transmission Reinforcement Project and administrative overhead for the group's participation in the case.	\$82,275
Wisconsin Environmental Decade	Granted to hire experts to study and testify on energy conservation issues in the Advance Plan proceeding.	\$66,200
POWER, Inc.	Granted to hire an expert on Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) to provide testimony on the effects on humans of EMF from transmission lines.	\$15,700
<b>TOTAL APPROVED 1989-91</b>		<b>\$320,922</b>

**Organization**

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

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

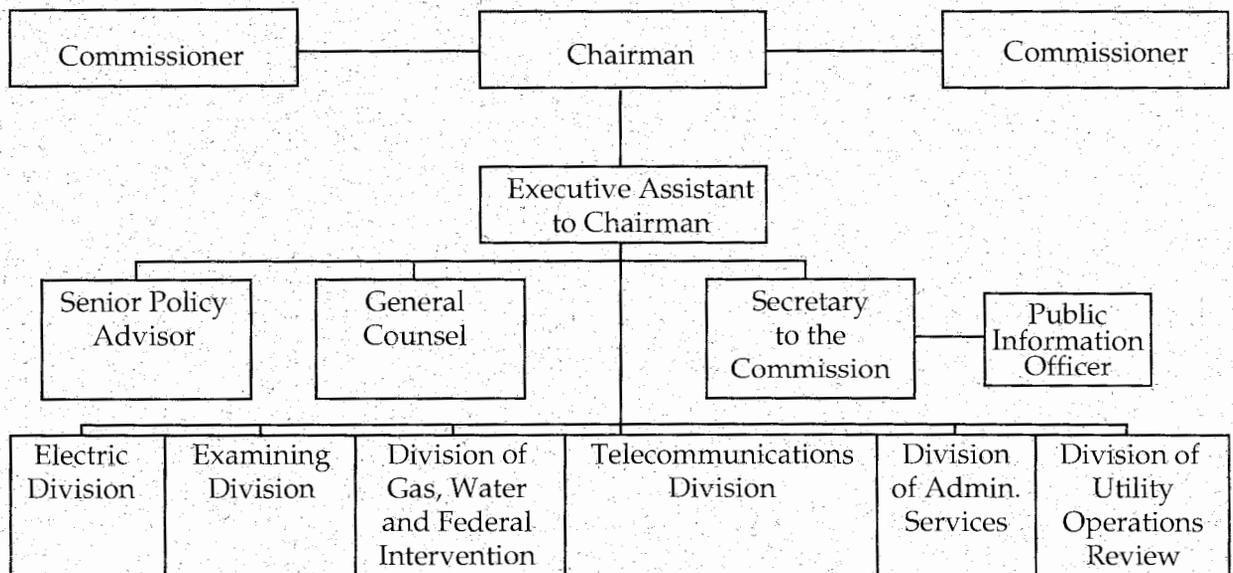
**Senior Policy Advisor**

The Senior Policy Advisor is responsible for providing the Chairman, Commissioners and Executive Assistant with expert advice and recommendations on complex, controversial, and politically sensitive issues including policies that transcend particular utility types and cross division lines. The Advisor develops and coordinates the implementation of PSC-wide policies and operations which

maximize coordination among divisions and ensures consistency of policy. The Advisor also designs policies and programs to optimize customer relations and satisfaction without sacrificing regulatory integrity. The Senior Policy Advisor also coordinates all legislative activity for the PSC.

**General Counsel**

The General Counsel provides overall legal advice to the Commissioners. (The division counsels provide industry specific advice and recommendations to the PSC.) The General Counsel also represents and defends the actions of the PSC before state and federal courts and federal agencies, or coordinates such representation. In addition, he/she coordinates referrals from the PSC to the Attorney General and monitors cases of regulatory interest to the PSC at the federal level. The General Counsel also serves on the PSC Legislative Committee and Administrative Council and generally reviews PSC legal opinions to ensure consistency with prior rulings.



## COMMISSION ORGANIZATION

### Electric Division

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

### Division of Gas, Water and Federal Intervention

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

intervenes to represent the PSC in cases of regulatory interest before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and other federal regulatory bodies.

