

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Power Cost Adjustment Clause**

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 (per kilowatt-hour of sales).

The current cost per kilowatt-hour of energy billed is equal to the cost of power purchased for the most recent month, divided by the kilowatt-hours of energy sold. The monthly adjustment (rounded to the nearest one one-hundredth of a cent) is equal to the current cost less the base cost. The base cost of power (U) is \$0.0549 per kilowatt-hour.

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

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

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

- A is the power cost adjustment rate in dollars per kilowatt-hour rounded to four decimal places applied on a per kilowatt-hour basis to all metered sales of electricity.
- S is the total kilowatt-hours sold during the most recent month.
- U is the base cost of power, which equals the average cost of power purchased per kilowatt-hour of sales for the test year period. This figure remains constant in each subsequent monthly calculation at \$0.0549 per kilowatt-hour until otherwise changed by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.
- C is the cost of power purchased in dollars in the most recent month. Cost of power purchased for calculation of C are the monthly amounts which would be recorded in the following accounts of the Uniform System of Accounts:

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





**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Small Power Service**

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 30 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period, but not greater than 75 kW per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 30 kW per month for 12 consecutive months. The utility shall offer customers billed on this rate a one-time option to continue to be billed on this rate for another 12 months if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 30 kW per month. However, this option shall be offered with the provision that the customer waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Customer Charge: \$40.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: \$1.25 per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: \$6.00 per kW of billed demand.

Energy Charge: \$0.0785 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

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

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

Primary Metering Discount: Customers metered on the primary side of the transformer shall be given a 2.00 percent discount on the monthly energy charge, distribution demand charge, and demand charge. The PCAC and the monthly customer charge will not be eligible for the primary metering discount.

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of \$0.25 per kW of distribution demand. Customer-owned substation equipment shall be operated and maintained by the customer. Support and substation equipment is subject to utility inspection and approval.

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**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Small Power Service**

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

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

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

**RATE FILE**

Sheet No. 1 of 2

Schedule No. Cp-2

**Public Service Commission of Wisconsin**

Amendment No. 37

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Large Power Time of Day Service**

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service, if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 75 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 75 kW per month for 12 consecutive months. The utility shall offer customers billed on this rate a one-time option to continue to be billed on this rate for another 12 months if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 75 kW per month. However, this option shall be offered with the provision that the customer waives all rights to billing adjustments arising from a claim that the bill for service would be less on another rate schedule than under this rate schedule.

Customer Charge: \$65.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: \$1.25 per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: \$6.50 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: \$0.0683 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

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

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

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

Primary Metering Discount: Customers metered on the primary side of the transformer shall be given a 2.00 percent discount on the monthly energy charge, distribution demand charge, and demand charge. The PCAC and the monthly customer charge will not be eligible for the primary metering discount.

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of \$0.25 per kW of distribution demand. Customer-owned substation equipment shall be operated and maintained by the customer. Support and substation equipment is subject to utility inspection and approval.

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**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Large Power Time of Day Service**

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

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

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

**RATE FILE**

Sheet No. 1 of 1

Schedule No. Ms-1

Amendment No. 37

**Public Service Commission of Wisconsin**

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Street Lighting Service**

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

This rate schedule is closed to new mercury vapor lights.

Investment charge:

Overhead:

150 W HPS	\$8.00 per lamp per month
70 W LED	\$9.00 per lamp per month

Ornamental:

100 W HPS Acorn	\$19.00 per lamp per month
113 W LED	\$12.00 per lamp per month

Energy Charge: \$0.0565 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Note:

MV = Mercury Vapor  
LED = Light Emitting Diode  
HPS = High Pressure Sodium



**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Athletic Field Lighting Service**

Application: This schedule will be applied to customer owned and maintained lighting of athletic fields.

This rate schedule is closed to new mercury vapor lights.

