

EEI Views on the EIA Electric Survey Forms

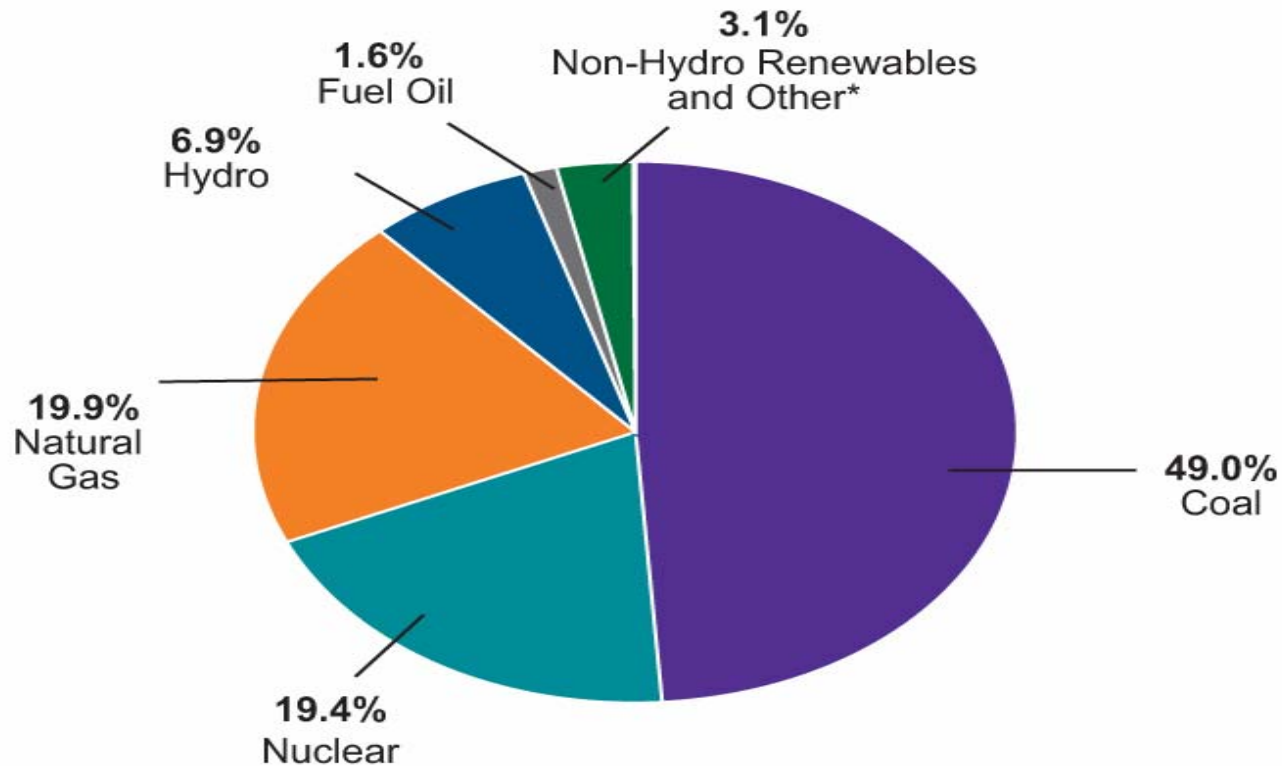
Presentation by Henri Bartholomot, EEI
Director, Regulatory Legal Issues

at the EIA Energy Outlook, Modeling, and
Data Conference in Washington DC
on March 28, 2007

- Edison Electric Institute (EEI) is the association of U.S. shareholder-owned electric utilities
- Our members serve about 67 percent of end-use electricity customers nationwide and generate almost 60 percent of the electricity generated in the U.S.

- Several other types of entities also provide electricity in the U.S.
 - Municipally owned electric utilities
 - Rural electric cooperatives
 - Co-generation industrial facilities
 - Federal power marketing administrations

