

**Supporting Statement  
for the  
Uranium Data Program  
OMB Number 1905-0160**

**Introduction:**

A three-year clearance is requested for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to modify and continue the use of Form EIA-851A “Domestic Uranium Production Report – Annual,” Form EIA-851Q “Domestic Uranium Production Report – Quarterly,” and the Form EIA-858 “Uranium Marketing Annual Survey” to conduct its Uranium Data Program (UDP) through 2012. These forms were previously cleared under the Uranium Data Program, OMB number 1905-0160, through 12/31/2009.

EIA proposed changes to the Form EIA-851A and Form EIA-858, which were published on April 29, 2009 in Federal Register Notice Vol. 74, No. 81. Public comments to the proposed changes and other items are summarized in Section 8 of this supporting statement.

**Proposed Change to the EIA-851A “Domestic Uranium Production Report – Annual”**

Form EIA-851A proposes the additional collection of uranium resource information. This data is collected by a new question, Item 8 which gathers data on properties that contain uranium resources. This question was previously included on the EIA-858 from 1984 through 2002 as part of EIA uranium resource data collection and publication effort. This data collection was performed to update data that was collected by a large research effort known as the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE). Although the NURE program was completed by the US Department of Energy in 1984, EIA attempted to maintain estimates of reserve data through 2003 by decrementing reserves based on production data and by seeking updated reserves data from EIA-858 respondents. The reserves data collection effort was suspended in 2003 when the disconnection to the original baseline data was judged to be too significant.

Now, in response to the expected increase in demand for uranium due to expanding nuclear plant capacity, EIA is attempting to improve the current understanding of domestic uranium resource data. To meet this need, EIA is proposing to restore the uranium resource data component to the EIA-851A. Specifically, the uranium resource data question which was previously cleared by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) was pulled into EIA-851A as Item 8, with a minor simplification.

The annual burden associated with the collection of this additional detail would be increased by 2 hours for an estimated average 5 hours per response.

**Proposed Change to the EIA-858 “Uranium Marketing Annual Survey”**

In the Federal Register Notice Vol. 74, No. 81, EIA proposed two significant changes to the EIA-858. These were the addition of a new data field to an existing question and a new question. The field that was added to an existing question was the physical location of each uranium

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material type. Previously, this question requested the respondent to provide the amount of uranium, by material type, that it owned, which is essentially an inventory question. EIA initially proposed adding another field to this inventory that requested the respondent to provide the location of each material type in its inventory.

Additionally, a new question was proposed which requested each respondent to indicate how much material it imported and exported. This new proposed question was to collect imports and exports by material type and by domestic or foreign origin.

Both proposed changes were made to collect data in order to provide a better understanding of the physical location and movement of materials along the nuclear fuel cycle.

To supplement the effectiveness of the Federal Register Notice in determining the feasibility of collecting this data, EIA performed tests on these changes. These tests consisted of respondent interviews that sought specific feedback about the proposed changes to the EIA-858. The results of the tests indicated that respondents would not be able to provide sufficiently complete and accurate responses to those questions. Commercial transactions in the uranium fuel supply market are typically transfers of ownership rather than physical deliveries of material. This market structure tends to minimize the amount of physical shipments of uranium materials. As a result, the physical location of the total amount of material owned is difficult for a respondent to determine.

The testing indicated that incorporating the proposed changes into the EIA-858 would not collect sufficiently complete and accurate data. EIA proposes to submit the version of the EIA-858 as it was cleared in 2006. The burden of completing the EIA-858 remains unchanged at 15 hours per response.

There are no proposed changes to EIA-851Q, “Domestic Uranium Production Report – Quarterly”

The information collection proposed in this supporting statement has been reviewed in light of applicable information quality guidelines. It has been determined that the information will be collected, maintained, and used in a manner consistent with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Department of Energy (DOE), and EIA information quality guidelines.

**Justification:**

1. Legal Authority

Authorization for collection of data on the three UDP surveys is set forth in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, as amended, (FEA Act, Public Law 93-275).