### Telecommunications Division

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

### **Division of Utility Operations Review**

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

### **Examining Division**

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

### **Division of Administrative Services**

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

## COMMISSIONERS

Charles H. Thompson, Chairman  
John T. Coughlin, Commissioner  
Cheryl L. Parrino, Commissioner

## COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

Scott A. Neitzel  
Executive Assistant, 267-7897  
Jacqueline K. Reynolds  
Secretary to the Commission, 266-8097  
Jeff Butson  
Public Information Officer, 266-9600  
Victor W. Mayer  
Senior Policy Advisor, 266-3182  
Steven M. Schur  
General Counsel, 266-1264

## ELECTRIC DIVISION

Anita Sprenger  
Administrator, 267-3590  
Gary Mathis  
Assistant Administrator, 266-2307  
Paul Newman  
Assistant Administrator, 267-5112  
Barbara James  
Division Chief Counsel, 267-9203

## DIVISION OF GAS, WATER AND FEDERAL INTERVENTION

Scot Cullen  
Administrator, 266-1567  
Donna Holznecht  
Assistant Administrator, 267-7972  
David Sheard  
Assistant Administrator, 266-9640  
Harold Meyer  
Assistant Administrator, 266-8128  
Robert J. Mussallem  
Division Chief Counsel, 266-1462

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Susan E. Stratton  
Administrator, 266-0699  
Gary Evenson  
Assistant Administrator, 266-6744  
Nicholas Linden  
Assistant Administrator, 266-8950  
Natalie G. Smith  
Division Chief Counsel, 267-3589

## DIVISION OF UTILITY OPERATIONS REVIEW

Conrad Oleson  
Administrator, 267-7829  
Mary Pat Lytle  
Assistant Administrator, 267-9491  
Dan Sage  
Assistant Administrator, 267-9486

## EXAMINING DIVISION

Ann Pfeifer  
Administrator, 266-5473  
Donna Paske  
Examiner, 266-7173  
John Crosetto  
Examiner, 266-7165

## DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Joyce Narveson  
Administrator, 266-3587  
Barbara Bartz  
Director-Information Systems, 266-3843  
Lynn Boodry  
Director-Personnel Services, 266-9315  
Gordon Grant  
Director-Fiscal Services, 267-9086  
Bonnie Haag  
Supervisor-Records Management, 267-2897

