

### **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

### An Overview

### Vision

Reliable, affordable energy through reliance on competition and effective regulation.

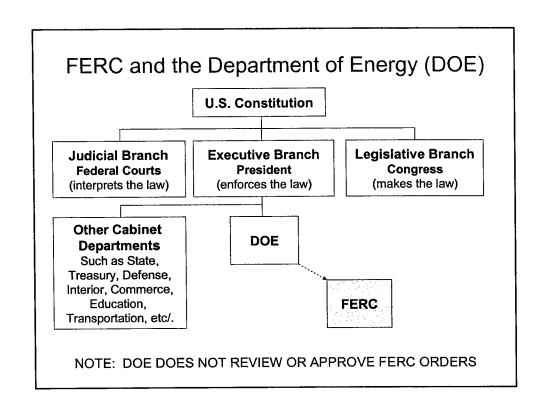
### Mission

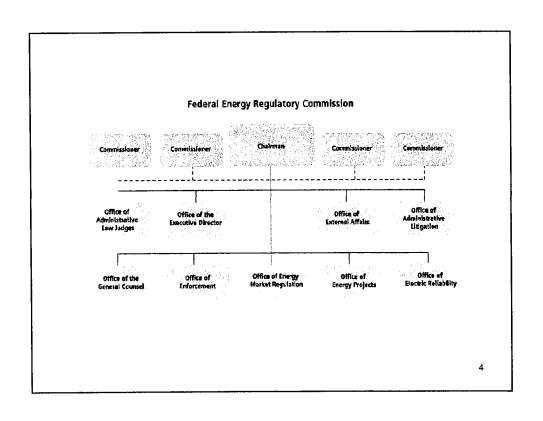
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates and oversees energy industries in the economic, environmental, and safety interests of the American public.

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### What is FERC?

- FERC Is An <u>Independent</u> Government Regulatory Agency in the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government
- Created by Department of Energy Organization Act (1977)
- Predecessor: Federal Power Commission





### How is FERC Organized?

- There are 5 commissioners
  - Nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate
  - President designates Chairman
  - Each commissioner has a 5-year fixed term, with one term expiring each year
- The Chairman sets the monthly Commission agenda
  - Orders voted out by majority rule

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### The Commissioners

Jon Wellinghoff Independent (6/30/2013)
Acting Chairman

Suedeen G. Kelly Democrat (6/30/2009)

Philip D. Moeller Republican (6/30/2010)

Marc Spitzer Republican (6/30/2011)

### FERC's Staff and Budget

- Budget Request of \$230,800,000 for FY2007
  - Submitted to the President and Congress
  - Funds collected primarily through annual charges and filing fees
  - Budget is publicly available
- Approximately 1,300 employees (Resources are needed to implement the Commission's increased responsibilities under the Energy Policy Act of 2005)

– Energy Infrastructure: 892– Competitive Markets: 215

- Market Oversight: 213

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### **Program Offices**

Office of Energy Market Regulation

Office of Electric Reliability

Office of Energy Projects

Office of Enforcement

Office of Administrative Litigation

Office of Administrative Law Judges

Office of General Counsel

### What Does FERC Regulate?

### Electric Power Industry

- Interstate transmission rates and services
- Wholesale energy rates and services
- Corporate transactions, mergers, securities issued by public utilities
- Mandatory electric reliability standards
- Natural Gas Industry
  - Interstate transportation rates and services
  - Interstate gas pipeline construction and oversee related environmental matters

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### What Does FERC Regulate? (con't)

- Oil Pipeline Industry
  - Interstate transportation rates and services of crude oil and petroleum products
- Hydroelectric Industry
  - Licensing of nonfederal hydroelectric projects
  - Oversee related environmental matters
  - Inspect nonfederal hydropower projects for safety issues

### What FERC Does Not Regulate

- · Plan or finance investments
- Regulate pollution produced by electric generators (Environmental Protection Agency)
- Regulate safety standards of nuclear generation (Nuclear Regulatory Commission)
- Regulate pipeline safety (Department of Transportation)

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### Federal versus State Regulation

