

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE ELECTRIC POWER SURVEYS OMB NUMBER 1905-0129

May 2010

Revised September 2010

All of the electric power surveys contained herein are mandatory surveys and are solely sponsored and conducted by the EIA. The original summary of the proposed revisions to the forms is provided in Part A of this Supporting Statement. However, due to comments received during the second Federal Register Notice, there have been changes made to the original list of revisions. Appendices D and E contain a copy of the EIA's response to the second set of comments and provide an outline of the further changes that are being made. In addition, Appendix C, which contains a copy of each form, has been updated accordingly.

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U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585**

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Appendix D, EIA Letter to OMB Documenting August 18, 2010 Meeting and Giving EIA's Recommendations on the Comments Received In Response to *Federal Register* Notice

Appendix E, EIA Letter to OMB Regarding Comments Received From the Environmental Protection Agency in Response to *Federal Register* Notice

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE ELECTRIC POWER SURVEYS OMB NUMBER 1905-0129

Part A

Background and Purpose

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is required to publish, and otherwise make available to Federal government agencies, State and local governments, the electric power industry, and the general public, independent, high-quality statistical data that reflect national electric capacity, generation, sales, trade, transmission, and pricing. To meet this obligation, the Electric Power Division of the EIA has developed statistical surveys that encompass many significant electric power industry activities in the United States. The EIA is requesting a 3-year approval for six surveys designed to collect this electric power information. However, upon approval, the EIA will continue using the existing forms to collect data for the remainder of 2010 and will begin using the revised forms in 2011.

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), the DOE, and the EIA information quality guidelines.

All of the electric power surveys contained herein are mandatory surveys and are solely sponsored and conducted by the EIA. The original summary of the proposed revisions to the forms is provided in Part A of this Supporting Statement. However, due to comments received during the second Federal Register Notice, there have been changes made to the original list of revisions. Appendices D and E contain a copy of the EIA's response to the second set of comments and provide an outline of the further changes that are being made. In addition, Appendix C, which contains a copy of each form, has been updated accordingly.

Terms of Clearance

In December 2007, the OMB authorized the EIA to collect information under OMB No. 1905-0129 using the EIA Form Numbers: 411, 826, 860, 860M, 861, and 923. At the time, OMB issued one term of clearance which is listed below, along with the EIA response.

TERM OF CLEARANCE: To allow sufficient time to fully assess the usefulness of the NERC Transmission Data Availability System (TADS) and its potential to provide the Federal government with electric power outage data, Schedule 7 of EIA Form 411 will be submitted by respondents on a voluntary basis pending future discussions with NERC, EIA, OMB, and Federal users of Schedule 7. If TADS or a modified version is acceptable, the EIA will assess the impact on the Form EIA-411 and work with OMB on any agreed-upon changes.

EIA REPLY: Schedule 7 of the Form EIA-411 has been submitted on a voluntary basis while the NERC TADS program has initiated. TADS data will satisfy Schedule 7 and Schedule 7 will become mandatory with the approval of the Electricity 2011 forms.

EIA Proposals

The EIA has conducted a project, Electricity 2011, to evaluate its electric power surveys to determine if changes need to be made to more accurately collect a comprehensive set of electric power industry information while reducing the respondent burden and EIA processing time. As part of this project, the EIA has consulted with data providers and data users to design a set of electric power surveys that reflect the suggestions of both groups. Similar efforts were undertaken with the Electricity 2002, Electricity 2005, and Electricity 2008 Projects. Electricity 2002 essentially discarded all of the existing survey forms, processing systems, and reports and developed new ones in response to the major changes to the electricity industry that were occurring at that time. Included in that effort was the development of EIA's Internet Data Collection (IDC) System. Response to the IDC has expanded to the point that EIA's Electric Power Division uses the Internet to collect approximately 37,000 of the nearly 39,000 electricity survey forms that are submitted each year.

The Electricity 2005 project was a more modest effort that modified the surveys by including questions on electricity transmission and fuel switching capabilities. In the Electricity 2008 Project, the EIA proposed the merging of 5 of the existing 8 forms into two.

This request is made for the clearance of the following six EIA electric power survey forms:

- Form EIA-411, "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply & Demand Program Report"
- Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report"
- Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"
- Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"
- Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report"
- Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Form EIA-411, "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report"

- Change form name to "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply & Demand Program Report;" return to collecting projected reliability data on a 10-year basis as opposed to 5 years. Change "Council" to "Regional Entity" and add submission of Sub-regional level breakout of data.
- Adopt the current NERC 2009 Schedule 3 for summer and winter aggregated demand and supply information. Changes are as follows: Demand category additions include "Demand Response," "Critical Peak-Pricing with Control," and "Load as a Capacity Resource;" supply category additions include "Existing-Certain," "Existing-Other," "Existing-Inoperable," "Future-Planned," "Future-Other," and "Conceptual" categories; break out capacity categories of Wind, Solar, Hydro, and Biomass to cover both expected on-peak and derated values; and expand coverage of types of reserve margin calculations.

- Delete Schedule 4 - Regional Imports and Export detail. (Transaction summaries are added to Schedule 3.)
- For Schedule 5, permit the submission of Computer-Aided Design and/or Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CAD/CADD) file types. Schedule 6 changes include: Part A will now collect the following Existing Transmission Circuit Miles values: AC (kV) - 115, 138, 161, 230, 345, 500, 765; DC (kV) 100-299, 300, 400, 450, 500; Part B will now collect Projected Transmission Additions starting at 100kV and information on the reasons why Projected Transmission Additions are being added.
- Change reporting of selected transmission outage data to a mandatory basis on Schedule 7.

Form EIA-826, “Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report”

- Schedule 3 Part A. Green Pricing: Collect, by State and sector, the number of green pricing customers, green pricing sales and revenue as well as green pricing sales and revenue from Renewable Energy Certificates (REC).
- Schedule 3 Part B. Net Metering: collect, by State and sector, the number of net metering customers, net metering capacity and technology type, as well as energy displaced by net metered generating facilities.
- Schedule 3 Part C. Advanced Metering: Collect, by State and sector, the number of Advanced Meter Reading (AMR) and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) meters installed, as well as the energy served through AMI meters.

Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”

- Change the collection of the planning horizon from 5 years to 10 years.
- Schedule 3 Generator Information: Make revisions (prime movers and energy sources) to distinguish the reporting of energy storage technologies; make revisions (prime movers and energy sources) to distinguish the reporting of hydrokinetic technologies and related information; add geothermal to the technologies for which tested heat rate data are required; add the data element, “Annual Average Operating Efficiency,” for solar photovoltaic, wind, and hydroelectric generators to the data collection; and replace the questions on reactive power output (MVAR) with new questions related to reactive power output.
- Schedule 6 Part F. Cooling System Information: Add new codes to capture additional cooling system types, source of cooling water and type of cooling water; add a question to collect the percent of cooling load served by dry cooling components (for hybrid cooling systems); and expand the survey frame for cooling system data collection to include all thermoelectric plants greater than or equal to 100 MW in size.

Form EIA-860M, “Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report”

- Schedule 2 (Updates To Proposed New Generators) and Schedule 3 (Updates To Proposed Changes To Existing Generators): Make revisions (prime movers and energy sources) to distinguish the reporting of energy storage technologies; and make revisions (prime movers and energy sources) to distinguish the reporting of hydrokinetic technologies and related information.

Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Power Industry Report”

- Schedule 2, Part C. Green Pricing: Add, by State and sector, the green pricing sales and revenue from Renewable Energy Certificates (REC).
- Schedule 2, Part D. Net Metering: By State and sector, add the capacity and technology type for net metering generating facilities.
- Schedule 6, Demand-Side Management Information: Collect Demand-Side Management (DSM) information from all respondents,¹ regardless of size; and expand collection of DSM data to include State and sector level breakdown of costs, energy efficiency, and load management effects.
- Schedule 7, Distributed and Dispersed Generation: Collect the capacity for distributed and dispersed generating technologies by State (replaces the percent for each technology); and add “Photovoltaic (PV)” and “Storage” as choices for reporting distributed and dispersed generation types.

Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report”

- Schedule 1. Total Plant Efficiency for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plants: Add the annual average total CHP efficiency (i.e., the energy output’s percentage of the energy input) from combined heat and power plants only.
- Schedule 8D. Cooling System Information, Annual Operations: Add a column to collect amount of water diverted; and expand directions to include definitions of diversion, withdrawal, consumption, and discharge.
- Expand respondent pool to include any thermoelectric power plant greater than or equal to 100 MW.

¹ Respondents are entities in a frame.

A. Justification

A.1. Legal Justification

The authority for the data collections is derived from the following provisions:

Section 13(b), 15 U.S.C. §772(b), of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEA Act), Public Law 93-275, outlines the types of individuals subject to the data collection authority delegated to the Administrator and the general parameters of the type of data, which can be required. Section 13(b) states:

“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 identification of all data and projections as to source, time, and methodology of development, as the [Secretary] may prescribe by regulation or order as necessary or appropriate for the proper exercise of functions under this Act.”

