



Rules of
Department of Economic
Development
Division 240—Public Service Commission
Chapter 10—Utilities

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**Title 4—DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Division 240—Public Service
Commission**

Chapter 10—Utilities

4 CSR 240-10.010 Books and Records

PURPOSE: This rule provides for the keeping of certain public utility accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers required by law and prescribes conditions upon which any part of the books and records may be removed from, or kept outside, the state.

(1) This rule applies to every public utility, as defined in section 386.020, RSMo, and to all persons employed by the public utilities.

(2) Every public utility shall have an office in this state in which its accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers carried in pursuance of a statute of this state or rules of this commission shall be kept, except as provided in this rule. Accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers carried in pursuance to the requirements of law mean the general records of the utility carried in pursuance of a statute of this state or the rules of this commission. All general records shall be kept in a fireproof place. No accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers, at any time, shall be removed from or kept outside the state except upon conditions as are prescribed.

(3) The following denotes the conditions under which any part of the accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers will be permitted to be removed from their domicile in this state, or kept outside the state, if domiciled in another state and doing business in Missouri:

(A) Every public utility doing business in Missouri shall maintain and keep accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers in conformity with the rules prescribed by this commission;

(B) If a public utility should desire to remove its general records from its office in this state, it shall notify the commission of any such intention thirty (30) days in advance of the removal, setting forth the exact address of the general office where the general records will be kept;

(C) If a public utility doing business in Missouri maintains its general records outside the state, the utility shall notify the commission, in writing, thirty (30) days in advance of any relocation, setting forth the exact address of the general office where the general records will be kept;

(D) Every public utility or its successors or assigns shall hold itself ready and willing to produce any of its books and records to the commission at any time the commission shall so order or request, and shall permit the commission, or any of its officers or employees, to inspect these accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers;

(E) Every public utility shall permit the commission, or any of its officers or employees, to examine and inspect any of the accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers at any reasonable time at the office where these accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers are kept, the same as if the books and papers were kept within Missouri;

(F) If the commission deems it necessary to send one (1) or more of its officers or employees to examine any of the accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers of the public utility at the office where these books and records are kept, this being an extraordinary function of regulation not ordinarily contemplated in intrastate regulations of utilities, which are normally domiciled in Missouri and keep their books in this state, all reasonable expenses incurred by the officers and employees, if so ordered by the commission, shall be borne and paid by the public utility; provided, however, that before any such expense shall be incurred by the commission, the public utility shall be given reasonable notice to produce its accounts, records, memoranda, books and papers designated by the commission for inspection and examination of the commission or its officers and employees, at the office of the commission at Jefferson City, Missouri, or at an office of the public utility in Missouri, or at such other point in Missouri, as may be mutually agreed, in which case the public utility also shall make available at that place, at the time of the examination, a person(s), who is acquainted with the records;

(G) Every public utility, upon removal of any of its general records from Missouri, to an office in another state, shall keep the general records as are maintained in its office in the designated sister state, relative to its business operations in Missouri, in a fireproof place, when stored or not in use, or in the alternative, provide an original, duplicate or true copy of the records, which shall be kept in a fireproof place in one (1) of its offices in Missouri; and

(H) All public utilities shall file with the secretary of the Public Service Commission, if they have not previously done so, and include in their annual report, the address of the office(s) in which its general records are kept.

AUTHORITY: section 393.140, RSMo 1986. This version of rule filed Dec. 19, 1975, effective Dec. 29, 1975. Amended: Filed May 17, 1988, effective Oct. 27, 1988.*

**Original authority: 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1947, 1967.*

State ex rel Kansas City Transit, Inc. v. Public Service Commission, 406 SW2d 5 (Mo. banc 1966). Commission is an administrative body of powers limited to those expressly granted by statute or necessary or proper to effectuate statutory purpose. Commission's authority to regulate does not include right to dictate manner in which company conducts its business.

4 CSR 240-10.020 Income on Depreciation Fund Investments

PURPOSE: This rule prescribes the use of income on investments from depreciation funds and the means for accounting for that income.

(1) In the process of determining the reasonableness of rates for service, income shall be determined on the depreciation funds of the gas, electric, water, telegraph, telephone and heating utilities pertaining to their properties used and useful in the public service in Missouri and shall be applied in reduction of the annual charges to operating income of those utilities.

(2) The income from the investment of moneys in depreciation funds shall be computed at the rate of three percent (3%) per annum of the principal amount of the depreciation funds.

(3) The principal amount of depreciation funds of any such utility, for the purposes of this rule, shall be deemed to be equivalent to the balance in the depreciation reserve account of any such utility regardless of whether or not any such depreciation reserve account may be represented by a segregated fund ear-marked for that purpose; provided, however, that the principal amount of the depreciation funds may be adjusted by the portion(s) of funds which may have been provided under circumstances other than by charges to operating income or otherwise, these adjustments to be subject to the approval of the commission. The terms depreciation funds and depreciation reserve accounts shall be deemed to include the terms

retirement funds and retirement reserve accounts.

(4) The rate of three percent (3%) per annum referred to in section (3) shall be applied in the case of each gas, electric, water, telegraph, telephone and heating utility of Missouri; provided, however, that modification of the rate may be made upon the commission's own motion or upon proper showing by a utility that the rate is not reasonably and equitably applicable to it.

(5) Affected utilities shall prepare and include in their annual reports to the commission commencing with their annual reports for the year 1945, and in such other reports that may be required by the commission from time-to-time, schedules showing for the year or period covered by such reports, the income from the investment of moneys in depreciation funds. The schedules referred to shall be in the form prescribed by this commission and shall include, among other things that may be prescribed: the principal amount of depreciation funds as represented by balances in depreciation reserve accounts; any adjustments of such depreciation funds and accounts with complete details and explanations thereof; and, the amount of the income from the investment of moneys in depreciation funds computed at the rate of three percent (3%) per annum, or such other rate as may be prescribed by order of this commission.

(6) The commission shall retain jurisdiction in this matter for the purpose of making any change(s) in the interest rate prescribed in section (2) that may be warranted.

AUTHORITY: sections 392.280 and 393.260, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed Dec. 19, 1975, effective Dec. 29, 1975.*

**Original authority: 392.280, RSMo 1939, amended 1987 and 393.260, RSMo 1967.*

4 CSR 240-10.030 Standards of Quality

PURPOSE: This rule prescribes standards of quality for electric, gas and water utilities operating under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this

rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) This rule applies to all gas, electric and water corporations, as these terms are defined in section 386.020, RSMo, engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electricity for light, heat or power, or supplying water for domestic or commercial uses within Missouri. The word utility, when used in these rules, shall be construed to mean any gas corporation, electric corporation or water corporation engaged in the designated business.