### FEDERAL

### **FERC**

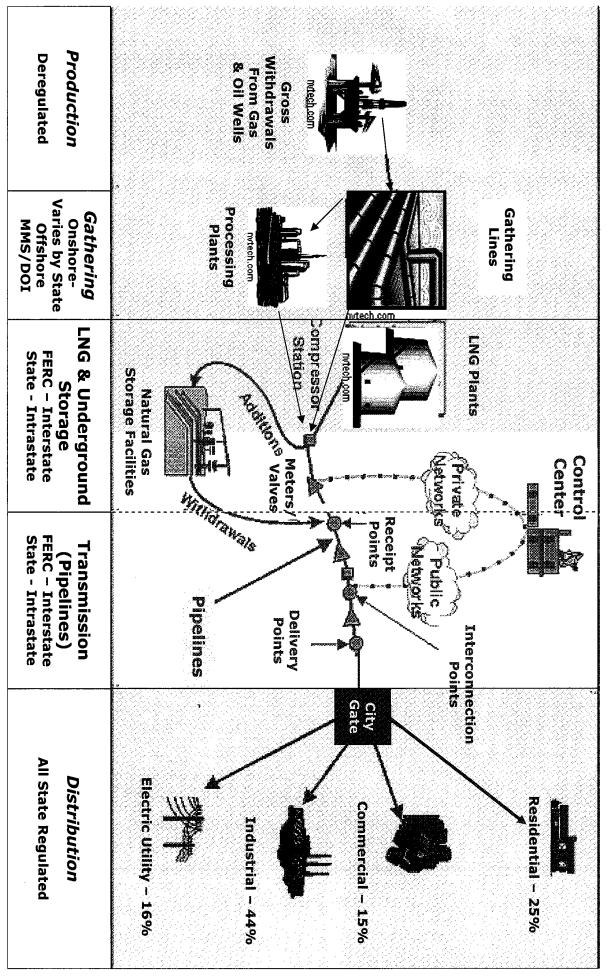
- Wholesale (sales for resale) transactions
- Rates, terms and conditions of <u>interstate</u> transmission service
- Backstop authority to order the construction of new transmission facilities in federal corridors

### STATE

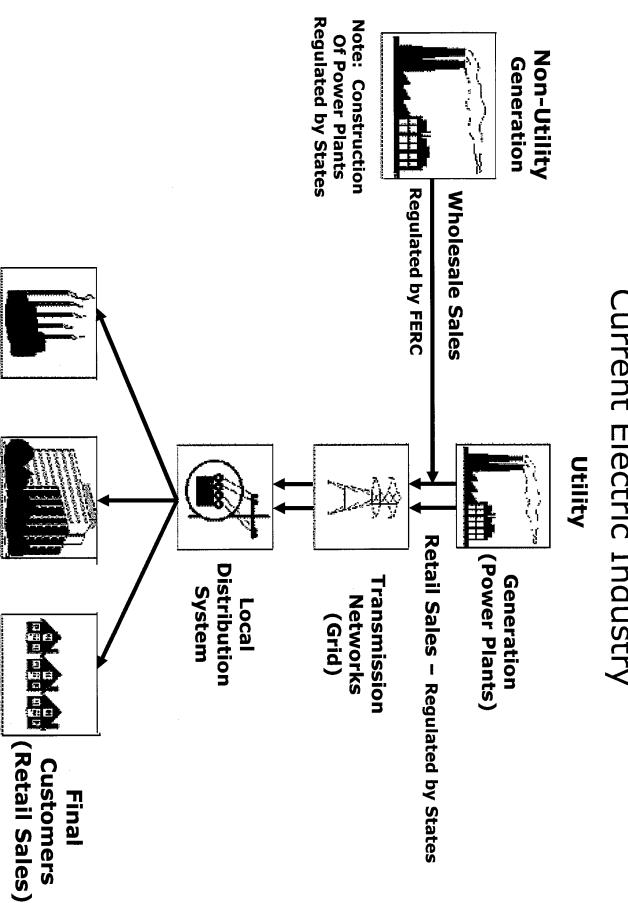
### Public Utilities Commissions

- <u>Retail</u> (sales to end-user) transactions
- Rates, terms and conditions of <u>local</u> distribution and <u>retail</u> transmission services
- Certificates for construction of new electric generation and transmission facilities