The objectives of the FEA Act are set forth in Section 5(b), 15 U.S.C. §764(b), of the FEA Act, which states that the Secretary shall, to the extent (s)he is authorized by Section 5(a) of the FEA Act,

“(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), and 15 U.S.C. §764(a), of the FEA Act in turn 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 the Congress.”

Authority for invoking Section 5(a) of the FEA Act is provided by Section 52, 15 U.S.C. §790(a) and (b), of the FEA Act, which states that the Administrator of the EIA:

“(a)...[Shall] establish a National Energy Information System...[which] shall contain such information as is required to provide a description of and facilitate analysis of energy supply and consumption...

(b) ...the System shall contain such energy information as is necessary to carry out the Administration's statistical and forecasting activities..., and 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 energy resources and the production, distribution, and marketing of mineral fuels and electricity;

(2) the consumption of mineral fuels, non-mineral energy resources, and electricity by such classes, sectors, and regions as may be appropriate for the purposes of this Act;

(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; . . .

(4) ...industrial, labor, and regional impacts of changes and patterns of energy supply and consumption...”

A.2. Needs and Uses of Data on the Electric Power Industry

A.2.1. Overview of Data Uses

The proposed set of EIA forms is designed to capture data from the emerging participants (power marketers, and all individuals or entities engaged in the production, sales, or distribution of electricity), as well as the traditional set of utilities. Policy makers, regulators, energy planners, and the electric power industry use much of the electric power data that the EIA collects for all of the issues discussed below and more.

State government regulators and analysts use the EIA electric power data for assessing regional- and State-level market conditions, determining energy and environmental policies, and for many other uses. For example, the State of California used EIA electric power data in 2007 to assess

supply conditions in that State and to estimate sulfur dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions. In some cases, States have reduced their own data collection efforts with the intention of relying on the EIA for many of their information needs. The EIA data are particularly important to the States as they are used to meet compliance verification requirements under the Federal Clean Air Act.² In the absence of the centralized and public data collection by the EIA, each State would have to undertake its own data collection effort, in many cases requesting duplicative information from firms with electric power industry operations that cross State lines. The EIA data collection ensures consistent data at minimum cost to the public and respondents. In addition to government and power industry customers, the EIA data are the core information source for other private sector and academic analyses of the electric power industry.

A partial listing of recent users of the EIA electric power data is included in Appendix A. Examples of uses of EIA electric power data are:

- Monitoring the electric power industry, its sectors, and reliance on each fuel type
- Monitoring fuel stock inventories during energy or weather emergencies
- Analyzing the progress of renewable energy portfolios
- Analyzing the adequacy of short- and long-term electricity supply
- Monitoring the transition to open transmission line access
- Evaluating transmission line constraints and system reliability
- Forecasting short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
- Evaluating the need for additional electric generating capacity
- Assessing the degree of market concentration in market-based applications
- Evaluating unbundled retail electricity rates
- Estimating stranded costs of utility generating assets
- Allocating emission credits to individual generators
- Designing future environmental trading programs
- Estimating the cost of environmental equipment to meet standards
- Establishing budgets and standards for air quality programs
- Assessing compliance with existing environmental programs
- Evaluating multi-pollutant control proposals
- Monitoring and analyzing the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
- Providing input to the Environmental Protection Agency's "Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database" (E-GRID), which is used by State regulatory authorities to evaluate their environmental programs

² The Clean Air Act, as amended, is codified at 42 USC, Chapter 85.

- Developing programs for the Clean Air Act's Acid Rain Program
- Developing regulations to comply with such statutes as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Modeling air quality rules and procedures
- Monitoring the cost and quality of the fossil fuels used to generate electricity
- Monitoring sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases
- Monitoring the progress towards retail competition.

A.2.2. Overview of Data Collections

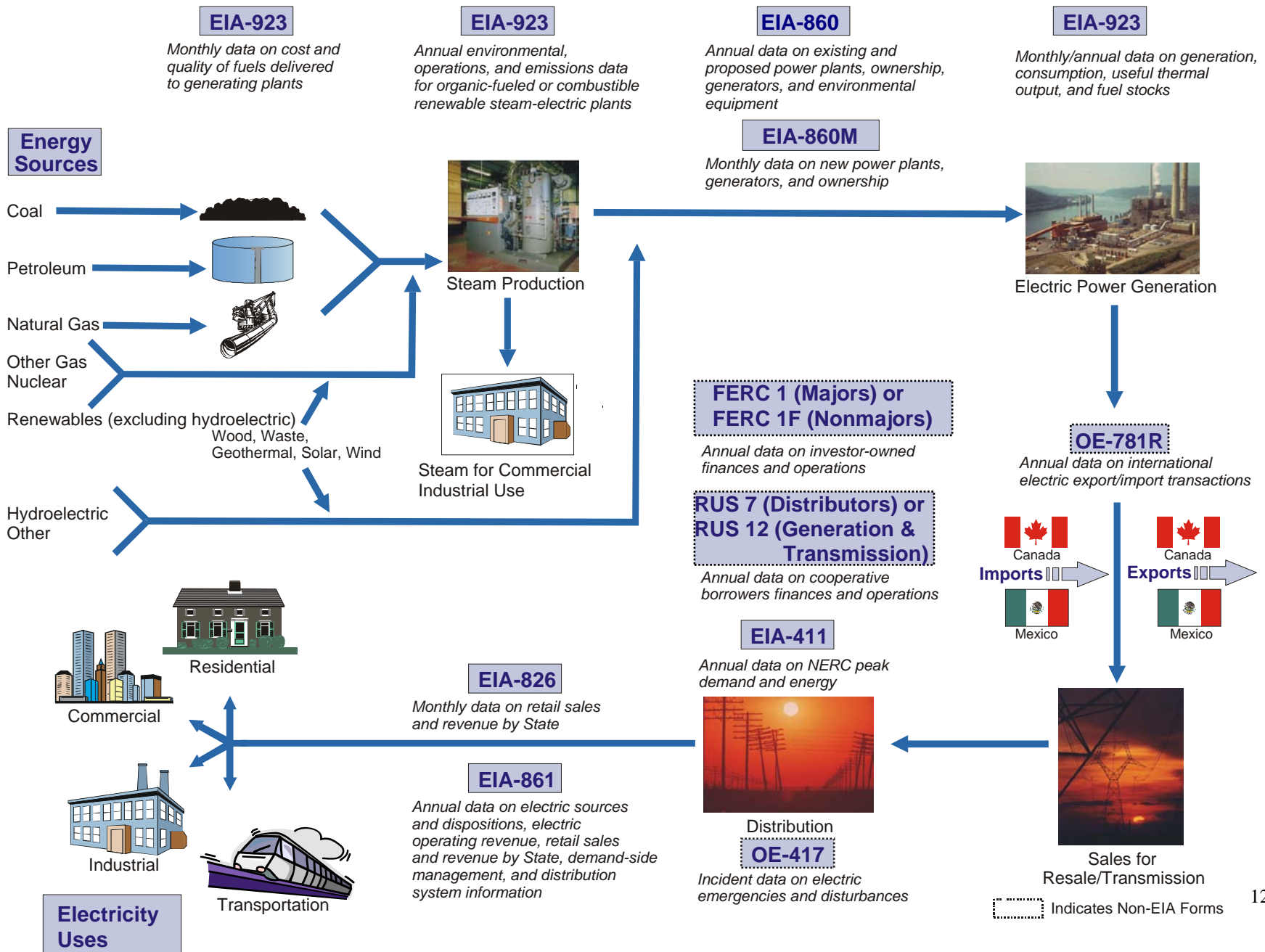
The EIA electric power data forms will collect a full range of information about the industry, while minimizing respondent burden and avoiding duplicate data collection. Most of the EIA electric power data are collected annually; the remainder is collected monthly. Each annual form has a different set (or subset) of respondents, as data are collected to focus on each sector of the electric power industry. The monthly forms collect information only from a sample/subset of the overall universe in order to minimize the burden on the industry.

The information to be collected will provide important profiles for each major portion of the electric power industry, such as:

1. Electricity generation (i.e., fuel consumption, electric generation, fuel stocks, fuel receipts, fuel costs, plant capacity [both existing and planned], projected electricity demands, and environmental control equipment)
2. Electricity transmission (i.e., types, locations, additions, maintenance, and reliability of transmission lines)
3. Electricity distribution
4. Electricity sales (i.e., retail and wholesale sales, revenues, number of customers, demand-side management programs, and electricity sources and disposition).

Figure 1 illustrates how each survey collects information from each important facet of the industry.

