

BEFORE
THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Commission's)	
Review of Chapter 4901:1-9, Ohio)	
Administrative Code, Regarding)	Case No. 12-2049-EL-ORD
Metering Options.)	

FINDING AND ORDER

The Commission finds:

- (1) R.C. 119.032 requires all state agencies to conduct a review, every five years, of their rules and to determine whether to continue their rules without change, amend their rules, or rescind their rules. At this time, the Commission is reviewing the rules contained in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9, as required by R.C. 119.032.
- (2) R.C. 119.032(C) requires the Commission to determine whether:
 - (a) The rules should be continued without amendment, be amended, or be rescinded, taking into consideration the purpose, scope, and intent of the statute(s) under which the rules were adopted;
 - (b) The rules need amendment or rescission to give more flexibility at the local level;
 - (c) The rules need amendment or rescission to eliminate unnecessary paperwork, or whether the rule incorporates a text or other material by reference and, if so, whether the text or other material incorporated by reference is deposited or displayed as required by R.C. 121.74 and whether the incorporation by reference meets the standards stated in R.C. 121.71, 121.75, and 121.76; and
 - (d) The rules duplicate, overlap with, or conflict with other rules.

- (e) The rules have an adverse impact on businesses and whether any such adverse impact has been eliminated or reduced.
- (3) In addition, on January 10, 2011, the Governor of the state of Ohio issued Executive Order 2011-01K, entitled "Establishing the Common Sense Initiative," which sets forth several factors to be considered in the promulgation of rules and the review of existing rules. Among other things, the Commission must review its rules to determine the impact that a rule has on small businesses; attempt to balance properly the critical objectives of regulation and the cost of compliance by the regulated parties; and amend or rescind rules that are unnecessary, ineffective, contradictory, redundant, inefficient, or needlessly burdensome, or that have had negative unintended consequences, or unnecessarily impede business growth.
- (4) Additionally, in accordance with R.C. 121.82, in the course of developing draft rules, the Commission must evaluate the rules against a business impact analysis (BIA). If there will be an adverse impact on businesses, as defined in R.C. 107.52, the agency is to incorporate features into the draft rules to eliminate or adequately reduce any adverse impact. Furthermore, the Commission is required, pursuant to R.C. 121.82, to provide the Common Sense Initiative (CSI) office the draft rules and the BIA.
- (5) By Entry issued on July 16, 2012, a workshop was scheduled at the offices of the Commission on August 17, 2012, to engage interested stakeholders on the appropriate revisions to the rules contained in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9. The workshop was held as scheduled and stakeholder comments were offered by multiple stakeholders.
- (6) Staff evaluated the rules contained in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9, as well as the feedback received at the workshop, and recommended no changes to the rules.
- (7) On December 11, 2013, the Commission issued an Entry seeking comments on the rules and sent the BIA to CSI for review and recommendations in accordance with R.C. 121.82. Comments were filed by Ohio Power Company

(Ohio Power), Ohio Edison Company, the Toledo Edison Company, and the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (collectively, FirstEnergy), the Ohio Consumers' Counsel (OCC), FirstEnergy Solutions Corp. (FES), and Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke). Reply comments were filed by the Ohio Consumers' Counsel (OCC).

- (8) At this time, the Commission finds that the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 should be filed with the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR), the Secretary of State, and the Legislative Service Commission. The Commission has carefully reviewed the existing rules, the proposed Staff changes, and the comments filed by interested parties in reaching its decisions regarding these rules. The Commission addresses the more relevant comments below. Any comments or recommended changes not addressed below or incorporated into the proposed rules have been considered by the Commission and should be considered denied. Additionally, the Commission has attached revised BIAs.

Comments on Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03

- (9) Paragraph (C). Ohio Power proposes that the Commission delete Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03(C). Ohio Power asserts that this paragraph does not reflect Ohio's deregulated market environment. Ohio Power argues that with the continued development of the competitive generation market in Ohio, competitive retail electric service (CRES) providers are better positioned to offer innovative generation rate offerings than the utility. Similarly, FES proposes that Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03(C) be revised to clarify that the method of billing only applies to non-market based transmission and distribution service. This would have the effect of making demand, load or time differentiated pricing available only through CRES providers.

OCC opposes the proposals by Ohio Power and FES. OCC asserts that the electric utilities are charging customers a substantial amount to deploy advanced meters and customers should see the benefits of those deployments through the benefit of time-differentiated pricing.

- (10) The Commission finds that Ohio Power's proposal should not be adopted. We note that time-differentiated rates are just one example of an innovative generation rate offering. As we recognized in Case No. 12-3151-EL-COI, until the CRES market develops to the point where a reasonable number of CRES providers are offering time-differentiated rates, the EDUs should continue to offer pilot time-differentiated rate programs. *In re Commission's Investigation*, Case No. 12-3151-EL-COI, Finding and Order (Mar. 26, 2014) at 37-38. Further, FES's proposal should also not be adopted, as it would have the same effect as Ohio Power's proposal of making time-differentiated pricing or other innovative retail rate services exclusively offered by CRES providers.

Comments on Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06

- (11) General. FirstEnergy and Duke propose a revision to Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06 to make the record retention provisions consistent with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulations. FirstEnergy and Duke assert that the Commission and FERC have the same objective regarding record retention, which is to ensure that records exist to demonstrate compliance with applicable laws, for as long as those records might be needed. Duke argues that it is inefficient and unduly burdensome to require utilities to attend to separate and conflicting sets of complex retention rules, all of which are designed to address the same objectives. Additionally, Duke notes that the title of the appendix could be revised to apply only to electric utilities.

OCC opposes the proposal by FirstEnergy and Duke to make the Commission's record retention policies consistent with FERC. OCC argues that the Commission is conferred with general supervisory responsibilities over the public utilities in the state and, therefore, must have access to records over a sufficient time to verify compliance with all laws, rules, and Commission Orders. Additionally, OCC notes that pursuant to Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06, the Commission may authorize a shorter period of retention for any record listed in the schedule, if the public utility can

show that preservation for a longer period is not necessary or appropriate.

- (12) The Commission finds that the proposal by FirstEnergy and Duke should not be adopted. The Commission believes that its existing record retention policies are necessary to maintain records for litigated rate cases. The Commission regularly engages in rate case regulation where records of assets are necessary for tasks such as calculating the original cost or depreciation of an asset. While the Commission's record retention policies may seem lengthy, we note that long periods of time can exist between cases. For example, the Dayton Power and Light Company's last distribution rate case was over 22 years before the date of this Order. *See In re The Dayton Power and Light Company*, Case No. 91-414-EL-AIR, Opinion and Order (January 22, 1992). Additionally, many records are necessary for when assets need to be retired. Finally, the Commission notes that the appendix contains record retention requirements for electric, gas, water, and sewage disposal utilities, therefore the title of the appendix should not be changed. Further, the Commission proposed Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06 as a no change rule, and after receiving comments and reply comments, the Commission finds that Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06 should be filed with JCARR as a no change rule.

Comments on Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07

- (13) Paragraph (C). FirstEnergy proposes that Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07(C) be amended to recognize that customers do not always provide all of the necessary relevant information. FirstEnergy asserts that when customers do not provide all of the necessary relevant information, then it takes longer to provide the customer with a nonbinding good faith estimate. Accordingly, FirstEnergy avers that the Commission should revise the rule to require the electric utility to provide a nonbinding good faith estimate no more than ten calendar days from the receipt of the required information.

OCC opposes FirstEnergy's proposal and asserts that FirstEnergy did not sufficiently justify the need for its proposal. OCC asserts that the existing 10 day requirement is sufficient and that there is no need to amend the rule.

OCC argues that FirstEnergy's proposal would create an opportunity for delay in serving the customer's needs and should not be adopted.

- (14) The Commission finds that FirstEnergy's proposal should be adopted. The Commission believes that the good faith nonbinding estimate should be provided to customers within 10 days of the receipt of the electric utility's required information. Despite OCC's contention, the Commission believes that amending the rule so that the electric utility provides the good faith nonbinding estimate after receiving the necessary information will benefit customers by providing a more accurate and reliable estimate. An estimate based upon incomplete information may not accurately indicate the expected costs. Additionally, we find that the electric utility should have 45 days from the receipt of the required information to provide the binding firm cost estimate for a line extension project.
- (15) Paragraph (D)(1). Ohio Power asserts that Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07(D)(1)(c) be revised to allow utilities the choice of extending financing to customers for non-premium line extension charges, rather than mandating that the utility extend credit for all such customers. Ohio Power argues that it receives financing requests from customers who have poor credit history or currently have unpaid debt with the Company and, because of this rule, the Company must extend financing to these customers even though the debt may never be repaid. Ohio Power asserts that making arrangements with the customer to pay for the non-premium line extension costs, exceeding five thousand dollars, should be at the discretion of the utility.

OCC opposes Ohio Power's proposal and asserts that it could lead to very few individual homeowners being eligible for payment arrangements. OCC asserts that Ohio Power's proposal goes too far and the EDU may refuse to offer a customer payment arrangements for any reason, or for no reason at all.

- (16) The Commission finds that Ohio Power's proposal should be adopted, in part. The Commission is mindful of OCC's concern that Ohio Power's proposal is too broad; therefore,

the Commission finds that it should be adopted to the extent that financing should be offered only to those customers who have no existing unpaid debt with the Company. The Commission believes that this is a reasonable constraint on the customers that may receive financing without granting the electric utility unfettered discretion in determining who may be offered financing.

