

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE

(By authority conferred on the public service commission by section 7 of 1909 PA 106, MCL 460.557, section 2 of 1909 PA 300, MCL 462.2, section 5 of 1919 PA 419, MCL 460.55, sections 4 and 6 of 1939 PA 3, MCL 460.4 and 460.6, and sections 3, 9, and 231 of the executive organization act of 1965, 1965 PA 380, MCL 16.103, 16.109, 16.331, and Executive Reorganization Order Nos. 1996-2,- 2003-1, 2008-4, and 2011-4, MCL 445.2001, 445.2011, 445.2025, and 445.2030)

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R 460.3101 Applicability; purpose; modification; adoption of rules and regulations by cooperative or electric utility.

Rule 101. (1) These rules apply to electric utilities as defined as defined by MCL 460.562(e) and cooperative electric utilities as defined by MCL 460.32(c). utility service that is provided by electric utilities that are subject to the jurisdiction of the public service commission.

(2) These rules are intended to promote safe and adequate service to the public and to provide standards for uniform and reasonable practices by cooperative and electric utilities.

(3) These rules do not relieve a cooperative or electric utility from any of its duties under the laws of the state of Michigan. (See R 460.1601(3).)

(4) Each cooperative or electric utility may adopt reasonable rules and regulations governing its relations with customers which it finds necessary and which are not inconsistent with these rules for electric service. Adopted rules and regulations must be filed with, and approved by, the commission.

(5) A cooperative or electric utility may petition the commission for a permanent or temporary waiver or exception from these rules for good cause shown provided that the waiver or exception is consistent with the purpose of these rules.

History: 1983 AACs; 1996 AACs; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3102 Definitions.

Rule 102. As used in these rules:

(a) "Approved by the commission" means that a commission order has been issued.

(b) "Commission" means the Michigan public service commission.

~~(b)(c)~~ "Cooperative" or "cooperative electric utility" means that term as defined in section 2 of 2008 PA 167, MCL 460.32(c).

(d) "Customer" means an account holder who purchases electric service from a

Commented [A1]: UPDATED: Revised to reduce concern about ambiguity in the stated jurisdictional scope of the Technical Standards. The standards are intended to cover both cooperative and investor-owned electric utilities, but not other entities such as municipal utilities or alternative electric suppliers.

The existing definition for "utility" has been replaced by "electric utility," and a definition for "cooperative electric utility" has been added.

References to the term "utility" have been replaced by the two newly defined terms throughout the ruleset.

cooperative or electric utility. An individual who is a customer must be at least 18 years of age or an emancipated minor.

~~(e)~~(c) "Electric utility" means that term as defined in section 2 of the electric transmission line certification act, 1995 PA 30, MCL 460.562(e).

~~(d)~~(f) "Electric plant" means all real estate, fixtures, or property that is owned, controlled, operated, or managed in connection with, or to facilitate the production, transmission, and delivery of, electric energy.

~~(e)~~(g) "Electricity meter" means a device that measures and registers the integral of an electrical quantity with respect to time.

~~(f)~~(h) "Electro-mechanical meter" means a meter in which currents in fixed coils react with the currents induced in the conducting moving element, generally a disk or disks, which causes their movement proportional to the energy to be measured. This meter may also be called an induction watt-hour meter.

~~(g)~~(i) "File" means to deliver to the commission's executive secretary.

~~(j)~~ "Major interruption" means either of the following:

(i) For cooperative or electric utilities with greater than one million customers, - any weather condition that results in sustained service interruptions impacting 50,000 or more customers or an electrical system component failure impacting 5,000 or more customers unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

(ii) For cooperative or electric utilities with less than one million customers, any weather condition that results in sustained service interruptions impacting 5% or 2,000 or more customers, whichever is greater, or an electrical system component failure impacting 3,000 or more customers unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

~~(h)~~(k) "Meter" or "watt-hour meter" means an electricity meter that measures and registers the integral with respect to time of the active power of the circuit in which it is connected. The unit by which this integral is measured is usually the kilowatt-hour.

~~(i)~~(l) "Meter error" means a failure to accurately measure and record all of the electrical quantities used that are required by the applicable rate or rates.

~~(j)~~(m) "Meter shop" means a shop where meters are inspected, repaired, and tested. A meter shop may be at a fixed location or may be mobile.

~~(k)~~(n) "Planned interruption" means the loss of electric power to one or more customers that results from a planned outage.

~~(l)~~(o) "Premises" means an undivided piece of land that is not separated by public roads, streets, or alleys.

~~(m)~~(p) "Regional transmission organization" means a voluntary organization of electric transmission owners, transmission users, and other entities approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to efficiently coordinate electric transmission planning, operation, and use on a regional and interregional basis.

~~(n)~~(q) "Serious injury" means any injury or illness to an employee, including contract employees, or non-employee that results in inpatient hospitalization.

~~(o)~~(r) "Service point" means the point of connection between the facilities of the serving cooperative or electric utility and the premises wiring.

~~(p)~~(s) "Solid state meter" means a meter in which current and voltage act on electronic (solid state) elements to produce an output proportional to the energy to be measured.

Commented [A2]: Definition Issue: "major interruption" as stated in R 460.3705(4) needs to be defined for added clarity.

Commented [A3]: NEW

Commented [A4]: Definition Issue: "planned interruption" as stated in R 460.3705(3) needs to be defined for added clarity.

Commented [A5]: Definition Issue: "regional transmission organization" as stated in R 460.3701 needs to be defined for added clarity.

Commented [A6]: Definition Issue: "serious injury" as stated in R 460.3804 needs to be defined for added clarity.

Commented [A7]: Definition Issue: "service point" as stated in R 460.3703(1) needs to be defined for added clarity.

Commented [A8]: NEW

~~(q)(t)~~ “Submit” means to deliver to the commission’s designated representative.

~~(u)~~ “Sustained interruption” means any interruption not classified as a part of a momentary event – that is, any interruption that lasts more than five minutes. The duration of a customer’s interruption shall be measured from the time that the cooperative or electric utility is notified or otherwise becomes aware of the full or partial loss of service to one or more customers for longer than five minutes.

~~(r)~~ “Utility” means a firm, corporation, cooperative, association, or other legal entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of the commission and that distributes, sells, or provides electric service.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3103 Rescission.

Rule 103. R 460.501 to R 460.505 of the Michigan Administrative Code, appearing on pages 4695 to 4709 of the 1979 Michigan Administrative Code, are rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS.

PART 2. RECORDS, AND REPORTS, AND OTHER INFORMATION

R 460.3201 Records; location; examination.

Rule 201. Upon a request by the commission or its designated representative, records which are required by these rules or which are necessary for the administration of these rules shall be available within the state of Michigan for examination by the commission or its designated representative.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3202 Records; preservation.

Rule 202. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, or by other order of the commission, all records that are required by these rules shall be preserved for the period of time specified in R 460.2501 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

History: 1983 AACS.

R 460.3203 Documents and information; required submission.

Rule 203. A cooperative or electric utility shall submit all of the following documents and information and shall maintain the documents and information in a current status:

- (a) A copy of the cooperative or electric utility's tariff.
- (b) A copy of the cooperative or electric utility's rules and standards that are made

Commented [A9]: Definition Issue: “sustained interruption” as stated in R 460.3705(2) needs to be defined for added clarity. This definition is also consistent with the definition used in the Service Quality and Reliability Standards for Electric Distribution Systems.

Commented [A10]: NEW

available to the public covering meter and service installation.

(c) A copy of each type of customer bill form.

(d) A list of the cities, villages, and townships that the cooperative or electric utility serves. Upon a request by the commission or its designated representative, the cooperative or electric utility shall also provide copies of the associated franchise information.

(e) The name, title, address, and telephone number of the persons to be contacted in connection with the following matters:

- (i) General management duties.
- (ii) Customer relations (complaints).
- (iii) Engineering operations.
- (iv) Meter tests and repairs.
- (v) Emergencies during non-office hours.

(f) An annual copy of the cooperative or electric utility's construction budget, which shall be updated for all major changes to generating and transmission facilities.