Customer Charge: \$28.00 per month for the months of May through October

Energy Charge: \$0.1050 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Conditions of Delivery:

1. The customer will keep a log of the date and exact hours of use for all times that the athletic field lights are turned on.
2. The customer will own, operate, and maintain all equipment used in conjunction with the lighting of athletic fields.
3. In the event the utility is requested to make repairs or do maintenance on customer-owned athletic field lighting equipment, the requests must be requested in writing and the cost of repairs shall be materials costs plus 15 percent, and labor.
4. Athletic field lighting units will be individually controlled by switches and turned on sequentially to prevent an instantaneous load on the utility system.

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Automatic Area Lighting Service**

Application: This schedule will be applied to customers for lighting of private property with lights placed on existing utility wooden poles or similar locations. The utility will furnish, install, and maintain lighting units.

This rate schedule is closed to new mercury vapor lights.

Combined Investment, Energy, and Power Cost Adjustment Clause Charge:

100 W HPS                      \$9.50 per lamp per month

Conditions of Delivery:

1. A minimum contract of one year shall be required before installation.
2. The customer shall furnish a location to mount lighting that is acceptable to the utility if an existing utility wooden pole is not used for mounting.
3. Customer are responsible for any excess costs for providing an extension greater than 100 feet.
4. Fee includes an estimated average use of 500 kWh per year (45.83 kWh per month.)

Note: HPS = High Pressure Sodium

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Other Charges and Billing Provisions**

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

Reconnection Billing: All customers whose service is disconnected in accordance with the disconnection rules as outlined in Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113, shall be required to pay a reconnection charge. The charge shall be **\$35.00** during regular office hours. After regular office hours the minimum reconnection charge of **\$35.00** applies plus any overtime labor costs, not to exceed a total maximum charge of **\$80.00**.

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

Payment Not Honored by Financial Institution Charge: The utility shall assess a **\$20.00** charge when a payment rendered for utility service is not honored by the customer’s financial institution. This charge may not be in addition to, but may be inclusive of, the water utility’s insufficient fund charge when the check was for payment of both electric and water service.

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

Residential Service: **\$547.00**.

Apartment and Rental Units Separately Metered: **\$547.00** per unit metered.

Subdividers and Residential Developers: **\$547.00** per unit.

General Service: (Including Multi-Unit Dwellings If Billed on One Meter): **\$1215.00**.

Power Service: \$99.80 per kW (Cp-1 and Cp-2), of average billed demand

Street Lighting: **\$8.65**.

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**Commitment to Community Program Rider**

Under provisions of 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 and 2005 Wisconsin Act 141, a municipal electric utility shall charge each customer a low-income assistance and energy efficiency fee. Fifty percent of the fees charged by the municipal utility shall be used for low-income assistance programs and the remainder will be used for energy efficiency programs. Low-income programs may include assistance to low-income households for weatherization and other energy conservation services, payment of energy bills or early identification or prevention of energy crises. Energy efficiency programs may include those programs designed to reduce the demand for natural gas or electricity or improving the efficiency of its use during any period.

Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 16.957(5) and 196.374(7), each municipal electric utility must collect an average of \$16 per meter per year. The actual amount of fees paid by a customer cannot exceed the lesser of 3 percent of all other billed electric charges or \$750 per month. These fees are not subject to Gross Receipts or Sales Taxes. A municipal utility may determine the amount that a particular class of customers is required to pay and may charge different fees to different classes of customers.

La Farge Electric Utility, in compliance with these laws and, as of the “Effective Date” established below, has set the fees for each retail electric customer rate classification as follows:

Rg-1 Residential Service	\$1.33 per meter per month
Gs-1 General Service	\$1.33 per meter per month
Cp-1 Small Power Service	\$5.00 per meter per month
Cp-2 Large Power Service	\$7.50 per meter per month
Ms-1 Street Lighting Service	No charge
Ms-2 Athletic Field Lighting Service	No charge
Yl-1 Automatic Area Lighting Service	No charge

La Farge Electric Utility has elected to send 100 percent of the low-income assistance and energy efficiency fees collected from its retail electric customers to the State of Wisconsin to participate in the State’s Focus on Energy and Low-Income Programs.

Questions regarding low-income assistance and energy efficiency fees or La Farge Electric Utility’s Commitment to Community Programs should be directed to the La Farge Electric Utility at (608) 625-2333.

