

## § 367.81

(2) Meals, traveling and incidental expenses.

### § 367.81 Maintenance.

(a) The cost of maintenance chargeable to the various operating expense and clearing accounts includes labor, materials, overheads and other expenses incurred in maintenance work. A list of work operations applicable generally to service company property is included in paragraph (d) of this section. Other work operations applicable to specific classes of property are listed in functional maintenance expense accounts.

(b) Materials recovered in connection with the maintenance of property must be credited to the same account to which the maintenance cost was charged.

(c) Maintenance of property leased from others must be treated as provided in operating expense instruction in § 367.82.

(d) This account must include the following items:

(1) Direct field supervision of maintenance.

(2) Inspecting, testing, and reporting on condition of property specifically to determine the need for repairs, replacements, rearrangements and changes and inspecting and testing the adequacy of repairs which have been made.

(3) Work performed specifically for the purpose of preventing failure, restoring serviceability or maintaining life of property.

(4) Rearranging and changing the location of property.

(5) Repairing for reuse materials recovered from property.

(6) Testing for locating and clearing trouble.

(7) Net cost of installing, maintaining, and removing temporary facilities to prevent interruptions in service.

(8) Replacing or adding minor items of plant which do not constitute a retirement unit. (See Service Company Property Instruction in § 367.59.)

### § 367.82 Rents.

(a) The rent expense accounts provided under the several functional groups of expense accounts must include all rents, including taxes paid by the lessee on leased property, for prop-

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erty used in the operations of the service company, except:

(1) Minor amounts paid for occasional or infrequent use of any property or equipment and all amounts paid for use of equipment that, if owned, would be includible in property accounts 391 to 398 (§§ 367.3910 to 367.3980), inclusive, that must be treated as an expense item and included in the appropriate functional account, and

(2) Rents that are chargeable to clearing accounts, and distributed from the clearing accounts to the appropriate account. If rents cover property used for more than one function, such as production and transmission, or by more than one department, the rents must be apportioned to the appropriate rent expense or clearing accounts of each department on an actual, or, if necessary, an estimated basis.

(b) When a portion of property or equipment rented from others for use in connection with service company operations is subleased, the revenue derived from the subleasing must be credited to the rent revenue account in operating revenues. However, if the rent was charged to a clearing account, amounts received from subleasing the property must be credited to the clearing account.

(c) The cost, when incurred by the lessee, of operating and maintaining leased property, must be charged to the accounts appropriate for the expense if the property were owned.

(d) The cost incurred by the lessee of additions and replacements to property leased from others must be accounted for as provided in Service Company Property Instruction in § 367.54.

### § 367.83 Training costs.

When it is necessary that employees be trained to specifically operate or maintain facilities that are being constructed, the related costs must be accounted for as a current operating and maintenance expense. These expenses must be charged to the appropriate functional accounts currently as they are incurred. However, when the training costs involved relate to facilities that are not conventional in nature, or are new to the service company's operations, these costs may be capitalized

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.

#### § 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