(g) An "Electric Service" monthly report, on forms suitable to the commission, that shows information concerning the cooperative or electric utility's acquisition and disposition of electric energy and other information as required. The reports shall be submitted by investor-owned electric utilities within 50 days after the end of the quarter reported and by ~~rural electric~~ cooperatives electric utilities within 50 days after the end of the month reported.

(h) A map or maps that show the cooperative or electric utility's operating area within this state, including generating stations and transmission lines with their voltage designations. Upon a request by the commission or its designated representative, the cooperative or electric utility shall also make available a map or maps that show all of the following:

- (i) Distribution lines with the number of phases designated.
- (ii) State boundary crossings.
- (iii) Service areas.

(i) For an electric utility with greater than 100,000 customers, a line clearing quarterly report, on forms suitable to the commission, that shows information concerning the cooperative or electric utility's approved line clearing amounts, line clearing amounts spent, miles or units cleared, and progress toward achieving the cooperative or electric utility's targeted line clearing cycle.

Commented [A11]: NEW

(j) Unless provided through other written reporting to the Commission, a solid state meter annual report, on forms suitable to the commission, that shows all of the following:

Commented [A12]: Vegetation Management Issue: Reporting is necessary to monitor utility progress and goals.

Commented [A13]: NEW

- (i) Information the meter infrastructure is capable of collecting.
- (ii) Information the cooperative or electric utility is collecting from the meter infrastructure.
- (iii) A description of the cooperative or electric utility's current use of the information collected.
- (iv) A description of the cooperative or electric utility's future plans for information collection and use.

Commented [A14]: Voltage Information Issue: Solid state meters in the system allow for the utilities to obtain voltage information and various information beyond what electro-mechanical meters are able to obtain. Reporting is necessary for Staff to stay informed of how utilities currently use the information to improve operations and the customer experience and utility company plans for future use.

History: 1983 AACs; 1996 AACs.

R 460.3204 Customer records; retention period; content.

Rule 204. (1) The cooperative or electric utility shall retain, either within the cooperative or electric utility or as contracted through a third party with access by the cooperative or electric utility, customer records as necessary to comply with R 460.3309. The cooperative or electric utility shall retain the records for not less than 3 years.

(2) Records for customers must show, if applicable, all of the following information:

- (a) Kilowatt-hour meter reading.
- (b) Metered kilowatt-hour consumption.
- (c) Kilowatt, kilovolt ampere, and kilovar meter reading.
- (d) Kilowatt, kilovolt ampere, and kilovar measured demand.
- (e) Kilowatt, kilovolt ampere, and kilovar billing demand.
- (f) Total amount of bill.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2008 AACS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3205 Security reporting.

Rule 205. (1) To inform the commission regarding matters that may affect the security or safety of persons or property, whether public or private, ~~an electric provider a~~ cooperative or electric utility must do ~~both~~ all of the following:

(a) Provide a written or oral annual report, individually or jointly with other ~~electric providers~~ cooperative or electric utilities, to designated members of the commission staff regarding the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's cybersecurity program and related risk planning. This report on the threat assessment and preparedness strategy must contain all of the following information:

(i) An overview of the program describing the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's approach to cybersecurity awareness and protection.

(ii) A description of cybersecurity awareness training efforts for the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's staff members, specialized cybersecurity training for cybersecurity personnel, and participation by the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's cybersecurity staff in emergency preparedness exercises in the previous calendar year.

(iii) An organizational diagram of the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's cybersecurity organization, including positions and contact information for primary and secondary cybersecurity emergency contacts.

(iv) A description of the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's communications plan regarding unauthorized actions that result in loss of service, financial harm, or breach of sensitive business or customer data, including the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's plan for notifying the commission and customers.

(v) A redacted summary of any unauthorized actions that resulted in material loss of service, financial harm, or breach of sensitive business or customer data, including the parties that were notified of the unauthorized action and any remedial actions undertaken.

(vi) A description of the risk assessment tools and methods used to evaluate, prioritize, and improve cybersecurity capabilities.

(vii) General information about current emergency response plans regarding

cybersecurity incidents, domestic preparedness strategies, threat assessments, and vulnerability assessments.

(b) In addition to the information required under subdivision (a) of this subrule, an investor-owned ~~electric~~public utility must include in its annual report to the Michigan public service commission an overview of major investments in cybersecurity during the previous calendar year and plans and rationale for major investments in cybersecurity anticipated for the next calendar year.

(2) As soon as reasonably practicable and prior to any public notification, ~~an electric provider~~ a cooperative or electric utility must orally report the confirmation of a cybersecurity incident to a designated member of the commission staff and to the Michigan fusion center, unless prohibited by law or court order or instructed otherwise by official law enforcement personnel, if any of the following occurred:

(a) A person intentionally interrupted the production, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

(b) A person extorted money or other thing of value from the ~~electric provider~~ cooperative or electric utility through a cybersecurity attack.

(c) A person caused a denial of service in excess of 12 hours.

(d) ~~An unauthorized person accessed or acquired data that compromises the security or confidentiality of personal information maintained by the electric provider, as defined by section 3(r) of the identity theft protection act, 2004 PA 452, MCL 445.63(r)~~ A security breach, as defined by section 3(b) of the identity theft protection act, 2004 PA 452, MCL 445.63(b), prior to public and customer notification.

(e) At the ~~electric provider's~~ cooperative or electric utility's discretion, any other cybersecurity incident, attack, or threat which the ~~electric provider~~ cooperative or electric utility deems notable, unusual, or significant.

(3) For purposes of this rule, "electric provider" means any of the following:

(a) Any person or entity that is regulated by the commission for the purpose of selling electricity to retail customers in this state.

(b) A member regulated cooperative electric utility in this state.

(4) (3) For purposes of subrule (2) of this rule, "person" means any individual, firm, corporation, educational institution, financial institution, governmental entity, or legal or other entity.

(5) (4) For purposes of subrule (2)(c) of this rule, "denial of service" means, for ~~an electric provider~~ a cooperative or electric utility, a successful attempt to prevent a legitimate user from accessing electronic information made accessible by the ~~electric provider~~ cooperative or electric utility or by another party on the behalf of the ~~electric provider~~ cooperative or electric utility.

History: 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

PART 3. METER REQUIREMENTS

R 460.3301 Metered measurement of electricity required; exceptions.

Rule 301. (1) All electricity that is sold by a cooperative or electric utility shall be on the basis of meter measurement, except where the consumption can be readily

Commented [A15]: Consistency Issue: Modifications to improve consistency between the security reporting rules in the electric technical standards and the gas technical standards, including, most notably, disuse of the term "electric provider."

computed or except as provided for in a cooperative or electric utility's filed rates.

(2) Where practicable, the consumption of electricity within the cooperative or electric utility or by administrative units associated with the cooperative or electric utility shall be metered.

(3) Meters shall be in compliance with part 6 of these rules.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3302 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3303 Meter reading data.

Rule 303. The meter reading data must include all of the following information:

(a) A suitable designation identifying the customer.

(b) Identifying number and description of the meter.

(c) Meter readings or, if a cooperative or electric utility cannot obtain an actual meter reading, then the cooperative or electric utility shall maintain records of the efforts made to obtain such a reading and its reasons for failing to obtain it. a reading was not taken, an indication that a reading was not taken.

(d) Any applicable multiplier or constant.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3304 Meter data collection system.

Rule 304. A meter data collection system that takes data from recording meters must indicate all of the following meter information:

(a) The date of the record.

(b) The equipment numbers.

(c) A suitable designation identifying the customer.

(d) The appropriate multipliers.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3305 Meter multiplier.

Rule 305. If it is necessary to apply a multiplier to the meter registration, then the multiplier shall be displayed on the face of the meter.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3306 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2008 AACS.

Commented [A16]: Billing Rule Adjustments Issue: Change made to be consistent with Billing Rule requirement outlined in R 460.113(7)

R 460.3307 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACCS; 1996 AACCS.

R 460.3308 Standards of good practice; adoption by reference.