Figure 1. EIA Electric Industry Data Collection



A.2.3. Individual Form Data Uses and Modifications

Information on the specific electric power data forms in this clearance package is provided in this section. The discussions address the data collected, the entities that submit the forms, modifications proposed to the currently approved forms, and data uses. The confidential nature and protection of sensitive information submitted on the forms is addressed in Section A.10.

All of the forms and instructions included in this clearance package have been standardized around a consistent design, layout, section order, and content where practical. The forms, instructions, and cover letters for each form are presented in Appendix C.

- ***Form EIA-411, “Coordinated Bulk Power Supply & Demand Program Report”***

The Form EIA-411 is filed annually. The information reported includes:(1) peak demand and energy for the preceding year and 5 future years; (2) existing and planned generating capacity; (3) scheduled capacity purchases and sales; (4) bulk electric transmission system maps and power flow cases, (5) projected transmission lines, and (6) transmission outages. The various NERC Regions report information to the NERC headquarters, using data collected from their members. The NERC headquarters then compiles the data and provides consolidated regional reports to the EIA.

Modifications:

EIA proposes to:

1. Adopt the current NERC 2009 Schedule 3 for summer and winter aggregated demand and supply information. Demand category additions include various types of demand response, and supply category additions include Existing, Future, and Conceptual categories and breakout categories for Wind, Solar, Hydro, and Biomass for derated and expected on-peak values. Regions and subregions will report expected rerates, including derates for variable generation such as wind or solar, and capacity provided by demand response programs.
2. Collect data on existing transmission mileage on Schedule 6A
3. Change reporting of selected transmission outages, Schedule 7, from voluntary to mandatory
4. Require all reporting on transmission lines starting at 100 kV for DC and 115 kV for AC on all pertinent schedules, with the exception of 7A and 7C, with the expectation of lowering the reporting requirement to 115 kV for 7A and 7C in the next round of survey form updates
5. Return to reporting on capacity and transmission planning for a 10-year horizon, rather than a 5-year horizon.

Uses of Data:

The information is used by the Department of Energy and/or other entities:

1. To answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
2. As input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS)
3. To monitor the electric power industry's health and evaluate its future plans
4. To monitor the adequacy and reliability of transmission line capacity
5. To determine the adequacy of electricity supply in the eight NERC regions and the Nation
6. To monitor reliability planning for adequacy of supply, track changes in peak-load demand, review new planned transmission line additions, and determine issues affecting transmission outage rates
7. To analyze the adequacy of short- and long-term electricity supply
8. To monitor the transition to open transmission line access
9. To evaluate transmission line constraints and system reliability
10. To forecast short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
11. As input to the following reports issued by the EIA:
 - *Electric Power Annual*
 - *Annual Energy Review*
 - *Annual Energy Outlook*

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions"***

The mandatory Form EIA-826 is used to collect monthly data by State from a sample consisting of approximately 480 utility and nonutility entities that have sales to end-use customers. Data are collected separately for: utilities with regulated sales; entities with market-based sales (for energy-only service); and entities that provide only energy delivery services, where the energy is supplied by another entity. Data collected on the Form EIA-826 include revenue (associated with the sale of electricity), sales (megawatthours delivered), and number of customers. The sampling methodology is described in Section B, "Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods," Item 2, Statistical Methodology. Data are collected from entities with sales within States for use in developing monthly average price estimates by State.

Modifications:

EIA proposes to:

1. Collect the names of the companies that deliver electricity on behalf of power marketers and retail service providers on Schedule 2. Part B. Sales to Ultimate Customers – Energy-Only Service
2. Collect, by State and sector, the number of green pricing customers, green pricing sales and revenue, as well as Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) sales and revenue on Schedule 3 Part A. Green Pricing
3. Collect, by State and sector, the number of net metering customers, net metering capacity and technology type, as well as energy displaced by net metered generating facilities on Schedule 3 Part B. Net Metering
4. Collect, by State and sector, the number of Advanced Meter Reading (AMR) and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) meters installed, as well as the energy served through AMI meters on Schedule 3 Part C. Advanced Metering.

Uses of Data:

The information is used by the Department of Energy and/or other entities:

1. To answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
2. As input to the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, used to forecast quarterly electricity sales for up to 8 future quarters
3. As input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS)
4. To estimate monthly electric sales and price data by State and sector (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation)
5. To monitor the progress of State retail competition
6. To evaluate industry concentration and the resulting market power of retail sellers
7. To monitor national and local sales and prices, by sector, including transportation data used by the Federal Reserve Board, Congress, other Federal agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
8. To evaluate unbundled retail electricity rates
9. To monitor and analyze the economic impact of industry restructuring by financial analysts
10. To evaluate industry concentration and the resulting market power of retail sellers used by Standard & Poor's
11. To use by the public utility commissions when reviewing rate cases
12. To verify information provided to State and other Federal agencies in other forums
13. To evaluate unbundled retail electricity rates
14. To monitor and analyze the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
15. To monitor sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases
16. To monitor the progress towards retail competition

17. To produce the following reports issued by EIA:

- *Monthly Energy Review*
- *Monthly Flash Estimates of Electric Power Data*
- *Electric Power Monthly*
- *Electric Power Annual*
- *Short-Term Energy Outlook*
- *Annual Energy Outlook*

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”***

The Form EIA-860 is a mandatory annual census used to collect data on electric generators in the United States that are located at generating facilities with a total generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or greater, and where the generators, or the facility where the generators reside, are connected to the grid. The Form EIA-860 is filed by approximately 2,700 companies that operate 5,500 (both existing and planned) plants containing over 17,000 generators. Data collected on the Form EIA-860 include ownership, generator capacity, fuel capability, operational status, commercial operations date and actual or planned retirement date, fuel switching and co-firing capability, generator interconnection cost information, regulatory status, and static environmental data. In addition to existing units, the form collects data on planned and modified units expected to enter commercial operation within 5 years.

Modifications:

The EIA proposes to:

1. Change the planning horizon from 5 years to 10 years
2. Make revisions (prime movers and energy sources) to distinguish the reporting of energy storage technologies, hydrokinetic technologies, and related information; add geothermal to the technologies for which tested heat rate data are required; add the data element, “Annual Average Operating Efficiency,” for solar photovoltaic, wind, and hydroelectric generators to the data collection; and replace the questions on reactive power output (MVAR) with new questions related to reactive power output on Schedule 3, Generator Information
3. Add new codes to capture additional cooling system types, source of cooling water, and type of cooling water; add a question to collect the percent of cooling load served by dry cooling components (for hybrid cooling systems); and expand the survey frame for cooling system data collection to include all thermoelectric plants greater than or equal to 100 MW in size on Schedule 6, Part F. Cooling System Information.

Uses of Data:

These data are used by the Department of Energy and/or other entities:

1. As the primary source of information on the characteristics and capabilities of the Nation's generating fleet
2. As background for answering requests from the general public and Congress for power plant generator level information
3. As input to the National Energy Modeling System and the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System
4. As input to many private sector models of the electric generating system
5. As a source for studies of capacity additions and fuel switching
6. As input to emission calculations in combination with the EPA E-GRID and Continuous Emissions Monitoring System data
7. To monitor compliance with air pollution control programs
8. As an electric power capacity resource for emergency and contingency planning in the event of power interruptions
9. As an electric power capacity resource to the regulatory requirements developed in accordance with the Clean Air Act
10. To analyze the adequacy of short- and long-term electricity supply
11. To verify information provided to State and other Federal agencies in other forums
12. To forecast short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
13. To evaluate the need for additional electric generating capacity
14. To estimate stranded costs of utility generating assets
15. To allocate emission credits to individual generators
16. To design future environmental trading programs
17. To estimate the cost of environmental equipment to meet standards
18. To establish budgets and standards for air quality programs
19. To assess compliance with existing environmental programs
20. To evaluate multi-pollutant control proposals
21. To monitor and analyze the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
22. To provide input to the Environmental Protection Agency's "Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database" (E-GRID), which is used by State regulatory authorities to evaluate their environmental programs
23. To assist the EPA in developing programs for the Clean Air Act's Acid Rain Program
24. To assist the EPA in developing regulations to comply with such statutes as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
25. To model air quality rules and procedures

26. As input into the following reports issued by the EIA:

- *Electric Power Monthly*
- *Electric Power Annual*
- *Annual Energy Review*
- *Renewable Energy Annual*
- *State Electricity Profiles*
- *Short-Term Energy Outlook*
- *Annual Energy Outlook*

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; data aggregators; modelers; independent research groups; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-860M, “Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report”***

The Form EIA-860M is a mandatory monthly report that collects data on the status of proposed new generators or changes to existing generators, within 1 to 12 months of the new or modified generator beginning commercial operations. The form is designed to collect information on changes to plans previously reported to the EIA on the annual Form EIA-860. The plant characteristics of interest are changes to the previously reported information concerning the proposed on-line date, prime mover type, capacity, and energy sources. During 2011, EIA anticipates collecting the Form EIA-860M from approximately 124 entities each month.