## FORMAL RATE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/89 THROUGH 6/30/91

ID	Name	Type Service	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
80	ALMA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0080WR100	22298	0	13221	168.6
140	AMERY MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	0140UR101	30471	0	157350	19.3
140	AMERY MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	0140UR101	30766	0	134202	22.9
190	APPLETON WATER UTILITY	W	0190WR103	806900	783959	4831737	16.7
280	AVOCA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0280WR100	38912	0	15128	257.2
385	BAYFIELD WATER UTILITY	W	0385WR100	38449	0	91984	41.7
510	BIRON MUN WATER UTILITY	W	0510WR100	17746	0	32925	53.8
580	BLOOMER MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	0580ER101	116148	0	1930887	6.0
640	BONDUEL TELEPHONE COMPANY	T	0640TR102	-72200	-72200	651924	-11.0
6390	BROOKFIELD, TN OF SANITARY DISTRICT NO 4	W	6390WR100	42118	0	206213	20.4
850	BURLINGTON BRIGHTON & WHEATLAND TEL	T	0850TR102	-27000	-27000	1259174	-2.1
860	BUTLER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0860WR1990	8565	0	228868	3.7
890	CADOTT LIGHT AND WATER DEPARTMENT	W	0890WR100	20317	0	114977	17.6
930	CAMERON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	0930WR100	56085	0	58424	95.9
1000	CEDARBURG LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION	E	1000ER101	260061	0	5313024	4.8
1000	CEDARBURG LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION	W	1000WR100	305108	0	463721	65.7
1120	CHIPPEWA FALLS MUN WATER UTILITY	W	1120WR100	212267	0	1134500	18.7
1150	CLAYTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1150WR100	26582	0	29700	89.4
1200	CLINTONVILLE WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	W	1200WR100	63837	0	209868	30.4
1250	COLBY MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1250WR100	91029	0	120026	75.8
1270	COLFAX MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	1270WR100	37450	0	35572	105.2
1360	COON VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1360WR101	71003	0	49125	144.5
1550	DARIEN MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	1550SR100	52559	0	84682	62.0
1560	DARLINGTON MUN WATER AND SEWER UTIL	S	1560UR100	6403	0	208014	3.0
1560	DARLINGTON MUN WATER AND SEWER UTIL	W	1560UR100	74783	0	135299	55.2
1570	DEERFIELD MUN WATER UTILITY	W	1570WR100	65322	0	143182	45.6
1685	DRUMMOND SANITARY DISTRICT #1	W	1685WR100	11641	0	22936	50.7
1690	DURAND MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1690WR100	54029	0	152952	35.3
1710	EAGLE RIVER LIGHT AND WATER COMM.	W	1710WR102	56483	0	113855	49.6
1740	EAU CLAIRE WATER UTILITY	W	1740WR102	438600	653000	3916071	11.2
3880	EASTCOAST TELCOM	T	3880TR102	-181800	-181800	1494716	-12.1
1750	EDGAR MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	1750WR100	57026	0	131857	43.2
1880	EVANSVILLE MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	W	1880WR101	158783	0	163485	97.1
2020	FONTANA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2020WR101	166803	0	227777	73.2
2045	FOREST JUNCTION UTILITIES	W	2045WR100	1517	0	42911	3.5
2150	FRIESLAND MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2150WR100	16585	0	13625	121.7
2180	GTE NORTH INC	T	2180TR102	1128000	20612000	188000000	0.6
2230	GILMAN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2230WR100	37906	0	11675	324.6
2270	GLENWOOD CITY MUN WATER UTILITY	W	2270WR101	20630	0	68700	30.0
4580	GRANTLAND TELCOM	T	4580TR101	15900	15900	783347	2.0
2360	GREENDALE WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	2360WR100	111000	180200	888000	12.5
2380	GREENWOOD MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2380WR100	21061	0	78006	26.9
2460	HARMONY GROVE SANITARY DISTRICT	W	2460WR101	18702	0	32356	57.7
2485	HAUGEN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2485WR100	18511	0	16075	115.1

