

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

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 \$0.0747 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 \$0.0747 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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Residential Service

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

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

<u>Customer Charge:</u>	<u>Year-Round</u>	<u>Seasonal (closed)</u>
	Single-phase: \$13.00 per month	
	Three-phase: \$21.00 per month	

Energy Charge: \$0.0985 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

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

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

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

Seasonal Customers (Closed):

1. Service may remain connected during the off-season period (November-April).
2. Energy usage recorded during any off-season month, shall be billed on a monthly basis.
3. All customers who disconnect service for less than one year shall be subject to the monthly minimum charge for each month of the disconnection plus reconnection charges as outlined in OC-1 (Other Charges and Billing Provisions).

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

General Service

Application: This rate will be applied to single and three-phase customers. This includes commercial, institutional, government, farm, and other customers. The monthly Maximum Measured Demand of customers served on this rate shall not exceed 20 kilowatts for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Gs-1 customers shall be transferred into the appropriate demand class as soon as the application conditions of that class have been met.

Customer Charge: Single-phase: \$13.00 per month.
 Three-phase: \$21.00 per month.

Energy Charge: \$0.1031 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

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

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

General Service – Optional Time of Day

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

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

Gs-2 customers shall be transferred to the appropriate demand class as soon as the application conditions of that class have been met.

Customer Charge: Single-phase: \$13.00 per month.
 Three-phase: \$21.00 per month.

Energy Charge: On-peak: \$0.1635 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
 Off-peak: \$0.0615 per kWh.

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

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

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

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

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

RATE FILE

Sheet No. 2 of 2

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

Schedule No. Gs-2

Amendment No. 95

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

General Service – Optional Time of Day

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Large General Service

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 20 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period, but not greater than 50 kW per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period, unless the customer exceeds the application conditions of the small power schedule.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 20 kW per month for 12 consecutive months.

Customer Charge: \$30.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: \$1.00 per kW of distribution demand

Demand Charge: \$5.90 per kW of on-peak billed demand

Energy Charge: On-peak: \$0.0950 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: \$0.0650 per kWh.

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

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

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

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

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STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Large General Service

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

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Small 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 50 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period, but not greater than 200 kW per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 50 kW per month for 12 consecutive months.

Customer Charge: \$50.00 per month.

Distribution Demand Charge: \$1.00 per kW of distribution demand.

Demand Charge: \$8.00 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: On-peak: \$0.0810 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: \$0.0510 per kWh.

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

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

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

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

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STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Small Power Time of Day Service

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

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

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of \$0.25 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.

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

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

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

RATE FILE

Sheet No. 1 of 1

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

Schedule No. Cp-1 TOD

Amendment No. 95

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Small Power Service – Optional Time of Day Service

Closed to New Customers

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Large Power Time-of-Day Service

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

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 200 kW per month for 12 consecutive months.

Customer Charge: \$125.00 per month.

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

Demand Charge: \$9.50 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: On-peak: \$0.0730 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: \$0.0435 per kWh.

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

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

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

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

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STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Large Power Time-of-Day Service

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

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

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of \$0.25 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.

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

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Industrial Power Time-of-Day Service

Application: This rate will be applied to customers for all types of service if their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is in excess of 1,000 kilowatts (kW) per month for three or more months in a consecutive 12-month period.

Customers billed on this rate shall continue to be billed on this rate until their monthly Maximum Measured Demand is less than 1,000 kW per month for 12 consecutive months.

Customer Charge: \$250.00 per month.

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

Demand Charge: \$11.75 per kW of on-peak billed demand.

Energy Charge: On-peak: \$0.0680 per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
Off-peak: \$0.0385 per kWh.

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

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

Prompt Payment of Bills: Same as Rg-1.

Pricing Periods:

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

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

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STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Industrial Power Time-of-Day Service

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

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

Transformer Ownership Discount: Customers who own and maintain their own transformers or substations shall be given a credit of \$0.25 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.

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

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Coincident Demand Metering Rider

Application: This rider is available to Cp-2 and Cp-3 customers with multiple service entrances on contiguous properties, which are separately metered, whose combined Maximum Coincident Demand is in excess of 200 kilowatts (Cp-2) or 1,000 kilowatts (Cp-3) for three or more months in a consecutive 12 month period, and who meet all of the appropriate provisions described below.

Customer Charge: The monthly customer charge shall apply to each separately metered location, as if they were served individually on the respective Cp-2 or Cp-3 rate schedules.