(2) A record shall be kept, systematically arranged, of the names and addresses of all consumers furnished with metered service, with the identification number of meter or meters in use for each consumer. Records shall be kept showing the following information for each meter: date of purchase; company's number, if any; name plate data; place of last installation; and date of last test.

(3) Each utility shall keep records of tests of the accuracy of each of its meters, until superseded by a later test but not less than two (2) years. These records shall give sufficient information to identify the meter; the reason for the test; the date of the test and reading of the meter; the name of the person making the test; the accuracy as found and as left, together with enough of the data taken at the time of the test to permit the convenient checking of the methods employed; and the calculations. Systems of meter and test records already in use will meet with the approval of the commission; provided, they conform substantially with the rule. Application shall be made to the commission for this approval.

(4) The allowance of certain variations from correctness on meters as specified in this rule does not mean that meters may deliberately be set in error by the amount of the tolerance. This tolerance is specified to allow for the necessary irregularities in meter tests and maintenance conducted on a commercial scale.

(5) Each service meter shall be suited to the particular installation to which it is assigned and chosen with a view of obtaining the best adaption to local conditions and to the load.

(6) It is suggested that those utilities not required to maintain certain testing equipment specified in the rule arrange to perform the tests by making use of the testing equipment of some nearby utility required to maintain the testing equipment.

(7) Reasonable efforts shall be made to eliminate interruptions of service, and when these interruptions occur, service should be re-established with the shortest possible delay. When service is interrupted for the purpose of working on any portion of the system, the interruption should occur at a time which will cause the least inconvenience to the consumer, and those seriously affected by the interruptions, if possible, should be notified in advance. A record shall be kept of all interruptions of service on the entire system or major divisions, including the times, duration and cause of each interruption. These records shall be filed, made available for inspection by the commission and preserved for a period of at least one (1) year.

(8) Each utility shall keep a record of the time of starting up and shutting down all important items of equipment. A record shall be kept of the indications of the principal switchboard instruments, station meters, gauges, and the like, readings being taken at sufficiently frequent intervals to show the characteristics of the load. When feasible, graphic recording instruments should be used for this purpose in accordance with the best modern practice. These records or charts, suitably identified and dated, shall be filed available for inspection by the commission and preserved for a period of at least two (2) years.

(9) When gas is to be tested under this rule, a cubic foot of gas shall be taken to be that amount of gas which occupies the volume of one (1) cubic foot when saturated with water vapor and at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit (60°F) and under a pressure above zero (0) of thirty inches (30") of mercury. For the purpose of measurement of gas to a consumer at the stated delivery pressure, a cubic foot of gas shall be taken to be the amount of gas which occupies a volume of one (1) cubic foot under the conditions existing in the consumer's meter as and where installed; provided, the meter is not subject to abnormal temperature conditions. In cases where gas is supplied to customers through orifice or positive displacement meters at other than stated delivery pressure, a cubic foot of gas shall be defined to be that volume of gas which, at sixty degrees Fahrenheit (60°F) and at absolute pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch (psi) (thirty inches (30") of mercury



occupies one (1) cubic foot; except that in cases where different bases that are considered by the commission to be fair and reasonable are provided for in gas sales contracts or in rules or practices of a utility, these different bases shall be effective.

(10) The monthly average total heating value of manufactured gas shall be not less than five hundred seventy (570) British Thermal Units (BTUs) per cubic foot at any point within at least one (1) mile of the manufacturing plant, and shall be at no time the total heating value of the gas at that point less than five hundred twenty (520) BTUs per cubic foot, unless a different standard of heating value is specifically authorized by the commission, and provided that no utility shall lower its present standard heating value without first obtaining the approval of the commission. To arrive at the monthly average total heating value, the result of all tests made on any one (1) day shall be averaged and the average of all these daily averages shall be taken as the monthly average. The term heating value of the gas, as used in this rule and as the value is determined in the tests referred to in this rule, shall be the total heating value as it is defined in the *Bureau of Standards Circular No. 405 Standards For Gas Service*.

(11) Each utility whose output exceeds twenty (20) million cubic feet of manufactured gas per year shall provide and maintain a calorimeter and all necessary accessories therefor, and such utility shall determine the heating value of manufactured gas supplied by it under the requirements set forth by this rule on at least three (3) days of each week. If the gas supplied by the utility is natural gas, it is excused from providing and maintaining a calorimeter; provided, it has available to it information by which it may keep itself fully informed respecting the heating value of the gas delivered by it. If the gas supplied by the utility is liquefied petroleum gas and it has installed adequate facilities by which it is able and does control continuously the heating value of the gas as furnished to the customers' premises and by which it may keep itself fully informed respecting the heating value of the gas delivered by it, the utility is excused from providing and maintaining a calorimeter. Heating value tests should be made or secured on natural gas at least three (3) times per year. A record of these tests or the information secured shall be maintained available for inspection by the commission and preserved for a period of at least two (2) years.

(12) All gas distributed in this state shall not contain more than a trace of hydrogen sulphide. The gas shall be considered to contain not more than a trace of hydrogen sulphide if a strip of white filter paper moistened with a solution containing five percent (5%) by weight of lead acetate is not distinctly darker than a second paper freshly moistened with the same solution after the first paper has been exposed to the gas for one (1) minute in an apparatus previously purged through which gas is flowing at the rate of five (5) cubic feet per hour and not impinging directly from a jet upon the test paper. Tests shall be made daily on manufactured gas leaving the holders, for the presence of hydrogen sulphide, in the manner specified, and a record of the result of these tests shall be filed available for inspection by the commission and preserved for a period of at least two (2) years. Each utility supplying natural gas shall make tests for hydrogen sulphide with a frequency as is necessary to keep itself informed that the gas distributed by it does not contain more hydrogen sulphide than the trace previously defined and at other times as the commission may require. A record of these tests shall be kept for a period of two (2) years.

(13) It is recommended that all gas delivered by the utilities shall possess a strong and distinctive odor. If the cost of introducing an odor into the gas to obtain the condition continuously is excessive, a suitable odorant shall be introduced during the early part of the heating season and once during the nonheating season each year. During periods of odorizing gas to detect leaks, there may be more than a trace of sulphur in the gas and this temporary condition is permissible.

(14) Each gas utility should set up and follow a rigid program of preventive maintenance of its gas distribution system.