Rule 308. In the absence of specific rules of the commission, a cooperative or electric utility shall apply the provisions of the publications set forth in this rule as standards of accepted good practice. The following standards are available from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Customer Service, 25 West 43rd St., 4th floor, New York, New York, 10036, USA, telephone number: 1-212-642-4900 or via the internet at website: <http://webstore.ansi.org> at the cost listed below as of the time of adoption of these rules, plus a handling charge (for paper copies):

(a) American National Standards Institute standards for electricity meters ANSI C12.1-2014, cost \$279.00, and C12.20-2015, cost \$107.00.

(b) American National Standards Institute/American Society for Quality Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Variables for Percent Nonconforming (ANSI/ASQ Z1.9-2003(R2013)). Cost \$179.00.

(c) American National Standards Institute IEEE Standard Requirements for Instrument Transformers (ANSI C57.13-2016). Cost \$119.00.

(d) American National Standards Institute IEEE Standard for High Accuracy Instrument Transformers, IEEE Std. C57.13.6-2005. Cost \$57.00.

History: 1996 AACCS; 2008 AACCS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019; 2019 MR 13, Eff. July 16, 2019.

~~R 460.3309 Metering inaccuracies; billing adjustments.~~

~~Rule 309. (1) An adjustment of bills for service for the period of inaccuracy must be made for over registration and may be made for under registration under any of the following conditions:~~

~~(a) A mechanical meter creeps.~~

~~(b) A metering installation is found upon any test to have an average inaccuracy of more than 2.0%.~~

~~(c) A demand metering installation is found upon any test to have an average inaccuracy of more than 1.0% in addition to the inaccuracies allowed under R 460.3609.~~

~~(d) A meter registration has been found to be inaccurate due to apparent tampering by a person or persons known or unknown.~~

~~(2) The amount of the adjustment of the bills for service must be calculated on the basis that the metering equipment is 100% accurate with respect to the testing equipment used to make the test. The average accuracy of watt hour meters must be calculated in accordance with R 460.3616.~~

~~(3) If the date when the inaccuracy in registration began can be determined, then that date must be the starting point for determining the amount of the adjustment and is subject to R 460.115.~~

~~(4) If the date when the inaccuracy in registration cannot be determined, then it is assumed that the inaccuracy existed for the period of time immediately preceding discovery of the inaccuracy that is equal to 1/2 of the time since the meter was installed on the present premises, 1/2 of the time since the last test, or 6 years, whichever is the shortest period of time, except as otherwise provided in subrule (5) of this rule and subject to subrule (12) of this rule.~~

~~(5) The inaccuracy in registration due to creep must be calculated by timing the rate of the creeping under R 460.3607 and by assuming that the creeping affected the registration of the meter for the period of time immediately preceding discovery of the inaccuracy that is equal to 1/4 of the time since the meter was installed on the present premises, 1/4 of the time since the last test, or 6 years, whichever is the shortest period of time, subject to subrule (12) of this rule.~~

~~(6) If the average inaccuracy cannot be determined by test because part, or all, of the metering equipment is inoperative, then the utility may use the registration of check metering installations, if any, or estimate the quantity of energy consumed based on available data. The utility shall advise the customer of the metering equipment failure and of the basis for the estimate of the quantity billed. The same periods of inaccuracy must be used as explained in this rule.~~

~~(7) Recalculation of bills must be on the basis of the recalculated monthly consumption.~~

~~(8) Refunds must be made to the 2 most recent customers who received service through the meter found to be inaccurate. If a former customer of the utility, a notice of the amount of the refund must be mailed to such customer at the last known address. The utility shall, upon demand made by the customer within 3 months of mailing of the notice, forward the refund to the customer.~~

~~(9) If the external meter display is not operating so that the customer can determine the energy used, but the meter is recording energy correctly, then no adjustment is required. The utility shall repair or replace the meter promptly upon discovery of the failure.~~

History: 1983 AACCS; 1996 AACCS; 2008 AACCS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

Commented [A17]: Billing Rule Adjustments Issue:
Entire rule will be moved to the Billing Rules and will be placed between Sections (4) and (5).

PART 4. CUSTOMER RELATIONS

R 460.3401 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACCS; 1996 AACCS; 2008 AACCS.

R 460.3402 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACCS; 1996 AACCS; 2008 AACCS.

R 460.3403 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3404 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3405 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3406 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3407 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3408 Temporary service; cost of installing and removing equipment owned by cooperative or electric utility.

Rule 408. If the cooperative or electric utility renders temporary service to a customer, it shall require that the customer bear the cost of installing and removing the cooperative or electric utility-owned equipment in excess of any salvage realized.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3409 Protection of cooperative or electric utility-owned equipment on customer's premises.

Rule 409. (1) The customer shall use reasonable diligence to protect cooperative or electric utility-owned equipment on the customer's premises and to prevent tampering or interference with the equipment. The cooperative or electric utility may shut off service in accordance with applicable rules of the commission if the metering or wiring on the customer's premises is unsafe, or has been tampered with or altered in any manner that allows unmetered or improperly metered energy to be used.

(2) If a cooperative or electric utility shuts off service for unauthorized use of service, then both of the following provisions apply:

(a) The cooperative or electric utility may bill the customer for the unmetered energy used and any damages that have been caused to cooperative or electric utility-owned equipment.

(b) The cooperative or electric utility is not required to restore service until the customer does all of the following:

(i) Makes reasonable arrangements for payment of the charges in subdivision (a) of this subrule.

(ii) Agrees to pay the approved reconnection charges.

(iii) Agrees to make provisions and pay charges for relocating cooperative or electric utility-owned equipment or making other reasonable changes that may be requested by the cooperative or electric utility to provide better protection for its equipment.

(iv) Provides the cooperative or electric utility with reasonable assurance of the customer's compliance with the cooperative or electric utility's approved standard rules and regulations.

(3) Failure to comply with the terms of an agreement to restore service after service has been shut off pursuant to subrule (1) of this rule is cause to shut off service in accordance with the rules of the cooperative or electric utility and the commission.

(4) If service is shut off pursuant to subrule (3) of this rule and the cooperative or electric utility must incur extraordinary expenses to prevent the unauthorized restoration of service, the cooperative or electric utility may bill the customer for the expenses, in addition to all other charges that may apply under this rule, and may require that the expenses and other charges be paid before restoring service. A reasonable effort must be made to notify the customer at the time of shutoff that additional charges may apply if an attempt is made to restore service that has been shut off.

(5) The customer of record who benefits from the unauthorized use is responsible for payment to the cooperative or electric utility for the energy consumed.

(6) The cooperative or electric utility may bill the customer for the reasonable actual cost of the tampering investigation.

History: 1983 AACs; 1996 AACs; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3410 Extension of facilities plan.

Rule 410. Each cooperative or electric utility shall develop a plan, approved by the commission, for the extensions of facilities where the investment is in excess of that included in the regular rates for service and for which the customer is required to pay all or part of the cost.

History: 1983 AACs; 1996 AACs.

R 460.3411 Extension of electric service in areas served by 2 or more cooperative or electric utilities.

Rule 411. (1) As used in this rule:

(a) "Customer" means the buildings and facilities served rather than the individual, association, partnership, or corporation served.

(b) "Distances" means measurements which are determined by direct measurement from the closest point of a cooperative or electric utility's existing distribution facilities to the customer's meter location and which are not determined by the circuit feet involved in

any extension.

(c) "Distribution facilities" means single-phase, V-phase, and 3-phase facilities and does not include service drops.

(2) Existing customers shall not transfer from one cooperative or electric utility to another.

(3) Prospective customers for single-phase service that are located within 300 feet of the distribution facilities of 2 or more cooperative or electric utilities shall have the service of their choice.

(4) Prospective customers for single-phase service that are located more than 300 feet, but within 2,640 feet, from the distribution facilities of 1 or more cooperative or electric utilities shall be served by the closest cooperative or electric utility.

(5) Prospective customers for single-phase service that are located more than 2,640 feet from the distribution facilities of any cooperative or electric utility shall have the service of their choice, subject to the provisions of subrule (10) of this rule.

(6) Prospective customers for 3-phase service that are located within 300 feet of the 3-phase distribution facilities of 2 or more cooperative or electric utilities shall have the service of their choice.