Determination of Distribution Demand: The Distribution Demand shall equal the sum of the distribution demands of each separately metered location, as if they were served individually.

If, for its own convenience considering safety, cost and reliability, the utility provides two or more meters and/or service drops/laterals at the same premises for the same customer to serve a large electrical load, the Distribution Demand may be billed on a coincident basis as if the customer were metered at one location. The utility shall file a letter notifying the Commission of each customer billed under this paragraph.

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 the 15 consecutive minutes of greatest consumption of electricity to a single metered service point during each month. The Maximum Measured Demand shall be determined from individual readings of a permanently installed meter. Said demand meter shall be reset to zero when the meter is read each month.

Determination of Maximum Coincident Demand and Maximum Coincident On-Peak Demand: The Maximum Coincident Demand shall be the greatest single demand which occurs in 15 consecutive minutes during the month resulting from the combination of all separately metered services. The Maximum Coincident Demand that occurs during the On-peak period shall be the Maximum Coincident On-Peak Demand.

Determination of Billed Demand: Same as Cp-2 or Cp-3 with Maximum On-peak Demand replaced with Maximum Coincident On-Peak Demand. Determination of Energy Charge: Same as Cp-2 or Cp-3.

Determination of Minimum Monthly Bill: Same as Cp-2 or Cp-3.

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STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Coincident Demand Metering Rider

General Provisions:

1. The determination of customer class for billing purposes shall be based on the maximum coincident demand.
2. Customers selecting service under this rider shall make a one-time, nonrefundable payment of \$100 at the time service is initiated.
3. Customers selecting service under this rider may terminate it by providing 30 days' written notice to the utility. The utility shall notify the customer that they are responsible for any increases in bills that may result by eliminating coincident billing.
4. Primary metered services may only be combined with other primary metered services for the purposes of coincident billing.
5. Customers with multiple service entrances may be served under this rider only if all metering points that can be combined are combined together for coincident billing.
6. The utility shall annually notify all customers served on the Cp-2 and Cp-3 rate schedule that coincident billing is available upon request.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Street, Signal and Area Lighting Service

Application: This schedule will be applied to municipal and non-municipal street lighting, traffic signals, and area lighting. The utility will furnish, install and maintain street lighting and field lighting units. Area lighting customers will furnish and install area lighting units.

This rate schedule is closed to new mercury vapor lights.

Investment charge:

Overhead:

<100 W LED	\$9.00 per lamp per month
>=100 W LED	\$10.00 per lamp per month
250 W MV	\$11.65 per lamp per month
400 W MV	\$13.80 per lamp per month
150 W HPS	\$10.65 per lamp per month
250 W HPS	\$11.65 per lamp per month
175 W MH	\$10.25 per lamp per mont
400 W MH	\$12.00 per lamp per month

Ornamental:

<100 W LED	\$11.00 per lamp per month
>=100 W LED	\$12.00 per lamp per month
70 W MV	\$10.00 per lamp per month
100 W MV	\$12.00 per lamp per month
150 W HPS	\$15.70 per lamp per month
250 W HPS	\$16.70 per lamp per month
175 W MH	\$14.70 per lamp per mont

Signal Lighting:

Traffic Signals	\$35.50 per pole per month
Caution Signals	\$2.75 per pole per month
>100 W LED	\$9.50 per lamp per month

Area Field Lighting:

\$5.00 per pole per month

Energy Charge: \$0.0688 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.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Street, Signal and Area Lighting Service

Conditions for Area Lighting Service:

1. This rate is available for all electric-eye controlled units installed at the customer's expense.
2. The utility shall have the right of inspection of the facilities and at any time may disconnect service when a ground or other faulty situation exists until such time as the situation is satisfactorily corrected.

Lamp Energy Use:

In lieu of metering individual lighting units, the following energy usages shall be used to determine the monthly energy use of lamps.

<u>Lamp Size:</u>	<u>kWh Usage:</u>	<u>Lamp Type:</u>
<100 W	24 kWh	LED Overhead
>=100 W	32 kWh	LED Overhead
<100 W	24 kWh	LED Ornamental
>=100 W	32 kWh	LED Ornamental
70 W	28 kWh	HPS – Ornamental
100 W	40 kWh	HPS – Ornamental
150 W	60 kWh	HPS or MH – Overhead
175 W	70 kWh	MH – Overhead, Ornamental, Yard or Athletic
250 W	96 kWh	MV or HPS – Overhead, Ornamental or Yard
400 W	153 kWh	MH – Overhead, Yard or Athletic Field

Note: Caution Signal and Traffic Signal unit charges include energy usage.