(15) All manufactured gas distributed shall contain not more than thirty (30) grains of total sulphur nor more than five (5) grains of ammonia in each one hundred (100) cubic feet. Each utility whose output exceeds fifty (50) million cubic feet of manufactured gas per year shall provide and maintain the apparatus and facilities as are necessary for the determination of total sulphur and ammonia in gas and each utility shall regularly determine the amount of total sulphur and ammonia in the manufactured gas distributed by it at sufficiently frequent intervals to insure compliance with the foregoing requirements; provided, however, that any such utility supplying only water gas or oil gas shall not be required to provide apparatus or make deter-

minations of the amount of ammonia in gas. A record of these tests shall be maintained available for inspection by the commission and preserved for a period of at least two (2) years.

(16) Except by special authority from the commission for the delivery of a higher service pressure, gas shall be furnished at not less than equivalent to four inches (4") water column nor more than two (2) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) pressure measured at the inlet of the consumer's piping downstream from the meter; provided, that with respect to any consumer whose rate of consumption, based upon designed capacity of installed equipment, reaches or exceeds four hundred fifty (450) cubic feet per hour, a utility, without obtaining special permission, may furnish gas to the consumer at a maximum pressure greater than two (2) psig if the utility shall determine that a greater pressure is available and is desirable to effect economy in delivery or efficiency in utilization of gas by the consumer. In those instances where the delivery pressure to the consumer is greater than an equivalent to fourteen inches (14") of water column, a regulator shall be required ahead of all gas consuming equipment. The maximum pressure on any one (1) day at the inlet of the consumer's piping downstream from the meter shall never exceed twice the minimum pressure at that point on that day. At the time a utility establishes gas service to any applicant a leakage test shall be made at the intended delivery pressure to the consumer to insure that the applicant's fuel line is in a safe condition; provided, however, if the maximum delivery pressure exceeds two (2) psig then the customer's piping system shall be tested at one and one-half (1 1/2) times the maximum delivery pressure. Service shall not be established until the utility determines that this test has been properly made.

(17) Each utility furnishing gas service in cities of two thousand five hundred (2,500) inhabitants or over shall maintain a graphic recording pressure gauge at its plant, downtown office or at some central point in the distributing system or each subdivision of the system where continuous records shall be made of the service pressure at that point. Utilities operating in cities of five thousand (5,000) or more inhabitants shall equip themselves with one (1) or more graphic recording pressure gauges in addition to the foregoing and shall make frequent records, each covering intervals of at least twenty-four (24) hours duration of the gas service pressure at various points on the system. All records or charts

made by these meters shall be identified, dated and kept on file available for inspection for a period of at least two (2) years.

(18) No gas service meter shall be allowed in service which has incorrect gear ratio or dial train or is in any way mechanically defective or shows an error in measurement in excess of two percent (2%) when passing gas at the rate of six (6) cubic feet per hour per rated light capacity. When adjustment is necessary, the adjustment should be made to within at least one percent (1%) of correct registration. Tests for accuracy shall be made with a suitable meter prover, at least two (2) consecutive test runs being made which agree within one-half (1/2) of one percent (1%).

(19) Unless otherwise ordered by the commission, each gas service meter installed shall be periodically removed, inspected and tested at least once every one hundred twenty (120) months, or as often as the results obtained may warrant to insure compliance with the provisions of section (18) of this rule.

(20) Each utility furnishing metered gas service shall make a test of the accuracy of any gas service meter free of charge upon request of a consumer; provided, that the meter has not been tested within twelve (12) months previous to the request. The consumer shall be notified of the time and place of the test so that s/he may be present to witness the test should s/he so desire. A written report giving the results of the requested test shall be made to the consumer requesting the results, the original record being kept on file at the office of the utility under the provisions of section (2) of this rule.

(21) Any gas service meter will be tested by the commission upon written application of the consumer or utility as follows:

(A) The utility involved either shall remove the meter or give its consent to the removal of the meter but the consumer shall be given an opportunity to witness the disconnection, packing and shipment of the meter should s/he so desire;

(B) The meter will be returned with a special seal which, if the meter is to be reinstalled on this consumer's premises, shall not be disturbed until after the consumer has been given an opportunity to inspect the meter;

(C) A fee of two dollars (\$2) will be charged by this commission and paid to the Division of Collections of the Department of Revenue of Missouri for each gas service meter tested having a capacity of not exceed-

ing ten (10) lights. For larger meters a proportionally larger fee will be charged, depending upon the size of the meter; and

(D) If the meter is fast beyond the prescribed limit in section (18) of this rule, the utility will be required to pay the test fee and cost of shipping meter; otherwise these expenses shall be borne by the consumer requesting the test.

(22) Each utility having more than one hundred (100) gas meters in service shall maintain one (1) or more suitable gas meter provers of standard design and keep in proper adjustment so as to register the condition of meters tested within one-half (1/2) of one percent (1%). Each meter prover must be accompanied by a certificate of calibration indicating that it has been tested with a standard which has been certified by the National Bureau of Standards or some testing laboratory of recognized standing. Meter provers must be located in a large, comfortable working space, free from excessive temperature variations, easily accessible and equipped with all necessary facilities and accessories. Meter testing equipment shall at all reasonable hours be accessible for inspection and use by any authorized representative of this commission.

(23) Each electric utility supplying energy from a constant potential system shall adopt standard service voltages for the entire system and each subdivision. Every reasonable effort shall be made by the use of proper equipment and operation to maintain those voltages within a practicable tolerance. The suitability and adequacy of these service voltages may be determined at any time by the commission. For lighting service, the variation in voltage for periods longer than one (1) minute, as measured at the consumer's cut-out, shall not exceed or fall below these units—

(A) For general all purpose supply where nominal voltage is one hundred twenty (120) volts, one hundred twenty-seven (127) volts maximum and one hundred ten (110) volts minimum;

(B) For general all purpose supply where nominal voltage is one hundred fifteen (115) volts, one hundred twenty-five (125) volts maximum and one hundred eight (108) volts minimum;

(C) For rural service, one hundred twenty-seven (127) volts maximum and one hundred ten (110) volts minimum; and

(D) For power service, the voltage, at any time, shall not be greater than ten percent (10%) above or below standard service voltage. The ranges of voltages indicated in this

subsection shall be considered as being made up of three (3) voltage zones—namely, the favorable zone, tolerable zone and the extreme zone. The favorable zone shall be that range of voltage variation with four percent (4%) above and five percent (5%) below nominal. The tolerable zone shall be that zone between six percent (6%) above and eight percent (8%) below nominal voltage, and the extreme zone shall not exceed the maximum and minimum range of the tolerable zone more than an additional three percent (3%). When the system voltage variations extend to within the extreme zone, the utility shall take those steps as may be required to improve the system voltages, or the subdivisions of, the utility, as the case may be, to within either the favorable or the tolerable zone. The utilities will not be held responsible for variations in service voltage at a customer's premises caused by the operation of that customer's apparatus in violation of the utility's rules or by the action of the elements or causes beyond the utility's control. The requirements listed in this paragraph may be waived for any particular consumer by special written agreement other than the regular service contract or application; provided, that the arrangement does not affect the quality or service to other consumers.