(7) Prospective customers for 3-phase service that are located more than 300 feet, but within 2,640 feet, from the 3-phase distribution facilities of 1 or more cooperative or electric utilities shall be served by the closest cooperative or electric utility.

(8) Prospective customers for 3-phase service that are located more than 2,640 feet from the 3-phase distribution facilities of any cooperative or electric utility shall have the service of their choice, subject to the provisions of subrule (10) of this rule.

(9) Regardless of any other provisions in these rules, a prospective industrial customer, as defined under the industrial classification manual, division D, manufacturing, for 3-phase service that will have a connected load of more than 500 kilowatts shall have its choice of service from any nearby cooperative or electric utility that is willing to construct the necessary facilities. The facilities that are constructed to serve an industrial customer that would otherwise have been served by another cooperative or electric utility shall not qualify as a measuring point in determining which cooperative or electric utility will serve new customers in the future.

(10) The extension of distribution facilities, except as provided in subrules (3), (4), (6), and (7) of this rule, where an extension will be located within 1 mile of another cooperative or electric utility's distribution facilities, shall not be made by a cooperative or electric utility without first giving the commission and any affected cooperative or electric utility 10 days' notice of its intention by submitting a map showing the location of the proposed new distribution facilities, the location of the prospective customers, and the location of the facilities of any other cooperative or electric utility in the area. If no objections to the proposed extension of distribution facilities are received by the commission within the 10-day notice period, the cooperative or electric utility may proceed to construct the facilities. If objections are received, the determination of which cooperative or electric utility will extend service may be made the subject of a public hearing and a determination by the commission, upon proper application by any affected party.

(11) The first cooperative or electric utility serving a customer pursuant to these rules is entitled to serve the entire electric load on the premises of that customer even if another cooperative or electric utility is closer to a portion of the customer's load.

(12) A cooperative or electric utility may waive its rights to serve a customer or group of customers if another cooperative or electric utility is willing and able to provide the required service and if the commission is notified and has no objections.

(13) Nothing contained in these rules shall be construed to circumvent the requirements of Act No. 69 of the Public Acts of 1929, as amended, being S460.501 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or to authorize a cooperative or electric utility to extend its service into a municipality then being served by another cooperative or electric utility without complying with the provisions of Act No. 69 of the Public Acts of 1929, as amended.

(14) Regardless of other provisions of this rule, except subrule (9), a cooperative or electric utility shall not extend service to a new customer in a manner that will duplicate the existing electric distribution facilities of another cooperative or electric utility, except where both cooperative or electric utilities are within 300 feet of the prospective customer. Three-phase service does not duplicate single-phase service when extended to serve a 3-phase customer.

(15) The first cooperative or electric utility to serve a customer in a new subdivision under the other provisions of this rule has the right to serve the entire subdivision. In extending service to reach the subdivision, the cooperative or electric utility shall not duplicate the existing facilities of another cooperative or electric utility.

(16) Regardless of any other provisions in these rules, an existing industrial customer that meets the characteristics listed in (a) – (d) below that desires to change electric providers shall be entitled to a one-hour meeting that meets the characteristics shown in (e) – (i) below.

- (a) The existing industrial customer must meet the characteristics of the industrial classification manual, division D, manufacturing.
- (b) The existing industrial customer currently has a connected load of more than 500 kilowatts.
- (c) The existing industrial customer is currently being served with 3-phase electric service.
- (d) The existing industrial customer is located within five miles of any three-phase facilities owned and operated by the non-incumbent cooperative or electric utility.
- (e) The meeting attendees shall include the customer, the cooperative or electric utility currently serving the customer, and the cooperative or electric utility from whom the customer wishes to take service.
- (f) The focus of discussion at the meeting shall be customer's proposal to switch providers.
- (g) If all meeting attendees agree, the meeting may take place via telecommunications.
- (h) The meeting shall take place within sixty days of the customer's request for the meeting.
- (i) The customer shall be entitled to at least one meeting per calendar year. Additional meeting requests during the calendar year may be denied by the incumbent cooperative or electric utility, the non-incumbent cooperative or electric utility, or both.

Whether the incumbent cooperative or electric utility waives its right to serve pursuant to subrule (12) of this rule is entirely at the discretion of the incumbent cooperative or electric utility and its decision shall be provided to the customer within sixty days of the meeting.

Any facilities that are constructed to serve an existing industrial customer that has switched providers shall not qualify as a measuring point in determining which cooperative or electric utility will serve new customers in the future.

Commented [A18]: NEW

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

PART 5. ENGINEERING

R 460.3501 Electric plant; construction, installation, maintenance, and operation pursuant to good engineering practice required.

Rule 501. The electric plant of the cooperative or electric utility shall be constructed, installed, maintained, and operated pursuant to accepted good engineering practice in the electric industry to ~~assure~~ **ensure**, as far as reasonably possible, continuity of service, uniformity in the quality of service furnished, and the safety of persons and property.

History: 1983 AACS.

R 460.3502 Standards of good practice; adoption by reference.

Rule 502. In the absence of specific rules of the commission, a cooperative or electric utility shall apply the standards of accepted good practice that are adopted by reference in R 460.811 et seq.

History: 1983 AACS; 1988 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3503 Cooperative or electric uUtility plant capacity.

Rule 503. The electric capacity regularly available from all sources shall be large enough to meet all normal demands for service and to provide a reasonable reserve for emergencies.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3504 Electric plant inspection program.

Rule 504. Each cooperative or electric utility shall adopt a program of inspection of its electric plant to ensure safe and reliable operation. The frequency of the various inspections shall be based on the cooperative or electric utility's experience and accepted good practice. Each cooperative or electric utility shall keep sufficient records to verify compliance with its inspection program.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3505 Cooperative and electric uUtility line clearance program.

Rule 505. (1) Each cooperative or electric utility shall adopt and implement a program of maintaining adequate line clearance through the use of industry-recognized guidelines. A line clearance program shall recognize the national electric safety code standards that are adopted by reference in R 460.811 et seq., ensure safety and reliability, and include the following: ~~The program shall include tree trimming.~~

- (a) Tree trimming.
- (b) Customer notifications, including a customer service phone number, not less than 14 days nor more than 60 days prior to planned tree trimming. ~~on a best effort basis prior to line clearing~~ Customer notifications shall include the following: ~~include a customer service phone number~~
 - (i) Personal contact, including an in-person visit with door hanger or phone call, or written notification to persons residing within the target area.
 - (ii) Written notification to local government officials within the target area.
- (c) Line clearing statistically relevant representative inspection ~~audit~~ after line clearing.

History: 1996 AACCS.

R 460.3506 Cybersecurity Program.

Rule 506. (1) Each cooperative or electric utility shall develop, implement, and maintain a cybersecurity program. At a minimum, the cybersecurity program must include procedures to:

- (a) Protect against the unauthorized acquisition, access, use, or disclosure of customer and cooperative or electric utility information.
- (b) Protect against the unauthorized destruction, degradation, or disruption of cooperative or electric utility information or communication systems, networks, or infrastructure.
- (c) Identify and mitigate software vulnerabilities.
- (d) Implement a least privileged electronic access approach to cooperative or electric utility assets and information.
- (e) Manage cybersecurity risks relating to vendors and suppliers.
- (f) Respond to and recover from a cybersecurity incident as detailed in a cybersecurity incident response plan.
- (g) Determine appropriate training requirements for cybersecurity staff and ensure they are met.
- (h) Inventory the cooperative or electric utility's information technology and operations technology hardware and software assets.

(2) In addition, each cooperative or electric utility shall:

- (a) Conduct annual assessments of the cybersecurity program using the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework, the Department of Energy Cybersecurity Capability Maturity Model, or similar tool.
- (b) Conduct an annual exercise to test the procedures to ensure the effectiveness of the program.
 - (c) At least quarterly, conduct cyber threat simulations, such as phishing, to test employee awareness and responsiveness to cyber threats.
 - (d) At least annually, conduct cybersecurity awareness and procedure training.