Mandatory collection of these data is authorized by Section 13(b) of the FEA Act of 1974, 15 U.S.C. 772(b), as follows:

All persons owning or operating facilities or business premises who are engaged in any phase of energy supply or major energy consumption shall make available to the (Secretary) such information and periodic reports, records, documents, and other data, relating to the purposes of this Act, including full identifications of all data and projections as to source, time, and methodology of development, as the (Secretary) may prescribe by regulation or order as necessary and appropriate for the proper exercise of functions under this Act.

The data submitted assist the Secretary in carrying out the functions and duties presented in Section 5(b) of the FEA Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 764(b), which states that the Administrator of the FEA (now the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy) shall:

- (2) assess the adequacy of energy resources to meet demands in the immediate and longer range future for all sectors of the economy and for the general public;...
- (9) collect, evaluate, assemble, and analyze energy information on reserves, production, demand, and related economic data;...
- (12) perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

As the authority for invoking Section 5(b) above, Section 5(a) of the FEA Act of 1974, 15 U.S.C. Section 764(a) states:

Subject to the provisions and procedures set forth in this Act, the (Secretary) shall be responsible for such actions as are taken to assure that adequate provision is made to meet the energy needs of the Nation. To that end, he shall make such plans and direct and conduct such programs related to the production, conservation, use, control, distribution, rationing, and allocation of all forms of energy as are appropriate in connection with only those authorities or functions:

- (1) specifically transferred to or vested in him by or pursuant to this Act;...
- (3) otherwise specifically vested in the (Secretary) by Congress.

Authority for invoking Section 5(a) of the FEA Act is provided, in turn, by Section 52 of the Federal Energy Administration Act, 15 U.S.C. 790a, which states:

- (a) It shall be the duty of the Director to establish a National Energy Information System (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "System") ... (which) shall contain such information as is required to provide a

description of and facilitate analysis of energy supply and consumption within and affecting the United States on the basis of such geographic areas and economic sectors as may be appropriate to meet the needs of

(1) the (Department of Energy) in carrying out its lawful functions; ...

(b) At a minimum, the System shall contain such energy information as is necessary to carry out the Administration's statistical and forecasting activities, and shall include, at the earliest date and to the maximum extent practical subject to the resources available ... , such energy information as is required to define and permit analysis of:

(1) the institutional structure of the energy supply system including patterns of ownership and control of mineral fuel and non mineral fuel resources and the production, distribution, and marketing of mineral fuels and electricity; ...

(3) the sensitivity of energy resource reserves, exploration, development, production, transportation, and consumption to economic factors, environmental constraints, technological improvements, and substitutability of alternate energy sources: ...

Additional authority for collection of uranium information on Form EIA-858 "Uranium Marketing Annual Survey," is provided through the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT 1992), Public Law 102-486. This law provides under Subtitle B, 42 U.S.C. § 2296b-4, Sec. 1015, that:

“ . . . the owner or operator of any civilian nuclear power reactor shall report to the Secretary (of Energy), acting through the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, for activities of the previous fiscal year—

(1) the country of origin and the seller of any uranium or enriched uranium purchased or imported into the United States either directly or indirectly by such owner or operator; and

(2) the country of origin and the seller of any enrichment services purchased by such owner or operator.”

## 2. Needs and Uses

The EIA's UDP collects basic data, which are required to meet the needs of DOE legislative mandates and those of the States, the industry, and the user community. Data obtained include, but are not limited to: selected annual data relating to aspects of uranium exploration, mining of mineral materials from the ground, uranium concentrate production and employment, inventories, actual and future uranium deliveries and

requirements, actual and future enrichment-feed shipments, uranium used in fuel assemblies loaded into U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors, different uranium and contract types, contract transactions and prices of uranium, purchases of enrichment services (the standard measure is SWU), and data required by Congress that describes the sellers and quantities of uranium and enrichment services including country origin of the material. The data collected on these surveys are unique. Although limited amounts of related or somewhat similar data might be available from other Federal agencies, sources in the industry, and private sources, those data collections are not reasonable alternatives for the data sets obtained through the Uranium Data Program surveys.

#### EIA-851Q (Quarterly)/EIA-851A (Annual), Domestic Uranium Production Report

The data collected on the EIA-851Q quarterly survey are used by the EIA to publish quarterly uranium concentrate production and facility operating status in EIA report *Domestic Uranium Production Report - Quarterly*.