HPS = High Pressure Sodium

LED = Light Emitting Diode

MH = Metal Halide

MV = Mercury Vapor

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Non-Standard Metering Service

Application: The utility has chosen to install wireless advanced meters as standard equipment for all customers. Customers that are provided service under Schedules Rg-1 or Rg-2 and choose not to have a standard wireless advanced meter installed on their premises.

Customers electing a non-standard meter shall pay a monthly meter reading charge for each nonstandard meter. The utility may only charge a customer one NSM charge for customers with both water and electric services.

Non-Standard Meter Reading Charge: \$25.00

If a customer establishes service at a new location on which a standard meter is installed, and the customer requests non-standard meter service, the utility shall assess the customer a one-time charge, based on actual utility costs, for the installation of a non-standard meter.

If a customer requests initial service at a location where a non-standard meter is installed, the utility may not assess a charge for installing a standard meter. The utility may not charge an existing customer who chooses to convert from a non-standard meter to a standard meter.

Billing: Same as Schedule Rg-1 or Rg-2.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

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 **\$50.00** during regular office hours. After regular office hours the minimum reconnection charge of **\$50.00** 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.

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

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

Residential Service: **\$736.58**.

Apartment and Rental Units Separately Metered: **\$736.58** per unit metered.

Subdividers and Residential Developers: **\$736.58** per unit.

General Service: (Including Multi-Unit Dwellings If Billed on One Meter): **\$850.07**.

Power Service: \$232.24 per kW (Gs-3), \$216.92 per kW (Cp-1), \$217.35 (Cp-2), \$205.75 (Cp-3), of average billed demand

Street Lighting: **\$38.50**.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

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.

Sturgeon Bay Utilities, 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	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$1.22
Rg-2 Residential Service Optional TOD	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$1.22
Gs-1 General Service	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$2.00
Gs-2 General Service Optional TOD	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$2.00
Gs-3 Large General Service TOD	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$4.50
Cp-1 Small Power Service	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$7.50
Cp-2 Large Power TOD Service	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$35.00
Cp-3 Industrial Power TOD Service	3.0% of the total electricity bill, not to exceed \$50.00
Ms-1 Street Lighting Service	No Charge

Questions regarding low-income assistance and energy efficiency fees or Sturgeon Bay Utilities' Commitment to Community Programs should be directed to Jim Stawicki at (920) 746-2820.

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

New Load Market Pricing Service
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1. Effective In

All territories served by the Utility.

2. Eligibility

Available to existing and new customers that would not expand load or take service from the Utility absent this New Load Market Pricing (NLMP) Service to include: (A) any existing customer with a Maximum Measured Demand in excess of 200 kW for 3 or more months in a consecutive 12 month period and an expected electric demand growth of at least 400kW or (B) a new customer with an expected peak demand of at least 400 kW.

An existing customer shall state that this NLMP Service was a factor in its decision to expand load with the Utility, and a new customer shall state that this NLMP Service was a factor in its decision to take service with the Utility.

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

A customer under this NLMP Service shall maintain a minimum of 400 kW of incremental demand for eight out of the twelve months in each year of the contract. Failure to meet this criterion will result in the customer being removed from this service. For purposes of eligibility, incremental demand is:

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

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

This NLMP Service is available to eligible customers on a first-come, first-served basis up to a maximum eligible load of 10 MW per customer, provided that (A) there is sufficient unsubscribed capacity available to the Utility under the WPPI Wholesale Sale of Electricity Requirements for

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

New Load Market Pricing Service
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Eligible Load Growth wholesale schedule (the “WPPI NLMP Schedule”), and (B) WPPI Energy, the Utility’s wholesale electricity supplier (“WPPI”), approves such service on a first-come, first-served basis. Service under the NLMP must commence no later than 3 months after the date the Approved Application is signed by the customer and the Utility.