Conclusion

- (17) In making its review, an agency is required to consider the continued need for the rules, the nature of any complaints or comments received concerning the rules, and any factors that have changed in the subject matter area affected by the rules. The Commission has evaluated the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 and recommends amendments to Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07, as shown in the attachment to this entry.
- (18) An agency must also demonstrate that it has included stakeholders in the development of the rule, that it has evaluated the impact of the rule on businesses, and that the purpose of the rule is important enough to justify the impact. The agency must seek to eliminate excessive or duplicative rules that stand in the way of job creation. The Commission has included stakeholders in the development of these rules and has sought to eliminate excessive or duplicative rules that stand in the way of job creation.
- (19) In order to avoid needless production of paper copies, the Commission will serve a paper copy of this Order only and will make the rules, as well as the business impact analysis, available online at: www.puco.ohio.gov/puco/rules. All interested persons may download the rules and the business impact analysis from the above website, or contact the Commission's Docketing Division to be sent a paper copy.

It is, therefore,

ORDERED, That attached amended Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-09-07 be adopted. It is, further,

ORDERED, That existing Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-09-01 through 4901:1-09-06, 4901:1-09-08, and 4901:1-09-09, be adopted with no changes. It is, further,

ORDERED, That the adopted rules be filed with the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review, the Secretary of State, and the Legislative Service Commission, in accordance with Divisions (D) and (E) of R.C. 111.15. It is, further,


ORDERED, That the final rules be effective on the earliest date permitted. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, the five-year review date for Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-09 shall be in compliance with R.C. 119.032. It is, further,

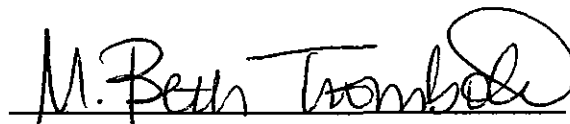
ORDERED, That a copy of this Finding and Order be served upon all electric utilities in the state of Ohio, all certified competitive retail electric service providers in the state of Ohio, the Electric-Energy industry list-serve, and all other interested persons of record.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO


Thomas W. Johnson, Chairman


Steven D. Lesser



Lynn Slaby


M. Beth Trombold


Asim Z. Haque

BAM/sc

Entered in the Journal **AUG 27 2014**


Barcy F. McNeal
Secretary

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4901:1-9-01 Definitions.

(A) As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Contribution in aid of construction" means any amount of money or property contributed to an electric utility to the extent that the purpose of the contribution is to provide for line extensions for new or expanded customer loads.
- (2) "Commission" means the public utilities commission of Ohio.
- (3) "Cost estimate" means the detailed projected expenditure, including material costs and overhead, equipment costs and overhead, labor costs and overhead, and all taxes associated with each major material and service component, required for a line extension. It shall also separately identify any incremental costs associated with providing premium services.
- (4) "Customer" means any individual, corporation, company, co-partnership, association, joint venture, or government entity who has requested the construction of an electric line extension from the electric utility.
- (5) "Electric utility" shall have the meaning set forth in division (A)(11) of section 4928.01 of the Revised Code.
- (6) "Line extension" means the provision of facilities (including, but not limited to, poles, fixtures, wires, and appurtenances) necessary for delivering electrical energy from the point of origin to one or more of the customer's points of delivery. Facilities provided by the electric utility to maintain, protect, upgrade, or improve its overall distribution system (even if necessary due to a customer's load addition) are not considered part of a line extension.
- (7) "Multifamily installation" means any line extension to a new residential dwelling that will have two or more dwelling units, where each unit has a separate account for electric service.
- (8) "Point of origin" means the point where a line extension under this rule connects with and receives energy from any existing transmission or distribution equipment. The point of origin shall be the nearest practical point to the customers to be served by the line extension at which the appropriate voltage level is available.
- (9) "Premium service" includes, but is not limited to, customer-requested oversizing of facilities, underground construction, three-phase residential service, and any customer request that is in excess of standard construction and requirements necessary to provide electric service to the customer.

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- (B) The commission may, upon an application or a motion filed by a party, waive any requirement of this chapter, other than a requirement mandated by statute, for good cause shown.

4901:1-9-03 Demand, load, or time differentiated pricing meter option for residential customers.

Each electric utility shall maintain on file with the commission a tariff, in which the electric utility:

- (A) Offers residential customers, whose residences are primarily heated by electricity, the option of metering usage by a demand, load, or time differentiated pricing meter.
- (B) May require customers to pay for any demand, load, or time differentiated pricing meter they select and its installation, if no such meter is already installed or the technology deployed.
- (C) Shall bill customers with demand, load, or time differentiated pricing meters for kilowatt hours in excess of a prescribed number of kilowatt hours per kilowatt of billing demand, at a rate per kilowatt hour that reflects the lower cost of providing service during off-peak periods.

4901:1-9-05 Uniform system of accounts for electric utilities.

- (A) Electric utilities shall keep their books of accounts and records in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the federal energy regulatory commission except to the extent that the provisions of said uniform system of accounts are inconsistent in any way with the outstanding accounting orders of the commission.
- (B) The commission reserves the right to require the creation and maintenance of such additional accounts as may hereafter be prescribed to cover the accounting procedures of electric utilities.

4901:1-9-06 Retention of records.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 4901:1-10 of the Administrative Code, the regulations governing the retention and preservation of records of electric utilities are set forth in the appendix to this rule.

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4901:1-9-07 Rules, regulations, and practices for the construction of electric line extensions.

(A) Applicability

This rule is applicable to all electric utilities to facilitate the policy of the state as set forth in section 4928.02 of the Revised Code by requiring all of the state's electric utilities to apply the same policies and charges on a nondiscriminatory and comparable basis in fulfilling the obligation to construct line extensions when necessary to provide adequate distribution service to new or expanded customer loads, both residential and nonresidential.

(B) Tariff requirements

- (1) Each electric utility shall have on file with the commission an approved tariff schedule for the provision of line extensions consistent with the requirements of this rule.
- (2) In the event that provisions are required to implement circumstances not addressed in this rule, the electric utility shall address those circumstances in its application, but shall make its best efforts to maintain consistency with the rules herein.
- (3) Upon the filing of an application to establish or modify line extension tariffs, the commission may fix a time and place for hearing if the application appears to be unjust or unreasonable. The burden of proof to show that the proposals in the application are just and reasonable shall be upon the electric utility.

(C) Cost estimates

- (1) Within ten business days of a request, the electric utility shall provide a nonbinding good faith cost estimate for the line extension project or contact the customer and advise that it requires further relevant information. Under the circumstances where the electric utility requires further relevant information, the electric utility shall contact the customer and shall provide a nonbinding good faith cost estimate no more than ten calendar days from the receipt of the required information.
- (2) Within forty-five calendar days of a request, the electric utility shall provide a binding firm cost estimate for the line extension project. Under the circumstance where the electric utility requires further relevant information, the electric utility shall contact the customer and shall provide a binding firm cost estimate no more than ~~ten~~ forty-five calendar days from the receipt of the required information.
- (3) All firm cost estimates shall be valid for ninety calendar days and are subject to

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change based upon obtaining necessary rights of way and to conditions beyond the reasonable control of the electric utility.

- (4) The electric utility may allow third-party installation of line extension facilities subject to utility specifications and inspection. If a customer completes any of the work, a detailed cost estimate will be developed by the electric utility for the purpose of calculating the amount to be paid by the customer, as well as the amount that is the responsibility of the electric utility.
- (5) Costs attributed to land clearance activity, trenching, and backfilling required for the installation of line extension facilities on the customer's property are the responsibility of the customer.

(D) Line extension charges

- (1) For line extensions to residential single family homes, both individual homes and homes in a development, unless noted otherwise, the following shall apply:
 - (a) The electric utility shall be responsible for all costs, excluding the incremental costs of premium services (the sum of the electric utility's cost to provide the premium installation minus the electric utility's cost of a standard, single-phase installation), up to five thousand dollars.
 - (b) The customer shall be responsible for the incremental costs of premium services prior to the start of construction.
 - (c) The customer shall make arrangements with the electric utility for the payment of the non-premium line extension costs that exceed five thousand dollars. The electric utility shall afford the nondeveloper, individual homeowner the option of paying those costs, plus carrying costs, on a prorated monthly basis for up to fifty months, so long as the homeowner does not owe an unpaid debt to the electric utility.
- (2) For line extensions to residential, non-master-metered, multifamily installations (two or more units) the following shall apply:
 - (a) The electric utility shall be responsible for all costs, excluding the incremental costs of premium services (the sum of the electric utility's cost to provide the premium installation minus the electric utility's cost of a standard, single-phase installation), up to twenty-five hundred dollars per unit.
 - (b) The customer shall be responsible for the incremental costs of premium services prior to the start of construction.