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

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

1. Effective In

All territories served by the utility.

2. Availability

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

3. Rate

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

4. Metering and Services Facilities

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

5. Customer Obligation

See Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 119.

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

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

Effective In

All territories served by the utility

2. Availability

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

The energy rate indicated below is the minimum for electrical energy. Customer with generating facilities greater than 100 kW can negotiate a buy-back rate.

Should a customer decide to sell the electric energy to another utility, into the market administered by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO), or to a third party, the utility shall transport such electrical energy across the utility’s distribution system to a utility substation that interconnects with MISO. The utility shall recover actual costs of such transportation from the generating customer.

3. Rate

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

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

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

5. Minimum Charge

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

6. Power Factor

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

7. Negotiated Rates

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

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

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

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

The following are the required procedure guidelines:

- a. The utility must respond to the customer-owned generating system within 30 days of the initial written receipt of the customer-owned generating system proposal and within 30 days of receipt of a subsequent customer-owned generating system proposal,
- b. The utility’s rejection of the customer-owned generating system proposal must be accompanied by a counter-offer relating to the specific subject matter of the customer-owned generating system proposal, and
- c. If the utility is unable to respond to the customer-owned generating system proposal within 30 days it shall inform the customer-owned generating system of:
  - 1) Specific information needed to evaluate the customer-owned generating system proposal.
  - 2) The precise difficulty encountered in evaluating the customer-owned generating system proposal.
  - 3) The estimated date that it will respond to the customer-owned generating system proposal.
- d. The Commission may become involved in the utility negotiations upon showing by either utility or the customer-owned generating system that a reasonable conclusion cannot be reached under the above guidelines. The Commission may provide a waiver to the guidelines and order new negotiation requirements so that a reasonable conclusion can be reached.
- e. A copy of all negotiated buy-back rates shall be sent to the Commission. These rates shall not be effective until the contract is placed on file at the Commission.

8. Charges for Energy Supplied by the Utility

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

9. Maintenance Rate

A customer-owned generation facility may be billed lower demand charges for energy purchased during scheduled maintenance provided written approval is obtained in advance from the utility.

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

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

Demand charges other than “Customer Demand” shall be prorated if maintenance is scheduled such that the utility does not incur additional capacity costs. Said probation shall be the demand charge times the number of authorized days of scheduled maintenance divided by the number of days in the billing period.

10. Application Process and Customer Obligation

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

11. Utility Obligation

a. Metering Facilities

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

b. Notice to Communication Firms

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

12. Right to Appeal

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



**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**ELECTRIC RULES**

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

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

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



**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

<b>ELECTRIC RULES</b>
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101.2 Definition and Classification of Customers (continued)

101.2a Residential Customers

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

101.2b General Service Customers

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

101.2c Power Service Customers

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

101.2d Public Street and Highway Lighting Customers

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

101.2e Miscellaneous Customers

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

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**ELECTRIC RULES**

101.3      Application of Rates and Combined Metering

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

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

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

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

101.4      Availability of Service Voltages

Service may be taken at the following service voltages:

Single-phase	120/240 volt
Three-phase	480 volt

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

101.5      Dual Voltages

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

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

**ELECTRIC RULES**

101.6      Emergency Systems

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

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

102            OTHER PROVISIONS

102.1        Payment Not Honored by Financial Institution Charge (See Schedule OC-1)

102.2        Reconnection Billing (See Schedule OC-1)

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

102.4        Overbilling of Customers

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

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

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









**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY**

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106.4 Right-of-way For Extensions

106.4a Overhead Facilities

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

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

106.4b Underground Facilities

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

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

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

106.5 Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility

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

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106.5 Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility (continued)

- (1.) Route: The utility shall make the extension over the most direct route that is the least expensive and least environmentally degrading. The customer shall provide or shall be responsible for the cost of all right-of-way easements, and permits necessary for the utility to install, maintain or replace distribution facilities. The customer shall either clear and grade such property or pay the utility to clear and grade such property. The customer is responsible for the cost of restoration of the property after the utility has completed installation and backfilling where applicable.
  
