



Supporting Statement for Electric Power Surveys

July 2026

Part A: Justifications

OMB No. 1905-0129

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-861S Annual Electric Power Industry Report (Short Form)

Form EIA-861M Monthly Electric Power Industry Report

Form EIA-923 Power Plant Operations Report

Form EIA-930 Balancing Authority Operations Report

Form EIA-930A Balancing Authority Generator Inventory Report

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), prepared this report. By law, our data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. Government. The views in this report do not represent those of DOE or any other federal agencies.

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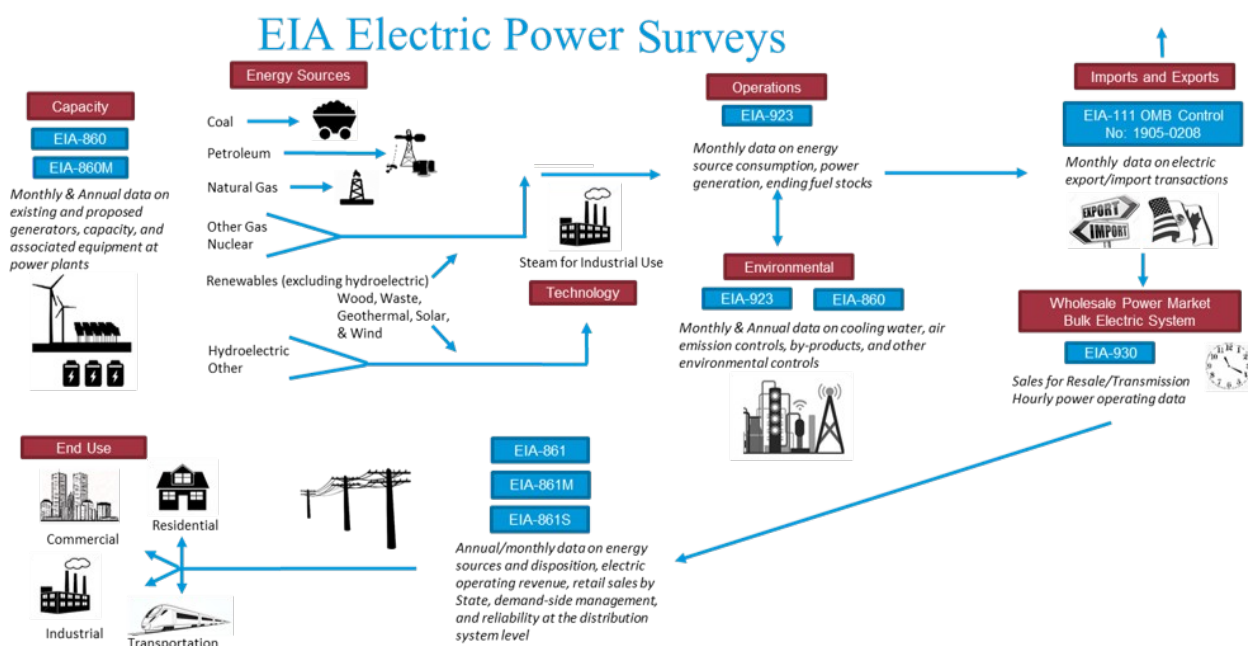
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Introduction

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). It collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

The electricity surveys collect data from entities involved in the production, transmission, delivery, and sale of electricity, and in maintaining the reliable operation of the power system. The data collected are the primary source of information on the nation's electric power industry.

EIA requests a three-year extension, with changes, to the forms of the Electric Power Surveys (OMB Number 1905-0129). EIA's Electric Power Program collects data using annual, monthly, and daily/hourly surveys. Each survey has a different set (or subset) of respondents in order to measure activity in specific sectors of the electric power industry. EIA-860, 861, 923 are monthly forms while EIA-861 has a short form (EIA-861S) collecting monthly data annually. Below is a diagram that depicts the Electric Power Surveys within the context of the electric power industry. The ten surveys in the Electric Power Program are explained in detail in the subsequent pages following the diagram.



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Form EIA-860M Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report: collects data on the status of proposed new generators scheduled to begin commercial operation within 12 months, existing generators scheduled to retire from service within 12 months, and existing generators that have proposed modifications that are scheduled for completion within one month. The information is needed to ensure an up-to-date and complete inventory of the nation's generating fleet for reliability and environmental analyses.

Form EIA-860 Annual Electric Generator Report: collects data on existing and planned electric generation plants and associated equipment including generators, boilers, cooling systems, and environmental control systems. Data are collected from all existing units and from planned units scheduled for initial commercial operation within five or 10 years of the specified reporting period.

Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report: collects annual information from approximately 1,735 larger power companies on the sale, distribution, transmission and generation of electric energy in the United States and its territories. The data include related activities such as energy efficiency and demand response programs. In combination with the Form EIA-861S short form (see further below) and the monthly survey Form EIA-861M, this annual survey provides coverage of sales to ultimate customers of electric power and related activities.

Form EIA-861S Annual Electric Power Industry Report (Short Form): collects a limited set of information annually from approximately 1,700 small companies involved in the retail sale of electricity. A complete set of annual data is collected from approximately 1,735 larger companies on Form EIA-861, and monthly data is collected on Form EIA-861M. The smaller utilities that currently report on Form EIA-861S are also required to complete the long form (Form EIA-861) once every eight years to provide updated information for the statistical estimation of uncollected data.

Form EIA-861M Monthly Electric Power Industry Report: collects monthly information from a sample of approximately 650 electric utilities, energy service providers, and distribution companies that sell or deliver electric power to end users. Data collected on this form includes sales and revenue for all end-use sectors; residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation. This survey is the monthly complement to the annual data collection from the universe of respondents made by Forms EIA-861 Annual and EIA-861S (Short Form). Additionally, capacity data on net metering and not net-metered distributed generators is collected by technology type and used for the monthly small scale solar generation estimate.

Form EIA-923 Power Plant Operations Report: collects monthly and annual information from a sample of electric power plants in the United States via the EIA-923 monthly, EIA-923 annual, and EIA-923 supplemental survey forms. Data collected include electric power generation, energy source consumption, end of reporting period fossil fuel stocks, the quality and cost of selected fossil fuel receipts, water use, and data on the performance of environmental control and related equipment.