(24) To insure compliance with the requirements specified in section (23) of this rule, each utility furnishing electric service shall supply itself with one (1) or more portable indicating voltmeters, suitable of the service voltages condition. Where two hundred fifty (250) or more consumers are served by any utility, it must provide itself with one (1) or more portable graphic recording voltmeters suitable for the service voltages furnished. A sufficient number of voltage surveys must be made by each utility to indicate that service furnished from various transformers and service mains is at all times in compliance with the previously mentioned requirements. When graphic recording voltmeters are used, each chart or record should cover an interval of at least twenty-four (24) hours duration. These records or charts suitably identified and dated shall be kept on file available for inspection for a period of at least two (2) years.

(25) Except as provided in this rule, each electric service watt-hour meter placed in service shall be tested and adjusted for accuracy before installation or within thirty (30) days after that. New meters manufactured during and since 1937 may be placed in service without testing if the meters are not



opened and if the manufacturer's seal is not broken. Whenever a watt-hour meter manufactured during or since 1937 is required to be tested for reasons other than physical or electrical damage, it should not be opened unless faulty registration (as defined in this rule) is indicated. Each watt-hour meter which appears to be in good condition may be tested by loading the meter sufficiently to cause it to register not less than one hundred (100) kilowatt hours (kWh) at varying rates of current flow for a specified period of time. If this procedure is used, the meter must be checked with a standard meter, previously determined to be accurate, by reading and comparing the dial registers of the meter being tested with the standard meter. If the dial register of the meter being tested shows less than ninety-nine (99) kWh or more than one hundred one (101) kWh (for each one hundred (100) kWh of registration at varying rates of current flow), the meter will be considered as one with faulty registration and will be opened, retested and adjusted. Otherwise, it will be available to be placed in service. With respect to the testing of all meters manufactured prior to 1937 and with respect to those meters manufactured during and since 1937 which are required, under this rule, to be opened, retested and adjusted, the following procedure shall be followed (This procedure may be followed in all cases, at the option of the electric corporation.):

(A) Tests and adjustments for accuracy shall be made at from five percent to ten percent (5%–10%) and at from seventy-five percent to one hundred percent (75%–100%) of rated capacity of meter;

(B) Tests for accuracy at each load shall be made with suitable working standards by taking the average of at least two (2) test runs of at least thirty (30) seconds each which agree within one percent (1%), except that where stroboscopic or similarly precise methods of testing are used, only one (1) test run need be made;

(C) Any meter operating on inductive load should be tested under inductive load and should be adjusted to register accurately at the approximate power factor conditions at which the meter will normally be required to operate, or at fifty percent (50%) and one hundred percent (100%) power factors;

(D) When testing, each meter shall be adjusted as accurately as practical for correct registration at the test load specified. Where necessary to adjust the meter fast at light or heavy load, for correct registration at normal load or to correct for inductive load, the fast adjustment should not exceed two percent (2%) above correct registration; and

(E) Commutator-type meters, when feasible, should be allowed to remain in actual service at least five (5) days before being tested.

(26) No electric service watt-hour meter shall be allowed in service which has incorrect constants or dial train, or which creeps at no load at the rate of more than one (1) disk revolution in five (5) minutes or less when maximum service voltage under which meter operates is applied or which is in any way mechanically defective. Nothing contained in this section shall require any electric corporation to open any new meter manufactured during and since 1937.

(27) Any electric service meter tested on complaint or for any other reason after having been in service may be considered as having been recording within allowable limits of accuracy at any possible load if it is found to register within three percent (3%) of correct registration when tested in accordance with the provisions of section (25). After the test, however, the meter shall be adjusted for accuracy in accordance with the provisions of section (25) before being again placed in service. It is suggested that the average accuracy of a meter in service be defined as follows and that the condition of the meter, as thus determined, be used as a basis for adjusting consumer's bills for incorrect registration beyond certain limits where any utility makes the adjustment a part of its commercial practice:

(A) Test an induction meter or a commutator meter at approximately five percent to ten percent (5%–10%) of rated capacity of meter and at seventy-five percent to one hundred percent (75%–100%) rated capacity of meter; and

(B) The average of the tests at light and heavy load, defined as the average accuracy or condition of meter, shall be obtained by multiplying the result of the test at heavy load by four (4) and adding the result of the test at light load and dividing the total by five (5).

(28) Unless otherwise ordered by the commission, each electric service watt-hour meter shall be periodically tested in accordance with the following schedule or as often as the results obtained may warrant, and adjusted in accordance with section (25):

(A) Induction-type meters manufactured prior to 1927—

1. Induction-type meters having rated current capacity not exceeding fifty (50) amperes, at least once every sixty (60) months; and

2. Induction-type meters having rated current capacity exceeding fifty (50)

amperes, at least once every twenty-four (24) months;

(B) Induction-type meters manufactured during the period 1927–1936:

1. Induction-type meters having rated current capacity not exceeding fifty (50) amperes, at least once every ninety-six (96) months;

2. Induction-type meters having rated current capacity exceeding fifty (50) amperes, at least once every thirty (30) months;

3. Commutator-type meters with rated current capacities not exceeding fifty (50) amperes and voltage ratings not exceeding two hundred fifty (250) volts, at least once every twenty-four (24) months; and

4. All other meters at least once every twelve (12) months;

(C) Induction-type meters manufactured during and since 1937, at least once every two hundred forty (240) months; and

(D) In commutator meters having heavy moving elements and sapphire jewels, the number of revolutions of the moving element between tests should not ordinarily exceed one (1) million.

(29) Each utility furnishing metered electric service shall make a test of the accuracy of any electric service meter free of charge upon request of a consumer; provided, that the meter has not been tested within twelve (12) months previous to the request. The consumer shall be notified of the time and place of the test so that s/he may be present to witness the test should s/he so desire. A written report giving the result of the test shall be made to the consumer requesting the test, the original record being kept on file at the office of the utility under the provisions of section (2) of this rule.

