

Chapter PSC 113

SERVICE RULES FOR ELECTRICAL UTILITIES

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PSC 113.01 Application of rules. (1) All public utilities, whether privately or municipally owned or operated, in respect to the supply of electric energy and provision of electric service in this state, shall comply with and conform to rules set forth in this order except insofar as an exception may be made by order of the commission as hereinafter mentioned.

(2) Nothing in this chapter of the Wisconsin Administrative Code shall preclude special and individual consideration being given to exceptional or unusual situations and upon due investigation of the facts and circumstances therein involved, the adoption of requirements as to individual utilities or services which shall be lesser, greater, other, or different than those provided in said rules.

History: 1-2-56;am. (2), Register, October, 1965, No. 118, eff. 11-1-65.

PART I

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

PSC 113.015 General requirement. Every utility shall furnish reasonably adequate service and facilities at the rates filed with the commission and subject to these rules and the rules of the utility applicable thereto and not otherwise. The energy shall be generated, transmitted, converted, and distributed by the utility, and utilized, whether by the utility or the customer, in such manner as to obviate so far as reasonably practicable undesirable effects upon the operation of standard services or equipment of the utility, its customers, or other utilities or agencies.

Note: As used in these rules the terms "rules of the utility" or "utility's rules" means the rules of the utility on file with the commission.

PSC 113.03 Inspection of structures and equipment. Each pole, post, tower, structure, conductor, or guy used for the support or attachment of electrical conductors or lamps owned or used by a utility shall be inspected with reasonable frequency and all major equipment shall be inspected periodically by the utility to determine its fitness for service and the necessity for replacement or repair.

PSC 113.04 Servicing utilization control equipment. (1) Utilities shall service and maintain any equipment they use on customers' premises and shall adjust thermostats, clocks, relays, or time switches, if such devices must be so adjusted to provide service in accordance with the rate provisions.

(2) The time switches used by the utility for controlling equipment such as water heaters, street lights, etc., shall be of such quality that the timing mechanism may be adjusted so as to be accurate within 10 minutes per month. Time switches used by the utility for controlling street lighting or display lighting shall be inspected or operation observed at least once each 3 months and if in error, adjusted, and also adjusted

PART VI

GENERAL METERING REQUIREMENTS

PSC 113.30 Measuring energy on system. Where practical to do so, all electrical quantities required to be reported to the commission shall be metered. Quantities may be calculated when permitted by section PSC 113.31.

PSC 113.31 Measuring customer service. All energy sold to customers shall be measured by commercially acceptable measuring devices owned and maintained by the utility, except where it is impracticable to meter loads, such as certain highway or area lighting, which may be billed at a flat rate based on lamp size and calculated consumption, or temporary or special installations in which case the consumptions may be calculated.

All other electrical quantities which the rates or utility's rules indicate are to be metered shall be metered by commercially acceptable instruments owned and maintained by the utility.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, February, 1978, No. 266, eff. 3-1-78.

PSC 113.32 One-point metering. Every reasonable effort shall be made to measure at one point all the electrical quantities necessary for billing a customer under a given rate.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, February, 1978, No. 266, eff. 3-1-78.

PSC 113.33 Metering at point of interchange and for customers' operating generating equipment. (1) Metering facilities located at any point where energy may flow in either direction and where the quantities measured are used for billing purposes shall consist of meters equipped with ratchets or other device to prevent reverse registration and be so connected as to meter separately energy flow in each direction.

(2) Reactive metering shall not be employed for determining average power factor where energy may flow in either direction or where customer may generate an appreciable amount of his requirements at any time unless suitable directional relays and ratchets are installed to obtain correct registration under all conditions of operation and unless the general plan of installation is approved by the commission.

PSC 113.34 Type of instruments. All electric service of the same type rendered under the same rate schedule shall be metered with instruments having like characteristics, except that the commission may approve the use of instruments of different types if their use does not result in unreasonable discrimination. Either all of the reactive meters which may run backwards or none of the reactive meters used for measuring reactive power under one schedule shall be ratcheted.

PSC 113.35 Multipliers and test constants. (1) Meters which are not direct reading shall have the multiplier plainly marked on the dial of the instrument or otherwise suitably marked and all charts taken from recording meters shall be marked with the date of the record, the meter number, customer, and chart multiplier.

(2) The register ratio shall be marked on all meter registers.

Register, February, 1978, No. 266

(3) The watt-hour constant for the meter itself shall be placed on *each* watt-hour meter.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, February, 1978, No. 266, eff. 3-1-78.

PSC 113.36 Meter compensation. (1) Metering equipment shall not be set "fast" or "slow" to compensate for supply transformer or line losses.

(2) Loss compensators designed to be used with meters and which accurately add iron and/or copper losses may be used. The compensator shall carry a tag identifying the compensation and shall be tested when the associated meter is tested and when the associated supply equipment or lines are changed.

History: 1-2-56; renum. to be (1) and cr. (2), Register, October, 1965, No. 118, eff. 11-1-65.

PSC 113.37 Sealing meters and service entrance equipment. (1) Meters and metering equipment enclosures which if open would permit access to live parts from which energy could be used without proper measurement, and utility-owned devices and equipment located on a customer's premises for the control of his load shall be sealed.

(2) Where the entrance switch is combined with meter-test facilities, or is installed on the supply side of the meter, the entrance switch boxes may be sealed by the utility. The customer may remove the seal from any fuse compartment to replace fuses if the utility is promptly notified that such seal has been broken.

(3) Where a utility supplies different classes of service at different rates to the same premises, such as lighting service and electric water heating service, the utility may seal the service switches.

(4) Sealing and resealing shall be without charge to the customer.

(5) This rule shall not require modernization of old installations or the sealing of installations which cannot practicably be sealed. Sealing shall not be such as to interfere with the operation of any switch or protective equipment.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), Register, February, 1978, No. 266, eff. 3-1-78.

PSC 113.38 Installation of metering equipment. (1) The customer or his agent should confer with the utility as one of the first steps in planning an electrical installation. The watt-hour meter should be located where it will be readily accessible for reading, testing and repairs and where it will not be subjected to adverse operating conditions or cause inconveniences to the customer. Normally, the utility shall determine the location and type of metering equipment to be installed.

(2) The utility should have available for distribution to customers, architects, contractors and electricians copies of rules, specifications and requirements that may be in force relative to meter installations. Installations should conform to such specifications and to applicable codes and safety requirements.

(3) Whether installed indoors or outdoors, meters should not be located where they will be subject to vibration or mechanical damage and should be mounted without tilt.

(4) Meters and associated equipment used on outdoor installations shall be designed specifically for such use or shall be suitably housed for

Register, February, 1978, No. 266