3. Term

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

4. Rate

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

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

B. **Incremental Demand Rate:**

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

1. MISO Resource Adequacy charge based on the applicable MISO LRZ clearing price and accounting for MISO’s reserve margin requirement [applies only to firm load];
2. MISO Network Integration Transmission Service charge (actual previous year average per unit cost incurred by WPPI load); per kW of Incremental Demand
3. Other fixed transmission and ancillary service costs
 - a. MISO Schedule 1: Scheduling, System Control & Dispatch;
 - b. MISO Schedule 2: Reactive Supply & Voltage Control;

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES**New Load Market Pricing Service**

- c. MISO Schedule 10: MISO Cost Adder;
- d. MISO Schedule 10-FERC: FERC Annual Charges;
- e. MISO Schedule 11: Wholesale Distribution Service;
- f. MISO Schedule 26: Network Upgrade Transmission Expansion Charge;
- g. MISO Schedule 33: Blackstart Service;
- h. MISO Schedule 43: System Support Resources; and
- i. Direct Network Upgrade Charges (if any)

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

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

C. Incremental Energy Rate:

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

- 1. MISO Energy Costs:
 - a. Day-Ahead Hourly Locational Marginal Price (LMP) at applicable MISO CPNode per kWh of Incremental Hourly Energy (currently "WEC.WPPI" for the Utility)
 - b. Day-Ahead RSG Distribution Amount
 - c. Real-Time Demand Response Uplift Charge
 - d. Real-Time Distribution of Losses Credit
 - e. Real-Time MVP Distribution Amount
 - f. Real-Time Neutrality Uplift Amount
 - g. Real-Time RSG First Pass Distribution Amount
- 2. MISO Market Administration:
 - a. Schedule 17: Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market Administration Amount
 - b. Schedule 24: Control Area Operator Cost Recovery
- 3. MISO Ancillary Services:

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

New Load Market Pricing Service

- a. Schedule 3: Regulation Cost Distribution Amount
- b. Schedule 5: Spinning Reserve Cost Distribution Amount
- c. Schedule 6: Supplemental Reserve Cost Distribution Amount
- 4. MISO Transmission:
 - a. Schedule 10: MISO Cost Adder
 - b. Schedule 26: Multi-Value Project Cost Recovery
- 5. Adder on Energy at \$0.0005/kWh

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

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

D. Incremental Distribution Demand Rate:

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

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

5. Monthly Baseline Demand Levels and Monthly Baseline Energy Levels for Existing Customers

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

New Load Market Pricing Service

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

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

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

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

6. Baseline Demand Levels and Baseline Energy Levels for New Customers

Baseline Demand Levels and Baseline Energy Levels for new customer accounts with less than 12 months of history will be based on a forecast, supplied by the new customer and reasonable to the Utility, of electric energy consumption and demand for the new facility. If applicable, the new customer must demonstrate how the new facility differs from prior facilities served by the Utility such that consumption patterns or levels at the new facility are dissimilar to that of past facilities. Corporate name changes, change in ownership of a facility or a corporation, the formation of subsidiaries, or similar actions will not qualify a customer as a new customer for purposes of determining the Baseline Demand Levels and Baseline Energy Levels.

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

New Load Market Pricing Service

be 1,100 MWh, the Baseline would then be adjusted for that month in the remaining years of the contract term to reflect 70 percent of 1,100 MWh, which equates to 770 MWh.

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

7. Energy Reductions Measures and Baseline Levels

For existing customers and new customers in the second and subsequent years of service under this schedule, the Baseline may be adjusted to reflect a systematic and permanent change in Customer production levels as a result of the implementation of energy efficiency, conservation, and process improvement measures, or through the installation of new equipment as these measures relate to the Baseline. The Customer must request a review of their historical Baseline period and provide the Utility with supporting documentation, which in the judgement of the Utility, after its review and verification indicates that the reduction is permanent and due to the aforementioned measures. This adjustment will not take effect until the beginning of the billing period following the execution of an amended contract. Baseline adjustments upon Customer request and pursuant to this condition will not occur more than once in a 12-month period.

8. Distribution Loss Multiplication Factor

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

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

9. Gross Receipts Taxes Multiplication Factor

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Renewable Energy Rider

Availability: Service under this rider is available to all customers currently served under all rate schedules. This rider allows customers the option of purchasing blocks of their energy from renewable resources.

Application: Renewable energy will be sold only in blocks of 300 kWh per month. Customers choosing to be served under this rider will pay the Block Charge for Renewable Energy in addition to the regular monthly charges, including the Power Cost Adjustment Clause, under their current applicable rate schedules. All of the provisions of the current applicable rate will apply to the customer's total usage. The charge for renewable energy will be as stated below:

Block Charge for Renewable Energy:

\$2.00 per 300 kWh block of renewable energy per month for less than 20 blocks per month.
\$1.00 per 300 kWh block of renewable energy per month for 20 or more blocks per month.