Electric Companies Use A Diverse Mix Of Fuels To Generate Electricity



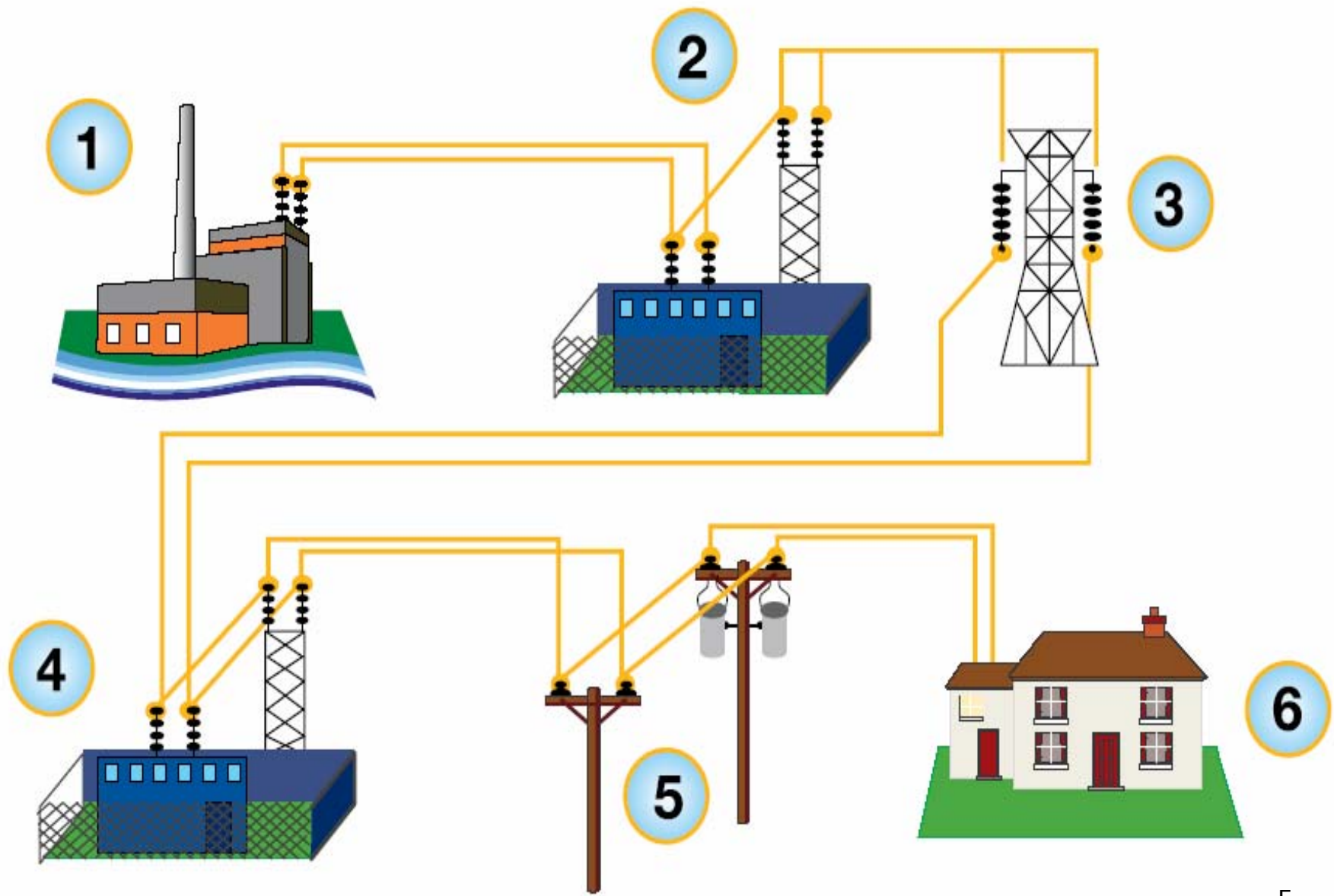
Note: Sum of components do not add to 100.0% due to independent rounding.

*"Non-Hydro Renewables and Other" includes generation from solar, wind, geothermal, biomass (agricultural waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas recovery, wood, pitch), hydrogen, batteries, chemicals, non-wood waste, purchased steam, sulfur and miscellaneous technologies.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Power Plant Report (EIA-920), Combined Heat and Power Plant Report (EIA-920), and Electric Power Monthly (2006 Preliminary).

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Electric Companies Rely on a Complex Array of Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Facilities to Serve Their Customers



- EEI members operate in competitive energy and financial markets
 - Wholesale electricity markets
 - RTOs and ISOs
 - Bilateral contracts
 - Hedging
 - Retail markets competitive in some areas
 - Stock and bond markets

- EEI members are subject to extensive federal and state regulation
 - Siting and operating facilities
 - Clean air, water, and solid waste permits
 - Land use authorizations, wetlands permits
 - Endangered species, historic preservation
 - Energy and financial markets
 - Competitive bids for generation
 - Wholesale and retail rate approval
 - Financial disclosures to investors

- Furthermore, EEI members collect and report large volumes of information to a variety of federal and state agencies
 - Energy Information Administration (EIA)
 - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - State utility commissions

