

Title 9 ♦ Chapter 3

Electric Utility Regulations and Rates

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Article A: General Rules

Sec. 9-3-1 Term of Contract.

- (a) All agreements for service shall be for a period of one (1) year unless otherwise specified in the contract. Contracts are automatically renewed at the end of their term under conditions stated in the various contracts.
- (b) No agent or employee of the utility shall have the power to, or shall, amend, modify, alter or waive any of the rates or rules of the utility or bind the utility by making any representation not incorporated in the contract.
- (c) Contracts shall not be transferred unless authorized by the utility; new occupants of premises previously receiving service must make official application to the utility before commencing the use of service.
- (d) Customers who have been receiving service must notify the utility when discontinuing service; otherwise, they will be liable for the use of the service by their successors should said successors refuse to pay.

Sec. 9-3-2 Definition and Classification of Customers.

- (a) **Classification of Customers.**
 - (1) An electric consumer or unit of service shall consist of any aggregation of space or area occupied for a distinct purpose such as a residence, an apartment, flat, store, office, factory, etc., which is equipped with one (1) or more fixtures for rendering service separate and distinct from other users. The public portions of buildings, such as hallways, toilets, etc., may be treated separately depending on the requirements.
 - (2) Unless otherwise defined, the ultimate use of energy purchased by a customer determines the rate applicable to his installation.
 - (3) Electric customers in general may be classified as follows:
 - a. Residential customers.
 - b. Commercial customers.
 - c. Power customers — standard or large.
 - d. Rural customers.
 - e. Public street and highway lighting customers.
 - f. Interdepartmental sales.
 - g. Miscellaneous customers.
- (b) **Residential Customers.** A "residential customer" is defined to include *each* separate house, apartment, flat or other living quarters occupied by a person or persons constituting a distinct household and using energy for general illumination and for operating household appliances. Residence lighting use may be extended to include the use of energy for

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lighting the land and buildings which are adjacent to, connected with and used exclusively by the residence being served.

- (c) **Commercial Customers.** A "commercial customer" is defined to include *each* separate business enterprise, occupation or institution, taking service through a single meter, occupying for its exclusive use any unit or units of space as an entire building, entire floor, suite of rooms or a single room and using energy for the illumination of such space and for such incidental use as the schedule of rates applicable to the particular installation may permit.
- (d) **Power Customer — Standard or Large.** A "power customer" is defined to include each residence, separate business enterprise or institution occupying, for its exclusive use, any unit or units of space, as an entire building, entire floor, suite of rooms or a single room, and using energy for driving motors or other electrical loads larger than permitted on the utility's other rate schedules.
- (e) **Public Street and Highway Lighting Customers.** A public street or highway lighting customer is defined to include governmental agencies which take service for the purpose of lighting public streets, highways or traffic signs.
- (f) **Interdepartmental Customer.** An interdepartmental customer is defined to include service for pumping water by the municipal water department and/or pumping sewage by the municipal sewage department of a municipality which also operates an electric utility.
- (g) **Miscellaneous Customers.** Customers using electric service for purposes not included in the above classifications are defined as miscellaneous customers.

Sec. 9-3-3 Application of Rates and Combined Metering.

- (a) The schedules of rates apply when electricity is furnished in any one (1) month to one (1) customer at one (1) location for a class of service through one (1) meter. The schedules of rates are based on delivery and billing service to the ultimate user for retail service and does not permit resale or distribution.
- (b) For all extensions of new or increased service, each unit must be separately metered before service will be rendered.
- (c) Where a customer occupies more than one (1) unit of space, each unit will be metered separately and a separate bill will be computed and rendered based on the readings of each individual meter unless a customer makes arrangements with a utility to provide the approved circuits and loops by which the different units can be connected and all energy metered through one (1) meter.
- (d) Where a commercial and one (1) or more residential units are combined so as to obtain electric service through one (1) meter, the commercial rate will be applied.

Sec. 9-3-4 Availability of Service Voltages.

Service may be taken at the following service voltages:

- (a) 120/240 volts single phase, three (3) wire.

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- (b) 120/240 volts three (3) phase, four (4) wire.
- (c) Two thousand three hundred (2,300) volts primary.
- (d) Others may be available upon request and/or need.

Sec. 9-3-5 Dual Voltages.

If a customer requires service at a voltage other than that offered by the utility or at more than one (1) voltage, the customer shall furnish and maintain the additional equipment required. If the customer's service requires two (2) or more transformer settings or points of delivery to a structure, the customer shall also furnish and maintain the additional equipment required.

Sec. 9-3-6 Emergency Systems.

- (a) Where emergency systems and buildings are so wired as to require a separate meter, the energy so metered will be billed as a separate customer. Emergency systems are systems supplying power and illumination essential to safety and life and property where such systems or circuits are legally required by municipal, state, federal or other codes or by any governmental agency having jurisdiction.
- (b) Emergency illumination shall include only the required exit lights and other lights specified as necessary to provide sufficient illumination.

Sec. 9-3-7 through Sec. 9-3-19 Reserved for Future Use.

Article B: Billing

Sec. 9-3-20 Regular Billing.

Bills for service will be rendered monthly unless otherwise specified. The term "month" for billing purposes will be the period between any two (2) consecutive readings of the meters by the utility, such readings to be taken as nearly as practicable every thirty (30) days within the provisions of the Wis. Adm. Code, Section PSC 113.15.

Sec. 9-3-21 Budget Payment Plan.

- (a) A budget payment plan is available to all prospective and existing residential customers and to all commercial accounts for which the primary purpose of the service is to provide for residential living (for example, a residential apartment building). This budget plan is in accordance with the Wis. Adm. Code, Section PSC 113.16(5).
- (b) A budget payment plan may be established at any time of the year. The monthly budget amount shall be calculated by the utility on the basis of the estimated consumption and estimated applicable rates through the end of the budget year. A budget year begins and ends on September 1st and ends on August 31st.
- (c) An applicant for a budget plan shall be informed at the time of application that the budget amount shall be reviewed and changed every six (6) months, if necessary, in order to reflect current circumstances. Existing budget plan customers shall be notified on at least a quarterly basis that budget amounts shall be reviewed every six (6) months, if necessary, in order to reflect current circumstances. Adjustments to the budget amount will be made with the objective that the customer's underbilled or overbilled balance at the end of the budget year shall be less than one (1) month's budget amount. Customers on the budget payment plan shall be notified of adjustments through either a bill insert or message on the bill. When an adjustment is made to a budget payment amount, the customer will be informed of the adjustment at the same time the bill containing the adjustment is rendered.
- (d) Customers who have arrearages shall be allowed to establish a budget payment plan by signing a deferred payment agreement for the arrears. Budget payment plans shall be subject to the late payment charge. In addition, if a budget payment is not paid, the customer shall be notified with the next billing that, if proper payment is not received subsequent to this notification, the next regular billing may effectuate the removal of the customer from the budget plan and reflect the appropriate amount due.
- (e) At the end of a budget year, if an underbilled or overbilled balance exists in a customer's account, the balance shall be handled as follows:
 - (1) A customer's debit balance will be paid in full or, at the customer's option, on a deferred basis.

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- (2) A customer's credit balance will be applied against the customer's account or, at the customer's option, a refund shall be made.

Sec. 9-3-22 Estimated Bill.

If the utility cannot gain access to read the meter, the utility may, or if requested by the customer, leave meter reading forms. If no form is left or if the form is not returned in time for the billing operation, an estimated bill will be rendered. In estimating a bill, due consideration will be given to previous month's consumption and also consumption in similar periods of other years. Only in unusual cases or when written approval is received from the customer will more than three (3) consecutive estimated bills be rendered.