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- (c) The customer shall make arrangements with the electric utility for the payment of the non-premium line extension costs that exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per unit.
- (3) For line extensions to nonresidential customers the following shall apply:
 - (a) The electric utility shall be responsible for sixty per cent of the total cost of the line extension, excluding the incremental costs of premium services (the sum of the electric utility's cost to provide the premium installation minus the electric utility's cost to install, in accordance with good utility practice, a standard line extension to the project).
 - (b) The customer shall be responsible for forty per cent of the total cost of the line extension plus the incremental costs of premium services prior to the start of construction.
 - (c) If a substation is required as part of the line extension project to a customer, the customer shall be given the option of building (pursuant to all applicable electrical standards), owning, and maintaining such substation.
- (E) Electric utility cost recovery for line extensions
 - (1) The payment for premium services and for the cost of residential construction in excess of the limits of five thousand dollars for single-family residences and twenty-five hundred dollars per unit for multifamily residences shall be considered as contribution in aid of construction (CIAC) and shall be grossed-up by the effect of applicable taxes. The total CIAC payment (including the tax gross-up) shall be accounted for according to applicable accounting standards.
 - (2) All other costs associated with line extensions, including, but not limited to, the costs of necessary technical studies, operation and maintenance costs, and capital costs shall be eligible for recovery in the next distribution rate proceeding, in accordance with traditional ratemaking standards.
 - (3) Line extension costs and the recovery of such costs shall not be included in the recovery of any costs associated with infrastructure and modernization of the electric utility's distribution system for which the electric utility may seek recovery under division (B)(2)(h) of section 4928.143 of the Revised Code.
- (F) Future customers
 - (1) Any customer who paid to the electric utility a CIAC, other than for premium services, may be entitled to a refund of a portion of the CIAC paid in accordance

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with the following:

- (a) If any new customer, within fifty months of the completion of a line extension project for which a party has paid to the electric utility a CIAC, utilizes all or part of the facilities for which the CIAC has been paid, the party who paid the CIAC may be entitled to a refund which represents a pro rata portion of the original CIAC calculated to equitably share the CIAC responsibility for those facilities used in service by both the new and original customer.
 - (b) If any new additional customer, within fifty months of the completion of the line extension project for which a party has paid to the electric utility a CIAC, utilizes all or part of the facilities for which a CIAC has been paid, the party who paid the CIAC may also be entitled to a refund.
- (2) Such refunds shall be reflected as a reduction to CIAC for ratemaking purposes.

4901:1-9-09 Nuclear decommissioning reports.

- (A) Pursuant to section 4928.13 of the Revised Code, each electric utility that owns nuclear generation facilities located in the state of Ohio shall demonstrate compliance with decommissioning requirements of the nuclear regulatory commission and the commission and shall demonstrate adequate financing mechanisms to fund facility decommissioning.
- (B) Each electric utility or affiliate that owns nuclear generation facilities located in Ohio shall submit to the commission, on or before January 31, 2001, a copy of the study used to estimate decommissioning costs for each nuclear generating facility, as used for internal modeling purposes, as of December 31, 1998. If a later estimate of decommissioning costs has been prepared, this study also shall be provided by the above date.
- (C) On a biennial basis, commencing March 31, 2001, an electric utility or affiliate owning nuclear generation facilities shall cause the entity responsible for managing the external trust fund (fund) created to hold funds for the decommissioning of each nuclear facility located in Ohio, as described in case no. 87-1183-EL-COI, to report to the commission on the status of that fund. This reporting may be coordinated so as to coincide with the reporting requirements of the nuclear regulatory commission. The annual reports shall include:
 - (1) Information on the receipts of the fund.

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- (2) The investment income of the fund.
 - (3) The costs incurred by the fund.
 - (4) The balance of the fund.
 - (5) A description of the current fund investments, as to return and investment grade reported by applicable reporting services.
- (D) In addition, an electric utility or affiliate owning nuclear generation facilities shall cause the entity responsible for managing the fund to file copies of all documents required to be filed with other state or federal agencies, including tax returns, with the commission within thirty calendar days following their submittal to the requiring agency. This requirement includes updated estimates of nuclear decommissioning cost estimates as and when required by the nuclear regulatory commission.
- (E) The above referenced documents shall be filed with the commission's docketing division as notice filings.

CSI - Ohio

The Common Sense Initiative

Business Impact Analysis

Agency Name: Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)
Attention: Angela Hawkins, Legal Director
Phone: 614-466-0122 Fax: 614-728-8373
Angela.Hawkins@puc.state.oh.us
Greg Price, Electric Section Chief
greg.price@puc.state.oh.us 614-752-9410

Regulation/Package Title: Metering Options

Rule Number(s): Chapter 4901:1-9, O.A.C.

Date: 08/27/2014

Rule Type:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5-Year Review
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amended	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rescinded

The Common Sense Initiative was established by Executive Order 2011-01K and placed within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. Under the CSI Initiative, agencies should balance the critical objectives of all regulations with the costs of compliance by the regulated parties. Agencies should promote transparency, consistency, predictability, and flexibility in regulatory activities. Agencies should prioritize compliance over punishment, and to that end, should utilize plain language in the development of regulations.

Regulatory Intent

1. Please briefly describe the draft regulation in plain language. *Please include the key provisions of the regulation as well as any proposed amendments.*

Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 establishes the rules for time differentiated pricing meters, uniform system of accounts for electric utilities, retention of records, electric line

77 SOUTH HIGH STREET | 30TH FLOOR | COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-6117

CSIOhio@governor.ohio.gov

extensions, and nuclear decommissioning reports. Staff originally proposed no changes to the rules. However, upon receiving comments and reply comments in the case, the Commission has determined that Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07 should be amended.

2. Please list the Ohio statute authorizing the Agency to adopt this regulation.

The amendments to the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 are in response to R.C. 119.032, which requires all state agencies to conduct a review, every five years, of their rules and to determine whether to continue the rules without change, with amendments, or with rescissions.

All of the proposed rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 will be adopted in accordance with the authority granted to the Commission in R.C. 4905.04, 4905.22, 4905.28, 4928.06, 4928.08, 4928.10, 4928.11, 4828.16, 4928.20, 4928.53, and 4928.67.

3. Does the regulation implement a federal requirement? Is the proposed regulation being adopted or amended to enable the state to obtain or maintain approval to administer and enforce a federal law or to participate in a federal program? If yes, please briefly explain the source and substance of the federal requirement.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05 is the only rule in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 that implements a federal requirement. This rule requires that each electric utility keeps its books of accounts in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). This rule is not necessary to participate in a federal program, but exists as a sound regulatory requirement. The rest of the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 are not being adopted or amended to enable the state to obtain or maintain approval to administer and enforce a federal law or to participate in a federal program.

4. If the regulation includes provisions not specifically required by the federal government, please explain the rationale for exceeding the federal requirement.

While most of the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 are not specifically required by the federal government, they are enabled by R.C. 4905.04, 4905.06, 4905.13, 4905.22, 4905.28, 4905.70, 4928.06, 4928.13, and 4928.151.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05, which requires each electric utility to keep its books of accounts in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by FERC does not exceed the federal requirement.

5. What is the public purpose for this regulation (i.e., why does the Agency feel that there needs to be any regulation in this area at all)?

Each of the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 are necessary and proper for administration of the policies of the state of Ohio.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03 governs the requirement for each electric utility to maintain a tariff regarding time differentiated pricing meters.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05 requires electric utilities to keep their books of accounts and records in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by FERC.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06 governs the Commission's retention and preservation of records of the electric utilities in the state of Ohio. Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05 requires that the electric utilities keep their books of accounts and records in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the federal energy regulatory commission, except where inconsistent with an order of the Commission.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07 governs the rules, regulations, and practices for the construction of electric line extensions so that all of the state's electric utilities apply the same policies and charges on a nondiscriminatory and comparable basis in fulfilling the obligation to construct line extensions when necessary to provide adequate distribution service to new or expanded customer loads.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-09 governs nuclear decommissioning reports, which was adopted pursuant to R.C. 4928.13.

6. How will the Agency measure the success of this regulation in terms of outputs and/or outcomes?

The rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 are not outcome-based regulations. There is no measure of success or failure for these rules.

Development of the Regulation

7. Please list the stakeholders included by the Agency in the development or initial review of the draft regulation. *If applicable, please include the date and medium by which the stakeholders were initially contacted.*

The Commission conducted a workshop on August 17, 2012, at the offices of the Commission to receive feedback from interested stakeholders and the general public. The case number for the commission's review of Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 is
77 SOUTH HIGH STREET | 30TH FLOOR | COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-6117

CSIOhio@governor.ohio.gov

12-2049-EL-ORD. The entry providing notice of the workshop was served upon all investor-owned electric utilities in the state of Ohio, all competitive retail electric service providers in the state of Ohio, and the Electric-Energy industry list-serve. Over 21 stakeholders signed the provided sign-in sheet for the workshop. The workshop was held in conjunction with other electric industry rules workshops, including the rules in Ohio Adm.Code chapters 4901:1-10, 4901:1-22, 4901:1-23, and 4901:1-25.

8. What input was provided by the stakeholders, and how did that input affect the draft regulation being proposed by the Agency?

No input was provided related to Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 at the August 17, 2012, workshop. By Entry issued on December 11, 2013, the Commission requested comments and reply comment to receive additional stakeholder input on the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9.

9. What scientific data was used to develop the rule or the measurable outcomes of the rule? How does this data support the regulation being proposed?

No scientific data was provided or considered.

10. What alternative regulations (or specific provisions within the regulation) did the Agency consider, and why did it determine that these alternatives were not appropriate? If none, why didn't the Agency consider regulatory alternatives?