The data collected on the EIA-851A annual survey will be used by the EIA to publish annual data in EIA reports *Domestic Uranium Production Report* and *Annual Energy Review*. Both surveys are used to answer inquiries and requests about these data from the Congress, Federal Government, States, the industry, and public data users.

Among the specific uses for the EIA-851A annual data are the following:

- o To continue historical trends of uranium exploration and development activities in the U.S. uranium industry including data on drilling and expenditures in the domestic industry;
- o To publish annual U.S. production of uranium concentrate from ore and/or solutions from different methods of mining, including underground, open pit, in-situ leaching, and other production sources;
- o To publish uranium production including quantities of U.S. mine production, uranium concentrate, processing facility capacities, uranium concentrate inventories and shipments, and status of production facilities;
- o To continue historical trends on employment in the raw materials sector of the U.S. uranium industry by State and category of work performed in exploration, mining, milling, processing and reclamation operations.

#### Form EIA-858, Uranium Marketing Annual Survey

The data collected on Form EIA-858 are used by the EIA to publish annual reports, to fulfill Congressional mandates under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), and to answer inquiries and requests about these data from the Congress, Federal

Government, States, the domestic industry, and public data users. Form EIA-858 data are not collected for any other organization within the DOE.

Form EIA-858 data are published in aggregate form for general statistical uses and are the primary source of data on the U.S. uranium market. The EIA reports *Uranium Marketing Annual Report* and *Annual Energy Review* carry forward several important time series of data.

Among the specific uses of the EIA-858 data are the following:

- o To provide to Congress the origin countries and sellers of any uranium and enrichment services purchased or imported into the United States by owners or operators of any U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors;
- o To provide current and historical data trends on uranium marketing activities in the United States, including amounts and prices of uranium transactions, contract and material type, purchases of enrichment services (the standard measure is SWU), domestic or foreign purchase and sale, origins and destinations of enrichment feed deliveries, uranium loaded into U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors, and uranium inventories;
- o To provide future data trends on U.S. uranium market requirements, including contracted deliveries (filled requirements), unfilled market requirements, and projected enrichment feed deliveries.

The uses described above for the data collected on Forms EIA-851A/Q and Form EIA-858 assist the EIA and the DOE in fulfilling their legislative mandates and supplying up-to-date information about the U.S. uranium industry to policymakers and all data users.

### 3. Technical Considerations

The UDP survey instruments are designed to minimize respondent burden insofar as possible and still meet requirements for data from the DOE and the user community. In addition to the standard respondent identification information preprinted on Form EIA-851A, Form EIA-851Q, and Form EIA-858, information for selected data elements from each respondent's survey form for the prior year are also preprinted on each form to assist respondents in completing the surveys for the current year.

EIA developed and began a new Form EIA-858 Internet Data Collection (IDC) system in 2006. EIA developed and began a new Form EIA-851A&Q Internet Data Collection (IDC) system for 2007 data. The IDC system offers greater data collection and management efficiency, which reduces the overall reporting burden. EIA plans to continue use of these data collection systems for Form EIA-851A, Form EIA-851Q and Form EIA-858 respondents.

4. Efforts to Reduce Duplication and Inadequacies of Similar Data

EIA is one of two statistical agencies that collect and/or maintain uranium data in the Federal Government. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) collects information on nonfuel minerals and materials, and also maintains the National Geochemical Data Base, for hydrogeochemical and stream sediment analyses, based on the National Uranium Resource Evaluation.

Non-statistical agencies that collect uranium data in the Federal Government include:

- U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), U.S. Additional Protocol
- The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

In the private sector, some uranium consultants, vendors, and brokerage, investing, and trading firms collect data from the industry, and subsequently provide information on production, prices, supply, and demand frequently through their websites and subscription-based analytical reports. This information is similar to some of the data collected on Form EIA-851A, Form EIA-851Q, and Form EIA-858.

5. Burden Reduction for Small Businesses and Small Entities

Minimizing the burden to small businesses of responding to EIA surveys, which constitute a sizeable segment of the domestic uranium industry, is of primary concern to the EIA. Given the relatively small number of U.S. firms in the uranium industry, it is important that each firm participating in the industry, regardless of the firm's size, participate in the EIA's uranium industry surveys in order for the resulting statistical information to accurately represent the entire domestic industry.