Sec. 9-3-23 Billing for Fractional Month Service.

When a customer commences or discontinues service between regular monthly meter reading dates, the utility will bill the customer as follows:

- (a) When a customer discontinues service ten (10) days or less from the previous month's meter readings, the consumption will be added to the previous month's consumption and a new bill calculated and rendered.
- (b) When a customer commenced service ten (10) days or less from the following month's meter reading, the consumption will be included in the following month's billing.
- (c) When a customer commences service more than ten (10) days before the month's regular meter reading or discontinues service more than ten (10) days after the previous month's meter reading, the service will be billed as regular monthly service.

Sec. 9-3-24 Failure of Meters to Register Properly.

In all cases where a utility meter, because of improper adjustment or defective parts, is found to be registering in excess of the two percent (2%) allowable error as prescribed by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, correction in the customer's billing will be made as follows:

- (a) The company will refund or charge the customer the difference between the actual billing and the billing corrected for the error for each month when such over-registration or under-registration is known to have existed. In the absence of definite information, adjustment will be made for one-half (1/2) of the entire period since the last test.
- (b) In making the adjustments for errors in meter registrations, due consideration will be given to immediate previous month's consumption, consumption in similar periods of other years, comparative uses and sizes of connected loads and any other relevant facts.

Sec. 9-3-25 Billing for Energy Lost Due to Grounds on Customer's Equipment.

- (a) Where accidental grounds occur on the customer's equipment, the utility will bill the customer for total usage on the meter at the rate currently in effect for his service. No discounting will be made for these losses.
- (b) The utility assumes no responsibility for damages or losses due to grounds on customer installations and reserves the right to disconnect a customer for failure to clear such grounds after reasonable notice.

Sec. 9-3-26 Determination of Demand.

The demand used for billing purposes shall be the greatest fifteen (15) minute integrated load preserved or recorded during the month, subject to modifications as set forth in the applicable rate schedule.

Sec. 9-3-27 Diversion of Service.

- (a) Where the utility has reasonable evidence that a customer is obtaining his supply of electricity, in whole or in part, by means of devices or methods used to stop or interfere with the proper metering of the utility service being delivered to his equipment, the utility reserves the right to estimate and present immediately a bill for service unmetered as a result of such interference, and such bill shall be payable to disconnection of service.
- (b) : When the utility has disconnected the customer for such reason, the utility will reconnect the customer upon the following conditions:
 - (1) The customer will be required to deposit with the utility an amount sufficient to guarantee the payment of the customer's bill for utility service.
 - (2) The customer will be required to pay the utility for any and all damages to its equipment on the customer's premises due to such stoppage or interference with its metering.
 - (3) The customer must further agree to comply with reasonable requirements to protect the utility against further losses.
- (c) When stoppage or interference is in connection with electric service metering, the customer may be required, at the customer's own expense, to place all of the customer's inside service wires up to the meter in rigid conduit and to agree to reimburse the utility for the purchase price and installation costs of a meter socket of a type to be selected by the utility.
- (d) Should the utility subsequently have reasonable evidence that such customer is receiving utility service, either wholly or partly unmetered, either in the customer's name or for the customer's use, the utility reserves the right to discontinue all utility service to such

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customer or for the customer's use and to refuse further service until proper restitution has been made.

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Sec. 9-3-28 and Sec. 9-3-29 Reserved for Future Use.

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Article C: Payment of Bills

Sec. 9-3-30 Late Payment Charge.

There is a late payment charge.

Sec. 9-3-31 Disconnection and Refusal of Service.

- (a) **Reasons for Disconnection.** Service may be disconnected or refused for any of the following reasons:
- (1) Failure to pay a delinquent account or failure to comply with the terms of a deferred payment agreement.
 - (2) Violation of the utility's rules and regulations pertaining to the use of service in a manner which interferes with the service of others or to the operation of nonstandard equipment, if the customer has first been notified and provided with reasonable opportunity to remedy the situation.
 - (3) Failure to comply with deposit or guarantee arrangements as provided for in these rules and regulations.
 - (4) Diversion of service around the meter.
- (b) **Disconnection for Delinquent Accounts.**
- (1) A bill for service is delinquent if unpaid after the due date shown on the bill. The utility may disconnect service for a delinquent bill by giving the customer, at least eight (8) calendar days prior to disconnection, a written disconnect notice which may be mailed separately or be included with the bill for service. For purposes of this rule, the due date shall not be less than twenty (20) days after issuance.
 - (2) The utility may disconnect without notice where a dangerous condition exists. Service may be denied to any customer for failure to comply with the applicable requirements of the rules and regulations of the Public Service Commission or of these rules and regulations, or if a dangerous or unsafe condition exists on the customer's premises.
 - (3) The utility shall notify the appropriate County Department of Health and Social Services at least five (5) calendar days prior to any scheduled disconnection of residential service if the customer or responsible person has made a written request for this procedure. The utility shall apprise customers of this right upon application for service. If service to a residential customer which has been disconnected has not been restored within twenty-four (24) hours after disconnection, the utility shall notify the appropriate sheriff's department of the billing name and service address and that a threat to health and life might exist to persons occupying the premises.

Sec. 9-3-32 Deferred Payment Agreement.

- (a) The utility shall offer deferred payment agreements to residential customers. The deferred payment agreement shall provide that service will not be disconnected for the outstanding bill if the customer pays a stated reasonable amount of the outstanding bill and agrees to pay a stated reasonable portion of the remaining outstanding balance in installments until the bill is paid. In determining what amounts are "reasonable," the parties shall consider the following:
- (1) Size of the delinquent account.
 - (2) Customer's ability to pay.
 - (3) Customer's payment history.
 - (4) Time that the debt has been outstanding.
 - (5) Reasons why the debt has been outstanding.
 - (6) Any other relevant factors concerning the circumstances of the customer.
- (b) In the deferred payment agreement, it shall state immediately preceding the space provided for the customer's signature and in bold face print at least two (2) sizes larger than any other used thereon, the following:
- If you are not satisfied with this agreement, do not sign. You have the right to make a counter offer and, if it is rejected, you have the right to appeal this proposed agreement to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, during which time the utility may not disconnect your service. This does not relieve you from the obligation to pay bills that are incurred after commencement of dispute procedures. If you do sign this agreement, you give up your right to dispute the amount due under the agreement except for the utility's failure or refusal to follow the terms of this agreement.**
- (c) A deferred payment agreement shall not include a finance charge.
- (d) If an applicant for service has not fulfilled the terms of a deferred payment agreement, the utility shall have the right to disconnect service or refuse service in accordance with these rules and under such circumstances; it shall not be required to offer subsequent negotiation of a deferred payment agreement prior to disconnection. Any payments made by the customer in compliance with a deferred payment agreement, or otherwise, shall be first considered made in payment of the previous account balance with any remainder credited to the current bill.

Sec. 9-3-33 Dispute Procedures.

- (a) Whenever the customer advises the utility's designated office prior to the disconnection of service that all or part of any billing as rendered is in dispute, or that any matter related to

the disconnection is in dispute, the utility shall investigate the dispute promptly and completely, advise the customer of the results of the investigation, attempt to resolve the dispute and provide the opportunity for the customer to enter into a deferred payment agreement when applicable in order to settle the dispute.

