



# Electric Utility Data Reporting to Regulatory Agency

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio &
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

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# Electric Utility Data Reporting to Regulatory Agency

- Electric Utility Financial Reporting Requirements
- Reporting Emergencies
- Penalties for Non-Compliance with Reporting Requirements
- Data Transparency, Integrity & Confidentiality
- Improving Reporting Requirements





# **Electric Utility Financial Reporting Requirements**

Amanda Gordon





### Reporting Requirements - Reliable Accounting Information

- Critical for proper review of a utility's operations in order to make reasonable decisions.
- Obtain adequate information related to revenues, operating costs, plant investment, reliability and other pertinent information necessary in making decisions.
- Distinguishing between capital expenditures and operating costs.
- Separating property being used to provide utility service from non-utility operations.
- Identify costs that are "fixed, known and measurable" as opposed to non-recurring one time expenses or other normal expenses occurring every 18 months or 2 years.





### Reporting Requirements - System of Accounts Prescribed in Law

- Electric distribution companies must keep accounts in conformity with the "Uniform System of Accounts" (USofA) established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).
- Information regarding the USofA basic account descriptions, instructions, and accounting definitions can be accessed from FERC's website at:
  - http://www.ferc.gov/enforcement/acct-matts/usofa.asp
- NARUC and FERC worked together to develop USoA for electric utilities.
- Goal is to provide uniformity and consistency in reporting financial information.





### **USoA Accounting System Details**

- Accounts are numbered (series) and grouped by category.
- Accounts are titled and contain a brief description of the items to be included in it.
- Definition describes the transactions to be recorded each account.
- Instructions are provided on recording the transaction in the account.
- Balance Sheet Accounts are generally listed first, followed by detail accounts for physical plant.
- Next would be all income Statement accounts followed by detailed revenue and expense accounts.
- Revenue and Expense accounts are particularly scrutinized in general rate cases.





### **USoA** Accounting System Details (continued)

As prescribed by FERC, the USoA is categorized by "Series" from Series 100 to Series 500 used by electric utilities:

- 100 Series Assets & Other Debits
- 200 Series Liabilities & Other Credits
- 300 Series Electric Plant Accounts
- 400 Series Operating Revenue & Income
- 500 Series Electric O&M Expenses





### **Reporting Emergencies**

## Penalties for Non-Compliance with Reporting Requirements

Kathryn Sophy





### **Planning for Emergencies**

- Designated Personnel
- Drills and Exercises
  - Including Annual Storm Restoration Exercises and Incident Training.
- Regular Conference Calls Before & During the Event.
  - Daily Conference Calls with the PA PUC for Large Events.
- Continued Monitoring of the Emergency and the Utility Response.
- Post-Emergency Action Reviews.
  - Including input from the County Level.





### **Reporting Begins Before the Emergency**

- Weather calls begin several days in advance of projected event and are facilitated by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA).
- Numerous state agencies are on the calls PEMA, PA PUC, PennDOT, Turnpike, DEP, State Police, PA National Guard, as well as Red Cross, FEMA Region III and any other entity deemed necessary.





### Information Exchanged

- National Weather Service: potential weather impacts to PA and critical infrastructure.
- State Agencies: current and projected actions and unmet needs.
- PEMA: determines the alert level based on information exchanged and when to raise the staffing level of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
  - PA PUC has Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers who report to EOC at PEMA's direction.
  - Utilities also may designate liaisons to report to EOC.





### **Additional Ways to Exchange Information**

- PA PUC communicates with utilities before and after the weather calls.
- Utilities may have daily conference calls with local and state legislators and county emergency management.
- PA PUC has also held daily conference calls among Utility Presidents,
   the PA PUC Chairman and the PA PUC Executive Director.





### Type of Information Exchanged

- Updated Weather Reports
- Life and Safety Issues
- Priority Restorations
- Regions and Number of Customers Affected
- Estimated Time for Regional Restoration
- Shelters Available
- Resources Needed by the Utilities





### **During the Emergency**

- The PA PUC Liaisons work 24x7 in the Emergency Operations Center until the emergency passes and the center is immobilized.
- The Liaisons gather and disseminate information on utility outages.
- The Liaisons work with PJM on grid issues.
- The Liaisons works with utilities on priority restoration.
- The Liaisons assist with processing waiver requests.





### **Post Emergency Reporting**

- Utility Issues are transitioned to a lower level.
- Post-storm review preparation begins.
- Additional information is requested of utilities.
- PUC Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and Electric Reliability Supervisor coordinate post-storm review meetings with utilities.
- Lessons-learned and best practices are discussed.
- Any further actions are considered.