Companies engaged in the domestic industry range in size from small firms which can participate in limited or full range of industry activities from land acquisition through exploration, drilling, mining, milling, processing, conversion, and U.S. market broker/traders; to large firms that own and operate U.S. nuclear power reactors, enrich uranium, and fabricate nuclear fuel assemblies. The UDP survey forms request data for items that are normally recorded in maintaining any business. Of the data elements requested, little time will have to be spent by small companies in preparing their responses.

6. Results of Collecting Data Less Frequently

The Form EIA-851A and Form EIA-858 surveys collect U.S. uranium industry data annually. The Form EIA-851Q survey collects three months of domestic uranium production data each quarter of the year. Less frequent reporting would not enable EIA to meet its mandate of providing timely, reliable information on the U.S. uranium industry.

7. Special Considerations

There are no special circumstances which would require the UDP surveys to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the guidelines in 5 C.F.R. 1320.6.

8. Summary of Consultations Outside the EIA

Comments from the Federal Register Notice  
EIA filed a notice of request for comments in the Federal Register on April 29, 2009 (Vol. 74, No. 81, pages 19449-19551).

During the 60-day comment period (April 29-June 29, 2009), EIA received two comments directly pertaining to the notice:



## Comment 1: Uranerz Energy Corporation



June 19, 2009

Mr. Glenn McGrath  
Energy Information Administration (EIA)  
CNRD, EI-52  
Forrestal Building, U.S.  
Department of Energy  
1000 Independence Ave, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20585  
PHONE# 202-586-4325  
FAX# 202-287-1946  
[glenn.mcgrath@eia.doe.gov](mailto:glenn.mcgrath@eia.doe.gov)

RE: Comments on Proposed Revisions and Three-year Extension to the Forms:  
EIA-851A, Domestic Uranium Production Report, Annual  
EIA-858, Uranium Marketing Annual Survey

Dear Mr. McGrath,

Uranerz Energy Corporation (Uranerz) does not have comments on the EIA-858 Item 2 proposed revisions.

Uranerz has the following comments on the proposed revisions for the EIA-851A Item 8 Reserve Estimates.

- (1) Uranerz requests a clear definition of a "uranium reserve". The United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 guidelines are used by Uranerz to classify the Uranerz property resource estimates. Uranerz is asking for a definition and clarification between reserves and resources. On June 8, 2009 Uranerz filed the following Form 8-K for an updated technical report.

On June 8, 2009, Uranerz Energy Corporation (the "Company") filed the attached Technical Report entitled "Technical Report - Nichols Ranch Property, Johnson and Campbell Counties, Wyoming" (the "Report") with securities regulatory authorities in Canada, pursuant to Canadian securities laws and rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange. It is hereby furnished to, not filed with, the Securities Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on Form 8-K to satisfy the Company's "public disclosure" obligations under Regulation FD of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

USA OPERATIONS  
P.O. Box 23000  
1701 First Street  
Casper, WY 82405-0850  
T: 307-235-1500  
F: 307-235-8304

CANADA OPERATIONS  
Suite 410  
805 West Parkside Street  
Vancouver, BC V6C 2V9  
T: 604-581-1699  
F: 604-581-1722

NYSE/Amex Exchange: URZ  
Toronto Stock Exchange: URZ  
Frankfurt Stock Exchange: URZ  
[www.uranerz.com](http://www.uranerz.com)

## Comment 1: Uranerz Energy Corporation (continued)

The Report was prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") by the Company's Senior Vice-President of Exploration, Kurtis J. Brown, Professional Geologist, who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. As a company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and a reporting issuer under Canadian securities laws, the Company is required to prepare its technical reports in accordance with the policies of NI 43-101, the Canadian securities laws and the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

All mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the definition standards on mineral resources and mineral reserves of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum referred to in NI 43-101. U.S. reporting requirements for disclosure of mineral properties are governed by the SEC Industry Guide 7 ("Guide 7"). NI 43-101 and Guide 7 standards are substantially different. The terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve" and "probable mineral reserve" are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with NI 43-101. These definitions differ from the definitions in Guide 7. Under Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority.