(3) Annually, by March 31, each cooperative or electric utility shall file with the commission a written attestation, signed by an officer of the cooperative or electric utility who is authorized to manage the operations of the cybersecurity program and on forms

suitable to the commission, that the cooperative or electric utility maintains a cybersecurity program in compliance with this rule.

Commented [A19]: Cybersecurity Issue: New rule that requires electric utilities develop, implement, and follow certain foundational cybersecurity practices.

PART 6. METERING EQUIPMENT INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

R 460.3601 Customer-requested meter tests.

Rule 601. (1) Upon request by a customer to a cooperative or electric utility, a cooperative or electric utility shall make a test of the meter serving the customer. Any charge to the customer shall conform with the cooperative or electric utility's filed and approved tariff rates and rules. Provided, however, that the cooperative or electric utility need not make more than 1 test in any 12-month period.

(2) The customer, or his or her representative, may be present when his or her meter is tested.

(3) A report of the results of the test shall be made to the customer within a reasonable time after the completion of the test, and a record of the report, together with a complete record of each test, shall be kept on file at the office of the cooperative or electric utility.

History: 1983 AACS.

R 460.3602 Meter and associated device inspections and tests; certification of accuracy.

Rule 602. Every meter shall be inspected and tested, and associated device(s) shall be inspected, in the meter shop of the cooperative or electric utility, or a meter testing facility certified by the cooperative or electric utility, before being placed in service. The accuracy of each meter shall be certified to be within the tolerances permitted by these rules, except that the cooperative or electric utility may rely on the certification of accuracy by the manufacturer on all new meters.

History: 1983 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3603 Meters with transformers; post-installation inspection; exception.

Rule 603. Meters with associated instrument transformers and phase shifting transformers shall be inspected to determine the proper operation and wiring connections. Inspections shall be made within 60 days after installation by a qualified person who, when possible, should be someone other than the original installer. All self-contained, socket-type meters are excluded from post-installation inspections, except that the original installation shall be inspected when the meter is installed.

History: 1983 AACS.

R 460.3604 Meters and associated devices; removal tests.

Rule 604. All meters and associated devices shall be tested after they are removed from service unless they are retired because of obsolescence.

History: 1983 AACCS; 1995 AACCS.

R 460.3605 Metering electrical quantities.

Rule 605. (1) All electrical quantities that are to be metered as provided in R 460.3301 must be metered by commercially acceptable instruments which are owned and maintained by the cooperative or electric utility.

(2) Every reasonable effort must be made to measure at 1 point all the electrical quantities necessary for billing a customer under a given rate.

(3) Metering facilities located at any point where energy may flow in either direction and where the quantities measured are used for billing purposes shall consist of meters equipped with ratchets or other devices to prevent reverse registration and shall be so connected as to separately meter the energy flow in each direction, unless used to implement a cooperative or electric utility tariff approved by the commission for service provided under a net metering program.

(4) A cooperative or electric utility shall not employ reactive metering for determining the average power factor for billing purposes where energy may flow in either direction or where the customer may generate an appreciable amount of his or her energy requirements at any time, unless suitable directional relays and ratchets are installed to obtain correct registration under all conditions of operation.

(5) All electric service of the same type rendered by a cooperative or electric utility under the same rate schedule must be metered with instruments having like characteristics, except that the commission may be requested to approve the use of instruments of different types if their use does not result in unreasonable discrimination. Either all of the reactive meters which may run backwards or none of the reactive meters used for measuring reactive power under 1 schedule must be ratcheted. This rule is only applicable to equipment owned by the cooperative or electric utility.

History: 1983 AACCS; 2008 AACCS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3606 Nondirect reading meters and meters operating from instrument transformers; marking of multiplier on instruments; marking of charts and magnetic tapes; marking of register ratio on meter registers; wathour constants.

Rule 606. (1) Meters that are not direct reading and meters operating from instrument transformers must have the multiplier plainly marked on the dial of the instrument or otherwise suitably marked. All charts and magnetic tapes taken from recording meters must be marked with the date of the record, the meter number, customer, and chart multiplier, except as in R 460.3304.

(2) The register ratio must be marked on all meter registers.

(3) The wathour constant for the meter itself must be shown on all wathour meters.

History: 1983 AACCS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3607 Watt-hour meter requirements.

Rule 607. (1) Watthour meters that are used for measuring electrical quantities supplied shall conform to ANSI specifications and meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be of proper design for the circuit on which the meters are used; be in good mechanical and electrical condition; and have adequate insulation, correct internal connections, and correct register.

(b) Not creep at no load with all load wires disconnected at a rate of one complete revolution of the moving element in ten minutes when potential is impressed.

(c) Be accurate to within plus or minus 1.0%, referred to the portable standard watthour meter as a base, at two unity power factor loads: light load (l.l.) and heavy load (h.l.).

Meter Must be Accurate within $\pm 1.0\%$ to Portable Standard			
Meter Class	Light Load Test Amperes	Heavy Load Test Amperes	Inductive Load 50% Lagging Power Factor Test Amperes
Self-Contained	10% Rated Test Amperes of Meter	75-100% Rated Test Amperes of Meter	75-100% Rated Test Amperes of Meter
Transformer Rated	5-10% Rated Test Amperes of Meter	75-100% Rated Test	75-100% Rated Test Amperes of

		Amperes of Meter	Meter
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(d) Be accurate to within plus or minus 2.0%, referred to the portable standard watt-hour meter as a base, at inductive load (i.l.).

(2) Polyphase meters shall have their elements in balance within 2.0% at rated test amperes at unity power factor and at approximately 50% lagging power factor.

(3) Meters that are used with instrument transformers shall be adjusted so that the overall accuracy of the metering installation meets the requirements of this rule.

(4) Meters and associated devices shall be adjusted as close as practical to zero error and within the accuracy limits specified in subrule (1)(c) of this rule.

History: 1983 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3608 Demand meters, registers, and attachments; requirements.

Rule 608. A meter that records, or is capable of recording electric demand, is subject to the requirements of this rule. A demand meter, demand register, or demand attachment that is used to measure a customer's service shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be in good mechanical and electrical condition.

(b) Have proper constants, indicating scale, contact device, recording tape or chart, and resetting device.

(c) Not register at no load.

(d) Curve-drawing meters that record quantity-time curves and integrated-demand meters must be accurate to within plus or minus 2.0% of full scale throughout their working range. Timing elements measuring specific demand intervals must be accurate to within plus or minus 2.0%, and the timing element which serves to provide a record of the time of day when the demand occurs must be accurate to within plus or minus 4 minutes in 24 hours.

History: 1983 AACS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3609 Instrument transformers used in conjunction with metering equipment; requirements; phase shifting transformers; secondary voltage.

Rule 609. (1) Instrument transformers used in conjunction with metering equipment to measure a customer's service shall meet both of the following requirements:

(a) Be in proper mechanical condition and have satisfactory electrical insulation for the service on which used.

(b) Have characteristics such that the combined inaccuracies of all transformers supplying 1 or more meters in a given installation will not exceed the percentages listed in the following chart:

100% Power Factor	50% Power Factor
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Current	10%	100%	10%	100%
Error 1%	0.75%	3%	2%	

(2) Meters that are used in conjunction with instrument transformers shall be adjusted so that the overall accuracies will come within the limits specified in this part.

(3) Instrument transformers shall be tested with the meter with which they are associated by making an overall test or may be checked separately. If the transformers are tested separately, the meters shall also be checked to see that the overall accuracy of the installation is within the prescribed accuracy requirements. (See R 460.3613 (6).)

(4) The results of tests of instrument transformers shall be kept on record and shall be available for use.

(5) Phase shifting transformers shall have secondary voltages under balanced line voltage conditions within plus or minus 1.0% of the voltage impressed on the primary side of the transformer.

History: 1983 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3610 Portable indicating voltmeters; accuracy.

Rule 610. All portable indicating voltmeters that are used for determining the quality of service voltage to customers shall be checked against a suitable secondary reference standard at least once every 6 months for analog devices, and once every 12 months for digital devices. The accuracy of these voltmeters shall be rated so that the error of the indication is not more than plus or minus 1% of full scale. If the portable indicating voltmeter is found to be in error by more than the rated accuracy at commonly used scale deflections, it shall be adjusted.

