

### Continuing Property Records and Retirement Pricing

NSPM uses an automated continuing property record system. Within the system the property unit catalog identifies retirement units that meet the corporation's capitalization policy. The property units define the level of detail that is recorded in the property record system using defined addition rules (e.g. specific, mass, or amortized).

Retirement of assets is reported through the work order system by retirement unit. The aging and pricing of asset retirements from the continuing property records is performed using one of the three following methods:

- 1) When an asset that can be specifically identified is retired, the individual asset is retired from its specific location, reducing the actual vintage by the original cost of the asset retired. If the actual vintage is unknown, the FIFO method is used and the retirement is made from the oldest surviving vintage.
- 2) Retirements of mass property are booked using a retirement curve method. A quantity is identified for a retirement unit and location. The vintage is determined using a mortality curve; then the retirement price is determined at an average price per vintage.
- 3) For AR-15 or amortized property, the general plant accounts, no retirements are identified. The assets are retired at the end of their book depreciation lives.

### Retirement Unit Listing

See embedded document for the Retirement Unit Listing for Electric Utility:



Schedule D-8  
Retirement Unit Listi