Modifications:

The EIA proposes to:

1. Make revisions (prime movers and energy sources) to distinguish the reporting of energy storage technologies, hydrokinetic technologies, and related information on Schedule 2 (Updates To Proposed New Generators) and Schedule 3 (Updates To Proposed Changes To Existing Generators).

Uses of Data:

These data are used by the Department of Energy and/or other entities:

1. As a primary source of information on the characteristics and capabilities of the Nation’s existing generating fleet and the primary source for up-to-date information on new plant capacity additions and new generators proposed for initial operation within the near-term
2. As background for answering requests from the general public and Congress for power plant generator level information
3. As input to the National Energy Modeling System and the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System
4. As input to many private sector models of the electric generating system

5. As a critical source of information for evaluating the adequacy of national and regional power supply based on up-to-date information on near-term planned new generators and changes in existing capacity
6. As a source of information for answering the many public and private requests for up-to-date information on proposed power plants, including public and private analysts evaluating the market for new projects
7. As a source for studies of capacity additions and fuel switching
8. As input into the following reports issued by the EIA:
 - *Electric Power Monthly*
 - *Electric Power Annual*
 - *Annual Energy Review*
 - *Renewable Energy Annual*
 - *Short-Term Energy Outlook*
 - *Annual Energy Outlook*

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; and the news media.

- ***Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Power Industry Report”***

The Form EIA-861 is a mandatory annual census of approximately 3,300 regulated entities and power marketers in the United States involved in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy. Data collected on the Form EIA-861 include revenues (associated with the sale of electricity), sales (megawatthours delivered), number of customers, energy sources and disposition, green pricing, net metering, electric operating revenue, demand-side management information, demand response information, and distributed generator information.

Modifications:

The EIA proposes to:

1. Add, by State and sector, Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) sales and revenue on Schedule 2, Part C. Green Pricing
2. Add, by State and sector, the capacity and technology type for net metering generating facilities on Schedule 2, Part D. Net Metering
3. Collect demand-side management (DSM) information from all respondents, regardless of size; and expand collection of DSM data to include State and sector level breakdown of costs, energy efficiency, and load management effects on Schedule 6, Demand-Side Management Information
4. Collect the capacity for distributed and dispersed generating technologies by State (replaces the percent for each technology); and add “Photovoltaic (PV)” and “Storage” as choices for reporting distributed and dispersed generation types on Schedule 7, Distributed and Dispersed Generation.

Uses of Data:

The information is used by the Department of Energy and/or other entities:

1. To answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
2. As input to the National Energy Modeling System, sales data are used to project long-term electricity demand, sales for resale and purchases are used to validate the wholesale model results
3. To accurately maintain the electric power frame and to be a source from which samples are drawn for other electric power surveys, e.g. Form EIA-826
4. To develop and maintain time series data showing average wholesale electric power volumes and average prices by NERC region
5. To report time series data showing distributed and dispersed generation resources
6. To report the development of net metering and green pricing programs
7. To report annual and incremental effects of DSM programs and their costs
8. To monitor the changes in electricity prices in the various States and sectors of the economy
9. To assess the affect of price changes on the demand for electricity
10. To monitor the progress of energy service providers as they expand in the States with retail competition
11. To verify information provided to State and other Federal agencies in other forums
12. To assess the degree of market concentration in market-based applications
13. To evaluate unbundled retail electricity rates
14. To monitor and analyze the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
15. To monitor sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases
16. To provide input into the following reports issued by the EIA:
 - *Electric Power Monthly*
 - *Electric Power Annual*
 - *Annual Energy Review*
 - *Renewable Energy Annual*
 - *State Electricity Profiles*
 - *Electric Sales and Revenue*
 - *Monthly Energy Review*
 - *Annual Energy Outlook*

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; data aggregators; modelers; independent research groups; academia; consultants; and the news media.

• ***Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report”***

The Form EIA-923 is a mandatory report that collects fuel receipts, consumption, electric generation, fuel stocks, combustion byproducts, operational cooling water data, and operational data for NO_x, SO₂, and particulate matter control equipment from all power plants and combined heat and power producers in the United States with a generating capacity of 1 megawatt and greater (i.e., all operating plants included in the survey frame for the Form EIA-860). For fuel receipts, data include the fuel quantity received, quality (Btu, sulfur, ash, and mercury content), purchase type, cost, contract expiration date, tolling agreements, and supplier of fossil fuels delivered for the generation of electric power for facilities 50 megawatts or greater in size. In addition, for coal only, data include mode of transportation, mine name, MSHA ID, type of mine, and the State and county where the mine is located. The data on this survey are collected monthly from a statistically determined sample of relatively large plants. The remaining smaller plants are surveyed annually. (The sampling methodology is described in Section B, “Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods,” Item 2, Statistical Methodology.)

The Form EIA-923 also collects fuel consumption information at the boiler level for plants with steam turbines of 10 megawatts or greater capacity that burn fossil or organic fuels (excluding steam turbines whose source of steam is from nuclear, geothermal, or solar resources).

The form, as is the case with all of the EIA electric surveys, is intended to be used exclusively for electronic data collection. However, a paper option will be available to respondents unable or unwilling to use the Internet Data Collection System.

Modifications:

EIA proposes to:

1. Add the annual average total CHP efficiency (i.e., the energy output as a percentage of energy input) from combined heat and power plants only on Schedule 7. Annual Revenues from Sales for Resale
2. Collect the amount of water diverted; and expand directions to include definitions of diversion, withdrawal, consumption, and discharge on Schedule 8D. Cooling System Information, Annual Operations
3. Expand the respondent pool to include any thermoelectric power plant greater than or equal to 100 MW on Schedule 8D. Cooling System Information, Annual Operations.

Uses of Data:

The information will be used by the Department of Energy and/or other entities:

1. To answer queries from the Congress, other Federal and State agencies, the electric power industry, and the general public
2. As input to the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, used to forecast quarterly net generation and fuel consumption for up to 8 future calendar quarters
3. As input to calculate plant capacity factors and plant heat rates in order to evaluate efficiency and unit effectiveness

4. As input to intermediate- and long-term energy models such as the National Energy Modeling System
5. To monitor fuel switching during the year
6. To evaluate compliance with State implementation programs
7. To monitor fuel stock levels in cases of energy or weather emergencies and strikes
8. To monitor fuel usage and the dependence on particular fuels
9. To calculate emissions of carbon dioxide and other air pollutants
10. To provide data that the EPA and State and local regulators need to develop and implement air pollution control, energy, and utility regulatory programs
11. To provide data that can be used to accurately gauge the need for emission allowances under cap and trade programs
12. To monitor the costs of fossil fuels used to generate electricity
13. To evaluate the changes in the sources of the fuels and their quality to evaluate the impact of the Clean Air Act and its Amendments
14. To monitor the electric power industry, its sectors, and reliance on each fuel type
15. To analyze the progress toward meeting renewable energy portfolio standards
16. To analyze the adequacy of short- and long-term electricity supply
17. To forecast short- and long-term electricity supply and demand
18. To evaluate the need for additional electric generating capacity
19. To allocate emission credits to individual generators
20. To design future environmental trading programs
21. To estimate the cost of environmental equipment to meet standards
22. To establish budgets and standards for air quality programs
23. To assess compliance with existing environmental programs
24. To evaluate multi-pollutant control proposals
25. To monitor and analyze the economic and operational impacts of industry restructuring
26. To provide input to the EPA's "Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database" (E-GRID), which is used by State regulatory authorities to evaluate their environmental programs
27. To assist the EPA in developing programs for the Clean Air Act's Acid Rain Program
28. To assist the EPA in developing regulations to comply with such statutes as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
29. To model air quality rules and procedures
30. To monitor the cost and quality of the fossil fuels used to generate electricity
31. To monitor sales and prices of electricity for use by the Public Utility Commissions when reviewing rate cases, and

32. As input to the following publications issued by the EIA:

- 1) *Monthly Flash Estimates of Electric Power Data*
- 2) *Electric Power Monthly*
- 3) *Electric Power Annual*
- 4) *Annual Energy Review*
- 5) *Annual Energy Outlook*
- 6) *Monthly Energy Review*
- 7) *Quarterly Coal Report*
- 8) *Natural Gas Annual*
- 9) *Renewable Energy Annual*
- 10) *Short-Term Energy Outlook*
- 11) *State Energy Data Report*
- 12) *State Electricity Profiles*
- 13) *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants*

Other data users include electricity-related trade associations; independent system operators; electric utility companies; nonutility companies; energy service providers; wholesale electricity traders; electrical equipment companies; numerous local, State, and Federal government agencies; environmental associations; consumer groups; financial analysts; data aggregators; modelers; independent research groups; and the news media.

A.3. Use of Technology

The EIA is utilizing information technology to improve reporting options for respondents to all the electric power surveys. The EIA will continue to make all survey forms and instructions available for printing or downloading from the EIA web site.