The Report uses or may use the terms "mineral resource," "measured mineral resource," "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource". We advise investors that these terms are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. "Inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of "contained pounds" in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute "reserves" by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

- (2) Uranerz requests a clear definition of a prefeasibility study and final feasibility study. Does the study need to be conducted by a third party? What is the acceptable accuracy of each study (ie +/- 20%)? There are NI 43-101 guidelines for Preliminary Assessments and Feasibility Studies.

USA OPERATIONS  
P.O. Box 50850 T: 307 265 8900  
1701 East E Street F: 307 265 8904  
Casper WY 82605 0850

CANADA OPERATIONS  
Suite 1410 T: 604 689 1659  
800 West Pender Street F: 604 689 1722  
Vancouver BC V6C 2V6

NYSE Amex Exchange: URZ  
Toronto Stock Exchange: URZ  
Frankfurt Stock Exchange: U9E  
[www.uranerz.com](http://www.uranerz.com)

**Comment 1: Uranerz Energy Corporation (continued)**

- (3) Clarify the instructions for completing the "Reserve Estimates by Forward Cost Category". Would the estimated resource pounds be submitted for each of Uranerz properties? Would each Uranerz property that has the potential for resources or reserves (exploration) have an Item 8 completed?
- (4) Some government entities, such as the State of California, tax reserves as inventory. How will this new EIA proposal effect possible taxing of reserves?

In summary, as a US corporation listed on the NYSE Amex stock exchange we can not legally report any uranium "reserves" until the deposit has gone through a full bankable feasibility study according to SEC regulations and none of our uranium properties have gone through a bankable feasibility study. Therefore, Uranerz has to report that we have zero reserves. We can, however, because Uranerz is dual listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, report compliant 43-101 "resources" (with the proper cautionary statements to US investors) which use the typical categories of "measured", "indicated" and "inferred". We suggest that somehow this conflicting situation between the SEC rules and EIA information collection requirements be rectified. Thank you for reviewing Uranerz Energy Corporation's comments.

Sincerely,



Glenn Catchpole  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Uranerz Energy Corporation  
1701 East E Street  
Casper, Wyoming 82609  
307-265-8900  
[gcatchpole@uranerz.com](mailto:gcatchpole@uranerz.com)

USA OPERATIONS  
P.O. Box 50850 T: 307 265 8900  
1701 East E Street F: 307 265 8904  
Casper WY 82605-0850

CANADA OPERATIONS  
Suite 1410 T: 604 689 1659  
800 West Pender Street F: 604 689 1722  
Vancouver BC V6C 2V6

NYSE Amex Exchange: URZ  
Toronto Stock Exchange: URZ  
Frankfurt Stock Exchange: USE  
[www.uranerz.com](http://www.uranerz.com)

**EIA Response to Comment 1:**

For data collection purposes EIA considers reserves and reasonably assured resources to be functionally equivalent. In response to Uranerz's comment, EIA modified EIA-851A, Item 8 and the instructions to make this functional equivalence more clear. This should address the concern regarding Securities and Exchange Commission liability as well as the taxation issue discussed in Item 4 of Uranerz's comment letter. EIA will continue to respect its confidentiality requirements as described in the Respondent Contact Identification section of the EIA-851A.

In response to the request to clarify the definitions of the studies, EIA removed the 'Studies' field altogether from Item 8, avoiding the need for this clarification.

In response to the request to clarify reporting responsibilities by property, EIA would expect that respondents would provide data for each U.S. property that they own or for which they have development rights.

## Comment 2: Southern Company

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**From:** Hagan, Don C. [mailto:DCHAGAN@southernco.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, May 01, 2009 10:18 AM  
**To:** Bonnar, Douglas  
**Subject:** RE: Federal Register Notice regarding EIA Uranium Survey Forms

Doug,

What's the definition of "Location"???? Are we being required to account for every pound or equivalent pound by location??? Looks like there can only be one input from the way the form is set up.

It should be noted that utilities and vendors don't do "physical imports and exports" of material. We have book transfers which means the material could have been imported or exported in prior years. Please clarify.