No alternative regulations were considered by the Commission. The Commission did not consider regulatory alternatives because the rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 have been consistently applied. Additionally, Staff proposed no changes to the rules; therefore no alternative to Staff's proposal was considered before the rules were issued for comment and reply comment.

11. Did the Agency specifically consider a performance-based regulation? Please explain. *Performance-based regulations define the required outcome, but don't dictate the process the regulated stakeholders must use to achieve compliance.*

No performance-based regulations were considered. Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 contains rules for time differentiated pricing meters, uniform system of accounts for electric utilities, retention of records, electric line extensions, and nuclear decommissioning reports. The rules do not contain performance-based or outcome-based regulations.

- 12. What measures did the Agency take to ensure that this regulation does not duplicate an existing Ohio regulation?**

The Commission has reviewed other Ohio regulations and found no duplicate. Furthermore, no duplicate has been identified by stakeholders.

- 13. Please describe the Agency's plan for implementation of the regulation, including any measures to ensure that the regulation is applied consistently and predictably for the regulated community.**

Upon completion of the rulemaking process, any changes made to Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 will be attached to the Commission's Finding and Order and served upon all investor-owned electric utilities in the state of Ohio, all competitive retail electric service providers in the state of Ohio, and the Electric-Energy industry list-serve. Furthermore, Staff has proposed no changes to the rules, so no additional guidelines or procedures for implementing the rules are necessary at this time.

Adverse Impact to Business

- 14. Provide a summary of the estimated cost of compliance with the rule. Specifically, please do the following:**

- a. Identify the scope of the impacted business community;**

The scope of the business community impacted by Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 includes all electric utilities in the state of Ohio. Additionally, Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07 may affect the business community by setting forth the requirements for electric line extensions, which could apply to any business that requests a line extension.

- b. Identify the nature of the adverse impact (e.g., license fees, fines, employer time for compliance); and**

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03 requires each electric utility to maintain on file with the Commission a tariff. This tariff must offer residential customers whose residences are primarily heated by electricity the option of using a demand, load, or time-differentiated meter. However, the tariff also requires that customers may have to pay for that meter and its installation.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05 sets forth the system that the electric utility must follow in keeping their books and accounts.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06, for retention of records, contains a notice that the regulations governing the retention and preservation of records of electric utilities are set forth in the appendix to the rule. The appendix to the rules then provides the regulations and time-frames governing the preservation of records by the electric utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. There are numerous time-frames for how long records must be kept, which is why an appendix is used. The Commission notes that different records must be maintained for different periods of time because certain records are more likely to be used in certain types of cases. The Commission has adopted the record retention requirements after considering the types of cases that the records are likely to be needed and useful for.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07, for electric line extensions, contains requirements for the electric utility to provide both nonbinding and binding good faith cost estimates, and identifies where the customer and the electric utility are responsible to cover the costs of an electric line extension. Additionally, this rule also requires that a tariff must be filed and maintained with the Commission.

Finally, Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-09 requires electric utilities to demonstrate adequate financing mechanisms to fund nuclear generation facility decommissioning. This rule requires that an electric utility that owns nuclear generation facilities must comply with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's requirements and maintain adequate financing mechanisms to fund facility decommissioning.

- c. Quantify the expected adverse impact from the regulation. The adverse impact can be quantified in terms of dollars, hours to comply, or other factors; and may be estimated for the entire regulated population or for a "representative business." Please include the source for your information/estimated impact.**

The adverse impact on business of filing and maintaining a tariff at the Commission pursuant to Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03 is minimal. Electric utilities maintain numerous tariffs on file with the Commission and some are more substantial than others. The Commission estimates that the initial tariff filing to comply with Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03 may have taken a matter of days to prepare. However, we estimate that subsequent tariff filings and updates can be completed in a matter of hours. Since each electric utility in Ohio already has a tariff on file with the Commission pursuant to Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03, we estimate that the adverse impact to business will be a couple of hours, at most. We note that we have proposed no changes to this rule, so the electric

utilities may not need to update their tariffs at all, which would eliminate that aspect of the adverse impact to business.

It is difficult to quantify the adverse impact to business of Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05, which requires that the electric utilities keep their books of accounts and records in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by FERC. While it may take substantial time for the electric utilities to update and maintain their books of accounts and records, we do not believe that requiring the electric utilities to use proper accounting procedures necessarily creates an adverse impact to business. Maintaining proper books of accounts and records is one of the minimum competencies of any business.

Similarly, the record retention requirements in Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-06 also present an adverse impact to business that is difficult to quantify. The electric utilities are required to maintain certain records for periods of years, and even decades. While we address the justification for these requirements below, we note that there are numerous types of records and different time-frames for how long the records must be maintained. While we recognize that this is an adverse impact to business, it is difficult to quantify the impact. The records may simply be stored until they are needed, however, the adverse impact to business depends on how often the records are needed or used.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07 contains requirements for the electric utility to provide both nonbinding and binding good faith cost estimates, and identifies instances where the customer and the electric utility are responsible to cover the costs of an electric line extension. The adverse impact to business in this instance is more readily quantifiable. First, the electric utilities must maintain a tariff on file detailing their line extension requirements. As indicated above, we estimate that the adverse impact to business of updating and maintaining an already filed tariff requires a couple of hours of time. However, pursuant to Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07, the electric utilities must also provide cost estimates for line extensions. This will require an electric utility employee to review the application, as well as all of the required information, and then provide a nonbinding cost estimate to the customer within ten days. While the electric utility and its employees will likely not be exclusively considering the application for the entire ten day period, we believe a reasonable estimate of the time to provide the nonbinding cost estimate is a period of four days. Further, within 45 calendar days of a request for an electric line extension, the utility shall provide a binding firm cost estimate to the customer. We believe that a reasonable estimate of the amount of time that it takes to prepare the binding firm cost estimate is approximately three weeks, or 21 days. The

reason for the difference in the amounts of time it takes to prepare the estimates, and the deadline for providing it to customers, is to account for contingencies, unique circumstances, and employee availability. Finally, Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07 requires that costs attributed to land clearance activity, trenching, and backfilling required for installation of a line extension facility on a customer's property are the responsibility of the customer. If the customer is a business, then this requirement may have an adverse impact on business. However, it is difficult to quantify this cost, which is why the Commission requires the electric utility to provide customers with a nonbinding, good faith cost estimate and then a binding cost estimate. These cost estimates will reflect the nature and size of the project, which will be proportional to the adverse impact to business of that project.

Finally, Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-09 requires electric utilities to demonstrate adequate financing mechanisms to fund nuclear generation facility decommissioning. The adverse impact on the electric utility to comply with this rule may be substantial. However, as we discuss below, it is well justified. We also note that it is difficult to quantify the adverse impact to business because many issues and records regarding nuclear generating facilities may be maintained as confidential. However, we estimate that the administrative requirement of filing notice to the Commission and certifying that the electric utility has complied with the rule can be completed in a matter of hours.

15. Why did the Agency determine that the regulatory intent justifies the adverse impact to the regulated business community?

The adverse impact on business of filing and maintaining a tariff at the Commission pursuant to Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-03 is justified because it furthers the policies of the state of Ohio in R.C. 4928.02.

The adverse impacts to business of Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05 and 4901:1-9-06 are properly justified. These rules require that the electric utilities keep their books of accounts and records in accordance with the uniform system of accounts prescribed by FERC, and that the electric utilities maintain certain records for a required amount of time. The adverse impacts to business resulting from these rules are justified because the Commission needs to ensure that proper accounting methodologies and record-keeping are employed. The Commission often requires audits of certain riders and filings made by the electric utilities. The Commission and the Commission's auditors need proper books of accounts and records for those audits. Additionally, the Commission believes that one of the fundamental aspects of properly running any business is maintaining

proper accounts and records. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the adverse impacts to business in Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-05 and 4901:1-9-06 are justified.

The adverse impact on the electric utilities to comply with Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-07 is to protect consumers by providing them with an expectation of costs before providing a binding cost requirement. This adverse impact to business is a customer protection, which was adopted to ensure that customers are aware of the costs of a requested line extension. Further, the tariff filing requirement in this rule is justified so that the Commission has a record of the electric utilities' policies and tariff charges that will be *applied to customers for line extensions*.

Finally, the adverse impact in Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-09 is justified because of the potentially high costs of decommissioning a nuclear generation facility.

Regulatory Flexibility

- 16. Does the regulation provide any exemptions or alternative means of compliance for small businesses? Please explain.**

The rules in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9 are necessary for proper regulatory administration of the utilities in the state of Ohio. However, Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-01(B) provides that the Commission may, upon an application or a motion filed by a party, waive any requirement of Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9, other than a requirement mandated by statute, for good cause shown.

- 17. How will the agency apply Ohio Revised Code section 119.14 (waiver of fines and penalties for paperwork violations and first-time offenders) into implementation of the regulation?**

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-9-01(B) provides that the Commission may, upon an application or a motion filed by a party, waive any requirement of Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9, other than a requirement mandated by statute, for good cause shown. If an electric utility or a business can show good cause for waiving a requirement in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 4901:1-9, then the Commission has the authority to grant a waiver request.

