

§ 220.015

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on the basis specified in the unit operating agreement as approved by the Director. Revenues and other credits shall be made to the NPSL accounts on the same basis as specified in the approved operating agreement. Joint costs of an NPSL and a non-NPSL tract that are adjacent to one another and are on the same structure shall be allocated on a basis approved by the Director.

§ 220.015 Pricing of materiel purchases, transfers, and dispositions.

(a)(1) *Purchased materiel.* Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section, materiel purchased for use in NPSL operations shall be charged to NPSL operations at the price paid, after deduction of any discounts received. Should any purchased materiel be defective or returned to a vendor for other reasons, the credit shall be allocated to NPSL operations when received by the lessee in accordance with § 220.011(c)(3).

(2) *Transferred and disposal materiel.* An item of materiel, which is acquired by the lessee for use in NPSL operations by means other than purchase or disposed of by any means, shall be priced according to this subparagraph:

(i) *Condition A (new) materiel.* (A) Tubular goods, except line pipe, shall be priced at the current market price in effect on date of movement on a minimum carload or barge load weight basis, regardless of quantity transferred, equalized to the lowest published price "free on board" (f.o.b.) railway receiving point or recognized barge terminal nearest the NPSL tract where such materiel is normally available.

(B) *Line pipe.* (1) Movement of less than 30,000 pounds shall be priced at the current price in effect at date of movement, as listed by a reliable supply store nearest the NPSL tract where such materiel is normally available.

(2) Movement of 30,000 pounds or more shall be priced under the provisions for tubular goods pricing in paragraph (a)(2)(i)(A) of this section.

(C) Other materiel shall be priced at the current price in effect at date of movement, as listed by a reliable supply store or f.o.b. railway receiving

point nearest the NPSL tract where such materiel is normally available.

(ii) *Condition B (good used) materiel.* Materiel in sound and serviceable condition and suitable for reuse without reconditioning:

(A) Materiel transferred to the NPSL project area shall be priced at 75 percent of current Condition A price.

(B) Materiel transferred from the NPSL project area shall be priced:

(1) At 75 percent of current Condition A price, if the materiel was originally charged to NPSL operations as Condition A materiel, or

(2) At 65 percent of current Condition A price, if the materiel was originally charged to NPSL operations as Condition B materiel at 75 percent of current Condition A price.

(iii) *Conditions C and D (other used) materiel--*(A) *Condition C.* Materiel that is not in sound and serviceable condition and not suitable for its original function until after reconditioning shall be priced at 50 percent of current Condition A price.

(B) *Condition D.* Materiel no longer suitable for its original purposes but suitable for some other purpose shall be priced on a basis commensurate with its use and comparable with that of materiel normally used for such other purpose. If the materiel has no alternative use it should be priced at prevailing prices as scrap.

(iv) *Obsolete materiel.* Materiel that is serviceable and usable for its original function and has a value less than Condition A, B, or C materiel may be valued at a price agreed to by the Director. Such price should be the equivalent of the value of the service rendered by such materiel.

(b) *Pricing conditions.* (1) Loading and unloading costs shall be charged at a rate of 15 cents per hundred weight, or such other rate as may be set by the Director, on all tubular goods movements, in lieu of loading/unloading costs sustained, when the actual hauling costs of such tubular goods is equalized under provisions of § 220.011(d).

(2) Materiel involving erection costs shall be charged at the applicable percentage of the current knocked-down price of new materiel.

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(c) When materiel subject to paragraphs (a)(2) (ii) and (iii) of this section is transferred, the cost of reconditioning shall be borne by the receiving party.

§ 220.020 Calculation of the allowance for capital recovery.

(a) For purposes of this section, the cost base for the allowance for capital recovery in a particular month shall consist of the sum of:

(1) All allowable direct and allocable joint costs chargeable to the NPSL capital account during the month less any costs specified in § 220.012(c); plus

(2) The value of contract services chargeable to the NPSL capital account during the month pursuant to § 220.011(e); plus

(3) The capital recovery period overhead allowance, calculated in accordance with § 220.012(a), that is chargeable to the NPSL capital account for the month; less

(4) Production revenues and other credits received during the month.

(b) If the cost base for a month is greater than zero (that is, if the sum of the charges specified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (3) of this section exceeds the value of production revenues and other credits), the allowance for capital recovery shall be calculated by multiplying the cost base by the capital recovery factor, and shall be debited to the NPSL capital account as specified in § 220.021(b).

(c) If the cost base for a month is less than zero, the allowance for capital recovery for the NPSL capital account shall be calculated by multiplying the resulting negative cost base by the capital recovery factor. The negative product of this calculation shall be debited to the NPSL capital account as specified in § 220.021(b).

(d) No allowance for capital recovery shall be calculated on the charges or credits related to any time period after the end of the capital recovery period.

§ 220.021 Determination of net profit share base.

(a) During each month of the lease term, the NPSL capital account shall be:

(1) Debited with allowable direct and allocable joint costs;

(2) Credited with an amount reflecting the production revenues for the month, calculated in accordance with § 260.110(b) of this chapter.

(3) Credited with amounts properly credited back to the NPSL capital account as specified in § 220.011(p). Credits associated with charges to the NPSL capital account during the capital recovery period, however, shall first be increased by the value of the credit multiplied by the recovery factor, before crediting that sum to the NPSL capital account.

(b) At the end of each month of the lease term during the capital recovery period:

(1) The transactions specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall be made to the NPSL capital account.

(2) The capital recovery period overhead allowance shall be calculated in accordance with § 220.012(a) and debited to the NPSL capital account.

(3) The allowance for capital recovery shall be calculated in accordance with § 220.020 and the allowance debited (or the negative allowance debited, as appropriate) to the NPSL capital account. (A debit entry of a negative allowance for capital recovery shall have the same effect as a credit entry of the absolute value of the allowance for capital recovery.)

(4) The balance in the NPSL capital account shall be calculated. If, as a result of the accounting transactions described in paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of this section, there is a credit balance in the NPSL capital account, the capital recovery period will be considered terminated as of this month. The credit balance will be forwarded to the next month, which will be the first month for which a profit share payment is due.

(c) At the end of each month of the lease term following the end of the capital recovery period:

(1) The transaction specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall be made to the NPSL capital account.

(2) An overhead allowance shall be calculated in accordance with § 220.012(b) and debited to the NPSL capital account.

(3) The balance in the NPSL capital account shall be calculated.