Special Terms and Provisions:

1. Service under this rider may be limited at the sole discretion of the utility, based on the expected amount of renewable energy available, average monthly energy usage of the customer, bill payment and collection histories.
2. Aggregate sales are allowed only for multiple facilities owned by the same entity.
3. The customer may sign up for the program at any time and service will become effective at the beginning of the next full billing period, at which point the customer will be charged for the total number of blocks purchased. The Block Charge for Renewable Energy will not be prorated in the billing period in which a customer signs up for service under this rider.
4. If the customer uses less total energy than the number of blocks purchased in any given month, the customer will be charged for the total number of blocks purchased in that month.
5. The customer may cancel their service under this rider at any time; however, any change in service will only become effective at the beginning of the next full billing period. The Block Charge for Renewable Energy will not be prorated in the billing period in which the customer cancels.
6. The utility shall have on file a copy of the latest Schedule for Renewable Energy Service from its wholesale supplier.

RATE FILE

Sheet No. 1 of 1

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

Schedule No. RER-2

Amendment No. 96

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Industrial Renewable Energy Rider

This schedule is cancelled. All customers transferred to RER-1.

EFFECTIVE:

August 1, 2021

PSCW AUTHORIZATION:

Final Decision in Docket 5780-TE-110

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES**Parallel Generation (20 kW or less) -- Net Energy Billing**1. Effective In

All territories served by the utility.

2. Availability

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

3. Rate

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

4. Metering and Services Facilities

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

5. Customer Obligation

See Pgs-2 Sections 10 and 11.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES**Customer-Owned Generation Systems (Greater than 20 kW)**1. Effective In

All territories served by the utility

2. Availability

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

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

3. Rate

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

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

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

5. Minimum Charge

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

6. Power Factor

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

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

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

7. Negotiated Rates

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

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

The following are the required procedure guidelines:

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

8. Charges for Energy Supplied by the Utility

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Customer-Owned Generation Systems (Greater than 20 kW) continued9. Maintenance Rate

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

A contract is required between the utility and the customer-owned generation facility. The contract shall specify safety, system protection, and power quality rules that generators must comply with. The contract shall require a minimum of \$100,000 liability insurance or proof of financial responsibility for the customer-owned generation system. Contracts with customer-owned generation facilities selling energy under the standard (non-negotiated) rate have no specific term or length. Contracts with customer-owned generation facilities selling energy under a negotiated rate shall contain performance requirements and be of sufficient length to ensure the utility avoids the costs for which the customer-owned generation facility has been paid.

11. Customer Obligationa. Metering Facilities

The customer shall furnish, install and wire the necessary service entrance equipment, meter sockets, meter enclosure cabinets, or meter connection cabinets that may be required by the utility to properly meter usage and sales to the utility.

b. Interconnection Costs

The owner of the generating facility shall be required to pay all interconnection costs, including metering, incurred by the utility. The owner shall pay said costs, including financing costs, within two years of the installation date of the interconnection facilities.

c. Liability Insurance

The owner of the generating facility shall be required to have liability insurance on the generating facility of at least \$100,000 or be able to prove financial responsibility.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Customer-Owned Generation Systems (Greater than 20 kW) continuedd. Interconnection and Operation (Safety and Power Quality) Requirements

Electric Service to a customer-owned electric generation installation may be disconnected for failure to comply with these requirements.

- 1) Interconnection of a generating facility with the utility system shall not be permitted until application has been made to and approval received from the electric utility. The utility may withhold approval only for good reason such as failure to comply with applicable utility or governmental rules or laws. The utility shall require a contract specifying reasonable technical connection and operating aspects for the parallel generating facility.
- 2) The utility may require that for each generating facility there is provided between the generator or generators and the utility system, a lockable load-break disconnect switch. For installations interconnected at greater 600 volts a fused cutout switch may be substituted, where practicable. The switches shall be accessible to the utility for the purpose of isolating the parallel generating facility from the utility system when necessary.
- 3) The utility shall require a separate distribution transformer for a customer having a generating facility where necessary, for reasons of public and employee safety or where the potential exists for the generating facility causing problems with the service of other customers. Ordinarily the requirement should not be necessary for an induction-type generator with a capacity of 5 kW or less, or other generating units of 10 kW or less that utilize line-connected inverters.
- 4) Where necessary, to avoid the potential for a facility causing problems with the service of other customers, the utility should limit the capacity and operating characteristics of single-phase motors. Ordinarily single-phase generators should be limited to a capacity of 10 kW or less.
- 5) The utility shall require that each generating facility have a system for automatically isolating the generator from the utility's system upon loss of the utility supply, unless the utility desires that the local generation be continued to supply isolated load. For synchronous and induction generators such protection against continued operation when isolated from the utility system will ordinarily consist of over-current protection, fuse or circuit breaker, plus a voltage or frequency controlled contractor which would automatically disconnect the unit whenever its output voltage or frequency drifted outside predetermined limits, such as plus or minus 10 percent of the rated values.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