(30) Any electric service meter will be tested by the commission upon written application of the consumer or utility. The utility involved shall either remove the meter or give its consent to the removal of the meter, but the consumer shall be given an opportunity to witness the disconnection, packing and shipment of the meter should s/he so desire. The meter will be removed with a special seal which, if the meter is to be reinstalled on this consumer's premises, shall not be disturbed until after the consumer has been given an opportunity to inspect the meter. A fee of two dollars (\$2) will be charged by this commission and paid to the Division of Collections of the Missouri Department of Revenue for each single-phase or direct-current watt-hour meter having a current capacity not exceeding twenty-five (25) amperes and without instru-

ment transformers. For other meters a proportionally larger fee will be charged, depending upon the type and size of the meter. If the meter is fast beyond the prescribed limit in section (27) of this rule, the utility will be required to pay the test fee and cost of shipping the meter; otherwise these expenses shall be borne by the consumer requesting the test.

(31) Each utility furnishing metered electric service shall maintain suitable working standards of a rugged type for the testing of electric service meters. These working standards must be calibrated frequently to insure their accuracy. Approved secondary standards shall be owned and maintained by each utility having more than two hundred fifty (250) meters in service for the calibration of the working standards. All secondary standards and the working standards of those utilities not required to maintain secondary standards must be submitted at sufficiently frequent intervals to insure unquestionable accuracy to the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D.C. or to some testing laboratory of recognized standing for calibration where the utility does not maintain a testing laboratory having primary standards. Each standard shall be accompanied by its certificate of calibration dated and signed by the proper authority. These certificates when superseded shall be kept on file at the office of the utility, available for inspection. Meter testing equipment shall at all reasonable hours be accessible for inspection and use by any authorized representative of the commission.

(32) All water furnished by utilities for human consumption and general household purposes shall conform to standards adopted by the Missouri Department of Health. The source of supply shall be of adequate quantity to insure a supply without interruption at all times. Treatment and filtration by approved methods is strongly recommended where doubt exists as to the quality of the water furnished at any time. Satisfactory treatment and filtration of water drawn from surface supplies is required. Disinfection treatment by hypochlorites of lime, chlorine gas or other approved disinfecting agents, is generally necessary for all public water supplies. Storage reservoirs for finished water, where possible, shall be covered to protect the supply from sunlight and contamination. Where covered reservoirs are not provided due to local circumstances, chlorination facilities shall be provided at the reservoir in addition to the facilities provided at the plant.

(33) Bacteriological analyses shall be periodically made of water furnished for public uses as prescribed by the Missouri Department of Health. The commission reserves the right to require under its supervision an extended bacteriological as well as physical and chemical examination when deemed advisable for any particular water furnished. The results of all tests made must be recorded and kept on file available for public inspection for a period of at least two (2) years. These records must indicate when, where and by whom each test was made. Methods of water analysis prescribed by the Missouri Department of Health shall be followed as regards chemical, physical and bacteriological examination and collection of samples and any departure from these methods must be specifically stated.

(34) Dead ends in the distributing mains should be avoided as far as possible. Where the dead ends exist, they should be flushed when necessary to insure satisfactory quality of water to consumers. To allow flushing, dead ends should be equipped with hydrants, flush valves or other means of allowing water to be removed from these dead ends.

(35) Every effort must be made to maintain water pressure which will at no time fall below an adequate minimum pressure suitable for domestic service. In addition to furnishing domestic and commercial service, each utility furnishing fire-hydrant service must be able, within a reasonable period of time after notice, to supply fire-hydrant service to local fire fighting equipment and facilities. No utility, however, shall be required to install larger mains or fire-hydrants or otherwise supply fire service, unless proper contractual arrangements shall have been made with the utility by the municipality, agency or individual desiring the service.

(36) Each utility furnishing water service in cities of two thousand five hundred (2,500) or five thousand (5,000) inhabitants shall maintain graphic recording pressure gauges at its plant and at its downtown office or at some central point in the distributing system, where continuous records shall be made of the pressure in the mains at these points. Utilities operating in cities of five thousand (5,000) or more inhabitants shall equip themselves with one (1) or more graphic recording pressure gauges in addition to the previously mentioned and shall make frequent records, each covering intervals of at least twenty-four (24) hours duration, of the water pressure at various points on the system. All records or charts made by these meters shall be identified, dated and kept on file available for

inspection for a period of at least two (2) years.

(37) No water service meter shall be allowed in service which has an incorrect gear ratio or dial train or is mechanically defective or shows an error in measurement in excess of five percent (5%) when registering water at stream flow equivalent to approximately one-tenth (1/10) and full normal rating under the average service pressure. When adjustment is necessary, the adjustment shall be made as accurately as practical for average rate of flow under actual conditions of installation. Tests for accuracy shall be made with a suitable testing device in accordance with the best modern water meter practice and at rates of flow which will properly reflect the accuracy of meters over each meter's range of minimum to maximum flow.

(38) Unless otherwise ordered by the commission, each water service meter installed shall be periodically removed, inspected and tested in accordance with the following schedule, or as often as the results obtained may warrant to insure compliance with the provisions of section (37) of this rule:

(A) Five-eighths inch (5/8") meter—ten (10) years or two hundred thousand (200,000) cubic feet whichever occurs first;

(B) Three-fourths inch (3/4") meter—eight (8) years or three hundred thousand (300,000) cubic feet whichever occurs first;

(C) One inch (1") meter—six (6) years or four hundred thousand (400,000) cubic feet which ever occurs first; and

(D) All meters above one inch (1")—every four (4) years.

(39) Each utility furnishing metered water service shall make a test of the accuracy of any water service meter free of charge upon request of a consumer; provided, that the meter has not been tested within twelve (12) months previous to the request. The consumer shall be notified of the time and place of the test so that s/he may be present to witness the test should s/he so desire. A written report giving the result of the requested test shall be made to the consumer requesting the test, the original record being kept on file at the office of the utility under the provisions of section (2) of this rule.

(40) Any water service meter will be tested by the commission upon written application of the consumer or utility. The utility involved shall either remove the meter or give its consent to the removal of the meter, but the consumer shall be given an opportunity to witness the disconnection, packing and ship-



ment of the meter should s/he so desire. The meter will be returned with a special seal which, if the meter is to be reinstalled on this consumer's premises, shall not be disturbed until after the consumer has been given an opportunity to inspect the meter. A fee of two dollars (\$2) will be charged by this commission and paid to the Division of Collections of the Missouri Department of Revenue for each water service meter tested ranging in size up to one inch (1"). For larger meters a proportionally larger fee will be charged, depending upon the size of the meter. If the meter is fast beyond the prescribed limit in section (37) of this rule, the utility will be required to pay the test fee and cost of shipping meter; otherwise these expenses shall be borne by the consumer requesting the test.