- (b) After the customer has pursued the available remedies with the utility, he may request that the Public Service Commission's staff informally review the disputed issue and recommend terms of settlement.
- (c) Any party to the dispute after informal review may make a written request for a formal review by the Commission. If the Commission decides to conduct a formal hearing on the dispute, the customer must pay fifty percent (50%) of the bill in dispute or post a bond for that amount on or before the hearing date. Failure to pay the amount or post the bond will constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing. Service shall not be disconnected because of any disputed matter being pursued under the dispute procedures. In no way does this relieve the customer from the obligation of paying charges which are not disputed.

Sec. 9-3-34 Notice of Disconnection.

The form of disconnection notice to be used:

DISCONNECTION OF SERVICE NOTICE

Date: Account No. _____

Customer Name
Address

Dear Customer:

It has been over 20 days since the issuance of your last utility bill which was mailed _____ The amount past due is _____. Pursuant to PSC Rules 113.132 and 113.133, we are obligated to forward this notice to you eight (8) days prior to the contemplated date of disconnection.

1. Reason(s) for disconnection

- a. Failure to pay delinquent account and/or to comply with terms of deferred payment agreement.
- b. Violation of utility rules of service.
- c. Failure to comply with deposit or guarantee agreement.
- d. Diversion of service around meter.

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2. Date of disconnection

Your service will be disconnected on the above date unless the account is paid in full or if arrangements are not made to pay under a deferred agreement or if equipment changes are not made in keeping with the reason(s) listed above.

To avoid the inconvenience of service interruption, we urge you to pay the full arrears immediately. A minimum reconnection charge applies during regular office hours and after regular office hours overtime labor costs.

3. Disconnection for default of deferred payment Agreement

Explanation of acts of default (where applicable) refer to PSC Rules 113.132(2)(a),(c).

4. Immediately contact the Village of Merrilan Utilities office:

- a. If you dispute the notice of delinquent account.
- b. If you wish to negotiate a deferred payment agreement.
- c. If any resident of the account is seriously ill.
- d. If there are other extenuating circumstances.

5. Service illness-continued service

Service will be continued if you submit a statement from a licensed Wisconsin physician or notice from a public health or social service official identifying the serious illness of a resident and the period of time during which disconnection would aggravate the illness pursuant to PSC Rule 113.132, paragraph eight (8); the service will be continued for twenty-one (21) days.

6. Right to appeal to the public service commission staff

You may appeal to the staff of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin if an agreement cannot be made concerning the reason(s) or the amount of the utility service bill.

Utility:

Person to Notify:

Sec. 9-3-35 through Sec. 9-3-39 Reserved for Future Use.

(**Article D: Other Provisions**

Sec. 9-3-40 Reconnection Billing.

All customers whose services are disconnected in accordance with the utility's disconnection rules as outlined in PSC 113, Wis. Adm. Code, shall be required to pay the reconnection charge before service is restored. The minimum charge shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00) during regular office hours. After regular office hours, the minimum reconnection charge of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) applies plus any overtime labor costs, not to exceed a total maximum charge of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00).

Sec. 9-3-41 Reconnection of a Seasonal Customer's Service.

Reconnection of a service for a seasonal customer who has been disconnected for less than one (1) year shall be subject to the same reconnection charges outlined above. A seasonal customer shall also be charged for all minimum bills which would have been incurred had the customer not temporarily disconnected service.

(**Sec. 9-3-42 through Sec. 9-3-49 Reserved for Future Use.**

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Article E: Distribution and Service Facilities

Sec. 9-3-50 General Definitions — Distribution and Service Facilities.

- (a) **Overhead Service.** The overhead service between the last pole or other aerial support of the distribution system and the point of attachment to the customer's service entrance equipment. It is normally located on the customer's property.
- (b) **Underground Service Lateral.** The underground service between the distribution system, including any risers at the pole or other structure, and the service entrance equipment. It is normally located on the customer's property.
- (c) **Distribution Facilities.** All primary and secondary voltage wire or cable and its supports, trenches, connection equipment and enclosures, and control equipment which are used to extend the distribution system from existing facilities to a point of connection with the service facilities. The cost of right-of-way preparation and restoration to the original condition where appropriate shall be included in the cost of distribution facilities.
- (d) **Underground Service Extension.** Consists of a lateral and necessary distribution line, if any. In no case shall it consist of separate segments of underground construction separated by overhead construction. The length of each underground service extension shall be the length of the cable route from the beginning of the trench to the point of termination on the applicant's services premises.
- (e) **Service Entrance Equipment.** Consists of the meter socket and related overhead masthead or conduit for underground service. This equipment is provided by the customer and is generally located on or in the customer's building.
- (f) **Service Facilities.** The standard transformer, standard overhead service drop or standard underground service lateral and standard meter.

Sec. 9-3-51 Utility Facilities on Customer's Premises.

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

- (a) Utility facilities shall consist of those which, in the opinion of the utility, are necessary to furnish adequate service at the utility-owned junction boxes on or adjacent to the enclosure of the utility substation or at customer-owned service entrance facilities. The utility will not supply wiring in or on a building beyond the junction box or on a building beyond the service entrance facilities. The utility will design such installations and will install facilities

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which, in its opinion, are most economical or feasible to the utility, under the conditions met. At each installation the utility shall have the option of extending its primary conductors to two (2) or more substations conveniently located with respect to the customers to be served or to furnish service to all customers from the substation. Where the utility's installation is located in a property owner's building, the applicable provisions of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code shall be observed.

- (b) A customer or property owner shall furnish, own and maintain the necessary indoor conduits, indoor or outdoor enclosures, vaults, building structural supports and accessories as specified by the utility.
- (c) If a customer or property owner requests any changes in the plan proposed by the utility, the customer shall pay the utility, the estimated excess cost of the substituted installation. The utility may require that these costs be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer customers an installment payment plan.

Sec. 9-3-52 Customer's Responsibility for Utility's Equipment.

- (a) The customer shall be responsible for all damage to the utility's equipment and for all loss resulting from interference or tampering therewith caused by the customer or the customer's permittees, including compensation for consumed energy not recorded upon the meter (see PSC 113, Wis. Adm. Code).
- (b) Meters, service entrance switches and service entrance outlets are sealed by the utility and such seals shall not be broken or tampered with in any manner without the consent of the utility except in cases of emergency. The utility should be notified as soon as possible after a seal has been broken.

Sec. 9-3-53 through Sec. 9-3-59 Reserved for Future Use.

Article F: Extension of New Service Facilities

Sec. 9-3-60 Application for New Service.

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

Sec. 9-3-61 Wiring Affidavit.

- (a) The contractor or person responsible for the installation of the customer's electric wiring, appliances and other equipment related to each type of service shall deliver a notarized affidavit on a form supplied by the utility attesting to the fact that the work complies with the Wisconsin State Electrical Code and the service rules of the utility. Affidavits must clearly indicate the nature of the work done (such as residential wiring, residential fixtures, garage wiring, range, heaters, motors or other wiring or equipment) and, for those cases involving wiring changes or additions which require the meter(s) to be replaced or relocated, or which require inspection by the utility, the affidavit shall include an itemized copy of the connected load, including lights, motors and appliances. Where such changes require new service entrances at a new location, the existing service entrance should not be disconnected before the new service entrance is ready for connection and operation.
- (b) If, upon inspection by the utility, installations are found to contain discrepancies, such discrepancies shall be corrected before permanent connection of service will be completed. Or, at its option, the utility may mail the customer a written request demanding conformity within a ten (10) day period or any prior service connection made by the utility will be disconnected and terminated.
- (c) The utility normally connects the service entrance wires to the service wires. No one else shall make these connections without the specific approval from the utility, in which case the customer shall assume responsibility for any damage which may result from making these connections. The utility will not be responsible for damage or injury resulting from unauthorized disconnection or reconnection of service wires.