In 2002, the EIA developed a new, completely electronic reporting option that respondents may use to complete and submit the electric power surveys via a secure, Internet browser-based system. Respondents choosing this option for filing will not have any requirements for submission of paper forms or signatures. The electronic reporting system allows respondents to enter their data directly into the EIA survey databases. The use of data communicated electronically reduces the time needed for data collection and processing, and also improves the timeliness of reporting the information to the public. The only equipment and software the respondent is required to have is a connection to the Internet and a standard industry web browser that supports secured socket layering, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape.

The Internet Data Collection (IDC) System collects the data via screens that closely resemble the paper form. The IDC System edits the responses identifying potential errors, while still under control of the respondent. Since the IDC will identify responses that fail established edits (i.e., comparisons to some of their previous data or internal calculations compared to technically established ranges, such as Btu values), the respondents will make corrections or append explanations of unusual occurrences before submitting their data. This reduces respondent burden and the EIA workload by reducing the need for the EIA to contact the respondent to discuss the accuracy of questionable

data. As of December 31, 2008, approximately 95 percent of all monthly forms and 99 percent of all annual forms were submitted via IDC. Considering that the monthly forms are submitted 12 times during a year, the EIA estimates that over 95 percent of the forms will be submitted electronically by the end of 2010. By comparison, these numbers are significantly higher than the same statistics in 2004 when EIA requested approval of their forms for the following 3 years. At that time, only about 80 percent of all monthly forms and 60 percent of all annual forms were being submitted electronically. In addition, more of the data are arriving by the established due date. Approximately 99 percent of the 2009 monthly forms were received on time, and it is estimated that 80 percent of the annual forms will be received by the due date.

Also, to minimize respondent burden, the EIA electric power data collection systems are based on an “update” philosophy. That is, the EIA updates and pre-populates all previously reported static data entries. The respondent only needs to verify or correct these static data and enter any changes, as well as provide the data that varies from year to year or month to month.

A.4. Efforts to Reduce Duplication

As part of the effort to address the data needs of a restructured industry, the EIA has had many interactions with its stakeholders. These efforts have been on-going since the industry began its transition from vertically integrated utilities to an unbundled and more competitive industry. More recent interaction has been extensive. The EIA held numerous meetings to discuss the potential for future data needs with industry organizations, other Federal agencies, and consumer groups.

When the EIA redesigns the electricity data collection forms to comply with changes in the industry, every effort is made to ensure that data are not collected by more than one Federal government agency. To that end, the EIA has compiled a list of significant electric power-related data collections, both in the Federal government and in private industry (Table 1). Some of the organizations collecting and publishing electric power data include:

- 1) The American Public Power Association (APPA)
- 2) The Edison Electric Institute (EEI)
- 3) The Rural Utilities Service (RUS), U.S. Department of Agriculture
- 4) The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), U.S. Department of Energy
- 5) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- 6) The DOE Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OEDER) and
- 7) The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (RW).

Sources of data collected for specific regulatory purposes or having limited general use are not included in Table 1. An example is the FERC Form 500, “Application for License/Relicense for Hydropower Projects Greater than 5 MW Capacity,” used to collect data for hydroelectric licensing. Information collected by the FERC and the State Public Utility Commissions that are limited in scope and not sufficient for the purposes of

the EIA electric power surveys are also not included in Table 1. It is important to note that the FERC also collects other electric power information for specific regulatory purposes, but those are not sufficient to provide aggregated information about the entire industry.

Table 1. Electric Power Data Collection Forms

Responsible Group	Form No.	Title
American Public Power Association		
	APPA PIS	Performance Indicators Survey
Edison Electric Institute		
	EI T&D	Transmission and Distribution Line Information (not published)
	EI TEB	Typical Electric Bills
	EI USR	Uniform Statistical Report
	EI WEO	Weekly Electric Output
Energy Information Administration (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	EIA-20	Weekly Telephone Survey of Coal Burning Utilities (standby form)
	EIA-411	Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report
	EIA-457	Residential Energy Consumption Survey (Household Electricity Usage)
	EIA-826	Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report
	EIA-846	Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey
	EIA-860	Annual Electric Generator Report
	EIA-860M	Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report
	EIA-861	Annual Electric Power Industry Report
	EIA-871	Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (electricity usage)
	EIA-923	Power Plant Operations Report
Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	OE-417	Electric Incident and Disturbance Report
	OE-781R	Monthly Electricity Imports and Exports Report
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	FERC-1	Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities Licensees and Others
	FERC-1-F	Annual Report of Nonmajor Public Utilities and Licensees
	FERC-516*	Electric Rate Schedule Filings
	FERC-519*	Corporate Applications
	FERC-556*	Cogeneration and Small Power Production (Qualifying Facilities Applications)
	FERC-561	Annual Report of Interlocking Positions
	FERC-566*	Report of Utility's 20 Largest Purchasers
	FERC-580	Interrogatory on Fuel and Energy Purchase Practices Pursuant to Section 205(f)(2) of the Federal Power Act
	FERC-585*	Reports on Electric Energy Shortages and Contingency Plans under PURPA
	FERC-714	Annual Electric Control and Planning Area Report
	FERC-715	Annual Transmission Planning and Evaluation Report
	FERC-717	Open Access Same-Time Information Systems

Responsible Group	Form No.	Title
North American Electric Reliability Corporation		
	NERC GADS	Generating Availability Data System
	NERC TADS	Transmission Availability Data System
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
	NRC ODR	Operating Data Report
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (U.S. Department of Energy)		
	NWPA-830G	Appendix G - Standard Remittance Advice for Payment of Fees
Rural Utilities Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)		
	RUS-7	Financial and Statistical Report
	RUS-12	Operating Report for Electric Power Supply Borrowers and Electric Distribution Borrowers with Generating Facilities

*No form. These data requirements are stated in the Code of Federal Regulations.

A.4.1. Analysis of Similar Existing Information

The EIA evaluated all known sources of data relating to the electric power industry and has found no other source as comprehensive, timely, or detailed, to replace these proposed EIA data collections surveys. The EIA has determined that other sources cannot replace or even approximate the information proposed for collection here because of differences in classification, inconsistency, incompleteness, unavailability, or lack of universal coverage. In fact, some of the EIA data collections complement, rather than duplicate, other Federal agency data collections. These efforts taken together capture the entire electric power industry and keep the burden on industry to a minimum.

The following are explanations regarding the collection of similar data and the reasons why these similarities are not duplicative collections.

- ***Form EIA-411, “Coordinated Bulk Power Supply & Demand Program Report”***

The EIA and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) both have a need for similar information on existing and planned generating units. To avoid duplication and to keep the burden on industry to a minimum, representatives of the EIA and the NERC formed a working group to accomplish this for the Form EIA-860 and Form EIA-411. The Form EIA-860 contains information on existing generators and those planned to begin operating within 5 years. The Form EIA-411 provides the power supply planning projected by the members and/or a sub-regional grouping of members of the 8 NERC regions for the reporting year and forthcoming 5-year period. The Form EIA-411 is a mandatory data collection effort prepared through the regional structure of the NERC. The specific data elements are carefully identified to allow both the NERC and the DOE to meet their objectives and to keep the burden on industry to a minimum by requesting the information *only once*. The NERC assembles the data and passes it on to the EIA using the Form EIA-411.

The power flow case information for *planned* transmission facilities complements the data collected by the FERC on the FERC Form 715 for *existing* transmission facilities. Therefore, this requirement fills in a gap in the information that the Federal government

collects, rather than duplicating data already collected. Bulk power transmission maps by reliability region are also collected on the FERC Form 715. However, since the Form 715 maps are specific to a single utility, duplication occurs only if these individual maps are combined at the NERC regional level. In addition, the burden of providing a copy of the maps is minimal.

- ***Form EIA-826, “Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions”***

The Form EIA-826 collects information on electric sales to and revenue from, end-user customers by State. The data are similar to data reported on the annual Form EIA-861 and the FERC Form 1 (total only, but not by State). However, the Form EIA-826 is a monthly survey of a sample of electric power entities, distributors, and retailers and is the only source of monthly data. These data are essential for timely tracking of the progress of retail competition and prices while minimizing the burden on industry. The Form EIA-826 takes its sample from the universe of respondents on the annual Form EIA-861 and imputes for the other approximately 2,840 members of the universe.

- ***Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”***

As stated above, the EIA and the NERC both have a need for similar information on existing and planned generating units. The Form EIA-860 serves as the “frame” of generating plants, from which samples are drawn and is used to determine the subsets of frames for other plant-based surveys. To avoid duplication and to keep the burden on industry to a minimum, the Form EIA-860 is entirely pre-populated with the most recent data reported by the respondent. The respondent is merely required to verify the data and make any updates or corrections. These data are then shared with the NERC on an on-going basis as the data are collected.