EIA Electric Power Survey Forms Filed by EEI Members

Form	Description	Estimated Reporting Burden	Confidential Data Elements
EIA-411 [Annual] Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak demand and energy for the preceding year and 5 future years • Existing and planned generating capacity • Scheduled capacity purchases and sales • Bulk electric transmission system maps and power flow cases • Proposed transmission lines 	1,527 hours per regional response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk electric transmission maps • Bulk transmission facility power flow cases
OE-417 [Per Incident] Electric Emergency Incident and Disturbance Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric emergency incidents and disturbances • For DOE's use in fulfilling its overall national security responsibilities 	5 minutes per initial response, 2 hours per explanation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility contact information • Narrative description of incident

EIA Electric Power Survey Forms Filed by EEI Members

Form	Description	Estimated Reporting Burden	Confidential Data Elements
EIA-423 Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel quantity • Fuel quality – Btu, sulfur, ash content • Fuel purchase type, cost, contract expiration date, tolling agreements • Fossil fuel supplier 	1.3 hours per response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered fuel cost – plant purchase price
EIA-767 [Annual] Steam Electric Plant Operation and Design Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant design parameters and annual operations data for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – boilers – generators – cooling systems – stacks – flues – flue gas particulate collectors – flue gas desulfurization units 	66.3 hours for plants > 100 MW, 3.4 hours for plants > 10 MW < 100 MW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant latitude and longitude

EIA Electric Power Survey Forms Filed by EEI Members

Form	Description	Estimated Reporting Burden	Confidential Data Elements
EIA-826 Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue associated with the sale of electricity • Sales (MWh delivered) • Number of customers by end-use sector and state • Sample survey of 450 utilities and non-utilities selling to end use customers 	1.2 hours per response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy only sales without delivery service • Bundled service by retail energy providers • Power marketers that provide bundled service
EIA-860 Annual Electric Generator Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership and NAICS designation • Energy sources and prime mover • Nameplate capacity • Fuel switching capability • Operational and regulatory status • On-line dates and actual or planned retirement dates 	10.2 hours per electric utility, 5.1 hours per non-utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant latitude and longitude • Tested heat rate

EIA Electric Power Survey Forms Filed by EEI Members

Form	Description	Estimated Reporting Burden	Confidential Data Elements
EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues associated with the sale of electricity • MWh sales delivered • Number of customers • Energy sources and disposition • Customer service programs • Electric operating revenue • DSM information • Distribution system information 	8.1 hours per response	None
EIA-906 [Monthly for Large Plants/ Annual for Others] Power Plant Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric power generation • Fuel consumption and heat content • Fossil fuel stocks 	1.3 hours monthly, 1.9 hours annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocks at end of reporting period

- EEI encourages all agencies to
 - Minimize the reporting burden
 - Apply reporting provisions equitably across ownership type and energy sector
 - Treat key commercial and security related information as confidential

- Burden issues

- Reporting involves significant costs

- Collecting, verifying, and analyzing data take substantial staff time, funds, and other resources
 - Multiple reports are often due at the same time

- Paperwork Reduction Act aims to reduce these costs

- Requires agencies to minimize the reporting burden and to avoid duplication
 - Requires triennial review by each agency and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

- Burden recommendations
 - Collect only information each agency truly needs
 - Collect the information only in the detail needed
 - Avoid duplication
 - Allow information to be filed in original or .pdf formats without re-entry of data
 - Provide reasonable reporting deadlines

- Equitability issues
 - Requiring only shareholder-owned electric companies and not others to report information can harm companies and undermine fair competition by
 - imposing higher costs on those companies
 - giving their competitors strategic advantage

- Equitability recommendations
 - Treat shareholder- and non-shareholder owned entities comparably
 - Treat energy sectors comparably
 - Collect less rather than more data when possible in search for common ground

- Confidentiality issues
 - Disclosing commercially sensitive information such as cost and operating data can harm companies
 - FOIA “b(4)” exemption applies
 - CIPSEA can apply
 - Disclosing information such as facility location, design, importance, and safeguards can increase security risks
 - Department of Homeland Security umbrella
 - DOE confidentiality efforts
 - FERC confidentiality efforts

- Confidentiality recommendations
 - Aggregate commercially sensitive information; do not disclose it at a plant or company level
 - Avoid disclosing security-related information such as facility location, design, importance, and safeguards
 - Ensure that information remains confidential when shared with others
 - Maintain protection across agencies
 - Disclose only to those who need the information
 - Use non-disclosure agreements

- Initial suggestions for EIA Electricity 2008 triennial review
 - Streamline the electric survey forms
 - Eliminate unnecessary detail
 - Consolidate EIA forms if that makes sense
 - Provide reasonable reporting deadlines
 - Protect sensitive information
 - Do not release latitude and longitude or other security sensitive information
 - Consolidate information about competitive operations and costs to avoid disclosing at a plant or company level