(41) Each utility furnishing metered water service in cities of three thousand (3,000) or more inhabitants shall maintain one (1) or more suitable water meter testers and keep the water meter tester in proper adjustment so as to register accurately the condition of the meters tested at all times. Meter testers must be located in a suitable working space, easily accessible and equipped with all necessary facilities and accessories. Meter testing equipment shall at all reasonable hours be accessible for inspection by any authorized representative of the commission or by any authorized representative of any department of weights and measures of Missouri or any political subdivision in which the utility operates.

(42) Preliminary engineering reports followed by detailed plans and specifications for new constructions, additions to or changes or alterations to any existing public water supply or water purification plant shall be submitted to the Department of Health for examination and written approval secured from the Department of Health before contracts are let or construction begun. Water utilities must comply with all regulations of the Department of Health or other regulatory bodies having jurisdiction pertaining to installation, extension and operation of public water supplies.

(43) Utilities shall determine the characteristics of service to be made available to each consumer, based upon the location of the premises, size and operating characteristics of the consumer's equipment and shall furnish information, upon request, as to the standard class of service to be furnished which, in the case of either new or enlarged electric connections, shall specify the nominal voltage and number of phases and the

number of wires over which service will be delivered. Utilities, when requested, shall provide reasonable assistance to consumers in the selection of equipment best adapted to the service to be furnished and inform consumers as to conditions under which efficient use of service may be realized.

*AUTHORITY: section 393.140, RSMo 1986. *Original rule filed March 5, 1953, effective March 15, 1953. Amended: Filed Sept. 22, 1959, effective Oct. 1, 1959. Amended: Filed May 2, 1968, effective May 16, 1968.*

**Original authority: 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967.*

4 CSR 240-10.040 Service and Billing Practices for Commercial and Industrial Customers of Electric, Gas, Water and Steam Heat Utilities

PURPOSE: This rule establishes service and billing and payment standards to be observed by electric, gas, water and steam heat utilities, and their commercial and industrial customers in resolving questions regarding these matters so that reasonable and uniform standards exist for service and billing and payment practices for all electric, gas, water and steam heat utilities.

(1) Whenever a utility is unable to gain access to a customer's premises for the purpose of reading and testing meters or servicing or maintaining the utility's equipment or for other appropriate purposes, following calls made at the customer's premises during the usual course of business, the customer, on request from the utility, in which a particular time is specified, shall give access to his/her premises to representatives of the utility for those purposes at the time specified, which time shall be within the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, otherwise the utility may estimate for billing purposes the meter reading subject to correction when the utility may read the meter.

(2) Except for the provisions of this rule, all bills rendered to customers for metered service furnished will show the reading of the meter at the beginning and end of the period for which the bill is rendered and shall give the dates of readings, the number of units of service supplied and the basis of charge or reference. Where, by reason of the use of postal or other card form of billing or for other good reasons, this information cannot reasonably be placed on the bills, any utility may present for filing with the commission, in conjunction with its rules, a proposed form of billing. The commission may authorize,

deny or require modification of any such proposed form of billing.

(3) No utility shall discontinue the service of any customer for violation of any rule of that utility except on written notice of intention to discontinue service. This notice shall state the reason for which service will be discontinued, specify a date after which the discontinuance may be effected and shall be mailed to or served upon the customer not less than forty-eight (48) hours prior to that date. This may be waived where a bypass is discovered on a customer's service meter, or in the event of discovery of dangerous leakage or short circuit on a customer's premises, or in the case of a customer utilizing the service in a manner as to make it dangerous for occupants of the premises, thus making the immediate discontinuance of service to the premises imperative or in the case of an order from a governmental agency directing the discontinuance of service. In the event of discontinuance of service for any of these reasons, the customer shall be notified of the discontinuance immediately with a statement concerning the reason for discontinuance.

(4) Each utility may require from any customer at any time a cash deposit or, at its option, a personal guarantee of a responsible person provided that the amount of any such deposit or guarantee so required shall not exceed an estimated bill covering one (1) billing period plus thirty (30) days. A cash deposit shall bear interest at a rate specified in the utility's tariffs, approved by the commission, which shall be credited annually upon the account of the customer or paid upon the return of the deposit, whichever occurs first, and provided the cash deposit remains for a period of at least six (6) months. The rate of interest of the cash deposit shall be only three percent (3%) per annum if the utility keeps the cash deposit in a separate and distinct trust fund and deposited as such in some bank or trust company and not used by the utility in the conduct of its business. These provisions shall not apply to any deposits or guarantees made by the customer for the purpose of securing an extension of or additions to a utility's distributing system in accordance with the utility's rules covering these extensions as filed with this commission. Interest shall not accrue on any cash deposit after the date the utility has made a bona fide effort to return that deposit to the depositor. The utility, in its records, shall keep evidence of its effort to return the deposit. Each utility shall file with the commission, by April 12, 1993, a tariff setting forth the interest rate payable on cash



deposits, unless the utility already has a rate of interest set forth in its tariff.

(5) A statement of the practice of any utility covering deposits or guarantees of surety, together with interest rate payable upon cash deposits, must be filed with the commission as a portion of the utility's schedule of rates under the provisions of the commission's rules covering the filing and publication of rate schedules. A statement of the practice governing service main or line extensions by any utility must likewise be filed with the commission as a portion of the schedule of rates on file. Each utility shall adjust customer's bills for incorrect meter readings or improper meter registration in a reasonable and equitable manner consistent with the rules which it has on file with the commission. Any specific rule adopted by a utility covering these adjustments shall be filed with the commission in conformance with the commission's rules covering the filing and publication of rate schedules.

(6) Customer, as used in this rule, means a commercial or industrial customer of an electric, gas, water or steam heat utility.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.250, RSMo Supp. 1991 and 393.140 and 393.290, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed March 5, 1953, effective March 15, 1953. Amended: Filed Sept. 22, 1959, effective Oct. 1, 1959. Amended: Filed May 2, 1968, effective May 16, 1968. Amended: Filed June 10, 1992, effective Feb. 26, 1993.*

**Original authority: 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991; 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967; and 393.290, RSMo 1939, amended 1967.*

4 CSR 240-10.050 Termination of Utility Service During Cold Weather—When (Rescinded November 15, 1984)

4 CSR 240-10.060 Gross Receipts Tax

PURPOSE: This rule establishes a procedure by which the commission may obtain the information it needs to give notice of rate increases of seven percent or more to cities and counties that impose a utility gross receipts tax.