- ***Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Power Industry Report”***

The Form EIA-861 serves as the frame of utilities from which statistical samples are drawn (e.g., Form EIA-826). Although the Form EIA-861 has data elements that are similar to other EIA forms, the Form EIA-826 surveys only a limited number of electric utilities. The Form EIA-861 also collects information about the utility’s energy balance, demand-side management, demand response, and location of distribution systems -- data items that are not collected on any other EIA forms. The Form EIA-861 is the only EIA survey to collect data from all of the approximately 3,300 electric power industry participants in the United States.

The FERC Form 1 collects some similar information for utilities that meet the criteria for major electric utilities. Since there are only approximately 200 FERC Form 1 respondents, most of the data on the Form EIA-861 are not collected on the FERC Form 1. Information collected on Schedule 1, Schedule 2 column e, and (if the utility has revenue in more than one State) Schedule 4 of the Form EIA-861 is not duplicative of the FERC Form 1.

To keep the burden on industry to a minimum, the Form EIA-861 survey is pre-populated with any known static information, so respondents only need to verify the static information, revise the incorrect data, and provide the new annual data.

- ***Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report”***

The Form EIA-923 is a mandatory report for all electric power plants and CHP plants that meet the following criteria: 1) have a total generator nameplate capacity (sum for generators at a single site) of 1 MW or greater; and 2) where the generator(s), or the facility in which the generator(s) resides, is connected to the local or regional electric power grid and has the ability to draw power from or deliver power to the grid. To lessen the reporting burden, a sample of plants is collected on a monthly basis. Plants that are not selected to respond monthly must respond annually for the calendar year. The Form EIA-923 collects fuel receipts, consumption, electric generation, fuel stocks, combustion byproducts, operational cooling water data, and operational data for NO_x, SO₂, and particulate matter control equipment. Prior to 2008, there were several areas of possible duplication in the power plant data collected by the FERC on FERC Form 423 and by EIA’s Electric Power Division on the Forms EIA-423, EIA-906, EIA-920, and certain items from Form EIA-767. By merging those surveys into the Form EIA-923, any duplication was eliminated. In addition, certain coal data collected on the Form EIA-923 enabled the discontinuation of a form in EIA’s Coal Division – the Form EIA-6A “Coal Distribution Report,” thereby further eliminating possible duplication of data collected by the two Divisions.

- ***Form EIA-846, “Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS)”***

The Form EIA-846, (OMB No. 1905-0169), “Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS),” collects calendar year data once every 4 years from a statistical sample of manufacturing establishments, as opposed to the monthly and annual data collected on the EIA electric power data forms. Data are collected on the quantity and cost of purchased electricity, site generation, electricity sales to utilities, transfers to other establishments, consumption, participation in DSM programs, breakdowns of electricity consumption by end use, and presence of selected state-of-the-art and advanced electronic technologies.

Several of the Form EIA-846 questions overlap with questions on the Forms EIA-860 and EIA-923. However, a number of considerations require independent efforts to collect similar data. First, the Census Bureau (the EIA collection agent for this survey) collects the Form EIA-846 data from a sample of establishments, and therefore establishment-level data are confidential and not available to EIA under the provisions of Title 13 of the U.S. Code. Estimates are published for the Census regions only, and a number of those estimates are not releasable due to the confidentiality restriction. Since the location, size, and technology of individual generating facilities cannot be released, aggregates for qualifying facilities (QFs) under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) and non-QF projects cannot be addressed. Data are also not available for analysis by electric utility service territory.

In addition, many QFs are not included in the Form EIA-846 respondent base. Few, if any, wind power facilities are located within the manufacturing sector. The same is true for many hydroelectric and solar facilities. Municipal authorities or independent operators own most of the solid waste facilities. Such facilities would not be included in the Form EIA-846 frame. The Form EIA-846 is conducted with a sample of establishments, which are defined according to specific criteria set forth in the North American Industrial Classification System. The unit of data collection for the Forms EIA-860 and EIA-923 is the plant, generator, or boiler level. The Form EIA-846 collects data every 4 years, while the Form EIA-923 collects data on a monthly and annual basis. This allows the government to more closely monitor the industry's activities. Finally, the use of a stratified statistical sample for the Form EIA-846 is not compatible with the need to obtain the status of a fixed set of facilities, particularly the QFs under PURPA.

- *Other EIA Forms*

The EIA has two other quadrennial consumption surveys: the Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)," (OMB No. 1905-0092), and the Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS)," (OMB No. 1905-0145). Both the RECS and the CBECS are collected in two stages: first, an interview is conducted with the household or building manager, then a survey is done of the suppliers of electricity (and other energy sources) to the households or buildings. Consumption surveys are sample surveys that are designed to collect end-use data, rather than electricity production data, for only a small (5,000 - 6,000) nationwide sample of households and buildings. In addition to collecting the data from users as opposed to suppliers, the data collected on these surveys are limited by frequency and coverage.

- *Other Non-EIA Forms*

The **FERC** publishes a cumulative listing of the facilities that have sought QF status under PURPA. The data are derived from information docketed under the FERC QF program, including:

- 1) Name and address of the applicant, and location of the facility
- 2) A brief description of the facility, including a statement indicating if it is a cogeneration or small power production facility
- 3) Primary energy source used or to be used
- 4) Percent ownership by an electric utility or by an electric utility holding company
- 5) The date installation of the facility began or will begin.

These data cover only a small portion of the universe that the EIA needs and do not capture the breadth of information that the EIA forms collect.

The **Census Bureau** collects data through their "Annual Survey of Manufactures," (ASM) (OMB Number 0607-0449) on electricity generation, sales, and purchases from a sample of manufacturing establishments, similar to the MECS. Annual estimates from the ASM are published on purchases and on-site generation used within the

establishments. The ASM purchase data include both inter-company sales and sales to electric utilities. The amount of power going to the grid cannot be separated. Since the ASM results are confidential under Title 13, many of the same limitations associated with the Form EIA-846 apply to the ASM.

The **Federal Reserve Board** (FRB) conducts the “Monthly Survey of Industrial Electricity Use,” (OMB Number 7100-0057) through its district banks. The survey is voluntary. It collects information from electric utilities on the volume of electricity sold to mining and manufacturing establishments and data from self-generators on the amount of electricity generated by such establishments for their own use. The EIA electric power data forms do not collect data on the electricity sold at that level of detail.

A.5. Provisions for Reducing Burden on Small Businesses

The EIA is mindful of the need to minimize burden on small business and, to that end, designs its data surveys, to the extent possible, so that small operations are not unduly affected. Statistical sampling for the Forms EIA-923 and EIA-826 and the thresholds or cutoffs for the Forms EIA-860 and EIA-861 are examples of the EIA concern for burden on small business. The EIA pre-populates many data elements reported on prior surveys for items that do not change frequently. This allows respondents (both large and small) to simply verify that the information has not changed as opposed to reporting it each period. In addition, use of the IDC System with its built-in edits has reduced the burden on businesses by reducing the call-backs to verify or correct questionable data.

A.6. Consequences of Less-Frequent Reporting

The monthly data to be reported on the Form EIA-826 and the Form EIA-923 will be collected, reviewed, and tabulated by the EIA and used to provide statistics on net generation; sales and revenues of electric power; consumption of fuels used to generate electricity; fuel receipts and costs; and fuel stocks for the electric power industry. These data are used to monitor the state of one of the Nation’s most important industries on a monthly basis. The data appear in several agency publications. The most prominent are *Electric Power Monthly*, *Monthly Energy Review*, *Electric Power Annual*, *Natural Gas Monthly*, *Natural Gas Annual*, *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Annual Coal Report*, and *Annual Energy Review*. These EIA reports are made available through the Internet to the Congress, State and local governments, private industry, various offices of the Federal government, both within the EIA and in other agencies, and the general public. The EIA web site had over 4.2 million user sessions in December 2009. The data are also used in other EIA products such as the State Energy Data System and for EIA short-term forecast models.

Eliminating the EIA’s ability to provide monthly status reports on the electric power industry would deprive the Congress, State and local governments, private industry, and various offices of the Federal government from monitoring a critical industry that is

making sweeping changes to its operations and the progress towards competition. It would place a large burden on the State governments to collect and process their data and then try to obtain similar information from other States for comparison and monitoring purposes. It would also place a larger burden on the industry to provide its information to more than one data collection agency.

A.7. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.5

The data are being collected consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5, except for requiring respondents to report information more frequently than quarterly. See item A.6 above for justification for monthly reporting.

A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside the Agency

Consultations were conducted using a *Federal Register* Notice (FR Doc. E9-24777 covering all collections) published October 14, 2009. Emails explaining the proposals, including the link to the notice and to EIA's Electricity 2011 Webpage, were sent to potential respondents, industry associations, and environmental and consumer groups for comment. It was also available on the EIA web site, along with drafts of the proposed new forms and instructions. A summary of the comments received, along with the EIA responses, are detailed in Appendix B (Comments on the Forms and Instructions).