Public Service Commission

ID	Name	Type Service	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
2540	HILBERT MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2540WR100	28181	0	42594	66.1
2550	HILLSBORO MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	2550WR101	19674	0	114572	17.1
2620	HOWARD MUNICIPAL WATER AND SEWER DEP	W	2620WR101	37679	0	490597	7.6
2650	HUSTISFORD MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	W	2650WR100	52143	0	95194	54.7
2750	JEFFERSON WATER AND ELECTRIC DEPT	W	2750WR101	153200	0	428600	35.7
2770	JOHNSON CREEK MUNICIPAL WATER UTIL	W	2770WR100	38546	0	83307	46.2
2790	JUNEAU UTILITY COMMISSION	W	2790WR101	126658	0	137787	91.9
2820	KENOSHA WATER UTILITY	W	2820WR101	1295500	1946270	4626786	28.0
3130	LINDEN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3130WR100	14247	0	8467	168.2
3135	LINDEN, TN OF. SANITARY DIST #1	W	3135WR100	9667	0	17153	56.3
3180	LOMIRA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3180WR100	80197	0	69482	115.4
3250	LYNDON STATION MUN WATER UTILITY	W	3250WR100	20403	0	13924	146.5
3270	MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	G	3270UR104	-946000	-888000	86431554	-1.0
3270	MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	E	3270UR104	1875000	2022000	130885362	1.4
3280	MADISON WATER DEPARTMENT	W	3280WR102	967000	0	10011400	9.6
3370	MARINETTE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3370WR100	319301	0	1060305	30.1
3380	MARION MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	3380WR100	31058	0	57742	53.7
3420	MARSHFIELD WATER AND ELECTRIC DEPT	W	3420WR100	1600800	1244000	925318	173.0
3450	MAUSTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3450WR101	73742	0	228382	32.2
3450	MAUSTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3450WR101	103449	0	228382	45.2
3470	MAZOMANIE ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	3470ER100	26824	0	455722	5.8
3480	MAZOMANIE MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	W	3480UR101	18046	0	94283	19.1
3560	MENASHA ELECTRIC & WATER UTILITY	W	3560WR101	906873	0	1488200	60.9
3700	MILTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3700WR100	44232	0	245530	18.0
3720	MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS	W	3720WR101	7738652	9716880	41163043	18.8
3730	MINDORO SANITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE	W	3730WR100	1915	0	14990	12.7
3760	MINONG, VILLAGE OF. WATER UTILITY	W	3760WR100	22621	0	58797	38.4
3850	MONTICELLO MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	3850WR102	20355	0	94235	21.6
3970	MOUNT VERNON TELEPHONE COMPANY	T	3970TR102	-26500	-26500	2676270	-0.9
4010	NATURAL GAS INCORPORATED	G	4010GR101	66758	0	1306812	5.1
4030	NEENAH MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4030WR100	353900	344400	1586996	22.3
4050	NEKOOSA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4050WR100	71232	0	216168	32.9
4120	NEW LISBON MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	W	4120WR100	17985	9	96481	18.6
4139	NEW RICHMOND MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTIL	E	4139ER101	190016	0	2635959	7.2
4150	NIAGARA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4150WR100	55954	0	134281	41.6
4230	NORTH FOND DU LAC MUN WATER UTILITY	W	4230WR102	75735	0	223277	33.9
4250	NORTH PARK SANITARY DISTRICT	W	4250WR101	85245	0	295883	28.8
4260	NORTH-WEST TELEPHONE CO.	T	4260TR102	2173000	4181699	33293275	6.5
4220	NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY (WIS)	G	4220UR103	477000	355682	47068012	-1.0
4220	NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY (WIS)	E	4220UR102	3636005	3970540	301428880	1.2
4220	NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY (WIS)	E	4220UR103	8068000	9694409	243425604	3.3
4220	NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY (WIS)	E	4220UR104	7298716	0	247430490	3.0
4400	OMRO MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	4400WR100	92281	0	139760	66.0
4450	ORFORDVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4450WR100	20023	0	93106	21.5
4610	PESHTIGO MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4610WR100	27208	0	167145	16.2