There certainly don't decrease the burden put on utilities and there is no benefit in the end to utilities in my opinion.

Don

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**From:** Bonnar, Douglas [mailto:Douglas.Bonnar@eia.doe.gov]  
**Sent:** Friday, May 01, 2009 8:53 AM  
**To:** undisclosed-recipients  
**Subject:** Federal Register Notice regarding EIA Uranium Survey Forms

Please note the recent posting to the EIA website at:  
<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/whatsnew/newwhatsnew.cfm>

[Federal Register notice - Uranium Surveys](#)

2009 Draft Forms and Instructions: [Uranium Survey Forms Authorization 2009-2012](#)

Douglas Bonnar  
202-586-1085  
[douglas.bonnar@eia.doe.gov](mailto:douglas.bonnar@eia.doe.gov)  
Survey Operations Team  
Coal, Nuclear and Renewable Fuels Division  
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels  
Energy Information Administration  
202-586-8800  
[www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov)

U.S. Department of Energy  
[www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov)

## **EIA Response to Comment 2**

As discussed in Comment 1, EIA proposes to remove this question from the EIA-858.

### 9. Payments to Respondents

Respondents to Form EIA-851A, Form EIA-851Q, and Form EIA-858 receive no payments.

### 10. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

Except for the elements listed below, the information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection provisions of Title V, Subtitle A of Public Law 107-347 and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone other than employees or agents without your consent. By law, every EIA employee, as well as every agent, is subject to a jail term, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both if he or she discloses ANY identifiable information about you.

The following elements reported on the uranium surveys will be considered “public information” and may be publicly released in company or individually identifiable form, and will not be protected from disclosure in identifiable form.

The information will be considered “public information” because the information has been released in identifiable form for many years in the [Domestic Uranium Production Report – Quarterly](#), annual [Domestic Uranium Production Report](#), [Uranium Marketing Annual Report](#), and [Uranium Industry Annual](#) reports.

#### Form EIA-851A (Annual) and Form EIA-851Q (Quarterly):

##### Respondent and Contact Information:

- Company Name

##### Item 1: Facility Information

- Name
- County
- State
- Owner
- Rated Capacity
- Operating Status

Form EIA-858:

Respondent and Contact Information:

- Company Name

Item 1: Contract

- A. Other Party Name

Item 3, Enrichment Services Purchased by Owners and Operators of Civilian Nuclear Power Reactors

- B. Seller's Name

Instructions to the forms will include the following statement for each of the items below: The information reported on the form will be considered “public information” and may be publicly released in company or individually identifiable form, and will not be protected from disclosure in identifiable form.

Form EIA-851A

**The items RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION NAME and all of ITEM 1: FACILITY INFORMATION on Form EIA-851A**

Form EIA-851Q

**The items RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION NAME and all of ITEM 1: FACILITY INFORMATION on Form EIA-851Q**

Form EIA-858

**The items RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION NAME and OTHER PARTY NAME (ITEM 1A), and SELLER’S NAME (ITEM 3B) on Form EIA-858**

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

There are no questions of a sensitive nature included on the UDP survey forms.



12. Estimated Reporting Burden

	<u>Form EIA-851A</u>	<u>Form EIA-851Q</u>	<u>Form EIA-858</u>
Number of Respondents:	101	17	65
Frequency of Response:	annually	quarterly	annually
Hours per Response:	5	0.75	15
Total Burden Hours:	505	51	975

The total burden for the surveys is 1,531 hours annually.

13. Estimate of Cost to Respondents

The EIA estimates that there are no additional costs to respondents associated with these surveys other than the costs associated with the burden hours as set forth in item 12 above. Costs of the burden hours to the respondent universe for completion of the Form EIA-851A, Form EIA-851Q, and Form EIA-858 are estimated below. The dollar values shown were derived using the standard formulas:

$$(Total\ burden\ hours) \times (\$62.50\ per\ hour^*) = (Total\ respondent\ burden\ cost\ in\ dollars)$$

\* An average cost per hour of \$62.50 is used because that is the average loaded (salary plus benefits) cost for an EIA employee. EIA assumes that the survey respondent workforce completing surveys for EIA is comparable to the EIA workforce.