Form EIA-930 Balancing Authority Operations Report: collects hourly electric power operating data from the 63 Balancing Authorities (BAs) in the contiguous United States, including demand, forecast demand, net generation, and interchange data.

Form EIA-930A Balancing Authority Generator Inventory Report: collects an inventory of electric generating units from the 63 Balancing Authorities (BAs) in the contiguous United States on an annual basis.

Summary of Changes

EIA will discontinue Form EIA-63B, Photovoltaic Module Shipments Report, from this Information Collection Request (ICR). EIA determined that some of the data collected on Form EIA-63B is duplicative of information available from the United States International Trade Commission (USITC). Individuals can access USITC data at <https://dataweb.usitc.gov/trade/search/Import/HTS> and retrieve comprehensive data on solar panel imports by querying HTS code 8541.43. This data source provides a more complete accounting of solar panel imports to the United States.

EIA also identified that several components of EIA-63B still provide valuable, non-duplicative information. As a result, EIA has determined that a standalone shortened version of this survey is needed. The redesigned survey will allow EIA to continue collecting critical information on total U.S. photovoltaic (PV) module manufacturing capacity, PV module production, and a facility-level source and disposition balance of PV modules. Pretesting this new survey instrument is necessary to ensure that the redesigned questionnaire is clearly structured, appropriately scoped, and effective for data collection.

EIA is adding five additional questions on spinning reserves at a time of significant increases in electricity demand. In January 2026, EIA forecasted that electricity demand would increase in both 2026 and 2027, which would mark “the first four years of consecutive growth since 2005–07, and the strongest four-year period of growth since the turn of the century.”¹ President Donald J. Trump has issued three executive orders with direct bearing on questions of urgency, public harm, and unanticipated events related to this demand growth.^{2,3,4} On January 22, 2026, Secretary of Energy Chris Wright issued a letter to reliability coordinators and balancing authorities in which he reiterated the present “national energy emergency.” The basis for adding these questions is a heightened interest in making an important reliability metric more accessible to the industry, providing stakeholders with clearer insights into grid stability and operational readiness during these periods of increased demand. The following questions have been added to Form EIA-930A, Schedule 5. Target Spinning Reserve:

- Question 1. Does your Balancing Authority (BA) or your Reserve Sharing Group (RSG) have a target spinning reserve?
- Question 2. What is the spinning reserve target?
- Question 3. Over the past calendar year, how many hours did your system operate with spinning reserves below your target level?
- Question 4. What was the minimum spinning reserve actually held during the past calendar year?
- Question 5. How many times were spinning reserves deployed during the past calendar year?

The instructions for Schedule 5, Target Spinning Reserve, of Form EIA-930A have been updated to reflect the addition of these questions, and now include the following:

¹ Short-Term Energy Outlook (January 2026), EIA, at 3, <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/archives/Jan26.pdf>.

² Executive Order No. 14156, 90 Fed. Reg. 8433 (Jan. 20, 2025) (Declaring a National Energy Emergency), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/29/2025-02003/declaring-a-national-energy-emergency>.

³ Executive Order No. 14262, 90 Fed. Reg. 15521 (Apr. 8, 2025) (Strengthening the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/14/2025-06381/strengtheningthereliability-and-security-of-the-united-states-electric-grid>.

⁴ Executive Order No. 14365, 90 Fed. Reg. 58499 (Dec. 11, 2025) (Ensuring a National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/12/16/2025-23092/ensuring-a-national-policy-framework-for-artificial-intelligence>.

- For Question 1, “Does your Balancing Authority (BA) or your Reserve Sharing Group (RSG) have a target spinning reserve?”, respond “Yes” or “No”.
- If you answered “Yes” to Schedule 5, Question 1, then answer questions 2 through 5. If you answered “No” to Schedule 5, Question 1, you may skip questions 2 through 5.
- For Question 2. “What is the spinning reserve target?”, provide your answer in megawatts (MW). If your BA is part of a reserve sharing group (RSG), then provide your BA’s portion of your RSG’s Spinning Reserve Target?
- For Question 3. “Over the past calendar year, how many hours did your system operate with spinning reserves below your target level?”, specify the number of hours (HH:00-HH:59) that experienced a moment when your system operated with spinning below your target level. If your BA is part of a Reserve Sharing Group (RSG), this question only applies to the portion of the spinning reserve target allocated to your BA and the portion of spinning reserves managed by your BA.
- For Question 4. “What was the minimum spinning reserve actually held during the past calendar year?”, provide your answer in megawatts (MW). If your BA is part of a reserve sharing group (RSG), this question only applies to the portion of the spinning reserves managed by your BA.
- For Question 5. “How many times were spinning reserves deployed during the past calendar year?”, if your BA is part of a reserve sharing group (RSG), this question only applies to the portion of the spinning reserves managed by your BA.

EIA is changing the frame size for EIA-860A, EIA-860M, EIA-923A, and EIA-923M to ensure that all new generating units are accounted for. These frame size changes and resulting increases in the estimates for the number of respondents, number of total responses, and number of burden hours are reflected in the below annual estimates values.

In response to feedback received during the 60-day Federal Register Notice comment period, EIA made specific revisions to the instructions for Form EIA-861, under *Schedule 3, Part B, DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RELIABILITY INFORMATION - IEEE*. These changes aim to enhance clarity for respondents calculating System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI).

- Original third bullet point stated:
 - Report both the Annual Distribution SAIDI Including Major Event Days excluding events where the reliability event was initiated from loss of supply (e.g. resulted from an event on the distribution system, not from the high-voltage system) the Annual Distribution SAIDI Excluding Major Event Days excluding events where the reliability event was initiated from loss of supply on line 4
- Updated third bullet point to:
 - Report both the Annual Distribution SAIDI including Major Event Days but excluding events that were initiated by a loss of supply from the high-voltage system on line 4.
- Original sixth bullet point stated:
 - Report both the Annual Distribution SAIFI Including and Excluding Major Event Days excluding events where the reliability event was initiated from loss of supply on line 6.\
- Update sixth bullet point to:
 - Report both the Annual Distribution SAIFI including Major Event Days but excluding events that were initiated by a loss of supply from the high-voltage system on line 6.

These modifications streamline the language to more precisely define the reporting requirements for reliability events not originating from the high-voltage system.