Sec. 9-3-62 Ownership of Extension.

The title to every extension at all times is with the utility. The utility reserves the right at all times to add additional customers to an extension and make new extensions to an existing extension under the provisions of these rules, without procuring the consent of any customer or

customers contributing to the original construction costs, and without incurring any liability for refunding contributions except as additional customers may be added as provided for herein. (See PSC 113, Wis. Adm. Code, Refunds.)

Sec. 9-3-63 Right-of-Way Extensions.

- (a) **Overhead Facilities.** The applicant(s) for service shall furnish right-of-way easements and permits with clearing rights, without cost to the utility, adequate for the line extensions necessary to serve them and along a route approved by the utility. Clearing shall either:
 - (I) Be done by the applicant(s); or
 - (2) Be done by the utility, in which case the applicant shall, in advance of the clearing work, make a contribution to the utility in an amount equal to the utility's estimate of the cost thereof. Such contribution shall be nonrefundable, except that after completion of the extensions the utility will determine the actual cost of clearing work, recompute the contribution required and will refund the excess, if any, of the contribution held over the contribution required as based on such actual cost.
- (b) **Underground Facilities.**
 - (I) The applicant(s) shall secure for the utility, without cost to the utility, such easements as the utility may require for the installation, maintenance or replacement of the underground lateral and necessary distribution line extension.
 - (2) The applicant shall inform the utility of any known or expected underground obstructions within the cable routes on his property (septic tanks, drainage tile, etc.). Any earth fill added to bring the cable route to final grade prior to the underground construction shall not contain large rocks, boulders, debris or rubbish.
 - (3) In the event of future changes in grade levels by the customer that would materially change the depth of cover over underground conductors or affect transformer locations, the landowner shall notify the utility in advance of grading and shall pay the utility its cost of moving or replacing its equipment to accommodate the change in grade. Such charge will also be made for changes in buildings, structure, foundations or walls or other obstructions.

Sec. 9-3-64 Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility.

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

- (a) **Route.** The utility shall make the extension over the most direct route which is the least expensive and least environmentally degrading. The customer shall provide or shall be

responsible for the cost of all right-of-way easements and permits necessary for the utility to install, maintain or replace distribution facilities. The customer shall either clear and grade such property or pay the utility to clear and grade such property. The customer is responsible for the cost of restoration of the property after the utility has completed installation and backfilling where applicable.

- (b) **Design.** The utility shall design and install facilities to deliver service to the customer and the area at the lowest reasonable cost. The facilities shall comply with accepted engineering and planning practices. The design shall consider reasonable needs for probable growth in the area and local land use planning. Unwarranted excess capacity which would result in unnecessary cost increases to the utility and its customers shall be avoided. The utility shall be responsible for the incremental cost of distribution facilities which are in excess of standard design for the customer and normal area growth.
- (c) **Efficient Use.** The utility's extension rules shall discourage the inefficient use of electricity by appropriately relating costs to the charges made for extensions.
- (d) **Cost Estimates.** The utility shall engineer and estimate the cost of each extension based on reasonable current costs. Current costs may be estimated using job specific costs, average costs per foot or unit or other costing method as appropriate.

Sec. 9-3-65 Point of Termination.

- (a) The applicant for new service may select the point of service with approval of the utility, at which point the utility will deliver service at applicant-owned terminating facilities. The applicant will furnish, own and maintain circuits, meter socket and equipment beyond such point, except for metering equipment.
- (b) It is necessary that a customer's service entrance facilities be located at a point most readily accessible to the utility's distribution system. It is desirable, and often necessary, to avoid crossing adjacent property with service drops or laterals. If the distribution system is established in the rear of the premises, the service entrance must be brought to the rear of the building. Where the distribution system is located on the street or where no distribution system has been established, the customer shall request the utility to specify an acceptable location of the service entrance facilities. The utility will furnish this information in writing upon request.

Sec. 9-3-66 Meters.

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

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

Sec. 9-3-67 Metering Facilities.

- (a) Meter sockets shall be installed by the customer on the exterior of the building.
- (b) In rural areas, a yard pole may be furnished by the utility and located at a point central to the buildings to be served. The meter socket shall be installed by the customer on this pole. All service equipment beyond this point is the responsibility of the customer.
- (c) When only a residence is built in the rural area and underground service is used, the meter may be placed on the pole if cleared by the utility prior to installation. A customer-owned yard light may not be installed on this pole unless cleared by the utility.
- (d) Any meter located other than as described above shall be approved in writing by the utility prior to installation or it shall be changed by the customer to conform to the utility standards.

Sec. 9-3-68 Number of Service Drops or Laterals Per Customer.

- (a) The utility shall provide standard overhead service drops and standard underground service laterals at no charge to the customers.
- (b) Not more than one (1) service drop or service lateral will be installed to the same building or utilization point except:
 - (1) Where more than one (1) point of delivery is necessary because of voltage regulation, governmental requirements or regulatory orders.
 - (2) In large installations (large power only) where, in the opinion of the utility, more than one (1) service drop or lateral is necessary to meet the load requirements.
 - (3) In row houses and other multiple-occupancy buildings having areas separated by fire walls in compliance with the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.
- (c) If an existing customer with a single-phase service drop or lateral requests three-phase service, the customer shall rewire his equipment to operate from the three-phase service drop or lateral before three-phase service will be extended. The single-phase service drop or lateral will be removed from service after the three-phase service has been extended.

Sec. 9-3-69 Overhead Service Drop.

A standard overhead service drop shall be furnished by the utility to a suitable support on the customer's premises. The utility will provide supplemental information to the customer indicating the equipment that the customer shall install, own and maintain. This material will also indicate

what State Electrical Code provisions and Village ordinances must be complied with on the installation of this equipment.

Sec. 9-3-70 Underground Service.

- (a) A standard underground service lateral shall be furnished by the utility to suitable service equipment on the customer's premises. This equipment shall be installed on the customer's building at a location approved by the utility.
- (b) The utility will provide supplemental information indicating what equipment the customer shall install, own and maintain for underground service and indicate what provisions of the State Electrical Code and City ordinances must be complied with for the installation of this equipment.

Sec. 9-3-71 Transformers.

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

Sec. 9-3-72 Nonstandard Service Facilities.

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

Sec. 9-3-73 Extraordinary Investment by Utility for Extension.

Proposed extensions may be reviewed for economic considerations. If the cost of an extension exceeds five (5) times the average embedded cost to serve a customer in the same class as the customer for whom the extension is to be made, the utility may require a contract with the customer. Under the terms of the contract, the customer may be required to pay the recurring estimated operation and maintenance expenses associated with that portion of the extension that is in excess of five (5) times the average embedded cost at the time the extension was made. The reasons and supporting analysis for each contract will be furnished the customer and the Public Service Commission in writing. The utility will inform the customer of the customer's right to ask the Commission for a review of the extension costs and contract provisions. The utility will notify the Public Service Commission in writing when a service extension is denied, including the reasons for denial.

Sec. 9-3-74 Installation Charges and Embedded Cost Credits.