- (2.) Design: The utility shall design and install facilities to deliver service to the customer and the area at the lowest reasonable cost. The facilities shall comply with accepted engineering and planning practices. The design shall consider reasonable needs for probable growth in the area and local land use planning. Unwarranted excess capacity that would result in unnecessary cost increases to the utility and its customers shall be avoided. The utility shall be responsible for the incremental cost of distribution facilities that are in excess of standard design for the customer and normal area growth.
  
- (3.) Efficient Use: The utility’s extension rules shall discourage the inefficient use of electricity by appropriately relating costs to the charges made for extensions.
  
- (4.) Cost Estimates: The utility shall engineer and estimate the cost of each extension based on reasonable current costs. Current costs may be estimated using job specific costs, average costs per foot or unit, or other costing method as appropriate.

106.6 Point of Termination

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

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

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

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

106.8 Metering Facilities

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

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

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

106.9 Number of Service Drops or Laterals Per Customer

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

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

- (1.) Where more than one point of delivery is necessary because of voltage regulation, governmental requirements or regulatory orders.
- (2.) In a large installation (large power only) where, in the opinion of the utility, more than one service drop or lateral is necessary to meet the load requirements.
- (3.) In row houses and other multiple occupancy buildings having areas separated by firewalls in compliance with the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

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

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

106.10 Overhead Service Drop

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

106.11 Underground Service Lateral

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

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

106.12 Transformers

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

106.13 Nonstandard Service Facilities

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

106.14 Extraordinary Investment by Utility for Extension

Proposed extensions may be reviewed for economic considerations. If the cost of an extension exceeds five times the average embedded cost to serve a customer in the same class as the customer for whom the extension is to be made, the utility may require a contract with the customer. Under the terms of the contract, the customer may be required to pay the recurring estimated operation and maintenance expenses associated with that portion of the extension that is in excess of five times the average embedded cost at the time the extension was made. The reasons and supporting analysis for

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each contract will be furnished the customer and the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (Commission), in writing. The utility will inform the customer of the customer's right to ask the Commission for a review of the extension costs and contract provisions. The utility will notify the Commission in writing, when a service extension is denied, including the reasons for denial.

107 INSTALLATION CHARGES AND EMBEDDED COST CREDITS107.1 Definition of Equipment, Installation Charges and Embedded Cost Credits

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

107.1a Customer Classifications

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

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



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107.1b Total Cost of Installation

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

107.1c Installation Charge

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

107.1d Average Depreciated Embedded Cost

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

- (1.) Residential Service: The average depreciated embedded cost is determined by dividing the original cost less the estimated accrued depreciation of the distribution system and less customer contributions and advances for construction allocated to this customer classification by the number of customers in the group.
- (2.) Apartment and Rental Units Separately Metered: The owner of an apartment or rental unit applying for an extension of service shall receive the same average depreciated embedded cost credit, that applies for residential service, per unit metered.

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107.1d Average Depreciated Embedded Cost (continued)

- (3.) Subdividers and Residential Developers: The same average depreciated embedded cost credit, that applies for residential service, would apply per unit energized within five years from the installation of the contributed extension.
- (4.) General Service (Including Multi-Unit Dwellings If Billed on One Meter): The average depreciated embedded cost credit is determined the same way as Residential.
- (5.) Power Service: The embedded allowance is determined by dividing the original cost less the estimated accrued depreciation of the distribution system and less customer contributions and advances for construction allocated to this customer classification by the estimated average billed demand of these customers. When there is an upgrade, the average billed demand is the difference between the averaged billed demand before and after the upgrade.
- (6.) Street Lighting: The dollar amount per fixture is determined by dividing the overall depreciated cost of the distribution facilities allocated to the street lighting class, less credits for past customer contributions and advances for construction, by the total number of lighting fixtures in that classification.