A.1. Legal Justification

The authority for this information collection is provided by the following general provisions:

- Title 15 U.S. Code §772, which established the mandatory requirement of owners and operators of businesses in the U.S. to report energy supply and consumption data to the EIA Administrator.
- Title 15 U.S. Code §764, which established the EIA Administrator's powers to plan, direct, and conduct mandatory and voluntary energy programs that are designed and implemented in a fair and efficient manner. These powers include duties to collect, evaluate, assemble, and analyze energy information on U.S. reserves, production, demand, and related economic data, while obtaining the cooperation of business, labor, consumer, and other interests.
- Title 15 U.S. Code §790a, which established the National Energy Information System (NEIS) that is the enclave containing the energy data collected by EIA, which allows EIA to describe and analyze energy supply and consumption in the U.S. NEIS allows EIA to perform statistical and forecasting activities to meet the needs of the U.S. Department of Energy and Congress, as well as the needs of the States to the extent required by the Natural Gas Act [Title 15 U.S. Code §717 et seq.] and the Federal Power Act [Title 16 U.S. Code §791a et seq.].

A.2. Needs and Uses of Data

The data collected on the electric power surveys are primarily used as input to the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) and in EIA's other forecasting and analytical activities. The data are reported or used in many EIA products, including:

- Electricity Data Browser: <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/>
- Hourly Electric Grid Monitor: <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/gridmonitor/>
- U.S. Energy Mapping System: <http://www.eia.gov/state/maps.cfm?v=Electricity>
- The data files located at <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/detail-data.html>
- Electricity Monthly Update: <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/update/>
- Electric Power Monthly: <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/>
- Electric Power Annual: <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/>
- Status of U.S. Nuclear Outages (EIA and NRC data): <http://www.eia.gov/nuclear/outages/>

- Monthly Energy Review: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>
- Annual Energy Outlook: <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/er/>
- Short-Term Energy Outlook: <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/>

The data collected on the electric power surveys are secondarily used to answer queries from the U.S. Congress, other federal and state agencies. The electric power industry, policy makers, regulators, energy market analysts, energy industries and the general public are third party users of this data.

Federal agencies which use data from the electric power surveys include:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)'s Office of Fossil Energy (FE)
- U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Electricity (OE)
- U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)
- The White House Council of Economic Advisers (CEA)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Form EIA-860, Schedule 7, gives respondents the option to comment in the "other" section to report more specific data, such as fuel sources that are not part of our fuel source code selection within the survey. This data is often very specific but heavily used by EPA. Similarly, EPA uses the comments collected by respondents on schedule 9 of Form EIA-923. EIA uses the comments to validate the reported values on the survey forms. EPA's Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ([eGRID](#)) links air emissions data with electricity generation data for U.S. power plants. It is a comprehensive database containing source data on the environmental characteristics of almost all electric power generated in the United States. The comments reported by EIA survey respondents are useful to the EPA to identify information initially reported in the miscellaneous categories and help develop more accurate emission estimates relating to fuel types, fuel use, generator status, units of measurement, time periods, control devices, firing types, and prime mover types in the electric power industry.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

FERC uses EIA data to evaluate fuel costs affecting electric power generation and assess power plant efficiency and performance in areas that have experienced changes in the structure of transmission operations and market regulation during the period from 2002 to the present. The information provided includes delivered fuel cost and commodity fuel cost data collected on Form EIA-923, *Power Plant Operations Report*. FERC also uses data from the EIA-930 to benchmark and cross-validate their internal and external data sources for balancing authority electricity demand and interchange. They also use the EIA-930's electricity generation by energy source data particularly for areas of the country not served by regional transmission organizations (RTOs) or independent system operators (ISOs) since there are few to no other alternative sources of data about these

regions. FERC also uses data from the EIA-930 to track macro-level activity of the electricity industry as well as to assist in their monitoring of electricity market performance.

U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Electricity (OE)

The Office of Electricity uses Forms EIA-861M, EIA-861S, and EIA-861 to inform decisions about the reliability and resiliency of the nation's electricity system. More specifically, OE uses electricity data collected on these forms to improve federal and state electricity policies and programs that shape electricity system planning and market operations.

U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy use Form EIA-861 for several initiatives and projects such as their grid modernization initiative as well as research on energy efficiency programs and opportunities. Specifically, they use Form EIA-861 (and EIA-861S and EIA-861M) data for advanced meters, net metering, and energy efficiency data collected from utilities about their programs for dynamic pricing, energy savings, and rebate programs

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)'s Office of Fossil Energy (FE)

The Office of Fossil Energy uses Form EIA-923 for fuel cost data to improve estimates for potential heat rate improvements at existing steam powered generators.

The White House Council of Economic Advisers (CEA)

The Council of Economic Advisers use Form EIA-923 data regarding quantity and cost of fuel to offer the President objective economic advice on the formulation of both domestic and international economic policy.

Form EIA-930 Balancing Authority Operations Report

Data reported on Form EIA-930 allows EIA to measure, on an hourly basis, power demand and generation throughout the U.S. In addition to expanding EIA coverage of electricity markets, the EIA-930 adds a depth of insight to EIA's work not previously available. While the bulk of EIA's data collection covers electricity use and supply on a monthly or annual basis, EIA-930 offers data on an hourly basis. Electricity is an energy source based more on time and immediate availability rather than solely on volume, such as for oil, gas and coal. The difference between electricity and other fossil fuels is that the price of electricity in the morning is different from the afternoon whereas the price of a barrel of oil or ton of coal usually doesn't vary based on time and it rather depends on the availability of the volume. Therefore, visibility of data showing electric power demand and supply every hour becomes essential when measuring trends on system demand and supply for electricity.

The importance of hourly electricity data will become even more valuable in the future as the U.S. electric grid integrates more supply from renewable energy sources. Since many renewable sources, such as wind and solar, deliver energy to the grid on an intermittent basis, having access to hourly data is the only way EIA can track when and how much of that power becomes available for customers. Also, it can show the need for back-up capacity when renewable sources periodically falter by showing when other firm sources of supply are called upon the delivery of electricity. If EIA had to rely solely on electricity data aggregated monthly, EIA would have

insufficient visibility into the manner in which renewable energy is being integrated on the grid, since availability from one hour to the next can swing dramatically. The addition of hourly electricity generation by source in the new **Hourly Electric Grid Monitor** is especially important since it can tell EIA by the hour when a resource like wind power may stop supplying the grid, and when another source is called upon to replace it.