A.9. Payments or Gifts to Respondents

No payments or gifts are made to the respondents to any of the surveys.

A.10. Disclosure of Information

The EIA is not proposing changes to its procedure concerning the treatment of sensitive electric power data collected through the surveys contained in this information collection package.

The current procedure is based on the review of all comments received during past clearance exercises coupled with consideration of the applicable laws and regulations governing the EIA survey collection series, and the data needed by the Congress, other federal agencies, States, and other users. The laws and regulations considered are:

1. The Trade Secrets Act, (18 U.S.C. 1905)
2. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), (5 U.S.C. 552)
3. The Department of Energy, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Regulations, (10 C.F.R. 1004)

4. The Paperwork Reduction Act, (44 U.S.C. 35)
5. The Clean Air Act, (CAAA90, Public Law 101-549)

1. Trade Secrets Act

For purposes of the Act, a trade secret is defined in narrow terms, as a secret, commercially-valuable plan, formula, process, or device that is used for the making, preparing, compounding, or processing of trade commodities and that can be said to be the end product of either innovation or substantial effort.

2. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Freedom of Information Act is an open policy favoring disclosure of information held by Federal agencies, and consequently the burden rests on the party or agency seeking non-disclosure to establish that an enumerated exemption to FOIA applies in the circumstances. One such exemption, Exemption 4, covers confidential commercial or financial information and trade secrets, the release of which would cause substantial harm to submitters in a competitive market. Exemptions to FOIA are narrowly construed, however, and the question of whether substantial competitive harm will in fact occur from public information disclosure depends on the specific facts and circumstances involving the requested information. For Exemption 4 to apply there must be actual competition in the industry and the information must be valuable commercial or financial data that are not available from other sources. Even after such a showing is made, however, an agency may balance competing interests and release contested information if the competitive danger is outweighed by the public interest in accessing the information.

4. Paperwork Reduction Act

The DOE also complies with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 that provides that a Federal agency may make confidential information available to other Federal agencies if the disclosure is not inconsistent with applicable law. The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal entities for official use. However, this requirement is not applicable for data collected under the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act.

5. Clean Air Act

Since 1963, a series of clean air legislation has been enacted to control air pollution. This includes the Clean Air Act of 1963, the Air Quality Act of 1967, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 and 1977, and various additional amendments and extensions of the Clean Air Act passed in 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1976. The latest major addition to the Clean Air Act, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA90, Public Law 101-549), established new provisions designed to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, as well as nitrogen oxides that are primarily emitted by fossil-fueled electric power plants, other industrial sources, and from the transportation sector. To achieve certain emissions criteria and to monitor individual and aggregate emission levels, these laws require the collection of a variety of electricity-related data and the release of it to the public during rulemaking procedures by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Determination

Most elements are considered public information and will be publicly released in identifiable form. For those elements, the survey respondents will be told the following:

The information elements (names of elements) reported on Form EIA-xxx will be considered public information and may be released in identifiable form.

The electric power surveys do include some elements that are considered protected and those elements will not be publicly released in identifiable form, although they may be shared under written agreements designed to protect the identifiability of respondents and their reported values.

For electric power survey elements that EIA considers protected, the following notice is provided to survey respondents:

The information elements (name of elements) reported on Form EIA-xxx will be protected and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another DOE component, to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

Disclosure limitation procedures are applied to the statistical data published from the Form EIA-XXX protected survey elements to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.

The EIA has determined that the elements listed in Table 2 are those data elements that are considered protected and will not be publicly released in identifiable form. All other data elements not listed in Table 2 are considered public information and may be disclosed in identifiable form.

Table 2. Protected Data Elements

Form	Data Element	Details
EIA-411	Power flow cases and bulk electric transmission system maps	EIA will protect bulk transmission facility power flow cases and bulk electric transmission system maps and will not disclose them to the public.
EIA-411	Transmission Outages	EIA will protect outage data from individual transmission lines or individual transformers and will not publicly release it in identifiable form.
EIA-826-	Monthly electric sales, revenue, and number of customers reported for energy-only service or by energy service providers and marketers	EIA will protect from disclosing in identifiable form, for 9 months after the end of the reporting year, data reported in Schedule 2, Part B (Energy Only Sales (Without Delivery Service)) and Part D (Bundled Service by Retail Energy Providers or any Power Marketer that Provides “Bundled Service”) relating to Revenue, Megawatthours Sold, and Number of Customers.
EIA-826	Green Pricing	EIA will protect individual green pricing renewable energy credit data and will not publicly release it in identifiable form for 9 months after the end of the reporting year. .
EIA-860	Tested heat rate under full load	EIA will protect the Tested Heat Rate reported on Schedule 3, Part B and will not publicly release it in identifiable form.
EIA-923	Delivered costs of coal, natural gas, and petroleum received at nonutility power plants	EIA will continue to protect the nonutility delivered fuel cost data and will not publicly release it in identifiable form. EIA will continue to treat the utility delivered fuel cost data as public information.
EIA-923-	Commodity costs for coal and natural gas received at utility and nonutility power plants	EIA will continue to protect the utility and nonutility coal and natural gas commodity cost data and will not publicly release it in identifiable form. (EIA does not collect the commodity cost of petroleum fuels.)
EIA-923-	End of month coal and petroleum stocks	EIA will protect the utility and nonutility stocks data at the end of the reporting period and will not publicly release it in identifiable form.

A.11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

A.12. Estimate of Respondent Burden Hours and Cost

The overall annual burden for this package is estimated to be 146,789 burden hours (Table 3). As in the past, the burden estimate includes time for follow-up on survey responses to clarify any questions, and correct or edit information reported by respondents. The burden has been increased by approximately 48,066 hours from the previous package due to respondent frame enlargements and the addition of data elements to several surveys. We continue to collect data via the Internet Data Collection System which helps to minimize respondent burden.

The cost to the respondents is estimated to be \$9,814,312.54 (146,789 burden hours times \$66.86 per hour). An average cost per hour of \$66.86 is used because that is the estimated average loaded (salary plus benefits) cost for an EIA employee in 2011. The EIA assumes that the survey respondent workforce completing surveys for the EIA is comparable with the EIA workforce.

Table 3. Electric Power Burden Information for OMB Number 1905-0129

EIA Form Number	Title	Number of Respondents Per Year	Number of Reports Annually	Total Number of Responses	Burden Hours Per Response	Annual Burden Hours
Form EIA-411	Coordinated Bulk Power Supply & Demand Program Report					
	NERC Regions	8	1	8	120.0	960
	Members	800	1	800	16.0	12,800
	Total for EIA-411			808		13,760
Form EIA-826	Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distribution Report	480	12	5,760	1.6	9,216
Form EIA-860	Annual Electric Generator Report					
	Filers with environmental information	908	1	908	12.5	11,350
	Filers without environmental information	1,045	1	1,045	6.75	7,054
	Total for EIA-860			1,953		18,404
Form EIA-860M	Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report	124	5.5	682	0.3	205
Form EIA-861	Annual Electric Power Industry Report	3,278	1	3,278	9.0	29,502
Form EIA-923	Power Plant Operations Report					
	Monthly	1,776	12	21,312	2.7	57,542
	Annual	3,805	1	3,805	3.2	12,176
	Annual reporting requirement (Schedules 6, 7, and 8) for a portion of the monthly respondents	1,360	1	1,360	4.4	5,984
	Total for EIA-923			26,477		75,702
	Total Responses			38,958		
	Total Burden Hours					146,789

A.13. Annual Reporting and Record Keeping Cost

There are no capital and start-up cost components or operations and maintenance costs associated with this data collection. The information is maintained in the normal course of business. Therefore, other than the cost of burden hours, there are no additional costs for generating, maintaining, and providing the information.

A.14. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

The six surveys in the clearance group are included in the Annual Operating Plan for the EIA. The annual costs, including personnel, for development/maintenance, collection, processing, analysis, and publication are estimated to be approximately \$6.2 million in FY 2011.

A.15. Changes in Burden

The currently approved burden for OMB Number 1905-0129 is 98,723 hours and the proposed burden for this request is 146,789 hours; this is an increase of 48,066 hours, mostly due to a recalculation of the EIA-923 frame size (see details below).

Modifications affecting burden include adding or deleting data elements on some forms, adding or deleting respondents on some forms, pre-populating static information on the forms, and enhancing the electronic reporting option with built-in edits that eliminates the need for any paper submissions or signatures. The modifications in the individual electric power forms are described in detail in item A.2.

The changes in burden hours for the individual forms are shown in Table 4 and are detailed below:

- **Form EIA-411** will experience a 6-percent increase in burden hours due to the addition of data elements.
- **Form EIA-826** has added several more data elements to the survey and 30 respondents to the frame. These changes result in an increase of 3,276 hours or 55 percent.
- **Form EIA-860** burden hours have decreased by over 10 percent due to a decrease in the frame size.
- **Form EIA-860M** will not experience a change in burden hours. While the number of respondents cannot be determined from year to year, we estimate the burden based on an average number of respondents in prior years.
- **Form EIA-861** will collect new information from a frame that has increased by 22 respondents. These factors have resulted in a 12-percent increase in burden hours.
- **Form EIA-923** was a new form in 2008 which combined 5 other forms. The original estimate of burden hours was based on assumptions about its frame sizes.

