

§ 367.100

until the time that the facilities are ready for functional use.

Subpart E—Special Instructions

§ 367.100 Accounts 131–174, Current and accrued assets.

Current and accrued assets are cash, those assets which are readily convertible into cash or are held for current use in operations or construction, current claims against others, payment of which is reasonably assured, and amounts accruing to the service company that are subject to current settlement, except those items for which accounts other than those designated as current and accrued assets are provided. There must not be included in the group of accounts designated as current and accrued assets any item, the amount or collectibility of which is not reasonably assured, unless an adequate provision for the related possible loss has been made. Items of current character but of doubtful value may be written down and for record purposes carried in these accounts at nominal value.

§ 367.101 Accounts 231–243, Current and accrued liabilities.

Current and accrued liabilities are those obligations which have either matured or which become due within one year from the date of issuance or assumption, except for: bonds, receivers' certificates and similar obligations which must be classified as long-term debt until date of maturity; accrued taxes, such as income taxes, which must be classified as accrued liabilities even though payable more than one year from date; compensation awards, which must be classified as current liabilities regardless of date due; and minor amounts payable in installments which may be classified as current liabilities. If a liability is due more than one year from date of issuance or assumption by the service company, it shall be credited to a long-term debt account appropriate for the transaction, except, however, the current liabilities previously mentioned.

18 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

§ 367.102 Accounts 408.1 and 408.2, Taxes other than income taxes.

(a) These accounts must include the amounts of ad valorem, gross revenue or gross receipts taxes, state unemployment insurance, franchise taxes, Federal excise taxes, social security taxes, and all other taxes assessed by Federal, state, county, municipal, or other local governmental authorities, except income taxes.

(b) These accounts shall be charged in each accounting period with the amounts of taxes which are applicable to each account, with concurrent credits to account 236, Taxes accrued (§367.2360), or account 165, Prepayments (§367.1650), as appropriate. When it is not possible to determine the exact amounts of taxes, the amounts shall be estimated and adjustments made in current accruals as the actual tax levies become known.

(c) Special assessments for street and similar improvements must be included in the appropriate service company property account.

(d) Taxes specifically applicable to construction must be included in the cost of construction.

(e) Gasoline and other sales taxes must be charged as far as practicable to the same account as the materials on which the tax is levied.

(f) Social security and other forms of so-called payroll taxes must be distributed to utility and non-utility functions on a basis related to payroll. Amounts applicable to construction must be charged to the appropriate plant account.

(g) Interest on tax refunds or deficiencies must not be included in these accounts but in accounts 419, Interest and dividend income (§367.4190), or 431, Other interest expense (§367.4310), as appropriate.

§ 367.103 Accounts 409.1, 409.2, and 409.3, Income taxes.

(a) These accounts must include the amounts of local, state and Federal income taxes on income properly accruable during the period covered by the income statement to meet the actual liability for such taxes. Concurrent credits for the tax accruals must be made to account 236, Taxes accrued (§367.2360), and as the exact amounts of