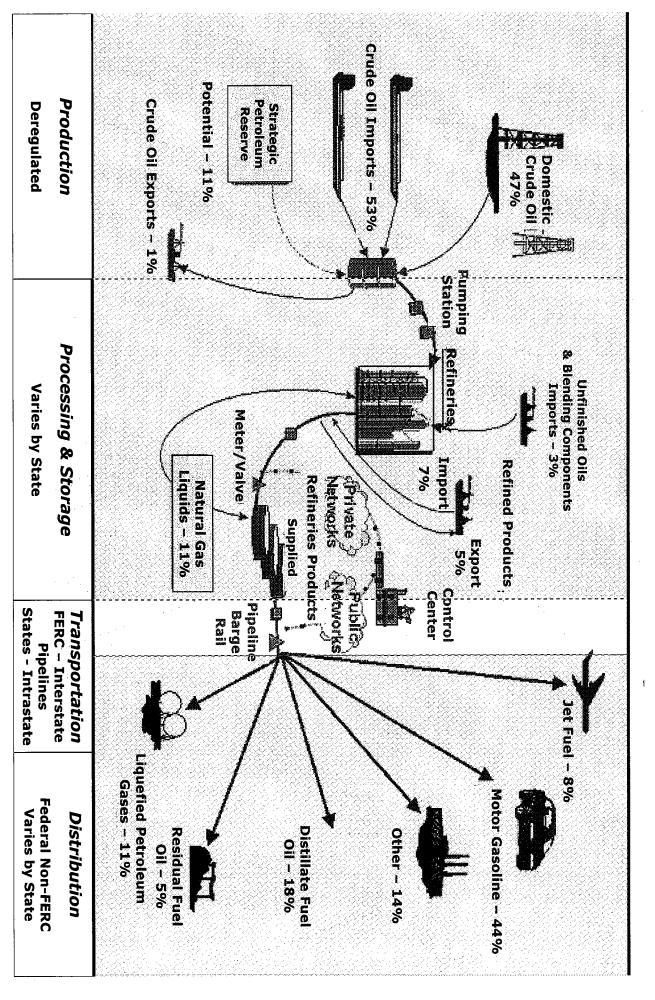
# Profile of Natural Gas Industry



## Current Electric Industry



### Profile of Oil Industry

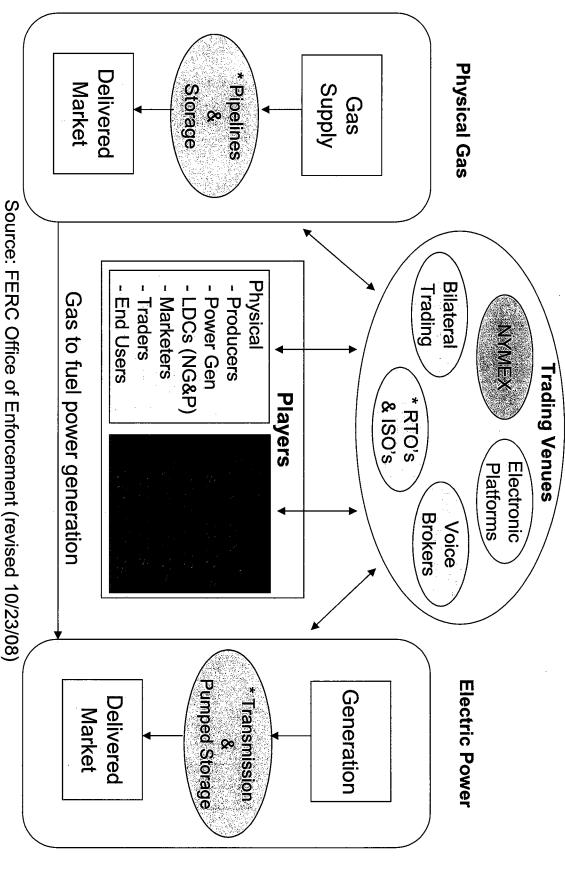


## Profile of Liquefied Natural Gas Industry

Production Outside U.S.  K:\LNG\General\profile-industry.nnt	Natural Gas	
LNG Terminal Outside U.S.	Liquification And Storage Facility	
Transportation Outside U.S.	LNG	
LNG Terminal FERC - Facilities Coast Guard - Water	Storage And Vaporization Facility	
Distribution FERC – Interstate States - Intrastate	Pipe in es	

### **Energy Markets**

Diverse, with varying levels of transparency



\* Significant FERC Jurisdiction/Oversight