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

107.2 Total Cost of Installation by Customer Classification

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

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

107.2b Residential and Commercial Developers and Subdividers:

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

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

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

107.2d Other Installation Charges

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

- (1.) Are in excess of standard utility design and construction,
- (2.) Follow a route different than the most direct route as in Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 113, as determined by the utility, or
- (3.) Require abnormally high installation costs due to abnormal soil conditions, including trenching in rocky soil, frozen ground, or other similar conditions. (Winter construction will normally apply between December 1 and April 1.)

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

107.2e Adjustments to Estimates of the Total Cost of Installation

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

108 REFUNDS OF CUSTOMER CONTRIBUTIONS BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER

108.1 Eligibility for Refunds

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

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



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109.3 Combination Single-Phase and Three-Phase Construction

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

110 UNDERGROUND SERVICE EXTENSIONS

110.1 General Rules on Underground Service Extensions

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

110.2 Stipulations on Availability of Underground Service Extensions

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

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

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

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



**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY****ELECTRIC RULES**110.5 Combination of Overhead and Underground Extension

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

110.6 Underground Distribution Areas110.6a General Rules on Underground Distribution Areas

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

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

110.6b Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas(1.) Subdivisions

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

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110.6b Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas (continued)

- c. An area that qualifies as a subdivision may be established as an underground distribution area in either of the two following ways:
  - (1) All new subdivisions not already receiving electric service are defined as underground distribution areas where by ordinance the electric distribution systems are required to be underground.
  - (2) A group of property owners or land developer or subdivider may request that an area be served by an underground distribution system. Such area shall be specifically defined and of reasonably regular shape.
- (2.) Mobile Home Courts: A new mobile home court or an expansion of an existing mobile home court, may be established as an under-ground distribution area where:
  - a. The court consists of five or more established mobile home locations, all of which are contiguous.
  - b. Occupancy of the mobile homes is to be on a year-round basis.
  - c. The owner of the mobile home court provides the utility a written commitment that all utility service will be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting any overhead lines, except for lines exceeding 15,000 volts.
- (3.) Condominium Developments and Apartment House Complexes: A new residential condominium development, apartment house complex or an expansion of an existing such housing facility may be established as an underground distribution area where:
  - a. The condominium or apartment complex consists of five or more dwelling units.
  - b. The developer provides the utility a written commitment that all utility service will be supplied by underground lines and prohibiting any overhead lines, except for lines exceeding 15,000 volts.



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110.6b Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas (continued)

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

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

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

110.6c Contribution and Charges for Extension

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

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

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111 MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FACILITIES

111.1 Relocation and Rebuilding of Existing Distribution Facilities

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

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

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

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

111.2 Replacement of Overhead Distribution Facilities with Underground Distribution Facilities

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

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111.3 Upgrade of Distribution Facilities Due to Change in Load

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

- (1.) Demand Schedule: Customers who are served under a demand rate schedule shall receive an embedded cost allowance. The kilowatts of demand to be used in determining the allowance shall be the customer’s average billed demand after the upgrade less the customer’s average billed demand before the upgrade.
- (2.) Customers Transferring to a Different Energy-Only Classification: If a customer served under an energy-only sub-classification prior to the upgrade qualifies for a different energy-only sub-classification after the upgrade, the customer shall receive a cost allowance equal to the difference between the two embedded cost allowances.
- (3.) Customers Transferring to a Demand Classification: If a customer is served under an energy-only classification prior to the upgrade, the customer shall receive an embedded cost allowance. The kilowatts of demand to be used in determining the allowance shall be the customer’s average billed demand after the upgrade less an estimate of the customer’s prior average demand.

111.4 Upgrade of Service Facilities

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

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY****ELECTRIC RULES****112 EXTENSIONS OR MODIFICATIONS OF TRANSMISSION FACILITIES  
TO RETAIL CUSTOMERS**

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

**113 TEMPORARY SERVICE**

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

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





**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY****ELECTRIC RULES**117 MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL

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

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

- (1.) Types of motor service available on general service lighting rates, single-phase only are as follows:
- a. Single-phase fractional horsepower motors: Automatically controlled and frequently started, whose locked rotor currents do not exceed 23 amperes may be connected to 120-volt circuits.
  - b. Single-phase motors, one horsepower or less: Manually controlled or infrequently started, whose locked rotor currents do not exceed 50 amperes may be connected to 120-volt circuits. No single-phase motor larger than 1 horsepower shall be operated on a 120-volt circuit.
  - c. Infrequently started single-phase motors of 10 horsepower or less may be connected to 240-volt other circuits if their locked rotor currents do not exceed the values shown in the next section describing motor service available on power rates.
  - d. In urban areas infrequently started three-phase motors of 10 horsepower or less; connected through single-phase to three-phase converters may be used on other circuits.
  - e. Single-phase motors above 10 horsepower are not permitted in rural areas.

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117 MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL (continued)

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

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

Motor Starting Table

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



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117        MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL (continued)

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

118        MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

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

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

119        PRIVATE POWER PLANTS

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

**LA FARGE ELECTRIC UTILITY****ELECTRIC RULES**119 PRIVATE POWER PLANTS (continued)

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

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

120 PAYMENT FOR CONTRIBUTION IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION

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

121 STRAY VOLTAGE SERVICE

- (1.) Under normal operating conditions, a neutral-to-earth current or voltage may exist on the grounded or grounding conductors or other conductive objects on the customer's premises. The source of the current or voltage may be located on the premises, off the premises, or a combination of both. Upon the customer's request, the utility will investigate inquiries associated with neutral-to-earth current or voltage concerns.
- (2.) Stray voltage is a 60 Hz steady state AC RMS voltage that can be measured across a 500-ohm shunt resistor, which has been connected between two points that livestock may contact simultaneously. "Steady state" means the value of a current or voltage after all transients have decayed to a negligible value. "Transients" mean changes in the steady state current or voltage caused by faults, operation of protective devices, switching, reclosing, tap changing, motor starts or stops, motor stalls or other phenomena that are temporary in nature. The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has defined the "level of concern" as 1 volt or 2 milliamperes (mA) AC RMS steady state at cow contact.

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- (3.) If a customer requests stray voltage investigative analysis more than two times in a 12-month period, and the utility has not found stray voltage above the level of concern in any of these analyses, the utility may charge a fee for any further stray voltage analyses it performs during the remainder of the 12-month period. The fee may not exceed \$320, which is estimated to be the cost of the additional requested service.
- (4.) Following a determination by the utility that, under normal operating conditions, the contribution to animal contact current from off-farm sources is in excess of 1 mA, the utility shall implement, at its expense, measures to reduce this contribution to below 1.0 mA. For farm facilities housing livestock where stray voltage from off-farm sources is a concern, it may be necessary under certain conditions to modify the farm or utility electrical system, or both.
- (5.) The utility shall, based on a technical and economic analysis of acceptable alternatives for lowering levels of stray voltage at the given location, determine whether long-term system modification should be on-farm, off-farm or both. If the utility, with the consent of the customer, chooses to install a long-term mitigation device (e.g., an electronic grounding system or equipotential plane) on farm property, the customer will assume ownership of the device. The utility will respond to reasonable customer requests regarding maintenance of the device. The customer is responsible for the daily monitoring and energy costs of the on-farm mitigation device, if any. The customer may be required to sign a Stray Voltage Reduction Agreement prior to installation of an on-farm mitigation device.
- (6.) The utility will not install any mitigation device(s) where its stray voltage investigation reveals unsafe conditions, or the inspection report of a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician reveals that conditions do not comply with applicable electrical codes. If the utility's investigation reveals unsafe conditions, the utility shall notify the customer of the problems found and the potential hazards, and shall recommend the customer take prompt action to remedy the hazard.