(1) When any gas, electric, sewer or water corporation, pursuant to a commission report and order or under a Purchased Gas Adjustment provision in its tariffs, files a tariff which includes an increase in annual rev-

enues in excess of seven percent (7%) in the whole or within any part of that company's service territory, the corporation shall file with the tariff the following information:

(A) A list of all cities and counties within its certificate area which implies a business license tax on the corporation's gross receipts, together with the name, mailing address and title (that is, collector, treasurer, clerk) of the official responsible for administration of the gross receipts tax or business license tax in each of the listed cities and counties. The corporation shall update this list throughout the period of time before the date the tariff takes effect;

(B) A reasonable estimate of the resulting annual increase in the corporation's annual gross receipts in each affected city and county; and

(C) An explanation of the methods used in developing those estimates.

(2) If the commission allows a filed tariff containing a general rate increase in excess of seven percent (7%) to go into effect without suspension and that tariff was not authorized by commission order prior to the filing, the filing gas, electric, sewer or water corporation shall file the information required in subsections (1)(A)–(C) of this rule within ten (10) days after the effective date of the tariff.

AUTHORITY: section 393.275(1), RSMo 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 6, 1987, effective Jan. 14, 1988.*

**Original authority: 393.275, RSMo 1984, amended 1985.*

4 CSR 240-10.070 Minimum Filing Requirements For General Rate Increase Requests

(Rescinded April 30, 2003)

AUTHORITY: sections 392.210, RSMo Supp. 1987, 392.220, RSMo Supp. 1991 and 393.140, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed Feb. 4, 1993, effective Oct. 10, 1993. Rescinded: Filed Aug. 16, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.

4 CSR 240-10.075 Staff Assisted Rate Case Procedure

PURPOSE: This rule prescribes the process to be followed when the commission processes a utility rate case for certain small utilities.

(1) Definitions. As used in this rule, the following terms mean:

(A) A small utility means a gas utility

serving ten thousand (10,000) or fewer customers, a water or sewer utility serving eight thousand (8,000) or fewer customers, or a steam utility serving one hundred (100) or fewer customers; and

(B) A disposition agreement is a document that sets forth the signatories' proposed resolution of some or all of the issues pertaining to a small utility rate case, and has the same weight as a stipulation and agreement as defined in 4 CSR 240-2.115.

(2) This rule describes the process for small utility rate cases.

(A) In addition to the commission's provisions regarding dismissal of a case in 4 CSR 240-2.116, the commission may dismiss a small utility rate case at any time if—

1. The utility is not current on the payment of all of its commission assessments;

2. The utility fails to submit its annual report or annual statement of operating revenue; or

3. The utility is not in good standing with the Missouri Secretary of State, if applicable.

(3) Commencement. A small utility rate case may be commenced by—

(A) A letter received by the secretary of the commission from a small utility stating the amount of the requested increase in its overall annual operating revenues.

1. Any such letter need not be accompanied by any proposed tariff revisions.

2. Upon receipt of the letter, the secretary of the commission will cause a rate case to be opened and will file a copy of the letter in that case.

3. At any time before day one hundred fifty (150) of the timeline described in section (5) of this rule, the utility may submit to the secretary of the commission a letter withdrawing its previous request for an increase in its annual operating revenues. Upon receipt of such a letter, the secretary of the commission will close the rate case;

(B) A complaint filed by staff or by any eligible entity or entities pursuant to section 386.390.1, RSMo, or section 393.260.1, RSMo; and

(C) A proposed tariff stating a new rate or charge filed by a small utility pursuant to section 393.150.1, RSMo, if accompanied by a written statement requesting the use of the procedures established by this rule.

(4) Staff will assist a small utility in processing a small utility rate case insofar as the assistance is consistent with staff's function and responsibilities to the commission. Staff may not represent the small utility and may



not assume the small utility's statutory burden of proof to show that any increased rate is just and reasonable.

(5) Rate Case Timeline. Within one (1) week after a small utility rate case is opened, staff will file a timeline under which the case will proceed, specifying due dates for the activities required by this rule.

(A) Staff and the utility may agree in writing that the deadlines set out in the rate case timeline, including the date for issuance of the commission's report and order, be extended for up to thirty (30) days. If an extension is agreed upon, staff shall file the agreement and an updated timeline reflecting the extension in the case file.

(6) Local public hearing. A local public hearing shall be scheduled to occur no later than sixty (60) days after the opening of the case unless staff files a notice in the case stating that all parties agree a local public hearing is not necessary.

(7) Notice.

(A) At least ten (10) days prior to a local public hearing, or upon the filing of a notice that a local public hearing is not necessary, the utility shall mail a written notice, as approved by staff and the Office of the Public Counsel (OPC), to its customers stating—

1. The time, date, and location of the local public hearing, consistent with the order setting the hearing, if applicable;

2. A summary of the proposed rates and charges, the effect of the proposed rate increase on an average residential customer's bill, and any other company requests that may affect customers, if known;

3. An invitation to submit comments about the utility's rates and quality of service within thirty (30) days after the date shown on the notice and instructions as to how comments can be submitted electronically, by telephone, and in writing; and

4. Instructions for viewing the publicly available filings made in the case via the commission's electronic filing system.

(B) Staff will file a copy of the notice in the case file.

(8) Investigation and audit. After a small utility rate case is opened, the staff shall, and the public counsel may, conduct an investigation of the utility's request.

(A) Staff's investigation may include a review of any and all information and materials related to the utility's cost of providing service and its operating revenues, the design of the utility's rates, the utility's service charges or fees, all provisions of the utility's

tariffs, and any operational or customer service issues that are discovered during the investigation. The staff's audit and investigation will ensure reasonable consistency in the recommended rate treatment of the utility's rate base, revenue, and expenses with that of other similarly situated utilities.

(B) Staff's investigation may include a review of the records generated since the utility's previous rate case, the case in which the utility was granted its Certificate of Convenience and Necessity, or the utility's transfer of assets case, whichever is most recent.

(C) If an investigation of the utility's request includes the submission of data requests to the utility, copies of the data requests shall be provided to all parties to the case when they are submitted to the utility. The utility's responses to such data requests shall also be shared.