- (a) **Customer Classification.** Customer classifications are based on usage characteristics. Each classification has a distinct installation charge and embedded cost credit. For definitions of distribution and service facilities installed in new installations see Section 9-3-50. Examples of customer classifications are as follows:
- (1) Residential — Urban, rural and farm.
 - (2) Commercial — Urban and rural.
 - (3) Large power.
 - (4) Street lighting.
- (b) **Total Cost of Installation.** The total cost of extension shall be defined as the cost of the extension of primary and secondary lines (excluding the necessary service drop or service lateral and individual transformer or increased transformer capacity); reconstruction of existing main feeders, including changing from single-phase to three-phase or construction of new feeders made necessary solely by addition of such customers; the cost of tree trimming or right-of-way clearing; securing easements; moving conflicting facilities; and all other costs incident to furnishing service. The customer is responsible for the cost of restoration of the property after the utility has completed installation and backfilling where applicable. This definition applies to the overhead and underground distribution system. If it is found to be advisable for the utility to install facilities in excess of that required to serve the new customer applying for service, the added cost of these facilities will not be used in determining the cost of the extension.
- (c) **Installation Charge.** The installation charge is the total cost of installation less the average depreciated embedded cost of the distribution system (excluding the transformer and service facilities). Seasonal customers shall received one-half (1/2) the average embedded cost allowance of a year-round customer for the same customer classification.
- (d) **Average Depreciated Embedded Cost.** The embedded cost of the distribution system (excluding the transformer and service facilities) is determined by the Public Service Commission for each customer classification. The average depreciated embedded cost by customer classification is as follows:
- (1) **Residential** (urban, rural and farm): Thirty-six Dollars (\$36.00) determined by dividing the original cost less the estimated accrued depreciation of the distribution system and less customer contributions and advances for construction allocated to this customer classification by the number of customers in the group.
 - (2) **Commercial** (including multi-unit dwellings if billed on one(!) meter): One Hundred Eleven Dollars (\$111.00) determined the same way as Residential.
 - (3) **Large Power:** \$0.00 per kW, of average billed demand. When there is an upgrade, the average billed demand is the difference between the averaged billed demand before and after the upgrade. The embedded allowance is determined by dividing the original cost less the estimated accrued depreciation of the distribution system and less customer contributions and advances for construction allocated to this customer classification by the estimated average billed demand of these customers.

- (4) **Street Lighting:** The dollar amount per fixture is determined by dividing the overall depreciated cost of the distribution facilities allocated to the street lighting class, less credits for past customer contributions and advances for construction, by the total number of lighting fixtures in that classification. The following is the average depreciated embedded cost per lighting fixture: Five Dollars (\$5.00).
- (5) **Apartment and Rental Units Separately Metered:** The owner of an apartment or rental unit applying for an extension of service shall receive an average depreciated embedded cost credit at Thirty-six Dollars (\$36.00) per unit metered.
- (6) **Subdividers and Residential Developers:** Thirty-six Dollars (\$36.00) per unit (same as residential) energized within five (5) years from the installation of the contributed extension:

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

Sec. 9-3-75 Total Cost of Installation by Customer Classification.

- (a) **Residential (urban, rural and farm), commercial (urban and rural), street lighting and large power classes** will be charged the total installation cost less the average depreciated embedded cost as defined in Section 9-3-74(d).
- (b) **Residential and Commercial Developers and Subdividers** of single- and two-family subdivisions shall pay, as a minimum, a partially refundable contribution which is the estimated cost of distribution facilities to be installed for the area being developed. The average depreciated embedded cost is refundable as structures are built and connected to the electric utility facilities, as defined in Section 9-3-74(d).
- (c) **Installation charges for multi-family residential housing units** will be the total installation cost less the average depreciated embedded cost, as defined in Section 9-3-74(d) per each living unit in the multi-family building.
- (d) **Other installation charges.** In addition to the installation charges provided above, the utility may require the customer to pay, in advance of construction, the estimated direct costs for those distribution service facilities which:
- (1) Are in excess of standard utility design and construction;
 - (2) Follow a route different than the most direct route as in PSC 113.81, as determined by the utility; or
 - (3) Require abnormally high installation costs due to abnormal soil conditions, including trenching in rocky soil, frozen ground or other similar conditions;
 - (4) Winter construction will normally apply between December 1 and April 1.
- All such payments for these conditions are subject to partial refund as additional customers connect.

Sec. 9-3-76 Adjustments to Estimates of the Total Cost of Installation.

Section 9-3-75 explains the method for estimating the total cost of installation. The utility shall adjust its estimate of construction costs to reflect the costs that are actually incurred. Upon completion of an installation which differs from the utility's original cost estimate, a recalculation of the customer contribution shall be made.

Sec. 9-3-77 through Sec. 9-3-79 Reserved for Future Use.

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Article G: Refunds of Customer Contributions by Type of Customer

Sec. 9-3-80 Eligibility for Refunds.

- (a) The utility shall make refunds to a customer who made a contribution for an extension (a contributed extension) when the utility makes an extension from the contributed extension to a second customer which does not require a contribution from the second customer (a noncontributed extension).
- (b) In all cases, refunds to the customer making the original contributions shall be limited to the first five (5) years from the installation date. The utility shall make the refund to the customer who made the original contribution or the current property owner of record unless it has a written record from that customer assigning the refund rights to another customer.

Sec. 9-3-81 Application for the Refund.

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- (a) When additional customers are connected to an existing extension which required an installation charge from the original customer for whom the extension was first made, that original customer may receive a refund paid by the utility.
 - (b) If the cost of adding a new customer to an existing extension is less than the average depreciated embedded cost to serve the new customers, the new customer will not be charged. The original contributor of the extension shall be refunded the difference between the average depreciated embedded cost and the cost of adding the new customer.
 - (c) If the cost of additional distribution facilities exceeds the average depreciated embedded cost of a customer classification, the construction will be considered a new extension. In this case no refund is due the original contributor.
 - (d) The original contributor or successive owner shall receive refunds, if any, for only the first five (5) years from the date the original extension is energized.
 - (e) Refunds shall be made to the original contributing customer(s) by the utility within twenty (20) days after the additional customer's cost of installation is determined.
 - (f) The amount of the refund shall be based on the embedded cost allowance in effect at the time the contributed extension was installed or the current embedded cost allowance, whichever is greater. In no case shall the total refund exceed the total installation charge.

Sec. 9-3-82 through Sec. 9-3-89 Reserved for Future Use.

Article H: Service Extensions

Sec. 9-3-90 Overhead Service Extensions; Applicability

- (a) The rules of Sections 9-3-90 through 9-3-92 apply to the extension of overhead electric service to all classes of retail customers requesting new service in all areas served by the utility.
- (b) The utility will extend electric service to a new customer(s) or existing customer(s) furnished by means of extending its overhead distribution system, except that three-phase service may be furnished by means of phase conversion equipment from a single-phase line.

Sec. 9-3-91 Contributions for Overhead Extension.

The charge for all overhead extensions shall be the total cost of installation as defined in Section 9-3-75, less the average depreciated embedded cost [see Section 9-3-74(d)].

Sec. 9-3-92 Combination Single-Phase and Three-Phase Construction.

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

Sec. 9-3-93 General Rules on Underground Service Extensions.

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

Sec. 9-3-94 Stipulations on Availability of Underground Service Extensions.

- (a) Underground service extensions to be furnished by the utility are limited to those which may be placed in locations where grade levels and other conditions are satisfactory to the utility, such as across residential or farm yards or commercial premises or along driveways.

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The route of the underground construction must be clear of any trees, brush, fences or other surface obstructions that would interfere with normal operation of trenching equipment. Trench backfill shall consist of the original soil and shall not be power tamped. Lawn and landscaping restoration shall be the applicant's responsibility.