- 18. What resources are available to assist small businesses with compliance of the regulation?**

Commission Staff works with small businesses to ensure compliance with the rules. In Commission Case No. 12-2049-EL-ORD, stakeholders and the general public, including small businesses, were invited to participate in a workshop to explain to Commission

77 SOUTH HIGH STREET | 30TH FLOOR | COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-6117

CSIOhio@governor.ohio.gov

Staff potential revisions to the rules to decrease or eliminate any negative effects on business. Small businesses may contact Commission Staff at any time and may comment on the proposed revisions during the open comment period once the proposed revisions have been released via Commission Entry.

Appendix

REGULATIONS TO GOVERN
THE PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

BY

ELECTRIC, GAS, WATER, AND
SEWAGE DISPOSAL UTILITIESPROMULGATION

- (A) This appendix prescribes and promulgates the regulations governing the preservation of records by electric, gas, water, and sewage disposal system public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, to the extent and in the manner set forth therein (hereinafter referred to as "rule").
- (B) This rule, as originally promulgated, became effective on January 1, 1988. As to any electric, gas, water, or sewage disposal system public utility that may hereafter become subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, this rule shall become effective as of the date when such public utility becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (A) Scope of this rule
- (1) This rule applies to all books of account and other records prepared or acquired by or on behalf of the public utility.
 - (2) The provisions of this rule shall not be construed as excusing compliance with any other lawful requirement for the preservation of records for periods longer than those prescribed herein.
 - (3) Unless otherwise specified in the schedule, duplicate copies of records may be destroyed at any time provided that the duplicate copies contain no significant information not shown on the originals.
 - (4) Records other than those listed in the schedule may be destroyed at the option of the public utility or licensee. However, if alternative records are used in lieu of those listed, then such alternative records shall be preserved for the periods prescribed for the listed records. Further, retention of records pertaining to added services, functions, plant, etc., the establishment of which cannot be presently foreseen, shall conform to the principles embodied herein.

- (5) The commission may, upon the request of a public utility, authorize a shorter period of retention for any record listed in this schedule upon a showing by the public utility that preservation of such record for a longer period is not necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers.
- (6) When records are copied or reproduced in any of the media forms approved by this rule, those copies, if properly identified by an officer of the company, shall have the same force and effect in any proceeding before this commission as the original record.

(B) Designation of supervisory official

- (1) Each public utility subject to the regulations in this rule shall designate one or more persons with official responsibility to supervise the utility's program for the preservation and the authorized destruction of its records.
- (2) The utility must develop a written procedure to ensure the integrity of permanent computer records and must furnish the name and title of the official responsible for validating the information. These computer records should be generated according to "accepted general business practices."

(C) Protection and storage of records

The public utility shall provide reasonable protection for records subject to the regulations in this rule from damage by fires, floods, and other hazards, and, in the selection of storage spaces, shall safeguard the records from unnecessary exposure to deterioration from excessive humidity, dryness, or lack of proper ventilation.

Records maintained in electronic, magnetic, micrographic, optical and other similar media shall be stored in a controlled environment with temperature and humidity ranges within the standards accepted by the National Archives for use by federal agencies.

(D) Definition of record media

- (1) For the purpose of these regulations, the data constituting the records listed in the schedule may be retained in any of the media shown on the chart entitled "Record Media" following paragraph (D)(3) of this rule, or in any other generally accepted electronic or photographic medium, if the medium selected has a standard life expectancy equal to or in excess of the specified retention period. However, records supporting plant and licensed project cost shall be retained in their original form unless microfilmed. (See general instruction, paragraph (J) of this rule.) In no instance, except in emergencies, will document regeneration to achieve the full length of period retention be allowed without commission approval of the request of the utility. In emergency cases, management shall take such action as prudence calls for and notify the commission immediately thereafter.
- (2) If the form of the record retained is other than a readable paper copy, then reader and/or printer equipment and related printout programs, if required, shall be provided by the utility for data reference.
- (3) The medium initially selected for the record becomes the "original" for that particular record. If subsequent conditions (e.g., improved medium life expectancy, increased utility resources, environmental factors) require a change in the medium, and if the remaining retention period

permits it, the utility may convert to another medium. In that event, the certification processes described in paragraph (E) of this rule must be observed and data referencing capability must be maintained.

RECORD MEDIA		
Medium	Expected Life	Comments and Standards
Paper and card stock (hardcopy)	Archival permanency	For each document, paper stock should be selected with a life expectancy equal to or greater than the retention period specified for that document.
Tape		
Magnetic (including video tape)	5 years	Records should be stored under conditions that will ensure their preservation for their full retention period. Utilities may consult life expectancy guidelines issued by the American National Standards Institute for measures that can be used to meet retention requirements.
Punched	Archival permanency	For each record, tape media (paper, mylar, metallic base) should be selected with a life expectancy equal to or greater than the retention period specified for that record.
Microforms:		
Microfilm, including computer output microfilm (COM), microfiche jackets, and aperture cards.	Archival permanency	Records should be stored under conditions that will ensure their preservation for their full retention period. Utilities may consult life expectancy guidelines issued by the American National Standards Institute for measures that can be used to meet retention requirements.
Updatable type	Dependent on use of media	For temporary records not requiring archival permanency, so long as the microform or film selected has a life expectancy equal to or greater than the retention period for that record. Same storage as for microfilm.
Metallic recording data strips	Archival permanency	Same storage conditions as for microfilm.

(E) Microform, tape, and computer output certification

- (1) As the initial recording media:

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (E)(1)(d) of this rule, each microform record series shall contain, at the beginning, a microform introduction stating the title of the record series, the date prepared, and the name of the individual responsible for validating the data contained herein. Each microform record series shall be closed with a clear and standard microform notation indicating the completion of the series and the date.
 - (b) If, after validation, supplemental data and/or corrections (i.e., resulting from computer programming) are required, said microform may be produced separately or as a part of the series rerun, but shall be affixed to the original microform certificate as described in paragraph (E)(1)(a) of this rule.
 - (c) Each tape record series shall be externally labeled and, as a basic part of the program, shall include at the beginning of that series an introduction stating the record series title, date prepared, the name of the individual responsible for validating or confirming the data contained therein and an index where appropriate. Each record series shall be closed with a clear and standard notation indicating the completion of that series and the date.
 - (d) If an official permanent record series is a computer output product (i.e., output paper or microfilm, jacketed microfiche or aperture cards), any certification that may otherwise be required under paragraph (E)(1)(a) of this rule is not required if both of the following are met:
 - (i) The series is prepared in accordance with written standard procedures developed, or accepted general business practices followed, by the utility that ensure the integrity of record series that are the product of computer output.
 - (ii) Such procedures or practices include the name or title of the official responsible for validating or confirming the data contained in the record series and confirming that a particular computer output record series was produced in accordance with the standard procedure or practices.
- (2) Conversion from other media:
- (a) Each microform record series shall include, as an integral part, a certificate(s) stating that the microforms are direct and facsimile reproductions of the original records and that they have been made in accordance with prescribed instructions. Such certificate(s) shall be executed by a person(s) having personal knowledge of the facts covered thereby.
 - (b) Each microform record series shall commence and end with a statement as to the nature and arrangement of the records reproduced, and the date. Rolls of film shall not be cut except to produce jacketed microfiche. Supplemental or retaken film, whether of misplaced or omitted documents or of portions of microform found to be defective, shall be attached to the beginning of the microform record series. However, if a retrieval system using such methods as, for example, image count indexing or "blipping" is used, the supplemental or retaken film may be attached at the end of the series if provisions at the beginning of the series advise the viewer of the location of the problem frames and the location of the supplemental or retaken frames. If supplemental or retaken film of misplaced or omitted documents, or of portions of microform found to be defective, are attached to the microform record series, the

certificate described in paragraph (E)(2)(a) of this rule shall cover the supplemental or retaken film and shall state the reasons for the attachment.

- (c) If, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (F) of this rule, the utility or licensee elects to convert records to the tape media, the same certification provisions specified in paragraph (E)(1)(c) of this rule must be provided in the conversion program.

(F) Change of media for existing records

Those records prepared and maintained under previous regulations in a paper media and whose remaining retention period falls within the life expectancy range of any of the media shown on the chart entitled "Record Media," following paragraph (D)(3) of this rule, may be converted to that medium, at the public utility's option, if the applicable certification process described in paragraph (E) of this rule is observed and an audit referencing capability maintained.

(G) Media

All records created or maintained in a medium and a format other than readable entries on paper shall:

- (1) Be prepared, arranged, classified, identified and indexed as to permit the subsequent location, examination and reproduction of the record to readable media.
- (2) Be stored in such a manner as to provide reasonable protection from hazards such as fire, flood, theft, etc. and maintained in a controlled environment.
- (3) Be regenerated, including proper certification, when damaged.

The company shall be prepared to furnish, at its own expense, standard facilities for reading media and shall additionally provide, if the commission so directs, copies of the record in a readable form.

All film stock shall be an approved type for permanent-record microcopying and shall meet the current specifications of the American National Standards Institute.

(H) Destruction of records

The destruction of records permitted to be destroyed under the provisions of this rule may be performed in any manner elected by the utility concerned. Precautions should be taken, however, to macerate or otherwise destroy the legibility of records, where the content is forbidden by law to be divulged to unauthorized persons.

(I) Premature destruction or loss of records

When any records are destroyed or lost before the expiration of the prescribed period of retention, a certified statement listing, as far as may be determined, the records destroyed or lost, and describing the circumstances of accidental or other premature destruction or loss, shall be filed with the commission within ninety days from the date of discovery of such destruction or loss.