History: 1983 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 460.3611 Meter testing equipment; availability; provision and use of primary standards.

Rule 611. (1) A cooperative or electric utility shall maintain sufficient laboratories, meter testing shops, secondary standards, instruments, and facilities to determine the accuracy of all types of meters and measuring devices used by the cooperative or electric utility. The cooperative or electric utility may, if necessary, have all or part of the required tests made, or its portable testing equipment checked, by another cooperative or electric utility or agency which is approved by the commission and which has adequate and sufficient testing equipment to comply with these rules.

(2) At a minimum, a cooperative or electric utility shall keep all of the following testing equipment available:

(a) One or more portable standard watt-hour meters that has a capacity and voltage range which is adequate to test all watt-hour meters used by the cooperative or electric utility.

(b) Portable indicating instruments that are necessary to determine the accuracy of all instruments used by the cooperative or electric utility.

(c) One or more secondary standards to check each of the various types of portable

standard watt-hour meters used for testing watt-hour meters. Each secondary standard shall consist of an approved portable standard watt-hour meter which is kept permanently at 1 point and which is not used for fieldwork. Standards shall be well-compensated for both classes of temperature errors, shall be practically free from errors due to ordinary voltage variations, and shall be free from erratic registration due to any cause.

(d) Suitable standards, which are not used for fieldwork, to check portable instruments used in testing.

(3) A cooperative or electric utility shall provide and use primary standards that have accuracies which are traceable to the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

History: 1983 AACCS; 1995 AACCS.

R 460.3612 Test standards; accuracy.

Rule 612. (1) The accuracies of all primary reference standards shall be certified as traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), either directly or through other recognized standards laboratories. These standards shall have their accuracy certified at the time of purchase. Standard cells shall be intercompared regularly and at least 1 standard cell shall be checked by a standardizing laboratory at intervals of not more than 2 years. Reference standards of resistance, potentiometers, and volt boxes shall be checked at intervals of not more than 3 years.

(2) Secondary watt-hour meter standards shall not be in error by more than plus or minus 0.3% at loads and voltages at which they are to be used, and shall not be used to check or calibrate working standards, unless the secondary standard has been checked and adjusted, if necessary, within the preceding 6 months. Each secondary standard watt-hour meter shall have calibration data available and shall have a history card.

(3) Secondary standards indicating instruments shall not be in error by more than plus or minus 0.5% of indication at commonly used scale deflection and shall not be used to check or calibrate portable indicating instruments, unless the secondary standard has been checked and adjusted, if necessary, within the preceding 12 months. A calibration record shall be maintained for each standard.

(4) Regularly used working portable standard watt-hour meters shall be compared with a secondary standard at least once every 6 months. Infrequently used working standards shall be compared with a secondary standard before they are used.

(5) Working portable standard watt-hour meters shall be adjusted so that their percent registration is within 99.7% and 100.3% at 100% power factor and within 99.5% and 100.5% at 50% lagging power factor at all voltages and loads at which the standard may be used. A history and calibration record shall be kept for each working standard.

(6) The meter accuracies required in this rule for all primary, secondary, and working standards shall be referred to 100%. Service measuring equipment shall be adjusted to within the accuracies required assuming the portable test equipment to be 100% accurate with the calibration correction taken into consideration.

History: 1983 AACCS; 1995 AACCS; 2008 AACCS.

R 460.3613 Meter and metering equipment testing requirements.

Rule 613. (1) The testing of any unit of metering equipment must consist of a comparison of its accuracy with a standard of known accuracy. Units that are not properly connected or that do not meet the accuracy or other requirements of these meter and metering equipment rules at the time of testing shall be reconnected or rebuilt to meet such requirements and must be adjusted to within the required accuracy and as close to zero error as practicable or else their use shall be discontinued.

(2) Self-contained, electro-mechanical, solid state, single-phase, and all network meters must be in compliance with all of the following requirements:

(a) Be checked for accuracy as provided for in R 460.3602.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a) of this subrule, upon application to the commission and upon receipt of an order granting approval, the testing of self-contained, electro-mechanical, solid state, single-phase, and all network meters in service must be governed by a quality control plan as follows:

(i) Meters must be divided into homogenous groups by manufacturers' types, and certain manufacturers' types must be further subdivided into separate groups by manufacturers' serial numbers.

(ii) The meters in each homogeneous group must then be further subdivided into lots of not less than 301, and not more than 35,000, meters each, except that meters of the most recent design may be combined into lots regardless of manufacturers' type, except that where the number of meters of a single type is 8,001 or more, that number of meters must be segregated by types for the formation of lots.

(iii) From each assembled lot, a sample of the size specified in table A-2, ANSI/ASQC Z1.9, must be drawn annually. The sample must be drawn at random.

(iv) The meters in each sample must be tested for accuracy pursuant to paragraphs (v) to (xi) of this subdivision.

(v) The test criteria for acceptance or rejection of each lot must be based on the test at heavy load only and must be that designated for double specification limits and an acceptable quality level (AQL) that is not higher than 2.50 (normal inspection) as shown in table B-3, ANSI/ASQC Z1.9.

(vi) The necessary calculations must be made pursuant to Example B-3 of ANSI/ASQC Z1.9. The upper and lower specification limits, U and L, must be 102% and 98%, respectively.

(vii) A lot must be rejected if the total estimated percent defective (p) exceeds the appropriate maximum allowable percent defective (M) as determined from table B-3 as specified in paragraph (v) of this subdivision.

(viii) All meters in a rejected lot must be tested within a maximum period of 60 months and be adjusted pursuant to the provisions of R 460.3607 or be replaced with meters that are in compliance with the requirements of R 460.3607.

(ix) During each calendar year, new meter samples must be drawn as specified in this subdivision from all meters in service, with the exception that lots that have been rejected must be excluded from the sampling procedure until all meters included in the rejected lots have been tested.

(x) The [cooperative or electric](#) utility may elect to adopt a mixed variables-attributes sampling plan as outlined in Section A9 of ANSI/ASQC Z1.9, in which case, a lot that is not in compliance with the acceptability criteria of the variables sampling plan shall be

resampled the following year using an attributes sampling plan. If the acceptability criteria of the attributes sampling plan are met, then the lot shall be considered acceptable and shall be returned to the variables sampling plan the following year. If the acceptability criteria of the attributes sampling plan are not met, then the [cooperative or electric](#) utility shall reject that lot and all meters in the lot must be tested and adjusted or replaced within a maximum period of 48 months after the second rejection.

(xi) The plan specified in paragraph (x) of this subdivision does not alter the rules under which customers may request special tests of meters.

(c) Be checked for accuracy in all of the following situations:

(i) When a meter is suspected of being inaccurate or damaged.

(ii) When the accuracy of a meter is questioned by a customer. (See R 460.3601.)

(d) Be inspected for mechanical and electrical faults when the accuracy of the device is checked.

(e) Have the register and the internal connections checked before the meter is first placed in service and when the meter is repaired.

(f) Have the connections to the customer's circuits checked when the meter is tested on the premises or when removed for testing.

(g) A meter need not be tested or checked for any reason if the device was tested, checked, and adjusted within the previous 12 months except when a complaint is received.

(3) All single-phase instrument rated electro-mechanical meters must be in compliance with all of the following requirements:

(a) Be checked for accuracy at unity power factor at the point where a meter is installed, at a central testing point, or in a mobile testing laboratory as follows:

(i) Not later than 9 months after 144 months of service for a surge-resistant meter and not later than 9 months after 96 months of service for a non-surge-resistant meter.

(ii) When a meter is suspected of being inaccurate or damaged.

(iii) When the accuracy of a meter is questioned by a customer. (See R 460.3601.)

(iv) Before use when a meter has been inactive for more than 1 year after having been in service.

(b) Be inspected for mechanical and electrical faults when the accuracy of the device is checked.

(c) Have the register and the internal connections checked before the meter is first placed in service and when the meter is repaired.

(d) Have the connections to the customer's circuits checked when the meter is tested on the premises or when removed for testing.

(e) Be checked for accuracy at 50% power factor when purchased and after rebuilding.