### **Compliance with Reporting Requirements**

- The duty to report is not limited to emergencies.
- State laws give the PA PUC full power to execute and enforce the Public Utility Code. 66 Pa. C.S. § 501.
- The Code specifically allows the PA PUC:
  - to require utilities to file periodic reports. § 504
  - to inspect and audit utility records and facilities. §§ 506 and 516
  - to demand information necessary to value utility property. § 505





### **Compliance with Reporting Requirements**

- The Code also requires utilities to comply with PA PUC orders and regulations. 66 Pa. C.S. § 501.
- Utilities must maintain certain records and provide certain reports, such as:
  - Gross Revenues Report § 510
  - Clean Air Compliance Plans § 530
  - Accident Reports § 1508
  - Annual Depreciation Report § 1703





### Penalties for Non-Compliance with Reporting Requirements

- Failure to submit required reports is a violation of the Public Utility Code and may trigger penalties.
- The Code allows for civil penalties up to \$1,000 USD per violation or up \$1,000 USD per day per continuing violation. § 3301.
- Gas safety violations can go up to \$10,000 USD per day per violation for up to \$500,000 USD total penalty. § 3301
- In extraordinary cases, the Code allows for criminal charges. § 3302





### Penalties for Non-Compliance of Reporting Requirements

- Significant civil penalties usually are reserved for violations affecting public safety.
- Failure to meet a reporting requirement often is corrected by a phone call.
  - PA PUC lawyers will call utility representatives and direct them to file the missing report.
  - If the utility still fails to submit the report, the company is referred to our Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement (I&E), which may file a complaint seeking a civil penalty.
  - In some cases, I&E may seek revocation of the utility's certificate to operate within the state.





### Penalties for Non-Compliance of Reporting Requirements

- Occasionally, more creative penalties better serve the public interest than fines deposited into the state's general fund.
- The PA PUC has crafted creative penalties that could better address systemic problems than the imposition of a fine.
  - Remedial Action
    - Rather than a small fine, which would have little impact on the general fund, the PA PUC has ordered the investment of \$100,000 USD into infrastructure improvements.
  - Customer Education Fund
    - To address certain sales practices, the PA PUC ordered a \$43 million USD investment for educating and informing customers about competitive supply choices.





## Data Transparency, Integrity & Confidentiality

**Improving Reporting Requirements** 

Ken Villwock





### **Data Disclosure & Transparency**

### All Utility Data Available to Public on PA PUC Website

#### **Including:**

- Annual Financial Reports.
- Base Rate Case Filings.
- Testimony & Exhibits of Utilities and Parties.
- Administrative Law Judge & Commission Decisions.
- Generation Supply Costs & Rate Adjustments.





### **Data Integrity**

#### **PA PUC Audits**

- Financial Audits (5-year cycle).
  - Original cost and continuing property record audits.
  - Compliance audits examine broad range of utility operations and determine adherence to laws and Commission Orders.
- Energy Adjustment and DISC (Distribution System Improvement Charge Audits (Annual).
  - Verify energy costs incurred by utility.
  - Verify that appropriate costs are included in DISC.
  - Verify reconciliation of over- and under-collections.





### **Data Integrity**

### **Base Rate & Energy Cost Proceedings**

- Parties in proceedings may challenge accuracy of data and analysis.
- Parties include: Commission Prosecutory Staff, Office of Consumer Advocate, Office of Small Business Advocate & Industrial Intervenors.





### Confidentially

#### **Petition for Protective Order**

- In order to protect sensitive information from public disclosure, a utility or party must request protective order.
- Utility or party must demonstrate:
  - Substantial harm to the utility/party.
  - Substantial harm must outweigh public interest in access to information (e.g. hearing process).





### Confidentially

### **Recent Example of Protective Order**

- Disclosure of negotiated discount rates for individual industrial customers.
- If information was made available, all eligible customers would want the lowest discount offered which would significantly reduce the utility's revenue.
- Lost revenue would have to be made up from other rate classes (i.e. residential & small commercial).





### **Improving Reporting Requirements**

- PA PUC is constantly amending its reporting requirements to keep pace with changes in Pennsylvania law and the electric utility industry.
- Commission may change reporting requirements by an amendment to its regulations (rulemaking) or through an Order to specific parties.
- Changes in reporting requirements is typically preceded by a public comment process.
- Pennsylvania has a rigorous rulemaking process that requires review by legislative committees and an independent agency.





### **Improving Reporting Requirements**

### Recent Example of New Reporting Requirements

- PA law requires that a percentage of retail energy supplies be generated by alternate energy sources (e.g. solar, biomass, low-impact hydro).
- The PA PUC recently issued an Order that included reporting requirements for alternate energy facilities so PA PUC can determine utility/energy supplier compliance.