TECHNICAL REPORTING AND MONITORING

Regulation for Practitioners

Building Capacity through Participation

Johannesburg, South Africa

27-31 July 2009



Need for Reported Information

- Regulatory Fee Computation
- Review of Appropriateness of Tariff / Prices
- Benchmarking
- Monitoring Compliance with License Agreement
- Quality of Service Monitoring / Identification of Problem Areas
- Transparency of Operating and Financial Information
 - To Regulator, Investors, Customers and even Provider itself
- Other?





How is Information Used?

Regulator

- Allows for comparisons that can show trends (good or bad trends)
- Provides information in a manner that is most useful to regulators
- Information necessary for setting tariffs and monitoring quality

Investor

- Transparency helps show health or problems of company
- Can show the quality of management and what is being done with funds (money spent on investment not management bonuses)

Management of Provider

- Provides internal consistency
- Consist measurement of profit and losses
- Useful when looking for fraud or internal control problems

Customers / Public

- Instills confidence that prices are appropriate
- Assists in educating on cost and operations of provider





Key Decisions

- How much information?
 - Too little or too much?
- Should different companies have different reporting requirements?
 - Vary by size?
 - Vary by activity?
- How often and when should information be provided?
 - Annual Reporting?
 - Only when certain activities occur?
 - Only when a regulator has a defined need?
- Is data provided in a form that allows comparisons?
 - Year-to-Year?
 - Among Providers?





Key Decisions (Continued)

- How often should the reporting requirements be reviewed and updated?
- Who will have access to the information?
 - Confidentiality Concerns?
- Is data collection coordinated with other governmental authorities?
 - Example: Taxing Authorities
- What is the penalty for not providing the requested data?





Consistent Accounting Format

- Standardized Manner of Accounting for Financial Data (Investments, Revenues, Costs)
 - Allows for comparability among providers and from year-toyear
 - Common system to record the accounting data on the books and records of the provider
 - Not meant to replace or duplicate the standardized mandates and directives of the national accounting board or the International Accounting Standards Board
 - Best if <u>do not</u> make frequent changes so can maintain consistency

Uniform System of Accounts





Uniform System of Accounts

All Accounts Have a Number...

...And the Numbers Mean Something

Electric Provider Example

100s Assets and Other Debits

200s Liabilities and Credits

□ 300s Plant

□ 400s Operating Income

□ 500s Operating and Maintenance Expenses

900s Customer Accounting, Sales, Administrative and General Expenses

600s, 700s, 800s reserved for Natural Gas and Oil Pipeline Operations





Uniform System of Accounts Example

Plant Accounts



Intangible Plant
Production Plant
Transmission Plant
Distribution Plant

General Plant

Steam Production

Nuclear Production
Hydraulic Production
Other Production



Land and Land Rights
Structures and Improvements
Boiler Plant Equipment
Engines and Engine-Driven Generators
Turbo-generator Units
Accessory Electric Equipment
Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment





Another Uniform System of Accounts Example

Operation and Maintenance Expenses



Transmission Distribution



Other Power Generation
Other Power Supply Expenses
Transmission Expenses
Distribution Expenses



Operation Supervision and Engineering
Water for Power
Hydraulic Expenses
Electric Expenses
Misc. Hydraulic Power Generation Expenses
Rents
Operation Supplies and Expenses

Maintenance

Maintenance Supervision & Engineering
Maintenance of Structures
Maintenance of Reservoirs, Dams, & Waterways
Maintenance of Electric Plant
Maintenance of Miscellaneous. Hydraulic Plant

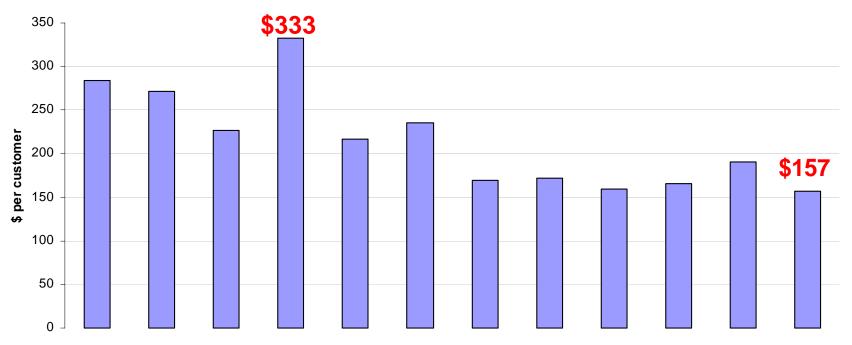




Consistent Accounting Data Example

Comparative Data allows for Identification of Trends and Problems

Administrative and General Cost per Customer



Data taken from series of pricing cases and compliance filings from a single provider over a 10 year period