- (b) Underground service extension in locations such as beneath undeveloped land, quarries, gravel pits, swamps and water will not be furnished except by written approval of the utility for each installation.
- (c) The utility will not install an underground service extension where engineering, operating, construction, safety or legal problems would, in the utility's judgment, make it inadvisable to perform the installation, unless these problems can be resolved by the payment of contributions and/or the charges as provided for in these extension rules.
- (d) Notification must be given to the utility sufficiently in advance of construction so that a sequence of construction can be provided for and the work coordinated with other utilities involved.
- (e) If the trench cannot, for any reason, be dug prior to the freezing of the soil, the utility may temporarily install secondary voltage conductors in suitable mechanical protection on top of the ground and dig the trench when the ground is thawed.
- (f) The utility shall not be prevented from installing underground electric equipment where necessary by reason of physical conditions or congestion in the area, when this type of construction is the most economical type for the conditions.

Sec. 9.3.95 Contributions for Underground Extensions.

The charge for all underground extensions shall be the total cost of the installation as defined in Section 9-3-75, less the average depreciated embedded cost as defined in Section 9-3-74(d).

Sec. 9-3-96 Contribution for Added Costs Due to Unusual Conditions.

- (a) For unusual construction costs, a contribution is required which may be subject to a partial refund as additional customers attach. The cost shall include:
 - (1) An amount equal to the estimated cost of boring or pavement cutting required where conductors must be installed in rocky soil, frozen ground or other similar conditions.
 - (2) An amount equal to the cost of any special requirements, such as municipal requirements, rearrangement of facilities due to a change of plans or the need for an underground service extension different from or more elaborate than the utility's standard underground construction.
 - (3) An amount equal to the estimated extra cost of trenching through any area where normal plowing and trenching methods cannot be used (for example, ledge rock, boulders, landfill, etc.).

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

Sec. 9-3-97 Combination of Overhead and Underground Extension.

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

Sec: 9-3-38 General Rules on Underground Distribution Areas.

- (a) The utility will install a utility-standard single-phase underground electric distribution system in accordance with this schedule where required by ordinance or when requested by and agreed to by the property owner(s) or developer or subdivider of the land area to be served. [However, all lines exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) volts in such areas may be overhead.]
- (b) Electric distribution facilities provided for under this rule are only for providing service to permanent buildings.
- (c) The utility will own and maintain the underground conductors and appurtenances, and the character and location of such facilities shall be at the discretion of the utility.

Sec. 9-3-99 Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas.

- (a) **Subdivisions.**
- (1) For purposes of this schedule, a subdivision shall be defined as a division of lands consisting of five (5) or more contiguous lots. Lots directly across a street from each other are considered to be contiguous.
- (2) To qualify as an underground distribution area, the property owner(s) or land developer or subdivider shall have provided a suitable recorded plat of the subdivision with deed restrictions, all satisfactory to the utility, to require all utility service to be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting overhead lines, except for lines exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) volts and with easements shown.

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- (3) An area which qualifies as a subdivision may be established as an underground distribution area in either of the two (2) following ways:
 - a. All new subdivisions not already receiving electric service are defined as underground distribution areas where, by ordinance, the electric distribution systems are required to be underground.
 - b. A group of property owners or land developer or subdivider may request that an area be served by an underground distribution system. Such area shall be specifically defined and of reasonably regular shape.
- (b) **Mobile Home Courts.** A new mobile home court or an expansion of an existing mobile home court may be established as an underground distribution area where:
 - (1) The court consists of five (5) or more established mobile home locations, all of which are contiguous.
 - (2) Occupancy of the mobile homes is to be on a year-round basis.
 - (3) The owner of the mobile home court provides for the utility a written commitment that all utility service will be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting any overhead lines, except for lines exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) volts.
- (c) **Condominium Developments and Apartment House Complexes.** A new residential condominium development, apartment house complex or an expansion of an existing housing facility may be established as an underground distribution area where:
 - (1) The condominium or apartment complex consists of five (5) or more dwelling units.
 - (2) The developer provides for the utility a written commitment that all utility service will be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting any overhead lines, except for lines exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) volts.
- (d) **Easements.** The property owner(s) or land developer or subdivider shall have secured for the utility, at no cost to the utility, such easements as the utility may require for the installation, operation and maintenance of its facility, including, but not limited to, easements for its transformers and switches. The property owner(s) or land developer or subdivider shall inform the utility of any known or expected underground obstructions with the cable routes. Any earth fill added to easements to bring the grade to final level shall not contain any large rocks, boulders, debris or rubbish.

NOTE: In subdivisions, easements shall be provided along side lot lines as necessary for underground cables to street light locations approved by appropriate governmental authority.
- (e) **Expansion of Underground Distribution Areas.** An established underground distribution area may be expanded to include such lots or building sites as are contiguous to it which are not already served by overhead lines. The owners of such lots shall be responsible for seeing that the lots meet the requirements specified above for the underground distribution area to which it is contiguous.

Sec. 9-3-100 Contribution and Charges for Extension.

- (a) **Contribution for Construction within Underground Distribution Area.** All of the provisions of contributions for construction of underground extensions will apply except

that the extension allowance will apply to those lots at which dwelling units are occupied or under construction (construction has proceeded above the foundation level) only. The utility may require that the contribution in aid of construction be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer the property owner(s), land developer or subdivider an installment payment plan.

(b) **Distribution Line to Underground Distribution Area.**

- (1) Where an extension of the utility's existing distribution system is required in order to reach the underground distribution area, said extension will normally be overhead construction. The extension allowance for the overhead distribution line will apply to those lots on which dwelling units are occupied or under construction (construction beyond the foundation level) only. The utility may require that the contribution in aid of construction be paid in advance of construction or may, at the utility's option, offer customers an installment payment plan.
- (2) If required by statute or ordinance or if required by the condition in the judgment of the utility, all or a portion of the extension will be underground. A refundable contribution as provided in Section 9-3-100(a) will apply.

Sec. 9-3-101 through Sec. 9-3-109 Reserved for Future Use.

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Article I: Modifications to Existing Distribution

Sec. 9-3-110 Relocation and Rebuilding of Existing Distribution Facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 9-3-111 Replacement of Overhead Distribution Facilities with Underground Distribution Facilities.

A customer requesting the utility to replace existing overhead distribution facilities with underground distribution facilities shall pay the contribution in aid of construction and receive refunds as shown in Section 9-3-110 above.

Sec. 9-3-112 Upgrade of Distribution Facilities Due to Change in Load.

- (a) **Costs.** Customers who request an upgrading of the utility distribution facilities due to a change in the character of their load shall pay for the construction costs incurred by the utility to provide the requested additional facilities.
- (b) **Demand Schedule.** Customers who are served under a demand rate schedule shall receive an embedded cost allowance. The kilowatts of demand to be used in determining the allowance shall be the customer's average billed demand after the upgrade less the customer's average billed demand before the upgrade.
- (c) **Customers Transferring to a Different Energy-Only Classification.** If a customer served under an energy-only subclassification prior to the upgrade qualifies for a different energy-only subclassification after the upgrade, the customer shall receive a cost allowance equal to the difference between the two (2) embedded cost allowances.
- (d) **Customers Transferring to a Demand Classification.** If a customer is served under an energy-only classification prior to the upgrade, the customer shall receive an embedded cost allowance. The kilowatts of demand to be used in determining the allowance shall be the customer's average billed demand after the upgrade less an estimate of the customer's prior average demand.

Sec. 9-3-113 Upgrade of Service Facilities.