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

Other suitable protective systems against abnormal voltages of frequencies may be accepted by the utility.

- 6) The utility shall require that the customer discontinue parallel generation operation when it so requests and the utility may isolate the generating installation from its system at times:
 - a) When considered necessary to facilitate maintenance or repair of utility facilities.
 - b) When considered necessary during system emergencies.
 - c) When considered necessary during such times as the generating facility is operating in a hazardous manner, or is operating such that it adversely affects service to other customers or to nearby communication systems or circuits.
- 7) The owner of the generating facility shall be required to make the equipment available and permit entry upon the property by electric and communication utility personnel at reasonable times for the purposes of testing isolation and protective equipment, and evaluating the quality of power delivered to the utility's system; and testing to determine whether the local generating facility is the source of any electric service or communication systems problems.
- 8) The power output of the generating facility shall be maintained such that the frequency and voltage are compatible with normal utility service and do not cause that utility service to fall outside the prescribed limits of Commission rules and other standard limitations.
- 9) The generating facility shall be operated so that variations from acceptable voltage levels and other service impairing disturbances do not result in adverse effects on the service or equipment of other customers, and in a manner that does not produce undesirable levels of harmonics in the utility power supply.
- 10) The owner of the generating facility shall be responsible for providing protection for the owner's installation equipment and for adhering to all applicable national, state and local codes. The design and configuration of certain generating equipment such as that utilizing line-commutated inverters sometimes requires an isolation transformer as part of the generating installation for safety and for protection of generating facilities.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

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

12. 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.

13. 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 113.0207, 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.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Solar Renewable Energy Distributed Generation (Limited Participation)

This rate schedule is closed to any new customers

Effective In

All territories served by the utility.

Availability

Available to customers who own small solar photovoltaic (PV) electric generating facilities that are approved by the Utility. Individual project nameplate rated capacity is limited to a maximum of 6 kW dc or the total PV generation nameplate capacity allowable under this tariff, whichever is less. Under this tariff, the total PV generation nameplate capacity for all the Utility’s participating customers shall be limited to a maximum capacity of 16 kW dc or, provided that there is sufficient unsubscribed PV capacity available under WPPI Energy’s Schedule for Purchase of Solar Photovoltaic Energy, the Utility’s total PV generation nameplate capacity may be increased by an amount not to exceed 48 kW dc.

Rates:

1. Metering Charge: **\$1.00** per month. This is in addition to any customer charge applicable under the retail tariff the customer is currently receiving service under. A separate meter is required to measure the electricity produced by the customer.
2. Energy Purchase Rate: The Utility will purchase 100% of the generator output from the customer. The Utility will then resell the PV energy to WPPI Energy. The PV generator’s output shall be measured separately from the customer’s usage. The energy buy-back rate provided under this tariff shall be equal to WPPI Energy’s wholesale PV energy buy-back rate as specified in WPPI Energy’s Schedule for Purchase of Solar Photovoltaic Energy in effect at the time the customer enters into a buy-back contract with the Utility. The customer will receive a monthly credit on their electric utility bill for the energy sold to the Utility at the above rate. The Utility shall maintain copies of each revision of WPPI Energy’s Schedule for Purchase of Solar Photovoltaic Energy with the Utility’s authorized tariffs.

(Continued on next page)

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Solar Renewable Energy Distributed Generation (Limited Participation)

Customer Obligation:

See Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 119

Utility Obligations:

1. 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.
2. Notice to Communication Firms: The Utility shall notify telephone utility and cable television firms in the area when it knows that a customer-owned generating facility will 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.