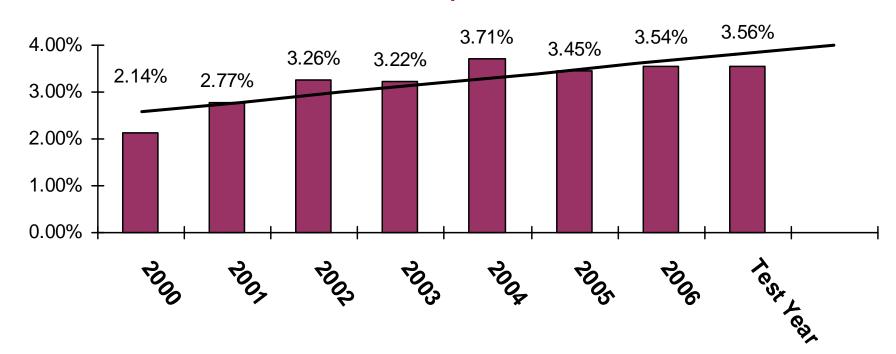




Benchmarking Example

Consistent Data Allows for More Benchmarking

Annual Maintenance Expense as % of Net Plant



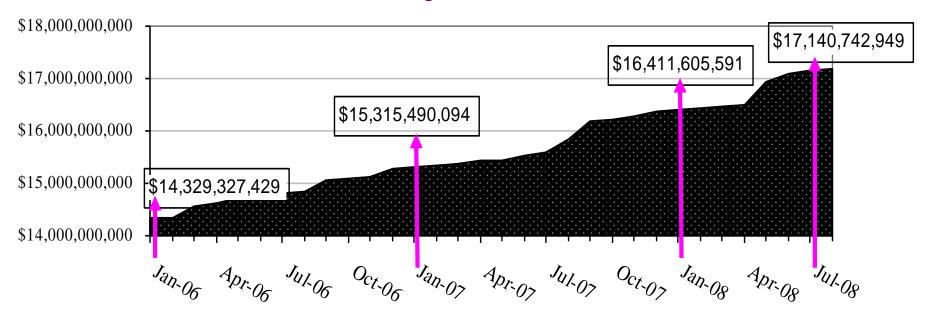




Time Series Analysis Example

Trend Analysis Allows for Review of Promises versus Actions

Total Company Electric Plant in Service (Undepreciated)







Annual Report from Provider to Regulator

- General Information
 - Contact Names and Numbers (for Emergencies, for Complaints, for Regulation)
 - Corporate Organizational Chart
 - Service Areas and Penetration Levels in Each Area
- Management and Employee Information
 - List of Officers, Department Managers
 - Number of Employees by Department
 - Salary and Payroll Information





Annual Report from Provider to Regulator (Continued)

- Financial Information
 - Detail on Borrowings, Equity
 - Detail on Plant, Property, and Equipment
 - Detail on Revenues
 - Detail on Expenses
 - Detail on Taxes
 - Other Financial Specifics
- Sworn Oath as to Accuracy of the Information being Provided
 - Signature of Officer or Responsible Management Person





Annual Report from Provider to Regulator (Continued)

Service and Reliability Information

- Losses Technical, Other
- Description of Property
 - Number of Substations
 - Kilometers of Overhead Line versus Underground Line
- Number and Types of Customers by Class
- Number and Types of Customer Complaints
- Customer Satisfaction Survey Results
- Sources of Power
 - Peak Load and Usage Data
- Location, Frequency and Duration of Service Outages
- Forecast of Major Facilities Expected to be Installed in next few years (3-5 years)





Annual Report from Provider to Regulator (Continued)

- Other Items for Possible Reporting*
 - Accidents / Safety Reports
 - Construction Monitoring
 - Affiliate Transaction Reporting
 - Environmental Standards Compliance
 - Renewable Energy Standards Compliance
 - * It may be important to monitor these matters on a more frequent time basis than annually.

For example, accidents are often reported within hours to the regulatory agency.





More Monitoring Examples

Testing of Distribution Meters

Explain test schedules:
Number of meters which tested more than 2% fast
Number of meters which tested more than 2% slow
Number of distribution meters tested during year





More Monitoring Examples (Continued)

Service Outage Information

Real-time, On-line Reporting

Incident Time	Company				
4/24/2009 11:30:00 AM	■ Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.	Possible Cause: Tree limb on the line. Possible defective reclosure at the substation updated 4/24/2009 9:19:26 PM	County Kenton	I lictomarc	% County Out .00
4/10/2009 1:00:00 PM	■ Kentucky Utilities Company	Possible Cause: Possible Tornado touched down in Mannington, KY causing damage to KU facilities. Comment: Crofton & Mannington areas out affecting 882 customers since 1pm EDT this afternoon. All but 190 were restored as of 17:38pm this evening.	County Christian	Out	Out





More Monitoring Examples (Continued)

Transmission Lines Added Last Year (Information for Each New Line)

Terminal Location – From

Terminal Location – To

Percent Ownership

Line Length (kilometers)

Line Type (underground, overhead)

Voltage Type (AD, DC)

Voltage, Operating (kilovolts)

Voltage, Design (kilovolts)

Conductor Size

Conductor Material Type

Conductor Configuration

Circuits per Structure

Pole/Tower Type

Rated Capacity

In-Service Date

Land and Land Rights Costs Pole, tower, and Fixture Costs Conductor and Device Costs Construction and Other Costs





Discussion Questions

- What data would you like to see that is not being reported?
- What difficulties do you encounter because of the lack of accurate, accessible, consistent information?
- Is the data you are receiving accurate and complete?
- How would making the data more accessible to the public be helpful or harmful to the regulatory oversight process and the work you do?