- (a) **Overhead Service Drop.** The utility shall not charge the customer to upgrade an overhead service drop with a larger size overhead service drop up to the maximum standard size.
- (b) **Underground Service Lateral.** The utility shall not charge the customer to upgrade an underground service lateral with a larger-size underground service lateral up to the maximum standard size.
- (c) **Overhead Service Drop to Underground Service Lateral.** The utility shall require a contribution from a customer requesting to have an overhead service drop upgraded to an underground service lateral. The contribution shall be equal to the cost of the underground service lateral less the cost of an equivalent overhead service drop.
- (d) **Transformers.** The utility shall not charge the customers to upgrade their transformer to the maximum standard capacity.

Sec. 9-3-114 Extension or Modification of Transmission Facilities to Retail Customers.

Before a utility extends or modifies its transmission facilities to a retail customer, the utility shall require a contract between the utility and the customer which describes the facilities to be

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

Sec. 9-3-115 through Sec. 9-3-119 Reserved for Future Use.

Article J: Temporary and Emergency Service

Sec. 9-3-120 Temporary Service.

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

- (a) The customer will agree to reimburse the utility for its expenditures in extending service.
- (b) The cost of extending service includes all items of labor and materials, with the customary overhead charges, necessary to furnish the customer with the service requested. It shall also include any costs involved in the dismantling of materials and their return to stock. Where materials dismantled have a salvage value, the cost of extending service will be credited with such salvage value.
- (c) All energy will be measured at one (1) standard voltage at some convenient point designated by the utility.
- (d) The customer will make the necessary arrangements and provide for the necessary equipment in the event more than one (1) voltage is required.
- (e) The cost of all construction (labor and materials) necessary to distribute energy on the premises occupied by the customer will be borne by the customer.
- (f) The utility may require the customer to make an advance deposit sufficient to cover the costs of extending service and the estimated bill for energy.
- (g) The rates applicable in the area wherein temporary service is rendered shall be applied in determining the customer's bill.

Sec. 9-3-121 Temporary Service for Construction.

- (a) Temporary service shall be given to a customer connection only when constructed in accord with the sketch as provided by the utility. The post supporting the unit shall be located as near as possible to the location of permanent service to the building. Abnormal conditions involving compliance with the foregoing provision will be cleared with the utility and permission granted by the utility prior to locating the customer connection.
- (b) All temporary service shall be maintained in a safe manner in order to keep the utility harmless from injury to persons or property. The service shall remain temporary only for a reasonable time and must be permanent when the utility directs such action.
- (c) Should the customer elect to receive permanent service, the installation charges for extension of new electric service as provided for in Section 9-3-75. Credit shall be given for the payment already made for that portion of the temporary service facilities which can be used for permanent service without modification.

Sec. 9-3-122 Emergency Service.

- (a) A customer purchasing electric service from the utility under any of the utility's filed rates for firm service and requesting a reserve line or a separate service connection other than that from which regular service is obtained should consult the utility to determine if such service is available.
- (b) The utility may supply emergency service facilities under the terms of a special contract, providing the customer shall pay all costs associated with such facilities. The utility will then provide the emergency service distribution facilities required.

Sec. 9-3-123 through Sec. 9-3-129 Reserved for Future Use.

Article K: Customer Utilization Equipment

Sec. 9-3-130 General Rules on Customer Utilization Equipment.

- (a) The rules in this Section are designed to assist in maintaining a high standard of electric service for all classes of customers with maximum economy based on electric service rules of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission governing the variation of voltage at customer's service entrances.
- (b) Before installing any utilization equipment, it shall be the customer's responsibility to notify the utility of the planned addition. The utility will advise customers concerning a specific installation on request but not test or investigate any customer's equipment except when necessary to determine the cause of substandard voltage conditions. The utility shall, at all reasonable times, have the right to enter a customer's premises to examine customer's equipment. The utility may refuse to connect service or will suspend service when such equipment does not conform to these rules and has not been corrected after reasonable notice.
- (c) All wiring and other electrical equipment on the premises furnished by the customer shall be installed and maintained by the customer at all times in conformity with the requirements of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code and with the rules and regulations of the utility. Electrical apparatus to be used in connection with and operated by energy furnished by the utility shall be of such design and construction and installed and operated in such manner so as not to interfere unreasonably with the utility's service to other consumers. In the event that such apparatus does not comply with the above requirements, the utility may discontinue service until the conditions causing interference with the utility's service to other customers have been remedied by the customer. The utility may require the installation of a separate power service to serve equipment which does not conform to the rules which govern lighting service or to serve other devices which are likely to interfere with standard voltage regulation.
- (d) Where a customer connects single-phase equipment to a three-phase service, the single-phase equipment shall be connected to prevent unbalance of the loads on the three-phase service in excess of ten percent (10%). A power factor of ninety percent (90%) (or as otherwise specified in the company's tariffs) shall be maintained by the customer. When these requirements cannot be met, the customer shall apply for a separate single-phase service.
- (e) It shall be the customer's responsibility to install any protective devices such as time-delay under-voltage releases, phase reversal relays, devices to protect against unbalanced phase operation of three-phase equipment and any other device necessary to prevent damage to utilization equipment which might result from imperfections in the supply of power.

Sec. 9-3-131 Motors and Motor Control.

- (a) In order to prevent impairment of the service to other customers, it is necessary to establish limits of allowable starting currents for motors. Before selecting motor equipment, the customer should consult the utility to determine the specific voltages available at any location.
- (b) When a motor is used to drive equipment that requires varying torque during each cycle of operation, such as a compressor or reciprocating pump, the combined installation should have enough momentum in its moving parts so that its operation will not interfere unduly with service to other customers.
- (c) Types of motor service available on general service lighting rates, single-phase only are as follows:
 - (1) Single-phase fractional horsepower motors: Automatically controlled and frequently started, whose locked rotor currents do not exceed twenty-three (23) amperes, may be connected to one hundred twenty (120) volt circuits.
 - (2) Single-phase motors, one (1) horsepower or less: Manually controlled or infrequently started, whose locked rotor currents do not exceed fifty (50) amperes, may be connected to one hundred twenty (120) volt circuits. No single-phase motor larger than one (1) horsepower shall be operated on a one hundred twenty (120) volt circuit.
 - (3) Infrequently started single-phase motors of ten (10) horsepower or less may be connected to two hundred forty (240) volt commercial lighting and residential circuits if their locked rotor currents do not exceed the values shown in the next section describing motor service available on power rates.
 - (4) In urban areas, infrequently started three-phase motors of ten (10) horsepower or less, connected through single-phase to three-phase converters may be used on residential and commercial lighting circuits.
 - (5) Single-phase motors above ten (10) horsepower are not permitted in rural areas.
- (d) Types of motor service available on power rates and combined light and power rates, single-phase and three-phase are as follows:
 - (1) Motors with long periods of continuous operation under maximum load conditions and having not more than four (4) starts per hour may be connected if their locked rotor currents do not exceed those listed in the following table. Consult the utility where these conditions cannot be met or where equipment ratings and/or starting characteristics exceed the values in the table below:

MOTOR STARTING TABLE

Motors Rated	Total Locked Rotor Current Not to Exceed
120 volts, single-phase	50 amperes
240 volts, single-phase	
2 hp or less	60 amperes
2 hp to 6.5 hp	60 amperes plus 20 amperes per hp in excess of 2 hp
6.5 hp to 15 hp	150 amperes plus 10 amperes per hp in excess of 6.5 hp
240 volts, three-phase	
2 hp or less	50 amperes
2 hp to 19.9 hp	50 amperes plus 14 amperes per hp in excess of 2 hp
20 hp to 40 hp	300 amperes plus 4 amperes per hp in excess of 20 hp
50 hp and over	8 amperes per hp

- (2) Motors over ten (10) horsepower rating are to be three-phase.
- (3) New installation of motors of fifty (50) horsepower or larger should be approved by the utility as to motor type, starting and protective equipment and as to availability of an adequate power supply at the proposed location.
- (4) Motors subject to frequent starts, such as elevator and hoist motors, when connected to the secondary distribution system, should have their starting current limited to one hundred (100) amperes.
- (5) For motors of higher voltage rating than shown in the motor starting table, the allowable currents are inversely proportional to the voltages.