ID	Name	Type Service	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
4737	PLOVER MUNICIPAL UTILITY	W	4737WR100	639208	0	305638	209.1
4740	PLYMOUTH UTILITIES	W	4740WR100	219859	0	564611	38.9
4740	PLYMOUTH UTILITIES	E	4740ER101	356579	0	6721624	5.3
4800	POUND MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4800WR100	2808	0	25506	11.0
4830	PRAIRIE DU SAC MUN WATER & ELECTRIC	W	4830WR101	15263	0	170825	8.9
4850	PRESCOTT MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4850WR100	31291	0	173463	18.0
4900	RACINE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	4900WR100	863600	844705	6124823	14.1
5140	RIVERSIDE TELECOM	T	5140TR103	-21400	-21400	745673	-2.8
5160	ROME WATER UTILITY	W	5160WR101	10005	0	60756	16.4
5280	SCANDINAVIA TELEPHONE COMPANY	T	5280TR100	-47600	-47600	1033365	-4.6
5290	SCHOFIELD MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	W	5290UR101	21474	0	176789	12.1
5290	SCHOFIELD MUN WATER & SEWER UTILITY	S	5290UR101	103240	0	248473	41.5
5295	SCOTT, TOWN OF, SANITARY, DISTRICT #1	W	5295WR100	5836	0	69290	8.4
5380	SHEBOYGAN FALLS MUN WATER & ELECTRIC	E	5380ER100	389338	0	5947619	6.5
5370	SHEBOYGAN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5370WR100	811700	0	2455100	33.0
5377	SHEBOYGAN, TN. OF, SANITARY DIST NO 3	W	5377WR100	2960	0	84950	3.4
5440	SHOREWOOD MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5440WR101	66500	104200	610092	10.9
5460	SHULLSBURG ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	5460ER100	37735	0	450029	8.3
5590	SOUTH MILWAUKEE MUN WATER UTILITY	W	5590WR101	1458050	0	950300	153.4
5630	SPOONER MUNICIPAL UTILITY	E	5630ER101	73018	0	1311055	5.5
5220	ST CROIX FALLS MUN WATER UTILITY	W	5220WR100	41184	0	104843	39.2
5710	STOCKBRIDGE & SHERWOOD TELEPHONE CO	T	5710TR102	-38500	-38500	1292106	-2.9
5750	STOUGHTON MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5750WR100	159093	0	515824	30.8
5760	STRATFORD MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTIL	W	5760WR100	31769	0	79524	39.9
5780	STURGEON BAY UTILITIES	S	5780SR100	356300	0	1037500	34.3
5780	STURGEON BAY UTILITIES	E	5780ER100	443986	0	6519889	6.8
5790	STURTEVANT WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	5790UR101	-106861	0	398616	-26.8
5790	STURTEVANT WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	5790UR101	87802	0	228246	38.4
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	E	5820UR103	-258545	0	24129703	-1.0
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	G	5820UR103	-129486	0	8677539	-1.4
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	W	5820UR103	-47146	0	3828000	-1.2
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	E	5820UR104	162961	0	4480733	0.7
5820	SUPERIOR WATER LIGHT AND POWER CO	G	5820UR104	304682	369853	3828000	8.1
5920	TOMAH MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	5920WR100	224816	0	366876	61.2
5990	TWO RIVERS WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	5990ER100	252399	0	3999306	6.3
6020	UNION GROVE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6020WR101	34411	0	228144	15.0
6120	VILLE DU PARC WATER UTILITY INC	W	6120WR102	4952	0	67100	7.3
6130	VIOLA MUN WATER AND ELECTRIC UTILITY	W	6130WR100	50127	0	42200	118.7
6180	WALWORTH MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	6180UR101	52374	0	192905	27.1
6190	WASHBURN MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	S	6190UR101	31004	0	104717	29.6
6190	WASHBURN MUN WATER AND SEWER UTILITY	W	6190UR101	252501	0	142269	177.4
6230	WATERTOWN MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6230WR101	348100	0	968800	35.9
6240	WAUKESHA MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6240WR100	815124	0	3594100	22.6
6360	WEST ALLIS MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6360WR101	359200	224321	3741667	9.6
6380	WEST BEND MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	W	6380WR101	353220	0	1350213	26.1

Public Service Commission

ID	Name	Type Service	Docket	Amount Granted	Amount Requested	Operating Revenue	Percent Change
6720	WISCONSIN BELL, INC.	T	6720TR103	-34734000	0	768277000	-4.5
6720	WISCONSIN BELL, INC.	T	6720TR104	-3888000	0	829527000	-0.4
6720	WISCONSIN BELL, INC.	T	6720TR103	20800000	20800000	768277000	2.7
6630	WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	E	6630UR103	-29685000	0	1061820000	-2.7
6630	WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	E	6630UR102	-8414987	-8567445	N/A	N/A
6630	WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	H	6630UR103	147000	505000	12513000	1.1
6630	WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	E	6630UR104	35405000	71021000	N/A	N/A
6640	WISCONSIN FUEL AND LIGHT COMPANY	G	6640GR103	1262603	1109500	41835430	3.0
6650	WISCONSIN GAS COMPANY	G	6650GR106	11152000	17891000	467489000	2.3
6670	WISCONSIN NATURAL GAS COMPANY	G	6670GR104	324000	4300000	235427000	0.1
6680	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	W	6680UR104	-46000	120000	3800000	-1.2
6680	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	G	6680UR104	1677000	5150000	119054000	1.4
6680	WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	E	6680UR104	3691000	12135000	389081000	0.9
6690	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	E	6690UR104	-7322000	2435000	390211000	-1.8
6690	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	G	6690UR104	948000	4439000	152214000	0.6
6690	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	G	6690UR105	1995000	2895000	159685541	1.2
6690	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	E	6690UR105	10859000	12592000	389590461	2.7
6710	WISCONSIN SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY	G	6710GR105	-773278	0	17549102	-4.4
6710	WISCONSIN SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY	G	6710GR104	1075902	1813086	41607464	2.5
6760	WONEWOC MUN WATER & ELECTRIC UTILITY	E	6750ER100	30575	0	271303	11.2