With many power generators and states proposing to have renewable energy make up 50% or more of their future energy supply, up from about 15-20% today, visibility to hourly data will become increasingly important. Data from the EIA-930 will help EIA determine when certain forms of energy, such as wind and solar, are available and when they are not. Having this type of visibility will greatly enhance EIA's ability to estimate whether certain thresholds of renewable energy use can be reached.

Another important feature is that Form EIA-930 provides data on electricity use and supply either on the day it occurs or no more than one day later. As a result, EIA is now able to see and report on what is occurring in electricity markets on an immediate basis. In the past, EIA only could report on electricity-related data with a lag of one or two months. In today's information age, users want data that is as current as possible, in order to better understand developments in electricity markets. With Form EIA-930, EIA is able to better meet the needs of these users.

A.3. Use of Technology

The existing EIA Electric Power Surveys use Internet-based data collection (IDC) systems as the primary means of data collection, except for Form EIA-930. Most of the routine contact with respondents (e.g., notification that a survey has opened for a data collection cycle) is conducted using email.

Internet data collection will continue to be the primary collection mode for the Electric Power surveys. The Internet-based system allows respondents to enter their data directly into the EIA survey database, which reduces the time needed for data collection and processing. The system also identifies data that fail edits prior to submission, which allows respondents to make necessary corrections or explain unusual events affecting the reported data prior to submission. This data editing process reduces respondent burden by reducing the number of times a respondent must resubmit forms prior to acceptance by EIA. It also improves the timeliness of reporting the information to the public. The respondent only requires an internet connection. Form EIA-930 has a separate technology-based collection system that allows for automatic data upload. For Form EIA-930 data collection, respondents can transmit their data using one of two methods: post files to a folder on a respondent secure server for pickup by EIA or submit the files to a secure folder on an EIA server. EIA's submissions operations team will work with respondents on setting up the necessary arrangements. Additionally, respondents have two file formats to choose from – a standard XML schema or a standard CSV format.

EIA will continue to make all survey forms and instructions available for printing or downloading from the EIA website for respondents who cannot or will not use the Internet-based systems.

Use of Pick-Lists (Including Dynamic Lists)

Pick-lists⁵ are a means of limiting a respondent's answers to a question to a finite set of acceptable choices. The objectives are to reduce respondent burden and to improve data quality, while reducing the time and effort needed by EIA to edit a response.

Pick-lists are used in software-enabled surveys to:

- Avoid typographical errors, such as mistyping the abbreviation for a state or month
- Assure consistent responses to questions asking for standard information, such as entering a state as text or a number
- Assure consistent responses to questions asking for technical information when the same concept has multiple monikers (e.g., "short-term" and "spot" fuel supply contracts)

When the pick-list requests a choice of technical information, the list typically includes an "Other" choice. In some cases, the "Other" choice is accompanied by a request for the respondent to provide additional information in a comment area in the survey. The "Other" choice acts as a mechanism to ensure that the form can collect all possible categories when a pick-list is variable.

Three types of pick-lists may be used in software-enabled EIA surveys:

- Static pick-lists include information that does not change, such as a list of the 12 months.
- Variable pick-lists include choices that may be changed by EIA depending on circumstances, e.g. on Form EIA-923 Schedule 2, there is a pick-list of all known fuel suppliers. However, new list entries crop up frequently and the survey manager has the capability to add them to the pick-list.
- Dynamic pick-lists include a list of choices that varies depending on the respondent's answer to another question. For example, on Form EIA-923, a respondent selects the type of fuel purchased from a static pick-list. When the respondent proceeds to the question that requests the name of the fuel supplier, only suppliers of that type of fuel are on the pick-list.

A.4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

In addition to EIA, there are other government and private entities that conduct electric power data collection, estimation, and/or publication programs. These entities include:

- American Public Power Association (APPA)
- Edison Electric Institute (EEI or Edison)
- Rural Utilities Service (RUS), U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
- North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- DOE Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (DOE/OE)

⁵ Pick-lists are sometimes referred to as "drop-down" lists because of the typical appearance of the list in a software application. "Selection lists" is another term for pick-lists.

- California Independent System Operator (CAISO)

EIA has evaluated a selection of forms and collections from other sources of data relating to the electric power industries and has found no other source that can replace the surveys in this package. In particular, EIA evaluated the electricity forms collected by FERC (See Table 1 below) and found no duplication.

Table A1. FERC Electricity Forms (https://www.ferc.gov/general-information-0/electric-industry-forms)		
Form	Title	Notes
No. 1	Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others	Annual. Form No. 1 is a comprehensive financial and operating report submitted for Electric Rate regulation and financial audits. Major is defined as having (1) one million Megawatt hours or more; (2) 100 megawatt hours of annual sales for resale; (3) 500 megawatt hours of annual power exchange delivered; or (4) 500 megawatt hours of annual wheeling for others (deliveries plus losses).
No. 1-F	Annual Report of Non-major Public Utilities and Licensees	Annual. Form No. 1-F is a comprehensive financial and operating Report submitted by Non-major Electric Utilities and Licensees. Non-major is defined as having total annual sales of 10,000 megawatt-hours or more in the previous calendar year and not classified as Major.
No. 3-Q	Quarterly Financial Report of Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Natural Gas Companies	Form No. 3-Q is a comprehensive quarterly financial and operating report which supplements Form 1 and is submitted for all Major and Non-Major Electric Utilities; Licensees; and Natural Gas Companies who engage in Generation, Transmission, Distribution, or Sale of electric energy.
Nos. 520 and 561	Interlocking Directorates	FERC-520 is an application and information collection requesting FERC authorization for board members of regulated electric utilities that plan to simultaneously hold positions on the corporate boards of related or similar businesses. FERC-561 is an annual report of information detailing electric public utility officers and board of director positions that officers and directors held within and outside their affiliated public utility at any point during the preceding year. The reports on last year's information were filed on April 30th.
No. 523	Application for Authorization of the Issuance of Securities or the Assumption of Liabilities	The information filed with the Commission through Form 523 is used to make a determination to grant or deny authorization to issue securities or to assume a liability
No. 556	Certification of QF Status for Small Power Production and Cogeneration Facilities	Filing requirement to be included with any application for Commission certification/recertification or notice of self-certification/self-recertification.