(J) Schedule of records and periods of retention

The schedule of records and periods of retention that follows these instructions shows the periods of time that designated records shall be preserved. Regardless of any provisions to the contrary, records related to plant shall be retained a minimum of twenty-five years unless accounting adjustments resulting from reclassification and original cost studies have been approved by the regulatory commission having jurisdiction and either continuing plant inventory records are maintained or unitization of construction costs appears in work orders.

However, records related to the construction of licensed projects, or additions or betterments thereto, for which the commission has not determined the actual legitimate original cost, shall be retained until such cost has been determined. Additionally, all records that affect the determination of amortization reserves related to licensed projects shall be retained until the Commission determination and final adjudication is made.

(K) Retention periods for matters not covered

Where documents are not covered by this rule, those documents may be destroyed only if such destruction is appropriate to limited managerial interest in such records and if such optional destruction is not in conflict with other legal retention requirements or the usefulness of such records in satisfying pending regulatory actions or directives.

(L) Records of services performed by associated companies

The public utility to this rule applies shall assure the availability of records of services performed by associated companies for the periods indicated herein, as are necessary, to support the cost of services rendered to it by an associated company.

(M) Index of records

At each office of the public utility where records are kept or stored, such records as are required to be preserved shall be so arranged, filed, and currently indexed that they may be readily identified and made available to representatives of the commission.

(N) Schedule of notes

- (1) For the purposes of this rule, a stockholder's account may be treated as a closed account at the time that such stockholder ceases to be a holder of record of the particular class and series of stock of the company and the six-year retention period prescribed herein shall run from that date. If such person subsequently acquires shares of capital stock of the company and thus again becomes a stockholder of the company, the record of such acquisition shall be treated as a new stockholder account.
- (2) The terms "bonds" and "debentures" shall include all debt securities, such as bonds, debentures, or notes other than debt securities, that evidence temporary borrowings and that are expected to be repaid out of the proceeds of the sale of longer term securities. Typical of such temporary debt securities would be notes issued to banks evidencing temporary working capital and construction loans and gas storage loans.
- (3) Canceled bonds and debentures and paid interest coupons pertaining thereto may be destroyed, provided that a certificate of destruction giving full description reference to the documents destroyed shall be made by the person or persons authorized to perform such destruction and shall be retained by the company for the period herein prescribed. The

certificate of destruction evidencing the destruction of paid interest coupons pertaining to bonds and debentures need not contain a listing of the bond or debenture serial numbers pertaining to such paid interest coupons. When documents represent debt secured by mortgage, the certificate of destruction shall also be authorized by a representative of the trustee(s) acting in conjunction with the person or persons destroying the documents or shall have the trustee(s) acceptance thereon. The certificate of destruction described above may be destroyed six years after the payment and discharge of the bonds or debentures or interest coupons described in such certificate.

- (4) If a retention period is prescribed elsewhere in the schedule with respect to any document which is included as an exhibit to any filing retained pursuant to the requirements of this item, the company need retain only one copy of such document in its files provided appropriate cross references are established.
- (5) Life or mortality study data for depreciation purposes should be retained for twenty-five years or for ten years after the plant is retired, whichever is longer.

CORPORATE AND GENERAL

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| (A) Annual reports or statements to stockholders | 50 years or life of corporation, whichever comes first. Duplicate copies may be destroyed at option. |
| (B) Debt security records: | |
| (1) Paid or canceled debt securities evidencing temporary borrowings. | 3 years after payment or cancellation, provided other records of issuance and payment or cancellation are maintained. |
| (2) Paid interest checks. | 6 years. |
| (C) Organizational documents: | |
| (1) Minute books of stockholders', directors', and directors' committee meetings. | 50 years or termination of the corporation's existence, whichever occurs first. |
| (2) Titles, franchises, and licenses: | |
| (a) Deeds and other title papers (including abstracts of title and supporting data). | 6 years after property is disposed of unless surrendered to transferee. |
| (b) Corporate charters, certificates of incorporation, franchises, certificates authorizing operations as a public utility, copies of formal orders of regulatory commissions served upon the utility. | Life of corporation |
| (c) Licenses (including amendments) granted by federal or state authorities for construction and operation of utility plant. | 25 years after plant is retired or expiration of license, whichever is shorter. |
| (3) Permits and granted applications for the utility's use of facilities of others or for other entities' use of the utility's facilities. | 6 months after expiration or cancellation. |
| (4) Organization diagrams and charts. | Destroy at option after expiration or supersession. |
| (D) Contracts and agreements (except contracts provided for elsewhere): | |

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| (1) Service contracts, such as for management, accounting and financial services, and contracts with other utilities for the purchase, sale or interchange of product. | 6 years after expiration or cancellation. |
| (2) Leases pertaining to rentals of property; contracts and agreements with employees, labor unions, company unions, and other employee organizations relative to wage rates, hours and similar matters; and contracts, agreements, and/or other essential records necessary to the carrying out of the functions of an employee's stock purchase or other type of employees' saving plan. | 3 years after expiration or cancellation. |
| (3) Contracts or agreements for the acquisition or disposal of investments (excluding temporary cash investments). | 3 years after disposal. |
| (4) Memoranda essential to clarifying or explaining provisions of contracts listed above; and records of contracts, leases, and agreements showing dates of expirations and renewals; and memoranda of receipts and payments. | For the same period as contracts to which they relate. |
| (E) Internal audit reports and work papers and reports of examinations and audits by accountants and auditors not in the regular employ of the utility (such as reports of public accounting firms and regulatory commission accountants). | 7 years after date of report or commission audit, whichever comes last. |

<u>AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING</u>	
(A) Automatic data processing records	Retain original source data used as input for data processing and data processing applicable periods prescribed elsewhere in the schedule.

	(B) Program documentation and revisions thereto.	Retain for periods prescribed for related output data. Statements and illustrations as to the scope of operations should be sufficiently detailed to indicate (a) the application being performed, (b) the procedures employed in each application (which, for example, might be supported by flow charts, block diagrams or other descriptions of operating procedures), and (c) the controls used to insure accurate and reliable processing. Major program changes, together with their effective dates, should be noted in order to preserve an accurate chronological record.
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GENERAL ACCOUNTING RECORDS		
	(A) General and subsidiary ledgers:	
	(1) General, subsidiary, and auxiliary ledgers and their indexes, except as provided for elsewhere.	50 years.
	(2) Trial balance sheets of general and subsidiary ledgers.	2 years.
	(B) General and subsidiary journals.	50 years.
	(C) Journal vouchers and journal entries, including supporting detail:	
	(1) Journal vouchers and journal entries.	50 years.
	(2) Analyses, summarizations, distributions, and other computations supporting journal vouchers and entries:	6 years.
	(D) Cash books: General and subsidiary or auxiliary books.	10 years after close of fiscal year.
	(E) Voucher or similar records when used as a source document.	6 years.
	(F) Vouchers: Paid and canceled vouchers (one copy of the analysis sheets showing detailed distribution of charges on individual vouchers and other supporting papers); original bills and invoices for materials, services, etc., paid by vouchers; paid checks and receipts for payments by voucher or otherwise; and authorization for the payment of specific vouchers.	6 years.
	(G) Accounts receivable: Record or register of accounts receivable and indexes thereto and summaries of distribution.	3 years after settlement.

	(H) Records of securities owned: Records of securities owned, in treasury, or with custodians (excluding temporary investment of cash).	3 years after disposal of the investment.
	(I) Payroll records:	
	(1) Payroll sheets or registers of payments of salaries and wages; records showing the distribution of salaries and wages paid and summaries or recapitulation statements of such distribution; time tickets, time sheets, time books, time cards, workmen's reports and other records showing hours worked; description of work and accounts to be charged; paid checks, receipts for wages paid in cash, and other evidences of payments for services rendered by employees; applications and authorizations for changes in wage and salary rates, summaries and reports of changes in payrolls, and similar records; and payroll authorizations and records of authorized positions.	3 years.
	(2) Employees' individual earnings records.	3 years after termination of employment.

<u>INSURANCE</u>		
	(A) Insurance records:	
	(1) Records of insurance policies in force, showing coverage, premiums paid and expiration dates.	Destroy at option after expiration of such policies.
	(2) Insurance policies.	3 years after expiration.
	(3) Records of amounts recovered from insurance companies in connection with losses and of claims against insurance companies, including reports of losses and supporting papers.	6 years.
	(B) Injuries and damages:	

	(1) Claim registers, card or book indexes and similar records in connection with claims presented against the company in connection with accidents resulting in damage to the property of others or personal injuries; papers, reports, statements of witnesses, etc., necessary to the support or rejection of individual claims against the company; and detailed schedules or spread sheets of payments to others for personal injuries or for property damages.	3 years after settlement.
	(2) Other papers, reports or statements, pertaining to accidents resulting in property damages or personal injuries, not necessary to the support or rejection of claims.	3 years.