Sec. 9-3-132 Miscellaneous Equipment.

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

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

Sec. 9-3-133 Private Power Plants.

- (a) No generator may be electrically connected to the utility's line or equipment without the written consent of the utility and with adequate physical arrangements to prevent hazard to life and damage to utility property.
- (b) After advance written notice and advance approval by the utility, a customer may install his own standby emergency generating equipment and connect it to his wiring systems, provided the connection is through a double-throw switch or other means which will prevent accidental electrical connection of the generator to the utility's facilities at any time. All cost of installation and equipment shall be borne by the customer. The customer shall not operate such equipment until inspection by the utility has been completed. In the event that any customer wishes to engage in parallel operation with the facilities of the utility, service will not be rendered to such customer until a written contract has been entered upon between the customer and the utility and the conditions of delivery of electric energy are fully outlined therein.

Sec. 9-3-134 through Sec. 9-3-139 Reserved for Future Use.

Article L: Contribution in Aid of Construction

Sec. 9-3-140 Payment for Contribution in Aid of Construction.

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

Sec. 9-3-141 through Sec. 9-3-149 Reserved for Future Use.

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Article M: Electric Rates

Sec. 9-3-150 Power Cost Adjustment Clause — PCAC.

- (a) All metered rates shall be subject to a positive or negative power cost adjustment charge equivalent to the amount by which the current cost of power (per kilowatt-hour of sales) is greater or lesser than the base cost of power purchased and produced (per kilowatt-hour of sales).
- (b) The current cost per kilowatt-hour of energy billed is equal to the cost of power purchased and produced for the most recent month, divided by the kilowatt-hours of energy sold. The monthly adjustment (rounded to the nearest one one-hundredth of a cent) is equal to the current cost less the base cost. The base cost of power (U) is \$0.0521 per kilowatt-hour.
- (c) Periodic changes shall be made to maintain the proper relative structure of the rates and to insure that power costs are being equitably recovered from the various rate classes. If the monthly adjustment (A) exceeds \$0.0150 per kilowatt-hour, for more than three times in a 12-month period (current plus proceeding months), the company shall file with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin to evaluate a change in rates to incorporate a portion of the power cost adjustment into the base rates.
- (d) For purposes of calculating the power cost adjustment charge, the following formula shall be used:

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

A is the power cost adjustment rate in dollars per kilowatt-hour rounded to four (4) decimal places applied on a per kilowatt-hour basis to all metered sales of electricity.

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

U is the base cost of power which equals the average cost of power purchased and produced per kilowatt-hour of sales for the test year period. This figure remains constant in each subsequent monthly calculation at \$0.0537 per kilowatt-hour until otherwise changed by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

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

Class A & B utilities
Accounts 501, 547 and 555

Class C utilities
Accounts 501, 539 and 545

Class D utilities
Accounts 501, 531 and 540

Sec. 9-3-151 Residential Service—Rg-1.

- (a) **Application.** This rate will be applied to residential single-phase customers in the Village of Merrillan for ordinary household purposes. Single-phase motors may not exceed five (5) horsepower individual-rated capacity and the total connected load may not exceed fifteen (15) horsepower without utility permission. Residential consumers outside the Village who can be adequately serviced from the Village secondaries may also be served on this rate schedule.
- (b) **Fixed Charge.**
 - (1) Single-phase: \$ 7.50 per month.
 - (2) Three-phase: \$10.00 per month.
- (c) **Energy Charge.** \$0.0740 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), plus PCAC
- (d) **Power Cost Adjustment Clause.** Charge per all kWh, varies monthly, see schedule PCAC.
- (e) **Prompt Payment of Bills.** A charge of no more than one and one-half percent (1%) per month will be added to bills not paid within twenty (20) days from date of issuance. The late payment charge shall be applied to the total unpaid balance for utility service, including unpaid payment charges. This charge is applicable to all customers. The utility customer may be given a written notice no sooner than twenty (20) days after the bill is issued and unless payment or satisfactory arrangement for payment is made within the next ten (10) days; service may be disconnected pursuant to the Sec. 113, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (f) **Water Heating Equipment Rules.**
 - (1) The water heater shall be equipped with two (2) thermostatically operated non-inductive heating elements designed for two hundred forty (240) volts. One (1) element shall be near the bottom and the other more than one-fourth (1/4) the distance from the top of the tank. The elements shall be connected or interlocked so that they cannot operate simultaneously.
 - (2) The bottom heating element and the top heating element shall each be four thousand five hundred (4,500) watts or less.
 - (3) The tank storage capacity shall be forty (40) gallons or more.

- (4) The water heating installation may consist of two (2) or more tanks provided that each tank meets the specifications for a single tank and that all are located on the same premises for one (1) customer's use.
- (5) The installation shall not be used to supplement any other system of provided hot water service.
- (6) The utility reserves the right to control the water heating load.
- (g) **Space Heating Equipment Rules.**
- (1) Electric space heating equipment [except one hundred twenty (120) volt units less than fifteen (15) amperes shall be designed to operate at two hundred forty (240) volts.
- (2) Not more than ten (10) kilowatts shall be switched at one time by heating system controls.
- (3) Utility reserves the right to control the space heating load.

Sec. 9-3-152 Commercial Lighting and Power Service—Cg-1.

- (a) **Application.** This rate will be applied to single and three (3) phase customers. This includes commercial, institutional, ~~government~~ and other customers in the Village of Merrilan. Consumers outside the Village who can be adequately serviced from the Village secondaries may also be served on this rate schedule.
- (b) **Fixed Charge.**
- (1) Single-phase: \$ 10.00 per month.
- (2) Three-phase: \$15.00 per month.
- (c) **Energy Charge.** \$0.0798 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), plus PCAC.
- (d) **Power Cost Adjustment Clause.** Charge per all kWh, varies monthly, see schedule PCAC.
- (e) **Minimum Monthly Bill.** The minimum monthly bill shall be the customer charge.
- (f) **Prompt Payment of Bills.** Same as Rg-1.

Sec. 9-3-153 Street Lighting Service—Ms-1.

- (a) **Monthly Investment Charges.**
- (1) *Overhead Lamps.*

This rate schedule is closed to new mercury vapor lights.

Overhead:

100WHPS	\$4.00 per lamp per month
150WHPS	\$4.50 per lamp per month
400WHPS	\$5.00 per lamp per month
175WMV	\$4.00 per lamp per month
41 WLED	\$5.00 per lamp per month

Energy Charge: \$0.0359 per kilowatt-hour (kWh)

Note: MV = Mercury Vapor
HPS = High Pressure Sodium

Sec. 9-3-154 Municipal Pumping Service—Mp-1.

- (a) Energy Charge. \$0.0771 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), plus PCAC.
- (b) Power Cost Adjustment Clause. Charge per all kWh, varies monthly, see schedule PCAC.
- (c) Prompt Payment of Bills. Same as Rg-1.