Table A1. FERC Electricity Forms (https://www.ferc.gov/general-information-0/electric-industry-forms)		
Form	Title	Notes
No. 566	Twenty Largest Purchasers	Annual. Lists customers and their business addresses if they were one of the top twenty largest purchasers of electric energy, measured in kilowatt hours sold, for purposes other than resale, during any of the three preceding calendar years.
No. 580	Interrogatory on Fuel and Energy Purchase Practices	This biennial data collection gathers information (under Docket IN79-6) on utility fuel supply contracts and other costs recovered through wholesale automatic adjustment clauses.
No. 714	Annual Electric Balancing Authority Area and Planning Area Report	Electric transmitting utilities operating Balancing Authority areas and planning areas (with annual peak demand over 200MW) are required to electronically file Form 714, reporting among other things, Balancing Authority area generation, actual and scheduled inter-Balancing Authority area power transfers, and net energy for load, summer-winter generation peaks and system lambda.
No. 715	Annual Transmission Planning and Evaluation Report.	Annual report by transmitting utilities on transmission planning, constraints and available transmission capacity.
No. 730	Report of Transmission Investment Activity	This annual report includes projections, information that details the level and status of transmission investment, and the reason for delay, if any. Public utilities that have been granted incentive-based rate treatment for specific transmission projects under provisions of 18 CFR 35.35 must file FERC-730.
No. 920	Electric Quarterly Report	Quarterly. All public utilities are required to electronically file Electric Quarterly Reports summarizing the contractual terms and conditions in their agreements for all jurisdictional services (including market-based power sales, cost-based power sales, and transmission service) and transaction information for short-term and long-term market-based power sales and cost-based power sales during the most recent calendar quarter.

EIA was unable to find any other sources of data similar to the data collected by the Electric Power surveys covered by this clearance. This is because of differences in classification, consistency, completeness, availability, public availability, or lack of universal coverage.

A.5. Provisions for Reducing Burden on Small Businesses

EIA takes a number of steps across the Electric Power Surveys to reduce the burden on smaller entities, including:

- the use of cutoff sampling for monthly surveys
- the utilization of Form EIA-861S (short-form)
- the use of EIA's Internet data collection system

Cutoff sampling on the monthly Forms EIA-923M and EIA-861M removes the need for many small entities to fill out monthly surveys; they need only submit one annual form. The annual Form EIA-861S was developed for the

use of smaller respondents that represent approximately one-third of the original frame of Form EIA-861 but only 1 percent of national retail sales. Form EIA-861S is shorter than Form EIA-861 and provides a significant reduction in burden on smaller respondents, 0.75 vs 13.39 hours per response. EIA changed the eligibility for reporting on Form EIA-861M. This results in the transfer of approximately 620 respondents from the Form EIA-861M reporting frame to the reporting frame for Form EIA-861S. Form EIA-861S respondents must file a long Form-861 every eight years. EIA conducted a study on the past seven years of Form EIA-861 data and found that for the next seven years, approximately 620 more respondents can be included on Form EIA-861S, rather than the long Form EIA-861 without compromising the quality of the data.

Through its Internet data collection (IDC) system, EIA pre-populates many data elements for items that do not frequently change. This allows respondents (both large and small) to verify that the information has not changed, as opposed to entering the same information for each survey cycle. In addition, 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 hourly, daily, monthly, and annual data collected on the Electric Power Survey forms are used to provide critical electric power industry statistics on items such as net generation; sales and revenues of electric power; fuel receipts, costs, consumption, and stocks;; regional electricity supply and demand projections; transmission system characteristics and outages; existing and planned generating equipment; and energy efficiency and demand response programs. The surveys vary in periodicity depending on the requirements and uses of the survey data.

Forms filed on an annual basis include Forms' EIA-860, EIA-861, EIA-861S, and EIA-923. Collecting data less frequently would severely handicap DOE's modeling for use in energy policy development and its energy forecasting programs.

Forms filed on a monthly basis include Forms' EIA-860M, EIA-861M, and EIA-923M. These forms have annual counterparts to reduce burden on small businesses when possible. However, monthly reporting by these plants provides important seasonal and geographical information, and it is necessary for EIA to provide monthly estimates of fuel consumption and generation that are representative of industry activity and that meet minimum statistical requirements.

Form EIA-930 is an hourly survey form completed by automatic data upload. There is no other hourly data source with similar coverage or timeliness. The data is used by FERC to benchmark and cross-validate their internal and external data sources for balancing authority electricity demand and interchange, an activity which requires hourly data. The importance of hourly electricity data will only become more valuable in the future as the U.S. electric grid continues to integrate more supply from renewable energy sources. Since electricity generation from many renewable sources, including wind and solar, varies from hour to hour, day to day, and season to season, having access to hourly data provides highly valuable insight to the industry on the regional patterns and impacts of renewable electricity generation on the grid. If EIA had to rely solely on electricity data aggregated monthly, EIA would have insufficient visibility into the manner in which renewable energy is being integrated on the grid.

A.7. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.5

The data for the collection instruments in this proposal are being collected consistent with the guidelines in 5 C.F.R. 1320.5 (Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public – General Requirements).

A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside of the Agency

EIA staff conducted internal research as part of this electricity clearance to increase their understanding of the current state of the electric power industry.

EIA-861 Feasibility Study 2024-2025

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) initiated a feasibility study to enhance the accuracy of energy sales data in deregulated states. This effort aims to reconcile discrepancies between Schedule 4B (energy-only providers) and Schedule 4C (delivery-only utilities) by collecting more granular data from distribution companies. The proposed data collection would disaggregate sales by state and balancing authority, encompassing all energy-only companies within their jurisdiction. To assess the viability of this initiative, EIA conducted virtual interviews and a Qualtrics survey between December 2024 and February 2025, focusing on companies' capacity to provide the required data, clarifying terminology, addressing concerns, and determining preferred submission methods.

The study revealed that most respondents could provide the requested data, although internal company approval, particularly from legal departments, would be necessary. A key finding was the variability in terminology for "Energy Only Companies," with "third-party supplier," "energy only suppliers," and "retail electric provider" being the most common and preferred terms. Discrepancies emerged regarding the perceived burden of reporting, with interviewees generally finding it less burdensome (1-2 hours) compared to survey respondents (2-240 hours). Concerns were also raised about data accuracy, confidentiality, time consumption, and the need for sufficient contextual information from EIA. The preferred method for data submission was an Excel file upload to improve accuracy and reduce burden.