<u>OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE</u>		
(A) Production		
(1) Electric:		
	(a) Boiler room, condenser room, turbine room, and pump room logs, including supporting data; boiler room and turbine room reports of equipment in service and performance; boiler-tube failure report; generating high-tension and low-tension load records; and load curves, temperature logs, coal, and water logs.	3 years.
	(b) Generation and output logs with supporting data.	6 years.
	(c) Station and system generation reports.	25 years for hydro and 6 years for steam and other.
	(d) Gage-reading reports.	2 years, except river-flow data collected in connection with hydro-operation shall be retained for life of corporation.
	(e) Recording instrument charts.	1 year, except where the basic chart information is transferred to another record, the charts need only be retained six months provided the record containing the basic data is retained one year.
(2) Gas:		
	(a) Boiler and gas machine logs, including supporting data; gas generation and output logs with supporting data; temperature and atmospheric pressure logs; coal, coke, and oil reports; residual reports; and records of general inspection and operating tests.	3 years.

		(b) Recording instrument charts such as pressure (static and/or differential), temperature, specific gravity, heating value, etc.	1 year, except where the basic chart information is transferred to another record, the charts need only be retained six months provided the record containing the basic data is retained one year.
		(c) Test of heating value at stations and outlying points; records of gas produced, gas purchased, gas sent out and holder stock; and analysis of gas produced and purchased including Btu and sulfur content.	6 years.
		(d) Well records, including records for clearing, bailing, shooting, etc.; rock pressure; open flow; production, gas analysts' reports, etc.	1 year after field or relevant production area abandoned.
		(e) Gas measuring records.	1 year, except where the basic chart information is transferred to another record, the charts need only be retained six months provided the record containing the basic data is retained one year.
		(f) Records of meter tests.	Until superseding test, but not less than two years.
		(g) Meter history records.	For life of meter.
		(3) Nuclear:	
		(a) Records of normal plant operation, including power levels and periods of operation at each power level; records of principal maintenance activities, including inspection, repair, substitution or replacement of principal items of equipment pertaining to nuclear safety; records of abnormal occurrences; and records of periodic checks, inspections and calibrations performed to verify that surveillance requirements are being met.	5 years. However, records pertaining to the first year's operation shall be stored for the life of the corporation.
		(b) Records and prints of changes made to the plant as described in the "Final Safety Analysis Report" of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Records of new and spent fuel inventory and assembly histories; records of monthly plant radiation and continuation surveys; records of offsite environmental monitoring surveys; records of radiation exposure of all plant personnel, including all contractors and visitors to the plant who enter radiation control areas; records of radioactivity in liquid and gaseous wastes released to the environment; records of any special reactor tests or experiments; and records of changes made in the operating procedures.	Life of corporation.
		(4) Water supply, purification and pumping:	
		(a) Record of water supplied to distribution system, by sources.	15 years or 3 years after the source is abandoned, whichever is shorter.

		(b) Boiler room, condenser room, turbine room, and pump room logs, including supporting data; boiler room and turbine room reports of equipment in service and performance; equipment failure reports; oil and waste reports; coal and water logs; gage-reading reports; and recording instrument charts.	3 years.
		(c) Pumping output logs with supporting data.	6 years.
		(d) Station output reports.	25 years for hydro and 6 years for steam or other.
		(B) Transmission and Distribution	
		(1) Electric:	
		(a) Substation and transmission line logs; system operator's daily logs and reports of operation; storage battery and other equipment logs and records; records of substation general inspections and operation tests; line-trouble reports and records; and meter shop reports (monthly reports summarizing test, repairs, etc.).	3 years.
		(b) Interruption logs and reports and apparatus failure reports.	6 years.
		(c) Records of meter tests.	Life of the meter plus 3 years
		(d) Transformer, pole, tower, structure, and other history records.	For life of equipment plus additional time required to determine compliance with maintenance policies, schedules, and programs.
		(2) Gas:	
		(a) Transmission line logs; transmission and distribution department load dispatching operating logs; records of general inspections and operating tests; reports on inspections and repairs of all street openings; apparatus failure reports; records of meter tests; meter shop reports (monthly reports summarizing tests, repairs, etc.); gas measuring records; transmission line operating reports; compressor operation and reports; and gas pressure department reports.	3 years.
		(b) Service interruption logs and reports.	6 years.
		(c) Meter history records.	For the life of the meter plus 3 years.
		(d) Recording instrument charts such as pressure (static and differential), temperature, specific gravity, heating value, etc.	1 year, except where the basic chart information is transferred to another record, the charts need only be retained 6 months provided the record containing the basic data is retained 1 year.
		(3) Water and Sewage Disposal:	
		(a) Operator's daily logs and reports of operation. Apparatus failure reports. Reports on inspections and repairs of all street openings. Meter shop reports (monthly reports summarizing tests, repairs, etc.).	6 years.

		(b) Equipment logs and records.	3 years.
		(c) Records of meter tests.	Life of the meter plus 3 years.
		(d) Meter, pipeline, structure, equipment, and other history records.	For the life of equipment.
	(C)	Customers Service: Records and reports of customers' service complaints and inspections of customers' premises.	3 years.
	(D)	Records of auxiliary and other operations: Records of operations other than utility operations.	3 years.
	(E)	Maintenance work orders and job orders: Authorization for expenditures for maintenance work to be covered by work orders, including memoranda showing the estimates of costs to be incurred; work order sheets to which are posted in detail the entries for labor, material, and other charges in connection with maintenance, and other work pertaining to utility operations; and summaries of expenditures on maintenance and job orders and clearances to operating and other accounts (exclusive of plant accounts).	6 years.

<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
	(A)	Personnel records: Employees' service records, length of service and other pertinent data.	3 years after termination of employment.
	(B)	Employees' benefit and pension records:	
	(1)	Detailed records showing computations of accruals for pension liabilities.	3 years after supersession of the study or report or termination of plan.
	(2)	Pension or annuity payrolls; pension paychecks; and records pertaining to employees' benefit programs.	3 years.
	(C)	Instruction to employees and others: Bulletins or memoranda of general instructions issued by the company to employees pertaining to changes in accounting, engineering, operating, maintenance and construction policies, methods, and procedures.	3 years after expiration or supersession.

<u>PLANT AND DEPRECIATION</u>			
	(A)	Plant ledgers:	
	(1)	Ledgers of utility plant accounts including land and other detailed ledgers showing the cost of utility plant by classes.	50 years.
	(2)	Continuing plant inventory ledger, book or card records showing description, location, quantities, cost, etc., of physical units (or items) of utility plant owned.	6 years after plant is retired, provided mortality data are retained.
	(B)	Construction work in progress ledgers, work orders, and supplemental records:	

	(1) Construction work in progress ledgers; work order sheets to which are posted in summary form or in detail the entries for labor, materials and other charges for utility plant additions and the entries closing the work orders to utility plant in service at completion; and analysis or cost reports showing quantities of materials used, unit costs, number of man-hours, etc., in connection with completed construction project.	10 years after clearance to the plant account, provided continuing plant inventory records are maintained; otherwise 6 years after plant is retired.
	(2) Authorizations for expenditures for additions to utility plant, including memoranda showing the detailed estimates of cost and the bases therefor (including original and revised or subsequent authorizations); requisitions and registers of authorizations for utility plant expenditures; and completion or performance reports showing comparison between authorized estimated and actual expenditures for utility plant additions.	10 years.
	(3) Well-drilling logs and well-construction records.	1 year after field or relevant production area abandoned.
	(C) Retirement work in progress ledgers, work orders, and supplemental records:	
	(1) Work order sheets to which are posted the entries for removal costs, materials recovered, and credits to utility plant accounts for cost of plant retired.	10 years after plant is retired, provided mortality data are retained.
	(2) Authorizations for retirement of utility plant, including memoranda showing the basis for determination of cost of plant to be retired and estimates of salvage and removal costs.	10 years after clearance to the plant account, provided continuing plant inventory records are maintained; otherwise 6 years after plant is retired.
	(3) Registers of retirement work orders.	10 years.
	(D) Summary sheets, distribution sheets, reports, statements, and papers directly supporting debits and credits to utility plant accounts not covered by construction or retirement work orders and their supporting records.	10 years after clearance to the plant account, provided continuing plant inventory records are maintained; otherwise 6 years after plant is retired.
	(E) Appraisals and valuations: Appraisals and valuations made by the company of its properties or investments or of the properties or investments of any associated companies. (Includes all essential records.)	3 years after disposition, termination of lease, or write-off of property or investment.
	(F) Maps and map reproductions: Geological maps and aerial photographs of field showing the location and physical characteristics of production, transmission, and distribution systems of other utility or natural gas company.	Until map is superseded or 6 years after plant is retired, provided mortality data are retained.
	(G) Engineering records in connection with construction projects: Maps, diagrams, profiles, plans, photographs, records of engineering studies and similar records in connection with proposed construction projects:	
	(1) If construction of project results wholly or in part.	Until record is superseded or 6 years after plant is retired.
	(2) If construction of project does not result.	Destroy at option after completely accounting for expense incurred.

(H) Contracts and other agreements relating to utility or natural gas company records:		
	(1) Contracts relating to acquisition or sale of plant and contracts and other agreements relating to services performed in connection with construction of utility plant (including contracts for the construction of plant by others for the utility and for supervision and engineering relating to construction work).	6 years after plant is retired.
	(2) The primary records of gas acreage owned, leased or optioned excluding deeds and leases but including such records as lease sheets, leasehold cards, and option agreements.	6 years after rights to the gas acreage have expired or otherwise dissolved.
	(I) Records pertaining to reclassifications of utility plants accounts to conform to prescribed systems of accounts, including supporting papers showing the bases for such reclassifications.	6 years.
	(J) Records of accumulated provision for depreciation and depletion of utility plant: Detailed records or analysis sheets segregating the accumulated provision for depreciation according to functional classification of plant and records supporting computation of depreciation and depletion expense of utility plant, including such data as life and salvage studies.	25 years.