and

$$(Total\ respondent\ burden,\ dollars) \div (Total\ number\ of\ respondents) = (Average\ cost\ per\ responding\ company).$$

Form EIA-851A:      505 X \$62.50 = \$31,562.50  
 and  
 \$31,562.50 ÷ 101 = \$312.50/respondent

Form EIA-851Q:      51 X \$62.50 = \$3,187.50  
 and  
 \$3,187.50 ÷ 17 = \$187.50/respondent

Form EIA-858:      975 X \$62.50 = \$60,937.50  
 and  
 \$60,937.50 ÷ 65 = \$937.50/respondent



The total cost to all respondents for these 3 surveys is \$95,687.50

14. Estimate of Costs to the Federal Government

The total cost for EIA’s UDP is 1 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) (\$128,000) and contracted IT support to develop, maintain, and enhance the internal & IDC systems for the Form EIA-851A, Form EIA-851Q, and Form EIA-858.

15. Changes in the Reporting Burden

Because of the increase in number of respondents and burden hours, the total for this ICR has increased from 1,185 hours in 2006 to 1,531 hours in 2009.

<u>Change from 2006 to 2009</u>	<u>Form EIA-851A</u>	<u>Form EIA-851Q</u>	<u>Form EIA-858</u>
Number of Respondents	+46	+7	-1
Hours per Response	+2	0	0
Burden increase due to change in respondent size	+230	+21	-15
Burden increase due to change in form design	+110	0	0
Total Burden Hours	+340	+21	-15

The total burden hour increase is 346 hours annually. This burden increase includes two components. The increase that is attributable to a change in the size of the respondent population is 236 hours. The principal causes of this change are an additional 46

respondents in the EIA-851A frame and an additional 7 respondents in the EIA-851Q frame.

The increase that is due to the program change at the agency discretion is 110 hours. The principal cause of this change is the 2 hour per response burden increase on the EIA-851A.

16. Plans for Tabulation and Publication

Data tabulation and publication (EIA website posting) of Form EIA-851Q data is scheduled 45 days after each quarter. The Forms EIA-851A and EIA-858 tabulated data are scheduled to be posted in May of each year.

	<u>Month posted on EIA website</u>
Form EIA-851A	May
Form EIA-851Q	February; May; August; November
Form EIA-858	May

17. Display of Expiration Date

All three survey forms will display the expiration date.

18. Exception to Certification

There are no exceptions to the certification.

B. Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods

1. Universe of Respondents

The universe of the UDP respondents (companies) is as follows.

- In 2009, seventeen respondents with existing or planned facilities report (quarterly) on the Form EIA-851Q.

- In 2009, there were 101 respondents on Form EIA-851A (those 17 quarterly respondents plus another 84 respondents with uranium land, exploration, drilling, mining, and/or reclamation activities in the United States).
- In 2009, there were 65 respondents on the Form EIA-858. Thirty-four owners and operators of U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors report and 31 U.S. suppliers report on the Form EIA-858.

2. Collection Procedures

Both Form EIA-851A and Form EIA-851Q surveys were conducted on a new IDC system to collect the data starting in 2007. The Form EIA-858 survey will utilize its IDC system to collect the data. EIA will continue to maintain an alternative method to collect the data using the Secure File Transfer (SFT) of the survey forms.

3. Response Rates

The response rate for the surveys is expected to be 100 percent, based on the past three years of respondent reporting patterns:

	<u>Response Rate</u>		
<u>Survey Year:</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
EIA-851A	100%	97%	99%
EIA-851Q	100%	100%	100%
EIA-858	100%	100%	100%

4. Tests

No tests are necessary.

5. Statistical Contacts

EIA Coal Nuclear Energy and Alternative Fuels (CNEAF) Program Office:  
Glenn McGrath, (202) 586-4325, [glenn.mcgrath@eia.doe.gov](mailto:glenn.mcgrath@eia.doe.gov)

For other questions, EIA Statistics and Methods Group (SMG):  
Grace Sutherland, (202) 287-6264 or email at [grace.sutherland@eia.doe.gov](mailto:grace.sutherland@eia.doe.gov)