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- (7.) In the event modification of on-farm or off-farms systems, to reduce off-farm stray voltage contribution, is not required, the customer may request separation of primary and secondary neutrals. The neutral reconnection device(s) ["isolator(s)"] used for this purpose shall be approved for use by the utility and the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Prior to installation, the customer shall submit an application form, a satisfactory farm wiring inspection report which has been issued by a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician, and submit payment for all costs associated with the neutral separation. The customer may be required to sign a Customer Requested Neutral Separation Agreement and may also be required to sign a Hold Harmless/Indemnification Agreement and Release approved by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Separation costs shall include labor, equipment, and materials [excluding the isolator(s)] necessary for both isolator(s) installation and a post-separation analysis of possible bypass circuitry. Costs may vary and may, therefore, be subject to a specific determination for each farm location. The isolator(s) shall be owned by the utility and shall be leased to the customer at a lease rate of \$35.00 per isolator, per month. This lease rate includes an appropriate amortized fee to cover the cost of an annual inspection designed to assess isolator effectiveness and to ensure that the isolator(s) continues to perform its intended function of neutral reconnection under fault conditions. Lease agreement shall require monthly billings.
- (8.) If within one year of the date of installation of a customer-requested isolator(s), the customer requests isolator(s) removal, the utility shall refund to the customer all lease amounts which the customer has paid to date.
- (9.) Where modifications to on-farm or off-farm systems to reduce off-farm contribution is required but cannot be accomplished within five working days, the utility may install a temporary isolator(s). The customer may be required to sign a Temporary Neutral Separation Agreement prior to installation. The utility must remove the isolator(s) and reconnect the neutrals within 90 days, unless it receives a waiver from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin or the customer completes a Customer Requested Neutral Separation Agreement. Upon receiving a completed Customer Requested Neutral Separation Agreement, the utility (not the customer) will provide the inspection of farm wiring by a state certified master electrician or state certified commercial electrical inspector. If any wiring code violations are found and the customer corrects them within 60 days, the utility will keep the isolator(s) in place. Otherwise, it must remove the isolator(s) and substitute another mitigation technique to reduce off-farm stray voltage to 1.0 mA or less.

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- (10.) Should the customer whose neutrals were temporarily separated as provided for in (9.) above desire the isolator(s) be left in place following the required reduction of off-farm stray voltage contribution, the customer may request the continuation of this service in accordance with the terms and conditions established in (7.) above. The agreement shall be contingent on receipt of a satisfactory wiring inspection report issued by a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician. Initial installation costs will be waived.
- (11.) At farm locations where primary and secondary neutrals have been separated at the request of the customer as provided for in (7.) and (9.) above, cost-free stray voltage investigative services may be limited to an annual investigation that determines the effectiveness of the isolator and isolation and an analysis of utility facilities only. If the customer requests on-farm stray voltage analysis or additional determinations of isolation effectiveness, the Utility may charge a \$320 analysis fee.
- (12.) Numerous locations exist where primary and secondary neutrals have been separated for various reasons prior to the order date, July 16, 1996. As stray voltage investigations are performed at these locations, either at customer request or incident to existing utility isolator removal efforts or system modifications, and the utility's stray voltage contribution under normal operating conditions is determined to be less than 1.0 mA, these customers shall become subject to all of the conditions set forth above.
- (13.) Prior to July 16, 1996, the utilities shall perform the required stray voltage investigation and separate the primary and secondary neutrals within 45 days of the receipt of a Public Service Commission of Wisconsin approved Isolation Request form and a satisfactory farm wiring inspection report which has been issued by a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician. Subsequent to July 16, 1996, the utilities shall perform the investigation and separation within 30 days of the receipt of the above-referenced documentation. The utility shall not be required to initiate the neutral separation work requested prior to receipt by the utility of full payment for all costs associated with the neutral separation, as specified in (7.) above.
- (14.) The utility may not install, or permit the continued use of, an isolator(s) at locations where livestock are not and/or no longer will be housed.
- (15.) The company may supply service at one point to a customer for distribution by the customer to a number of buildings owned by the customer, provided that such buildings are located on contiguous properties including those directly across public thoroughfares.

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**ELECTRIC CUSTOMER SUPPLEMENTAL RULES**

201.1     LATE PAYMENT CHARGE  
See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0406.

201.2     DISCONNECTION AND REFUSAL OF SERVICE  
See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0301.

201.3     DEFERRED PAYMENT AGREEMENT  
See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0404.

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

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

201.4     NOTICE OF DISCONNECTION  
See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0301.