



would not achieve the Commission's goal of reducing market reliance on credit ratings.

In addition, we believe that the three year look-back in the proposed rule would prove very difficult for many registrants to satisfy in the current economic environment, during which the credit markets have been intermittently frozen for periods during and after September 2008, and debt offerings were not prevalent. We respectfully submit that the number of issuers who would be no longer S-3 eligible as a result of the proposed rule changes would be larger than that indicated by the Commission's preliminary review, contrary to the Commission's goal of not significantly reducing the number of Form S-3 issuers. We believe that number is likely larger now than our prediction in September 2008 due to the decline in the total value of debt offerings over the past 14 months. Given that some estimates suggest that up to 80% of the utility sector's \$110 billion of credit facilities are expected to expire in 2011 and 2012, with a possible 30% reduction in available credit, utilities will likely be turning to the capital markets for their financing needs. The Commission's proposed rule changes would put many of these issuers at an unfair disadvantage and likely result in increased interest and issuance expense, in turn increasing the cost of electricity to consumers.

We also believe that investors in the public markets will be negatively rather than positively impacted by application of the proposed rule changes because those investment-worthy registrants who could not satisfy the proposed Form S-3 standards would likely turn to the private markets instead of the public markets to timely satisfy their financing needs. The result would be a decrease in the availability of quality investment grade securities to retail investors, and a probable increase in the overall cost of the instruments and thereby, in the utility context, an increase in the costs passed on to consumers through increased rates.

Finally, we reiterate that, as noted in the Commission's proposed rule, the recent market turmoil was instigated by asset-backed securities ("ABS") and, more specifically, ABS related to mortgages and collateralized debt obligations. In contrast to such securities, the metrics used by the CRAs to determine the ratings for traditional non-ABS debt securities issued by industrial companies, utilities, and others are well established, time-proven, and have not been questioned. These ratings historically have provided, and continue to provide, investors with a strong and reliable analytic tool to use, along with other available information, in making their investment decisions. Therefore, with respect to non-ABS issuances, we believe that recent market events do not signal the need to alter the Commission's position on the ratings assigned by CRAs for such investment grade issuances.

In summary, while EEI recognizes the potential merit in the Commission's goal of increasing transparency of the credit ratings process in individual offerings, we believe that increased and meaningful disclosure of the credit ratings process is the better way to achieve these goals, rather than dramatic changes to Form S-3 eligibility rules. If the Commission determines that some proposed rule changes are necessary, we urge the Commission to adopt the group of alternatives

discussed in our letter of September 8, 2008, in order to minimize the adverse impact on issuers currently able to rely on the securities rating criteria.

If the Commission has any questions about these comments, please contact me at 202-508-5571. Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,



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