Terms and Conditions:

1. Contract Requirement: A ten (10) year contract is required between the Utility and the participating customer. The contract shall specify the energy buy back rate and any safety, system protection, and power quality terms or rules with which the generator(s) must comply. WPPI Energy shall obtain full rights to and own all Renewable Energy Credits and Attributes generated by the project(s).
2. Interconnection Requirements: Generation facilities must meet the interconnection requirements of the “Rules for Interconnecting Distributed Generation Facilities” (Wis. Admin. Code ch. PSC 119). Interconnection of the generator will be at service voltage only.
3. Distribution Outages: Under certain conditions, the distribution system may experience a short term failure and may not be able to accept output from PV generators. These events occur periodically and there will be no compensation to the customer, by the Utility or WPPI Energy, for energy that cannot be delivered to the utility during distribution outages.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Shared Savings (Limited Participation)

Purpose and Availability

Available to customers served under Rate Schedules Gs-1, Gs-2, Cp-1, Cp-1 TOD, Cp-2 and Cp-3 who implement eligible energy efficiency projects, meet applicable credit requirements and enter into a Shared Savings agreement with the utility. The principal focus of the program is eligible projects where advance utility payment for energy cost savings to the customer is \$50,000 or less. In limited circumstances, and on a case-by-case basis, the utility may at its discretion make advance payments of up to \$500,000 for eligible customer expansion projects or new customer projects.

Application

Under this program, the utility will contribute an advance payment for energy cost savings related to energy efficiency projects to eligible retail customers. The amount of the advance payment will be based on energy savings achieved over a 60 month period, capped at the lesser of the project cost or the maximum advance payment per customer identified as follows:

1. For projects other than new customers or expansion projects noted below, the maximum advance payment for energy cost savings is \$50,000 per customer.
2. For new customers or existing customers that are expanding where the new customer's load or the existing customer's expansion is expected to be greater than or equal to 200 kW, the maximum advance payment for energy cost savings is \$500,000 per customer.

WPPI Energy capital will be used to underwrite this program and advance payments for energy cost savings are subject to the availability of WPPI Energy capital allotted to this program.

The customer will repay the advance payment in installments on the customer's retail electric bill over a term of up to 60 months at a 2% annual interest rate. WPPI Energy will recover the same installments from the utility on its wholesale power bill.

Terms and Conditions

1. Customer must complete a Shared Savings application which is subject to the approval of the utility and WPPI Energy.
2. Customer must pass a credit review.
3. Customer must enter into a contract with the utility.
4. Projects must reduce electric use and/or demand for the duration of the repayment period.
5. Projects must meet all minimum efficiency requirements. Minimum efficiency requirements will be aligned with those set forth by the Wisconsin Focus on Energy program.

(Continued on next page)

RATE FILE

Sheet No. 2 of 2

Schedule No. SS

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

Amendment No. 84

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

Shared Savings (Limited Participation) (Continued)

6. The customer applying must agree with all Shared Savings requirements relevant to the installation of the project equipment, including the right of the utility to have the equipment removed at the expense of the customer in the event of default.
7. Upon completion, the customer will submit a Certificate of Project Completion form to the utility.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

GENERAL SERVICE AND EXTENSION RULES
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section Number	Name	Sheet Number
101	<u>CONTRACT PROVISIONS</u>	
101.1	Term of Contract	5
101.2	Definitions and Classification of Customers	5
101.3	Application of Rates and Combined Metering	7
101.4	Availability of Service Voltages	7
101.5	Dual Voltages	8
101.6	Emergency Systems	8
	Application for Service	*
	Customer Deposits	*
	<u>BILLING</u>	
	Regular Billing	*
	Budget Payment Plan	*
	Estimated Bill	*
	Billing for Fractional Month Service	*
	Failure of Meters to Register Properly	*
	Billing for Energy Lost Due to Grounds on Customer's Equipment	*
	Determination of Demand	*
	Diversion of Service	*
102	<u>OTHER PROVISIONS</u>	
102.1	Insufficient Fund Charge	8
102.2	Reconnection Billing	8
102.3	Reconnection of a Seasonal Customer's Service	8
102.4	Overbilling of Customers	8
	Access to Customer's Premises	*
	Continuity of Service	*
	Voltage Regulation	*