(f) A meter need not be tested or checked for any reason if the device was tested, checked, and adjusted within the previous 12 months except when a complaint is received.

(4) All self-contained electro-mechanical and solid state 3-phase meters and associated equipment must be in compliance with all of the following requirements. However, a [cooperative or electric](#) utility may elect to include self-contained solid state 3-phase meters in service in its quality control plan as provided for in R 460.3613(2)(b). Therefore, a [cooperative or electric](#) utility may be exempt from the periodic meter test requirements as provided in subdivision (a)(ii) of this subrule.

(a) Be tested for accuracy at unity and 50% power factor as follows:

- (i) Before being placed in service.
- (ii) Not later than 9 months after 120 months of service.
- (iii) When a meter is suspected of being inaccurate or damaged.
- (iv) When the accuracy of a meter is questioned by a customer. (See R 460.3601.)
- (v) When a meter is removed and put back in service.
- (b) Be inspected for mechanical and electrical faults when the accuracy is checked.
- (c) Have the register and internal connections checked before the meter is first installed, when repaired and when the register is changed.
- (d) Have the connections to the customer's circuits and multipliers checked when the equipment is tested for accuracy on the customer's premises.

(5) All transformer-rated electro-mechanical and solid state 3-phase meters and associated equipment must be in compliance with all of the following requirements. However, a cooperative or electric utility may elect to include transformer-rated solid state 3-phase meters in service in its quality control plan as provided for in R 460.3613(2)(b). Therefore, a cooperative or electric utility may be exempt from the periodic meter test requirements as provided in subdivision (a)(iii) of this subrule.

- (a) Be checked for accuracy at unity and 50% power factor as follows:
 - (i) Before being placed in service.
 - (ii) On the customer's premises within 60 days after installation, unless the transformers are in compliance with the specifications outlined in the American National Standards Institute standard ANSI C-57.13, and unless the meter adjustment limits do not exceed plus or minus 1.5% at 50% power factor.
 - (iii) Not later than 9 months after 72 months of service.
 - (iv) When a meter is suspected of being inaccurate or damaged.
 - (v) When the accuracy is questioned by a customer. (See R 460.3601.)
 - (vi) When a meter is removed and put back in service.
- (b) Be inspected for mechanical and electrical faults when the accuracy is checked.
- (c) Have the register and internal connections checked before the meter is first placed in service and when the meter is repaired.
- (d) Have the connections to the customer's circuits and multipliers checked when the equipment is tested for accuracy on the premises or when removed for testing and when instrument transformers are changed.
- (e) Be checked for accuracy at 50% power factor when purchased and after rebuilding.

(6) A cooperative or electric utility shall test instrument transformers in all of the following situations:

- (a) When first received, unless a transformer is accompanied by a certified test report by the manufacturer.
- (b) When removed and put back in service.
- (c) Upon complaint.
- (d) When there is evidence of damage.
- (e) When an approved check, such as the variable burden method in the case of current transformers that is made when the meter is tested indicates that a quantitative test is required.

(7) Demand meters must be in compliance with both of the following requirements:

- (a) Be tested for accuracy in all of the following situations:
 - (i) Before a meter is placed in service.

(ii) When an associated meter is tested and the demand meter is a block interval nonrecording type or a thermal type.

(iii) After 2 years of service if the meter is of the recording type, but testing is not required if the meter is of the pulse-operated type and the demand reading is checked with the kilowatt-hour reading each billing cycle.

(iv) When a meter is suspected of being inaccurate or damaged.

(v) When the accuracy is questioned by a customer. (See R 460.3601.)

(b) Be inspected for mechanical and electrical faults when a meter is tested in the field or in the meter shop.

History: 1983 AACCS; 1995 AACCS; 2008 AACCS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3614 Standards check by the commission.

Rule 614. (1) Upon request of the commission, a cooperative or electric utility shall submit 1 of its portable standard watt-hour meters and 1 portable indicating voltmeter, ammeter, and wattmeter to a commission-approved standards laboratory for checking of their accuracy.

(2) A cooperative or electric utility shall normally check its own working portable standard watt-hour meters or instruments against primary or secondary standards and shall calibrate these working standards or instruments before they are submitted with a record of such calibration attached to each of the working standards or instruments.

History: 1983 AACCS.

R 460.3615 Metering equipment records.

Rule 615. (1) A cooperative or electric utility shall maintain a complete record of the most recent test of all metering equipment. The record must show all of the following information:

- (a) Identification and location of unit.
- (b) Equipment with which the device is associated.
- (c) The date of test.
- (d) Reason for the test.
- (e) Readings before and after the test.

rate.

(f) A statement as to whether or not the meter creeps and, in case of creeping, the

(g) A statement of meter accuracies before and after adjustment sufficiently complete to permit checking of the calculations employed.

(h) Indications showing that all required checks have been made.

(i) A statement of repairs made, if any.

(j) Identification of the testing standard and the person making the test.

(2) The cooperative or electric utility shall also keep a record of each unit of metering equipment which shows all of the following information:

(a) When the unit was purchased.

- (b) The unit's cost.
- (c) The company's identification.
- (d) Associated equipment.
- (e) Essential nameplate data.
- (f) The date of the last test. The record must also show either the present service location with the date of installation or, if removed from service, the service location from which the unit was removed with the date of removal.

History: 1983 AACCS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3616 Average meter error; determination.

Rule 616. If a metering installation is found upon any test to be in error by more than 2% at any test load, the average error shall be determined in 1 of the following ways:

(a) If the metering installation is used to measure a load which has practically constant characteristics, such as a streetlighting load, the meter shall be tested under similar conditions of load and the accuracy of the meter "as found" shall be considered as the average accuracy.

(b) If a single-phase metering installation is used on a varying load, the average error shall be the weighted algebraic average of the error at light load and the error at heavy load, the latter being given a weighting of 4 times the former.

(c) If a polyphase metering installation is used on a varying load, the average error shall be the weighted algebraic average of its error at light load given a weighting of 1, its error at heavy load and 100% power factor given a weighting of 4, and at heavy load and 50% lagging powerfactor given a weighting of 2.

(d) If a load, other than the light, heavy, and low power factor load specified for routine testing, is more representative of the customary use of the metering equipment, its error at that load shall also be determined. In this case, the average error shall be computed by giving the error at such load and power factor a weighting of 3 and each of the errors at the other loads (light, heavy, and 50% lagging power factor) a weighting of 1. Each error shall be assigned its proper sign.

History: 1983 AACCS.

R 460.3617 Reports to be filed with the commission.

Rule 617. (1) A cooperative or electric utility shall file, with the commission, within 30 days after the first day of January of each year, an officer-certified statement that the cooperative or electric utility has complied with all of the requirements set forth in these rules relating to meter standardizing equipment.

(2) For all meters that are not included in the provisions of R 460.3613(2)(b), the cooperative or electric utility shall file, with the commission, on or before the first day of April of each year, its annual tabulation of all of its prior-to-adjustment meter test results covering the 12-month period ending December 31. The cooperative or electric utility shall summarize, by meter type, all individual meters and overall light and heavy load prior-to-adjustment test results at the power factors required by these rules.

The summary shall be divided into

heavy load 100% power factor, light load 100% power factor, and heavy load 50% power factor test results and shall also be divided according to the length of meter test period and types of single-phase and polyphase meters. The summary shall show the number of meters or overall tests found within each of the following accuracy classifications:

- (a) No recording.
- (b) Creeping.
- (c) Equal to or less than 94.0%.
- (d) 94.1 to 96.0%.
- (e) 96.1 to 97.0%.
- (f) 97.1 to 98.0%.
- (g) 98.1 to 99.0%.
- (h) 99.1 to 100.0%.
- (i) 100.1 to 101.0%.
- (j) 101.1 to 102.0%.
- (k) 102.1 to 103.0%.
- (l) 103.1 to 104.0%.
- (m) 104.1 to 106.0%.
- (n) Over 106.0%.

When a cooperative or electric utility is subject to multiple state jurisdiction, these accuracy classifications may be modified with the approval of the commission.