EIA Responses to Comments on 60 Day Federal Register Notice

EIA published a 60-day Federal Register Notice on August 28, 2025, at 90 Fed. Reg. 165, page 41997, outlining proposed changes to the Electric Power Surveys and inviting interested parties to comment. The agency received comments from Constellation, Santee Cooper, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and the Solar Energy Manufacturers for America (SEMA) Coalition. Constellation highlighted issues with outdated technology, inflexible survey design, redundant quality checks, and improper unit types on Forms EIA-860 and EIA-923, requesting automation, more flexible data entry, and clearer unit standards. EIA acknowledged the need for system improvements and committed to future investments in user experience but stated that API integration is not currently available and largely maintained its existing design and unit standards based on industry practice and balancing burden with data value. Santee Cooper focused on clarifying contradictory instructions for SAIDI

and SAIFI data on Form EIA-861 Schedule 3, Part B, and proposed an additional reporting requirement for reliability data. EIA agreed to adjust the instructions to improve clarity but declined the additional reporting requirement, citing excessive respondent burden relative to the data's anticipated value at the time of initial assessment.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) submitted a letter of support for the various Electric Power Surveys, which EIA acknowledged and appreciated, committing to apprise BEA of any future survey form changes. The Solar Energy Manufacturers for America (SEMA) Coalition opposed EIA's proposal to discontinue Form EIA-63B, Photovoltaic Module Shipments Report, arguing its critical role in providing transparent data for trade enforcement, tax incentives, and monitoring the domestic solar supply chain. EIA considered these comments but maintained its decision to discontinue Form EIA-63B. The agency explained that its decision was based on balancing resource availability and respondent burden against the value of the published data, particularly noting its extended inability to maintain the publication schedule for both annual and monthly releases.

In response to the Solar Energy Manufacturers for America (SEMA) Coalition's comment submitted during the 60-Day comment period and Seth Kaplan's comment submitted during the 30-Day comment period, EIA acknowledges the concerns raised regarding the discontinuation of Form EIA-63B, Photovoltaic Module Shipments Report. Although EIA will discontinue Form EIA-63B from this Information Collection Request (ICR), the agency determined that portions of the information collected are duplicative of data available from the USITC. Comprehensive import data can be accessed at <https://dataweb.usitc.gov/trade/search/Import/HTS> by querying HTS code 8541.43. However, EIA also identified several components of Form EIA-63B that continue to provide valuable, non-duplicative information. Therefore, EIA has concluded that a shortened, standalone version of this survey is needed. The redesigned survey will enable EIA to continue collecting essential data on total U.S. photovoltaic (PV) module manufacturing capacity, actual PV module production, and facility-level source and disposition balances.

A.9. Payments or Gifts to Respondents

Respondents to this information collection will not receive any payments or gifts from EIA to participate in this information collection.

A.10. Provisions for the Protection of Information

Several data elements are protected from public disclosure in identifiable form on EIA's electric power surveys. Table 2 shown below, lists those data elements, by survey form that are protected.

Each element in Table 2 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 Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905. Additionally, the information reported in Schedule 2, PARTS B, C and D, and Schedule 3 for power marketers on Form EIA-861M will be protected and not disclosed for nine months after the end of the reporting year. Information reported under Part A is for bundled service and is public information that is reported to state public utility commissions. Data reported in Parts B, C, and D are considered business sensitive during the calendar year reported. The EIA-861 data are published in the *Electric Power Annual* which is released

approximately 9 months after December data is reported from the prior year. The EIA-861 Annual data is an annual summary of the prior 12 calendar months. The prior 12-month history of company level information in the EPA is not protected because that information, after the passage of nine months, would not cause competitive harm to a respondent. After nine months, this information will be considered non-sensitive and may be publicly released in an identifiable form.

Table A2. Data Elements Protected from Public Release in Identifiable Form

EIA Form Number	Data Element
EIA-860	• All information associated with the “Survey Contact” and the “Supervisor of Contact Person for Survey” on Schedule 1. • Information reported for the data element “Tested Heat Rate” on Schedule 3, PART B, Generator Information – Existing Generators. • All data reported on Parts A and B of Schedule 5, Generator Cost Information.
EIA-860M	All information associated with the “Survey Contact” and the “Supervisor of Contact Person for Survey” on Schedule 1.
EIA-861 and EIA-861S	All information associated with the “Survey Contact” and the “Supervisor of Contact Person for Survey” on Schedule 1.
EIA-861M	• All information associated with the “Survey Contact” and the “Supervisor of Contact Person for Survey” on Schedule 1. • The information reported on Schedule 2, PARTS B and D, and Schedule 3 for power marketers (This information will be protected and not disclosed for nine months after the end of the of the reporting year. After nine months from the end of the reporting year, this information is considered non-sensitive and may be publicly released in identifiable form.)
EIA-923, EIA-923 Monthly, and EIA-923 Supplemental	• All information associated with the “Survey Contact” and the “Supervisor of Contact Person for Survey” on Schedule 1. • The “Total Delivered Cost” of coal, natural gas, and petroleum received at nonutility power plants and “Commodity Cost” information for all plants in Schedule 2. • “Previous Month’s Ending Stocks,” “Stocks at End of Reporting Period,” and any adjustment or comments related to the above stocks fields reported on Schedule 4 for fuel oil are a protected data element until a year after the end of the prior calendar year.
EIA-930 and EIA-930A	No information is protected.

The Federal Energy Administration Act also requires EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on these forms may also be made available, upon request, to another component of DOE; 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 non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

With the exception of power plant construction costs reported on Form EIA-860, data protection methods are not applied to the aggregate statistical data published from this information collection. Thus, some statistics may be based on data from fewer than three respondents or may be dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable person to estimate the information reported by a respondent.

A.11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

This information collection does not include any 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 251,176 burden hours (see Table A3 below).

The burden has increased from the previous clearance from 202,320 hours. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in the number of respondents on Forms EIA-860, and 923M, 923A, and 923S. Additionally, the five additional questions is estimated to add an hour to Form EIA-930A, increasing the burden hour from 35 hours to 36 hours.

Based on the estimated rate of \$94.94 per hour for employees who complete these forms, the total annual respondent cost for all forms is estimated to be \$23,846,649.44 (251,176 burden hours times 94.94 per hour). An average cost per hour of \$94.94 is used because that is the average fully burdened wage hour (salary plus benefits) for an EIA employee assigned to data survey work. EIA assumes that the survey respondent workforce completing surveys for EIA is comparable with EIA workforce.

