

(4) Operating Profit/(Loss)—means Operating Revenue less Operating Expense and Target Pilot Compensation.

(5) Interest Expense—means the reported Association interest expense on operations, as adjusted to exclude any interest expense attributable to losses from non-pilotage operations.

(6) Earnings Before Tax—means Operating Profit/(Loss), less the Interest Expense.

(7) Federal Tax Allowance—means the Federal statutory tax on Earnings Before Tax, for those Associations subject to Federal tax.

(8) Net Income—means the Earnings Before Tax, less the Federal Tax Allowance.

(9) Return Element (Net Income plus Interest Expense)—means the Net Income, plus Interest Expense. The return element can be considered the sum of the return to equity capital (the Net Income), and the return to debt (the Interest Expense).

(10) Investment Base (separately determined)—means the net recognized capital invested in the Association, including both equity and debt. Should capital be invested in other than pilotage operations, that capital is excluded from the rate base.

(11) Return on Investment—means the Return element, divided by the Investment Base, and expressed as a percent.

Investment Base Formula

(1) Regulatory Investment (Investment Base) is the recognized capital investment in the useful assets employed by the pilot groups. In general, it is the sum of available cash and the net value of real assets, less the value of land. The investment base is established through the use of the balance sheet accounts, as amended by material supplied in the Notes to the Financial Statement.

(2) The Investment Base is calculated using financial data from the Great Lakes pilot associations, as audited and approved by the Director. The Investment Base would be calculated as follows:

<i>Description</i>	
Recognized Assets:	
+ Total Current Assets	
– Total Current Liabilities	
+ Current Notes Payable	
+ Total Property and Equipment (Net)	
– Land	
+ Total Other Assets	
<hr/>	
= Total Recognized Assets	
Non-Recognized Assets	
+ Total Investments and Special Funds	
<hr/>	
= Total Non-Recognized Assets	
Total Assets	
+ Total Recognized Assets	
+ Total Non-Recognized Assets	
<hr/>	

= Total Assets	
Recognized Sources of Funds	
+ Total Stockholders' Equity	
+ Long-Term Debt	
+ Current Notes Payable	
+ Advances from Affiliated Companies	
+ Long-Term Obligations-Capital Leases	
<hr/>	
= Total Recognized Sources	
Non-Recognized Sources of Funds	
+ Pension Liability	
+ Other Non-Current Liabilities	
+ Deferred Federal Income Taxes	
+ Other Deferred Credits	
<hr/>	
= Total Non-Recognized Sources	
Total Sources of Funds	
+ Total Recognized Sources	
+ Total Non-Recognized Sources	
<hr/>	
= Total Sources of Funds	

(3) Using the figures developed above, the Investment Base is the Recognized Assets times the ratio of Recognized Sources of Funds to Total Sources of Funds.

[60 FR 18370, Apr. 11, 1995. Redesignated at 61 FR 32655, June 25, 1996, and further redesignated by USCG-1998-3976, 63 FR 35139, June 29, 1998]

APPENDIX C TO PART 404—PROCEDURES FOR ANNUAL REVIEW OF BASE PILOTAGE RATES

The ratemaking methodology detailed in appendix A is used by the Director to determine base pilotage rates at least once every five years, as required by §404.1. In the intervening years the Director will review, if warranted by cost changes, recalculate base pilotage rates proposed for coordination with Canada using the following procedures:

Step 1: Calculate the total economic costs for the base period (i.e. pilot compensation expense plus all other recognized expenses plus the return element) and divide by the total bridge hours used in setting the base period rates;

Step 2: Calculate the “expense multiplier,” the ratio of other expenses and the return element to pilot compensation for the base period;

Step 3: Calculate an annual “projection of target pilot compensation” using the same procedures found in Step 2 of appendix A;

Step 4: Increase the projected pilot compensation in Step 3 by the expense multiplier in Step 2;

Step 5: Adjust the result in Step 4, as required, for inflation or deflation;

Step 6: Divide the result in Step 5 by projected bridge hours to determine total unit costs;

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Step 7: Divide prospective unit costs in Step 6 by the base period unit costs in Step 1;

Step 8: Adjust the base period rates by the percentage change in unit costs in Step 7. For example if the total economic costs per bridge hour is \$30.00 for the base period and \$33.00 for the prospective rate period, then the rates established for the base period

would be increased by 10% to determine the proposed rates for the prospective rate period, which would then be subject to negotiation with Canada.

[60 FR 18370, Apr. 11, 1995. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 32655, June 25, 1996, and further redesignated and amended by USCG-1998-3976, 63 FR 35139, 35140, June 29, 1998]