(D) Staff's investigation shall include an update of the utility's rate base.

(E) In determining the utility's cost of service, the value of normal expense items and plant-in-service and other rate base items, for which documentation is not available, may be based upon such evidence as is available or may be estimated in order to include reasonable levels of those costs. Unusual expense or rate base items, or expense or rate base items for which the utility claims unusual levels of cost may require additional support by the utility. Nothing in this section diminishes the utility's obligation to adhere to the commission's rules regarding appropriate record-keeping.

(F) Not later than ninety (90) days after a small utility rate case is opened, the staff shall provide to all parties, a report of its preliminary investigation, audit, analysis, and workpapers including:

1. An evaluation of the utility's record-keeping practices; and

2. A list of the cost of service items that are still under consideration with an explanation for why those items are not yet resolved.

(G) If the public counsel is conducting its own investigation it shall, not later than ninety (90) days after a small utility rate case is opened, provide to all parties a report regarding whatever investigation it has conducted.

(9) Settlement proposals.

(A) Staff's confidential settlement proposal. Not later than one hundred twenty (120) days after a small utility rate case is opened staff shall, and the public counsel if proposing its own settlement, may provide to all parties to the case, a confidential settlement proposal.

1. Staff's settlement proposal will address

the following subjects:

A. The utility's annual operating revenues;

B. The utility's customer rates;

C. The utility's service charges and fees;

D. The utility's plant depreciation rates;

E. The utility's tariff provisions;

F. The operation of the utility's systems; and

G. The management of the utility's operations.

2. Staff's settlement proposal will include the following documents:

A. Draft revised tariff sheets reflecting the settlement proposal;

B. A draft disposition agreement reflecting the settlement proposal;

C. Staff's updated workpapers; and

D. Any other documents supporting the staff's settlement proposal.

3. If OPC makes a settlement proposal, it shall include the following documents:

A. OPC's updated workpapers; and

B. Any other documents supporting OPC's settlement proposal.

(B) Any settlement proposal, including any draft disposition agreement, and all supporting documents attached thereto are strictly intended for settlement negotiations only. If staff and the utility are unable to reach a full or partial settlement via disposition agreement, neither party is bound to any position stated or implied by the settlement proposal, draft disposition agreement, or supporting documents provided.

(C) Not later than ten (10) days after staff provides its settlement proposal, the public counsel, the utility, and any other parties to the case shall notify staff whether they agree with the proposal or, if not, provide any suggested changes and the reasoning for those changes to the parties. Any party suggesting changes shall provide to all other parties any audit workpapers, rate design workpapers, or other documents in its possession that support its suggestions.

(10) At any time prior to the filing of a disposition agreement, any party may request the assigned regulatory law judge meet with the participants and mediate discussions to assist them in reaching at least a partial agreement.

(11) Disposition agreement.

(A) Not later than one hundred fifty (150) days after a small utility rate case is opened, staff shall file one (1) of the following:

1. A disposition agreement involving, at



a minimum, staff and the utility, and providing for a full resolution of the small utility rate case;

2. A disposition agreement involving, at a minimum, staff and the utility, and providing for a partial resolution of the small utility rate case and a motion requesting that the case proceed to an evidentiary hearing; or

3. A motion stating that agreements cannot be reached on any of the issues related to the small utility rate case and asking that the case proceed to an evidentiary hearing.

(B) If the disposition agreement provides for a full resolution of the small utility rate case and is executed by all parties, the utility will submit to the commission, within five (5) business days of staff's filing, new and/or revised tariff sheets bearing an effective date of not fewer than thirty (30) days later, to implement the agreement.

(C) If the disposition agreement filed by staff provides for a full resolution of the small utility rate case but is not executed by all parties, the utility will submit to the commission concurrent with staff's filing new and/or revised tariff sheets, bearing an effective date that is not fewer than forty-five (45) days after they are filed, to implement the agreement.

(D) No later than five (5) business days after the filing of a full or partial disposition agreement that is not executed by all parties, each non-signatory party shall file a pleading stating its position regarding the disposition agreement and the related tariff revisions and providing the reasons for its position. If the non-signatory party intends to ask that the case be resolved by evidentiary hearing, it must do so in this pleading. If a disposition agreement is not executed by all parties, and a hearing is requested, then no party is bound to any position stated or implied by the disposition agreement or supporting documents if the company determines it no longer wants to pursue positions in the disposition agreement.

(E) If any party requests an evidentiary hearing where the disposition agreement filed by staff provides for a full resolution of the small utility rate case and is executed by at least the utility and staff, either the utility or staff may present evidence in support of the disposition agreement.

1. If the utility requests to be excused from participating as a party in such an evidentiary hearing through a utility representative's affidavit submitted by staff or a motion submitted by the utility, the regulatory law judge may grant that request and issue a notice in the case file that the request has been made and granted. However, representa-

tives of the utility may still be called as witnesses by other parties.

(12) Evidentiary hearing procedures.

(A) Any party may file a request for an evidentiary hearing. A request for an evidentiary hearing shall include a specified list of issues that the requesting party believes should be the subject of the hearing.

(B) Once such a request is filed, the regulatory law judge will issue a procedural schedule designed to resolve the case in the time remaining in the small utility rate case process, consistent with the requirements of due process and fairness to the parties and the utility's customers and will suspend the utility's pending tariff revisions, if any, pending completion of the hearing.

(13) The small utility rate case shall be wholly submitted to the commission for decision not later than two hundred forty (240) days after the small utility rate case is opened in order for the commission's report and order regarding the case to be effective not later than two hundred seventy (270) days after the small utility rate case is opened.

(14) The commission must set just and reasonable rates, which may result in a revenue increase more or less than the increase originally sought by the utility, or which may result in a revenue decrease.

(15) Waiver of Provisions of this Rule. Any provision of this rule, including the requirement that the commission's report and order to resolve the case be effective no later than two hundred seventy (270) days after the small utility rate case is opened, may be waived by the commission upon a finding of good cause.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.040, 386.250, 393.140, 393.290, and 393.291, RSMo 2016. Original rule filed Oct. 5, 2017, effective May 30, 2018.*

**Original authority: 386.040, RSMo 1939; 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996; 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967; 393.290, RSMo 1939, amended 1967; and 393.291, RSMo 2003.*

4 CSR 240-10.080 Annual Report Filing Requirements

(Rescinded April 30, 2003)

AUTHORITY: sections 392.210 and 393.140, RSMo 1994. Original rule filed March 19, 1996, effective Oct. 30, 1996. Rescinded: Filed Aug. 16, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.