EIA anticipates no additional respondent costs for generating, maintaining, and providing the information required in the already-existing 10 survey forms in this package.

Table A3. Estimated Burden

EIA Form Number/Title	Annual Reporting Frequency	Number of Respondents	Annual Number of Responses	Burden Hours Per Response	Annual Burden Hours
EIA-860 -"Annual Electric Generator Report" Respondents Completing Environmental Questions	1	811	811	16	12,976
EIA-860 -"Annual Electric Generator Report" Respondents Not Completing Environmental Questions	1	6700	6700	7.64	51,188
EIA-860M "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"	5.6	508	2845	.31	882
EIA-861 "Annual Electric Power Industry Report"	1	1735	1735	13.39	23,232
EIA-861S "Annual Electric Power Industry Report (Short Form)"	1	1692	1692	.75	1,269

EIA-861M "Monthly Electric Power Industry Report"	12	650	7800	2.33	18,174
EIA-923 "Power Plant Operations Report" - Monthly	12	3579	42948	1.99	85,467
EIA-923 "Power Plant Operations Report" - Annual	1	11142	11142	3.37	37,549
EIA-923 "Power Plant Operations Report" - Supplemental (Monthly Respondents Completing Environmental Questions)	1	2946	2946	4.40	12,962
EIA-930 "Balancing Authority Operations Report"	365	63	22995	.22	5,059
EIA-930A "Balancing Authority Generator Inventory Report"	1	63	63	36	2,268
Respondent Pre-testing	1	100	100	1.50	150
TOTAL		29,989	101,777		251,176

A.13. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

The annual cost of operating these surveys is estimated at \$7,137,589.20 and includes contractor costs and federal staff time for survey-related activities. The survey related activities include frame maintenance, collection, processing, dissemination, and data systems maintenance. EIA anticipates no additional respondent costs for generating, maintaining, and providing the information required in this Information Collection Request.

Table A4. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

Activity	Labor hours	x Rate	= Cost
Survey frame and maintenance	13,260	\$94.94	\$1,258,904.40
Data collection and processing	43,784	\$94.94	\$4,156,852.96
Data dissemination	9,776	\$94.94	\$928,133.44
Data systems maintenance and enhancements	8,060	\$94.94	\$765,216.40
Survey pre-testing	300	\$94.94	\$28,482.00
Total Annual Cost	75,180	94.94	\$7,137,589.20

A.14. Changes in Burden

Burden hours increased by 48,770 from 202,320 to 251,176 and annual number of respondents increased by 16,939 from 84,838 to 101,777, as shown in table A5 below.

Table A5 Changes in Burden

EIA Form Number/Title	Annual Reporting Frequency	Number of Respondents (Previously Approved)	Number of Respondents (Requested)	Annual Number of Responses (Previously Approved)	Annual Number of Responses (Requested)	Burden Hours Per Response (Previously Approved)	Burden Hours Per Response (Requested)	Annual Burden Hours (Previously Approved)	Annual Burden Hours (Requested)	Annual Number of Responses			Annual Burden Hours		
										Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Adjustment	Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Adjustment
EIA 63B "Photovoltaic Module Shipments Report" Monthly	0	10	0	120	0	2.62	0	314	0	-120	0	-120	-314	0	-314
EIA 63B "Photovoltaic Module Shipments Report" Annual	0	26	0	26	0	1.84	0	48	0	-26	0	-26	-48	0	-48
EIA 860 "Annual Electric Generator Report" Respondents Completing Environmental Questions	1	848	811	848	811	16.00	16.00	13,568	12,976	0	-37	-37	0	-592	-592
EIA 860 "Annual Electric Generator Report" Respondents Not Completing Environmental Questions	1	4,868	6,700	4,868	6,700	7.64	7.64	37,192	51,188	0	1,832	1,832	0	13,996	13,996
EIA 860M "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"	5.6	478	508	2,677	2,845	0.31	0.31	830	882	0	168	168	0	52	52
EIA-861 "Annual Electric Power Industry Report"	1	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	13.39	13.39	23,232	23,232	0	0	0	0	0	0
EIA-861S "Annual Electric Power Industry Report (Short Form)"	1	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692	.75	.75	1,269	1,269	0	0	0	0	0	0
EIA-861M "Monthly Electric Power Industry Report"	12	650	650	7,800	7,800	2.33	2.33	18,174	18,174	0	0	0	0	0	0
EIA-923 "Power Plant Operations Report" - Monthly	12	2,610	3,579	31,320	42,948	1.99	1.99	62,327	85,467	0	11,628	11,628	0	23,140	23,140
EIA-923 "Power Plant Operations Report" - Annual	1	8,387	11,142	8,387	11,142	3.37	3.37	28,264	37,549	0	2,755	2,755	0	9,285	9,285
EIA-923 "Power Plant Operations Report" - Supplemental (Annual Respondents Completing Environmental Questions)	1	2,207	2946	2,207	2,946	4.40	4.40	9,711	12,962	0	739	739	0	3,251	3,251
EIA-930 "Balancing Authority Operations Report"	365	63	63	22,995	22,995	0.22	0.22	5,059	5,059	0	0	0	0	0	0
EIA-930A "Balancing Authority Generator Inventory Report"	1	63	63	63	63	34.66	36	2,184	2,268	0	0	0	0	84	84
Respondent Pre-testing	1	100	100	100	100	1.50	1.50	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		23,737	29,989	84,838	101,777			202,320	251,176	-146	17,085	16,939	-362	49,216	48,854

A.15. Reasons for Changes in Burden

Most of the change in total time burden is driven by an increase in survey respondents for Form EIA-923M, A, and S due to the rapid expansion in the number of operating utility-scale power plants. Specifically, this results in a net increase of 2755 respondents eligible to complete the Annual Form EIA-923, 739 respondents eligible to complete the Annual Form EIA-923 Supplemental, and 969 respondents eligible to complete the Monthly Form EIA-923.

The frame files for Forms EIA-860 and EIA-860M are determined by the generating capacity values of existing and planned facilities. Changes in these frames are the direct result of a shifting industry generation portfolio. Due to several economic and environmental factors, there is growth in the number of solar, wind, battery storage, natural gas-fired combined cycle, and natural gas-fired combustion turbine facilities and there is loss in the number of coal and natural gas-fired thermoelectric facilities. This resulted in 96 less respondents being eligible to report on Form EIA-860 with environmental questions, but 1,055 more respondents being eligible to report on Form EIA-860 without environmental questions.