(3) For all meters that are included in the provisions of R 460.3613(2)(b), the cooperative or electric utility shall file, with the commission, on or before the first day of April, all of the following information:

(a) A summary of all samples of meter lots that pass the acceptability criteria as set forth in ANSI/ASQC Z1.9-1980, including complete data on all of the following:

- (i) The type of meter.
- (ii) The number of meters in a lot.
- (iii) The size of the sample.
- (iv) The average months in service since the last test.
- (v) The computed p (total estimated percent defective in lot).
- (vi) The corresponding M (maximum allowable percent defective) as determined from table B-3 in ANSI/ASQC Z1.9-1980.

(b) The necessary calculations made pursuant to Example B-3 of ANSI/ASQC Z1.9-1980 shall be retained for each sample or resample drawn. In addition to the actual computation, the data shall include all of the following:

- (i) The type of meter.
- (ii) The number of meters in the lot.
- (iii) The meter numbers of sample meters.
- (iv) The actual prior-to-adjustment test data of each meter tested.
- (v) The number of months since the last test for each meter in the sample.

A sample of the calculations and data for a lot that passes the acceptability criteria shall be included in the report to the commission.

(c) A copy of the complete data, as outlined in this subrule, shall be included for each meter lot that is not in compliance with the acceptability criteria of the sampling plan employed as set forth in ANSI/ASQC Z1.9-1980.

(d) A report summarizing the testing of all meters in rejected lots that are to be returned to service. The heavy load preadjustment tests only shall be recorded, and the accuracy classifications as established in subrule (2) of this rule shall be used. Each rejected lot shall be reported separately and shall be separated into groups by the number of months since the last test as follows:

- (i) 0 to 48 months.
- (ii) 49 to 72 months.
- (iii) 73 to 96 months.
- (iv) More than 96 months.

History: 1983 AACS; 1995 AACS.

R 460.3618 Generating and interchange station meter tests; schedule; accuracy limits.

Rule 618. (1) Generating and interchange station and watt-hour meters shall be tested in conjunction with their associated equipment as follows:

- (a) At least once every 24 months for generating station meters.
- (b) At least once every 12 months for interchange meters.

(2) The accuracy limits for any particular device shall not be greater than the accuracy limits required elsewhere in these rules.

History: 1983 AACS.

PART 7. STANDARDS OF QUALITY OF SERVICES

R 460.3701 Alternating current systems; standard frequency.

Rule 701. The standard frequency for alternating current systems shall be 60 hertz. The frequency shall be maintained within limits as administered ~~defined by the regional transmission organization~~ that will permit the satisfactory operation of customers' clocks which are connected to the system.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3702 Standard nominal service voltage; limits; exceptions.

Rule 702. (1) Each cooperative or electric utility shall adopt and submit standard nominal service voltages.

(2) With respect to secondary voltages, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) For all retail service, the variations of voltage shall be not more than 5% above or below the standard nominal voltage as submitted pursuant to subrule (1) of this rule, except as noted in subrule (4) of this rule.

(b) Where 3-phase service is provided, the cooperative or electric utility shall exercise reasonable care to ensure that the phase voltages are balanced within practical tolerances.

Commented [A20]: Standard Frequency Issue: Redline language discussed during the March 12, 2020, Workgroup meeting to address the issue that not all clocks are connected to the system.

Regional transmission organization is defined in Rule 460.3102 above.

(3) With respect to primary voltages, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) For service rendered principally for industrial or power purposes, the voltage variation shall not be more than 5% above or below the standard nominal voltages as submitted pursuant to subrule (1) of this rule, except as noted in subrule (4) of this rule.

(b) The limitations in subdivision (a) of this subrule do not apply to special contracts in which the customer specifically agrees to accept service with unregulated voltage.

(4) Voltages outside above or below the limits specified in subrule (2) and (3) of ~~in~~ this rule shall not be considered a violation if the variations are infrequent fluctuations or occur from adverse weather conditions, service interruptions, causes beyond the control of the cooperative or electric utility, or voltage reductions that are required to reduce system load at times of supply deficiency or loss of supply.

Commented [A21]: NEW

History: 1983 AACCS; 1996 AACCS.

R 460.3703 Voltage measurements and records.

Rule 703. (1) A cooperative or electric utility shall make voltage measurements at the cooperative or electric utility's substation service terminals; ~~and, where permissible, at the cooperative or electric utility's service points.~~

Commented [A22]: NEW

(2) Each cooperative or electric utility shall make a sufficient number of voltage measurements, using recording voltmeters, to determine if voltages are in compliance with the requirements stated in R 460.3702. For installations in which the meter measures voltage variations ~~variations~~, measurements using recording voltmeters are not necessary unless records of the measurements through the meter are not available.

(3) All records obtained under subrule (2) of this rule must be retained by the cooperative or electric utility for not less than 2 years and must be available for inspection by the commission's representatives. The records shall indicate all of the following information:

(a) The location where the voltage was measured.

(b) The time and date of the measurement.

(c) Number of customers impacted

(d) For installations without meters that measure voltage variations, the results of the comparison with an indicating voltmeter at the time a recording meter is set.

History: 1983 AACCS; 1996 AACCS; 2019 MR 1, Eff. Jan. 9, 2019.

R 460.3704 Voltage measurements; required equipment; periodic checks; certificate or calibration card for standards.

Rule 704. (1) Each cooperative or electric utility shall have access to at least 1 indicating voltmeter that has a stated accuracy within 0.25% of full scale. The instrument shall be maintained within its stated accuracy.

(2) Each cooperative or electric utility shall have not less than 2 indicating voltmeters that have a stated accuracy within 1.0% of full scale.

(3) Each cooperative or electric utility shall have not less than 2 portable recording

voltmeters, or their electronic equivalent, with a stated accuracy within 1.5% of full scale.

(4) Standards shall be checked in accordance with R 460.3612.

(5) Working instruments shall be checked in accordance with R 460.3610.

(6) Each standard shall be accompanied at all times by a certificate or calibration card, duly signed and dated, on which the corrections required to compensate for errors found at the customary test points at the time of the last test are recorded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3705 Interruptions of service; records; planned interruption; notice to commission.

Rule 705. (1) Each cooperative or electric utility shall make a reasonable effort to avoid interruptions of service. When interruptions occur, service shall be restored within the shortest time practical, consistent with safety.

(2) Each cooperative or electric utility shall keep records of sustained interruptions of service to its customers and shall make an analysis of the records for the purpose of determining steps to be taken to prevent recurrence of the interruptions. The records shall include the following information concerning the interruptions:

(a) Cause.

(b) Date and time.

(c) Duration.

(3) Planned interruptions shall be made at a time that will not cause unreasonable inconvenience to customers and shall be preceded, if feasible, by adequate notice to persons who will be affected.

(4) Each cooperative or electric utility shall promptly notify the commission of any major interruption of service to its customers.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

PART 8. SAFETY

R 460.3801 Protective measures.

Rule 801. Each cooperative or electric utility shall exercise reasonable care to reduce the hazards to which its employees, its customers, and the general public may be subjected.

History: 1983 AACS.

R 460.3802 Safety program.

Rule 802. Each cooperative or electric utility shall comply with the provisions of the occupational safety and health act, 29 U.S.C. S651 et seq., and Act No.154 of the Public Acts of 1974, as amended, being S408.1001 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and known as the Michigan occupational safety and health act, and shall operate under applicable federal and state health and safety laws and regulations.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3803 Energizing services.

Rule 803. When energizing services, each cooperative or electric utility shall comply with the provisions of all applicable codes and statutory requirements, unless otherwise specified by the commission. The cooperative or electric utility may refuse to energize a service if an unsafe condition is observed.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AAC.

R 460.3804 Accidents; notice to commission.

Rule 804. Each cooperative or electric utility shall promptly notify the commission of fatalities and serious injuries that are substantially related to the facilities or operations of the facilities.

History: 1996 AACS.

R 460.3901 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1989 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3902 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3903 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3904 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3905 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3906 Rescinded.

History: 1983 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 460.3907 Rescinded.

History: 1996 AACS.

R 460.3908 Rescinded.

History: 1996 AACS.