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Section Number	Name	Sheet Number
103	<u>DEFINITIONS OF DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FACILITIES</u>	
103.1	Overhead Service Drop	9
103.2	Underground Service Lateral	9
103.3	Distribution Facilities	9
103.4	Underground Service Extension.....	9
103.5	Service Entrance Equipment	9
103.6	Service Facilities	9
104	<u>UTILITY FACILITIES ON CUSTOMER’S PREMISES</u>	10
105	<u>CUSTOMER’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR UTILITY’S EQUIPMENT</u> .	10
106	<u>EXTENSION OF NEW SERVICE FACILITIES</u>	
106.1	Application for Extension of New Service	11
106.2	Wiring Affidavit	11
106.3	Ownership of Extension	11
106.4	Right-of-way for Extensions	12
106.5	Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility	12
106.6	Point of Termination	13
106.7	Meters.....	14
106.8	Metering Facilities.....	14
106.9	Number of Service Drops or Laterals Per Customer.....	14
106.10	Overhead Service Drop	15
106.11	Underground Service Lateral	15
106.12	Transformers	15
106.13	Nonstandard Service Facilities	16
106.14	Extraordinary Investment by Utility for Extension.....	16

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

101.2 Definition and Classification of Customers (continued)101.2a Residential Customers

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

101.2b General Service Customers

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

101.2c Power Service Customers

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

101.2d Public Street and Highway Lighting Customers

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

101.2e Miscellaneous Customers

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

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:

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

106.5 Construction Standards and Facilities Provided by Utility (continued)

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

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

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

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

106.6 Point of Termination

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

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

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

106.10 Overhead Service Drop

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

106.11 Underground Service Lateral

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

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

106.12 Transformers

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

A standard design transformer is a transformer with capacity less than or equal to **15 kVA**. If a customer requests or requires additional capacity, the utility shall add to the total cost of installation a charge equal to the cost of the necessary transformer(s) less a credit for the cost of the maximum capacity standard transformer.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

106.13 Nonstandard Service Facilities

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

106.14 Extraordinary Investment by Utility for Extension

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

107 INSTALLATION CHARGES AND EMBEDDED COST CREDITS

107.1 Definition of Equipment, Installation Charges and Embedded Cost Credits

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

107.1a Customer Classifications

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

107.1b Total Cost of Installation

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

107.1c Installation Charge

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

107.1d Average Depreciated Embedded Cost

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

107.1d Average Depreciated Embedded Cost (continued)

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

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

107.2 Total Cost of Installation by Customer Classification

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

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

107.2b Residential and Commercial Developers and Subdividers:

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

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.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

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 be free of rocks. 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.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES**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.

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, and with easements shown.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

110.6b Establishment of Underground Distribution Areas (continued)

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

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.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

111 MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FACILITIES

111.1 Relocation and Rebuilding of Existing Distribution Facilities

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

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

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

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

111.2 Replacement of Overhead Distribution Facilities with Underground Distribution Facilities

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

111.3 Upgrade of Distribution Facilities Due to Change in Load

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

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

111.4 Upgrade of Service Facilities

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES**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.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

117 MOTORS AND MOTOR CONTROL (continued)

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

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

Motor Starting Table

<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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

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

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

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

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

ELECTRIC RULES

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

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES**ELECTRIC RULES**

- (10.) Should the customer whose neutrals were temporarily separated as provided for in (9.) above desire the isolator(s) be left in place following the required reduction of off-farm stray voltage contribution, the customer may request the continuation of this service in accordance with the terms and conditions established in (7.) above. The agreement shall be contingent on receipt of a satisfactory wiring inspection report issued by a state certified commercial electrical inspector or a state certified master electrician. Initial installation costs will be waived.
- (11.) At farm locations where primary and secondary neutrals have been separated at the request of the customer as provided for in (7.) and (9.) above, cost-free stray voltage investigative services may be limited to an annual investigation that determines the effectiveness of the isolator and isolation and an analysis of utility facilities only. If the customer requests on-farm stray voltage analysis or additional determinations of isolation effectiveness, the Utility may charge a \$320 analysis fee.
- (12.) Numerous locations exist where primary and secondary neutrals have been separated for various reasons prior to the order date, July 16, 1996. As stray voltage investigations are performed at these locations, either at customer request or incident to existing utility isolator removal efforts or system modifications, and the utility's stray voltage contribution under normal operating conditions is determined to be less 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.

STURGEON BAY UTILITIES

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.

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

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

201.4 NOTICE OF DISCONNECTION

See Wis. Admin. Code § PSC 113.0301.