EIA will add five questions to Schedule 5, Target Spinning Reserve, of Form EIA-930A. EIA estimates this will increase the reporting burden by one hour per respondent, from 35 hours to 36 hours. The total estimated annual burden for all respondents will increase by 84 hours, from 2,184 hours to 2,268 hours.

EIA will discontinue Form EIA-63B, Photovoltaic Module Shipments Report. EIA determined that the value of the data collected by the survey no longer exceeds the burden of collecting and publishing it. This change is projected to reduce the reporting burden on the industry. Specifically, discontinuing the monthly survey will relieve approximately 120 annual respondents and save an estimated 314 annual burden hours, while discontinuing the annual survey will impact 26 fewer respondents and reduce burden hours by 48 annually.

Table A6. ICR Summary of Burden

	Requested	Program Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Previously Approved
Total Number of Responses	101,777	-146	17,085	84,838
Total Time Burden (Hr)	251,176	-362	49,216	202,320

A.16. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

The data collected on the surveys in this package are released in EIA reports and are available on the EIA website. Detailed information on the data elements collected on each form and their associated collection, tabulation, and publication time schedules are contained in Tables 7 and 8.

Non-sensitive data are provided to the public at the reporting level of detail in the form of downloadable electronic files located at <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/detail-data.html>. This includes the vast majority of the data collected on the Electric Power surveys.

In addition, EIA created for its website an Electricity Data Browser (EDB) to show generation, consumption, fossil fuel receipts, stockpiles, retail sales, and electricity prices. The data appears on an interactive web page and are updated each month. This EDB includes most datasets collected and published in EIA's Electric Power Monthly and allows users to perform dynamic charting of data sets as well as to map the data by state. Some reports include plant-level statistics. All images and datasets are available for download. The EDB is available at:
<https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/>

The data reported on Form EIA-930 hourly survey is reported in near real-time as part of EIA's Hourly Electric Grid Monitor, see: https://www.eia.gov/electricity/gridmonitor/dashboard/electric_overview/US48/US48)

A combination of EIA and Nuclear Regulatory Commission data is used to create EIA's Status of U.S. Nuclear Outages at <http://www.eia.gov/nuclear/outages/>. Users can also link to the data series in EIA's Application Programming Interface (API). An API makes EIA data machine-readable and more accessible to users. Links to analytic reports such as the Electricity Monthly Update, projections such as the Short-Term Energy Outlook and Annual Energy Outlook, and pertinent Today in Energy articles are also available from the page. For more information, see the API webpage at: <https://www.eia.gov/opendata/>. **Table A7. Electricity Collection**

Form	Elements Collected	Level of Detail
EIA-860	Existing and planned capacity and retirements and related data, such as characteristics of environmental control equipment.	Boiler/Generator/Plant/Company
EIA-860M	Generator plant additions, retirements, or other capacity changes in next 12 months	Generator/Plant/Company
EIA-861 and EIA-861S	Annual energy sources, disposition, peak load, sales, revenue, number of customers, demand-side management information, net metering, advanced metering, and distribution system reliability.	Company/State/Balancing Authority
EIA-861M	Monthly revenue, electricity sales, and related data (e.g., number of customers, number of advanced meters) by sector.	Company/State
EIA-923A & EIA-923M	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-923S	Operational environmental information (The other data elements on Form EIA-923 mentioned above will have already been submitted on the monthly survey.)	Boiler/Generator/Prime Mover/Plant
EIA-930	Hourly net generation, day-ahead demand forecast, demand (net energy for load), and actual interchange with each directly connected Balancing Authority.	Balancing Authority
EIA-930A	Inventory of electric generating units from the Balancing Authorities in the continental U.S.	Generator

Table A8. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

Survey Form	Data Collection Frequency	Survey Opening Date	Response Due Date	Date Final Data are Ready	Publications*	Publication and Data File Release Date
EIA-860	Annual	First business day in January	Last business day of February	August 31	EPM	Approx. the 28th of each month
					EPA	November
EIA-860M**	Monthly	First business day in each month	15 calendar days after the close of the reporting month	August 31	EPM	Approx. the 28th of each month
					EPA	November
EIA-861 and EIA-861S	Annual	First business day in January	April 30	August 31	EPA	November
					ESR	November
					SEP	December
EIA-861M	Monthly	First day of the month following the reporting period.	Last day of the month following the reporting period	August 31	EPM and EMU	Approx. the 28th of each month
					MER	Approx. the 28 th of each month
EIA-923A and EIA-923M	Monthly and Annual	Annual: First business day in January; Monthly: First day of the month following the reporting period.	Annual: April 30; Monthly: Last day of the month following the reporting period.	August 31	EPM	Approx. the 28th of each month
					EPA	November
					MER	Approx. the 28th of each month
					EMU	Approx. the 28th of each month
EIA-923S	Annual	First business day in January	Last business day of February	August 31	EPA	November
EIA-930	Daily/Hourly	N/A	N/A	N/A	EIA Website	Daily
EAI-930A	Annual	First business day in January	Last business day of February	August 31	EIA Website	November

Table A8. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

Survey Form	Data Collection Frequency	Survey Opening Date	Response Due Date	Date Final Data are Ready	Publications*	Publication and Data File Release Date
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*EPM (Electric Power Monthly); EPA (Electric Power Annual); EMU (Electricity Monthly Update), MER (Monthly Energy Review), QCR (Quarterly Coal Report), ACR (Annual Coal Report), NGM (Natural Gas Monthly), NGA (Natural Gas Annual), ESR (Electric Sales and Revenue Report), SEP (State Electricity Profiles).

**An EIA-860M must be filed by EIA-860A respondents who have indicated in a previous filing that they have any one of the following: (1) a proposed new generator scheduled to start commercial operation within the subsequent 12 months, (2) an existing generator scheduled to retire from service within the subsequent 12 months, or (3) an existing generator with a proposed modification scheduled for completion within one month of the reporting period (month).

Note: All EIA publications can be accessed at <http://www.eia.gov/reports/>.

A.17. OMB Number and Expiration Date

The OMB number (1905-0129) 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-I.