<u>PURCHASES AND STORES</u>		
(A) Procurements:		
	(1) Agreements, together with all related documents, entered into for the acquisition of goods or the performance of services and supporting documents including bids or proposals evidencing all relevant elements of the procurement.	6 years.
	(2) All other procurement records such as requisitions, advices from suppliers, registers or similar records of invoices.	Destroy at option after company's accounts have been examined by independent accountants.
(B) Material ledgers:		
	(1) Ledger sheets and card records of materials and supplies received, issued and on hand.	6 years.
	(2) Statements of materials and supplies on hand, per ledgers.	3 years.
(C) Materials and supplies received and issued:		
	(1) Records and reports pertaining to receipt of materials and supplies; records of inspecting and testing materials and supplies; and records of material issued, transferred or returned to stock	3 years.
	(2) Records showing the detailed distribution of materials and supplies issued during accounting periods.	6 years.
	(D) Records of sales of scrap and materials and supplies, including authorization for sale, contracts and memoranda.	3 years.

(E) Inventories of materials and supplies: General inventories of materials and supplies on hand with records of adjustments of accounts required to bring stores records into agreement with physical inventories and minor inventories of materials and supplies on hand if not reflected in adjustments of accounts.	3 years.
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REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND COLLECTING	
(A) Customers' service applications and contracts:	
(1) Applications for utility service for which contracts have been executed.	3 years.
(2) Contracts or sales agreements with customers and others for sale of merchandise and appliances.	1 year after sales agreement is discharged.
(3) Applications and contracts for extensions covered by refundable deposits or guarantees of revenue, also records pertaining to such contracts.	1 year after entire amount is refunded.
(4) Applications and contracts for extensions for which donations or contributions are made by customers or others.	6 years after plant is retired.
(B) Rate schedules: General files of published rate sheets and schedules of utility service. (Including schedules suspended or superseded).	50 years or termination of the corporation's existence, whichever occurs first.
(C) Customers' guarantee deposits: Customers' deposit ledgers, card records or certificate books; Receipts for interest on and refund of customers' deposits.	3 years after termination.
(D) Meter reading sheets and records: Superseded meter reading sheets; meter reread sheets (special readings to check high or low consumption); customers' reading cards; and connection and disconnection orders.	2 years or as may be necessary to comply with service rules regarding refunds on fast meters.
(E) Maximum demand, pressure, temperature, and specific gravity charts and demand meter record cards.	1 year, except where the basic chart information is transferred to another record the charts need only be retained 6 months, provided the record containing the basic data is retained 1 year.
(F) Miscellaneous billing data: Service and inspection orders from which customers are charged and sundry charge advices; authorizations for charges under utility service contracts; and standard billing sheets or schedules (showing computed bills of varying consumption according to rates).	3 years.
(G) Revenue summaries: Summaries of monthly operating revenues according to classes of service for entire utility and according to classes of service by towns, districts, or divisions (including summaries of forfeited discounts and penalties).	6 years.
(H) Customers' ledgers and other records in lieu thereof:	
(1) Customers' ledgers; records used in lieu of customers' ledgers, such as bill summaries, registers, bill stubs, etc.; and copies of large bills.	3 years or as may be necessary to comply with service rules regarding refunds on fast meters.
(2) Trial balances of ledgers referred to above; indexes to customers' accounts; and cards and other records relating to forfeited discounts.	3 years.

(I) Merchandise sales - accounting and collecting:		
	(1) Merchandise sales tickets (duplicates) and charge slips for work done.	Destroy at option after annual audit and 6 months after account is settled.
	(2) Merchandise registers and summaries of sales; cashiers' stubs for merchandise collections; and indexes and trial balances of merchandise ledgers.	3 years.
	(3) Merchandise ledgers and installment records.	3 years after completion of payments.
	(4) Merchandise sales returns and adjustment tickets.	Destroy at option after annual audit and 6 months after account is settled.
(J) Collections reports and records:		
	(1) Periodic reports, lists, and summaries of collections of operating revenues by collectors, agents, and local or divisional or district offices.	3 years.
	(2) Bill stubs, copies of bills, collections slips, and other records pertaining to collections, summarized or detailed in daily or periodic cash reports.	6 months.
	(K) Customers' account adjustments: Detailed records pertaining to adjustments of customers' accounts for overcharges, undercharges, and other errors, results of which have been transcribed to other records and detailed records of high-bill complaints whether or not resulting in adjustments to customers' accounts.	3 years.
	(L) Uncollectible accounts and customers' credit records: Records of rating credit classifications, and investigations of customers; ledger accounts and supporting details of customers' accounts considered uncollectible; reports and statements showing age and status of customers' accounts; data on unpaid final bills; and authorizations for writing off customers' accounts.	

TAX		
(A) Tax records:		
	(1) Copies of returns and schedules filed with taxing authorities, supporting work papers, records of appeals, tax bills and receipts for payment.	
	(a) Federal income tax returns; agreements between associate companies as to allocation of consolidated income taxes; and schedule of allocation of consolidating federal income taxes among associate companies.	7 years after settlement.
	(b) State income and property tax, and all taxes not otherwise listed.	2 years after settlement.
	(c) Sales and use taxes.	3 years.
	(2) Filings with taxing authority to qualify employee benefit plans.	7 years after settlement of federal return or discontinuance of plan, whichever is later.
	(3) Information returns and reports to taxing authorities.	3 years, or for the period of any extensions granted for audit.

<u>TREASURY</u>		
	(A) Statements of funds and deposits:	
	(1) Requisitions and receipts for funds furnished managers, agents, and others.	Destroy at option after funds have been returned or accounted for.
	(2) Records of fidelity bonds of employees and others responsible for funds of the utility.	Destroy at option after liability of bonding company has expired.
	(B) Records of deposits with banks and others:	
	(1) Copies of bank deposit slips; advice of deposits made when information thereon is shown on other records which are retained; statements from depository showing the details of funds received, disbursed, transferred, and balances on deposit; bank reconciliation papers; and statements from banks of interest credits.	Destroy at option after completion of annual audit by independent accountants.
	(2) Check stubs, registers or other records of checks issued.	6 years.
	(3) Correspondence and memoranda relating to the stopping of payment of bank checks and to the issuance of duplicate checks.	6 years or destroy at option after check is recovered.
	(C) Records of receipts and disbursements:	
	(1) Daily or other periodic statements of receipts or disbursements of funds.	Destroy at option after completion of annual audit by independent accountants.
	(2) Records or periodic statements of outstanding vouchers, checks, drafts, etc. issued and not presented.	3 years.

<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
	(A) Statistics and miscellaneous:	
	(1) Annual financial, operating and statistical reports regularly prepared in the course of business for internal administrative or operating purposes (and not used as the basis for entries to accounts of the companies concerned) to show the results of operations and the financial condition of the utility.	10 years after date of report.
	(2) Quarterly, monthly, or other periodic financial, operating and other statistical reports as described in (A)(1) above.	2 years after date of report.
	(B) Budgets and other forecasts (prepared for internal administrative or operating purposes) of estimated future income, receipts, and expenditures in connection with financing, construction and operations, and acquisitions or disposals of properties or investments by the company and its associate companies, including revisions of such estimates and memoranda showing reasons for revisions; also records showing comparison of actual income and receipts and expenditures with estimates.	3 years.

	(C) Records of predecessors and former associates.	Retain until the records of utility plant acquired have been integrated with the utility's plant records and the original cost of the acquired plant is adequately supported by cost details and until it is ascertained that such records are not necessary to fulfillment of any unsatisfied regulatory requirement, such as: (a) approval and recording of accounting adjustments resulting from reclassification and original cost studies and acceptance of property acquisition journal entries, (b) cost, depreciation and amortization reserve determinations for licensed projects, (c) establishment of continuing plant inventory records or accounting evidence of the cost of long-lived property in the absence of such continuing plant inventory records.
	(D) Reports to federal and state regulatory commissions:	
	(1) Annual financial, operating and statistical reports.	Life of corporation.
	(2) Monthly and quarterly reports of operating revenues, expenses, and statistics.	3 years after date of report.
	(3) Special or periodic reports on the following subjects:	
	(a) Transactions with associated companies.	6 years.
	(b) Budgets of expenditures.	3 years.
	(c) Employees and wages.	5 years.
	(d) Loans to officers and employees.	3 years after fully paid.
	(e) Issues of securities.	Retain data filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for 25 years or until all securities covered are retired, whichever is shorter; retain other reports until securities covered are retired.
	(f) Purchases and sales of utility properties and plant changes (units added and retired).	Life of corporation.
	(g) Service interruptions.	6 years.
	(E) Other miscellaneous records: Copies of advertisements by the company on behalf of itself or any associate company in newspapers, magazines and other publications, including records thereof. (Excludes advertising of product, appliances, employment opportunities, services, territory routine notices and invitations for bids for securities, all of which may be destroyed at option.)	6 years.