The EIA-923 has a monthly survey, an annual survey, and a supplemental survey. During the first year of data collection, the frame sizes shifted between the three and increased from an estimated total of 11,710 respondents to 26,477 respondents (1,360 of which file data monthly and then file a supplemental survey annually to capture 3 additional schedules of data.) This resulted in a large (128 percent) increase in burden hours during 2008. During 2009 the burden did not increase and EIA anticipates no increase in burden in 2010. The proposed addition of several questions on the Form EIA-923 in 2011 will have a small effect, i.e. an additional burden hour for 1,360 respondents. It should be noted that the Form EIA-923 burden is still less than the total burden of the forms that it combined.

Table 4. Change in Burden Hours

EIA Form Number	Old Burden	New Burden	Change	Reason for Change
Form EIA-411	12,960 hours (808 respondents)	13,760 hours (808 respondents)	+800 hours (same number of respondents)	Addition of demand categories; extension of reliability planning horizon from 5 to 10 years; expansion of coverage of types of reserve margin calculations
Form EIA-826	5,940 hours (5,400 respondents)	9,216 hours (5,760 respondents)	+3276 hours (+360 respondents)	Addition of 30 respondents to the frame plus additions to the form, i.e. green pricing and sales data, net metering data, and number of AMR and AMI meters installed
Form EIA-860	20,546 hours (2,654 respondents)	18,404 hours (1,953 respondents)	-2142 hours (-701 respondents)	Reduction of 701 respondents from the frame, mostly due to plant retirements
Form EIA-860M	205 hours (682 respondents)	205 hours (682 respondents)	0 hours (same number of respondents)	No change
Form EIA-861	26,400 hours (3,300 respondents)	29,502 hours (3,278 respondents)	+3102 hours (-22 respondents)	Addition of green pricing sales and revenue from RECs, capacity and technology type for net metering, and capacity for distributed and dispersed generation; expansion of the collection of DSM information
Form EIA-923	32,672 hours (11,710 respondents)	75,702 hours (26,477 respondents)	+ 43,030hours (+14,767 respondents)	Shift in the number and distribution of respondents required to file the monthly vs. annual vs. supplemental surveys and the addition of questions in Schedule 8D.
Total overall change	98,723 hours (24,554 respondents)	146,789 hours (38,958 respondents)	+48,066 hours (+14,404 respondents)	Addition of important data elements and shifts in frame sizes

The burden hours for the electric surveys are less for those who file electronically. This is because, with the use of the Internet, the accuracy of the data is increased by the respondent. Built-in edits alert the respondent when their data are out of customary ranges. They then correct the data or provide a comment explaining the anomaly before submitting the survey. This substantially reduces the amount of call-backs that are needed to research and correct the data. Internet submission rates (in percentage terms) have increased as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5. Internet Data Collection Submissions, 2009
(Percent of Submissions)**

EIA Form Number	2004	2007	2009
Form EIA-411	0	0	0
Form EIA-826	80	95	98
Form EIA-860	59	86	89*
Form EIA-860M	0	100	100*
Form EIA-861	53	89	92*
Form EIA-923M	n/a	n/a	94
Form EIA-923A	n/a	n/a	93
Form EIA-923S	n/a	n/a	96
*Estimated based on submissions of 2008 data			

A.16. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

The data collected on these six forms by the electric power program are released in EIA reports, and are available on the EIA web site. Detailed information on the data elements collected on each form and their associated collection, tabulation, and publication time schedules are contained in Table 6 and Table 7, respectively.

Table 6. Proposed Electric Power Data Collection by EIA Form

Form	Date Notified	Form Due Date	Period	Elements Collected	Level of Detail
EIA-411	12/1	To NERC: 4/30 To EIA: 7/15	Annual	Actual energy and peak demand for prior year plus next 10 years; existing and future generating capacity; scheduled capacity transfers; projections of capacity, demand, purchases, sales, and scheduled maintenance; transmission line outages; and bulk electric transmission system maps	NERC Region and Subregion
EIA-826	27 th of each month	30 calendar days following the end of the month	Monthly	Revenue, electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors, number of customers, and data on energy-only service, green pricing, net metering, and advanced metering	Company/ State
EIA-860	12/15	2/15	Annual	Existing and planned (in next 10 years) capacity additions and retirements; new generator interconnection costs; and environmental control information	Boiler/Generator/Plant/ Company
EIA-860M	27 th of each month	15 calendar days after the end of the reporting month	Monthly	Changes to proposed plant additions or changes in next 12 months	Generator/ Plant/ Company
EIA-861	1/15	4/30	Annual	Energy sources, disposition, peak load, sales, revenue, number of customers, demand-side management information, green pricing, net	Company/ State

Form	Date Notified	Form Due Date	Period	Elements Collected	Level of Detail
				metering, advanced metering, and names of counties with utility distribution equipment	
EIA-923 Monthly	27 th of each month	30 calendar days following the end of the month	Monthly	Electric power generation, fuel consumption, fossil fuel stocks, delivered fossil fuel cost, combustion byproducts, operational cooling water data, and operational data for NO _x , SO ₂ , and particulate matter control equipment.	Boiler/Generator/Prime Mover/Plant
EIA-923 Annual	1/15	3/30	Annual	Electric power generation, fuel consumption, fossil fuel stocks, delivered fossil fuel cost, combustion byproducts, operational cooling water data, and operational data for NO _x , SO ₂ , and particulate matter control equipment.	Boiler/Generator/Prime-Mover/Plant
EIA-923	1/15	3/30	Supplemental	Operational environmental information (The other data elements on the EIA-923 mentioned above will have already been submitted on the monthly survey.)	Boiler/Generator/Prime-Mover/Plant

Table 7. Publication Details

Form	Elements Published	Level of Detail
Electric Power Monthly – 75 days after reporting month		
EIA-826	Revenue and electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial and transportation sectors	National, Census Division, State
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements	National, Census Division, State
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, quality (Btu content, sulfur content, ash content), fuel cost, net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and useful thermal output	National, Census Division, State
Monthly Flash Estimates of Electric Power Data – 50 days after reporting month		
EIA-826	Revenue and electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial and transportation sectors	National, Census Division
EIA-923	Net generation by energy source, consumption, and end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum	National, Census Division
Electric Power Annual and supporting EXCEL spreadsheets – November		
EIA-411	Non-coincidental peak load, net internal demand, planned capacity resources, and capacity margins	National, NERC Region
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements; design parameters regarding the plants' boilers, generators, cooling systems, flue gas particulate collectors, flue gas desulfurization units, and stacks and flues	National
EIA-861	Electricity sales, revenue, and number of customers; number of net metering and green pricing customers; demand-side management information; distributed and dispersed generator information	National
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, quality (Btu content, sulfur content, ash content), fuel cost, net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and useful thermal output	National
Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Power Plants (Annual) – October		

Form	Elements Published	Level of Detail
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, quality (Btu content, sulfur content, ash content), fuel cost. For coal only: mine type, State & county.	National, Census Division, State
Monthly Energy Review – 3 months after reporting month		
EIA-826	Revenue and electricity sales by residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.	National
EIA-923	Energy source and fuel cost; net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-month stocks of coal and petroleum, and thermal output.	National
Annual Energy Review - June		
EIA-411	Non-coincidental peak load, net internal demand, planned capacity resources and capacity margins.	National
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements and emissions equipment and estimates.	National
EIA-861	Electricity sales and retail price of electricity; demand-side management information.	National
EIA-923	Energy source, quantity received, Btu content, fuel cost; net generation by energy source, consumption and heat content of fossil fuels, end-of-year stocks of coal and petroleum, and thermal output.	National
Quarterly Coal Report – 3 months after reporting month		
EIA-923	Consumption and end-of-month stocks of coal.	National
Annual Coal Report – September		
EIA-923	Coal consumption and end-of-year stocks of coal.	National, Census Division, State
Renewable Energy Annual – December		
EIA-860 EIA-860M	Existing and planned capacity additions and retirements.	National, State
EIA-861	Number of green pricing and net metering customers.	National, State
EIA-923	Net generation by energy source.	National, State
Natural Gas Monthly – 4 months after reporting month		
EIA-923	Natural gas fuel cost and consumption.	National, State
Natural Gas Annual – December		
EIA-923	Natural gas fuel cost and consumption.	National, State

A.17. OMB Number and Expiration Date

The OMB number and expiration date are displayed on each form.

A.18. Certification Statement

This submission meets all certification requirements of the "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions," for OMB Form 83-11.