U.S. Energy Information Administration
Proposed Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the U.S. Energy Information Administration, $144,480,000 to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Change

Public Law (P.L.) Authorizations
P.L. 83-703, Atomic Energy Act (1954)
P.L. 93-275, 15 U.S.C. 761, Federal Energy Administration Act (1974)
P.L. 93-319, Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (1974)
P.L. 94-163, Energy Policy and Conservation Act (1975)
P.L. 94-385, 15 U.S.C. 790, Energy Conservation and Production Act (1976)
P.L. 95-91, 42 U.S.C. 7135, Department of Energy Organization Act (1977)
P.L. 95-619, 42 U.S.C. 7141 National Energy Conservation Policy Act (1978)
P.L. 95-620, 42 U.S.C. 8301, Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act (1978)
P.L. 95-621, Natural Gas Policy Act (1978)
P.L. 96-294, Energy Security Act (1980)
P.L. 97-229, 42 U.S.C. 6245, Energy Emergency Preparedness Act (1982)
P.L. 97-415, Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization Act (1983)
P.L. 99-58, National Coal Imports Reporting Act (1985)
P.L. 99-58, 42 U.S.C. 6201, Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 1985
P.L. 99-509, 42 U.S.C. 7135, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986
P.L. 100-42, 42 U.S.C. 8312, Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act Amendments of 1987
P.L. 102-486, 42 U.S.C. 13385, Energy Policy Act (1992)
P.L. 107-347, Title V of E-Government Act of 2002, Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002
P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801, Energy Policy Act of 2005
P.L. 110-140, Energy Independence and Security Act (2007)
P.L. 112-81, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012
P.L. 112-158, Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012
P.L. 113-125, Reliable Home Heating Act of 2014
P.L. 114-11, Energy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2015
P.L. 117-58, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (2021)

U.S. Energy Information Administration
Congressional Control: National Energy Information System (NEIS)
Funding ($K)

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
$126,800	$126,800	$144,480	+$17,680

Overview

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA is the nation's premier source of energy information and, by law, its data, analysis, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. government.

EIA conducts a wide range of data collection, analysis, forecasting, and dissemination activities to ensure that its customers, including Congress, federal and state governments, the private sector, the public, and the media, have ready access to timely, reliable, and relevant energy information. EIA's data and analysis inform important energy-related decisions, such as policy development; the availability of energy sources; and government, business, and personal investment decisions.

Highlights of the FY 2023 Budget Request

In addition to delivering the critical data, analysis, forecasts, and long-term energy outlooks on which EIA's stakeholders rely, the FY 2023 Budget Request of $144,480,000 will enable EIA to advance its program on multiple fronts to address key emerging energy issues, including information needs identified in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). In each of these areas, EIA will actively engage other federal, state, and local entities as appropriate to harmonize data collection efforts and leverage data-sharing agreements and third-party information to efficiently expand program coverage where feasible.

- Expand the *Residential Energy Consumption Survey* (RECS) to collect and publish household energy use for Puerto Rico and the other populated U.S. territories. The work would begin with a pilot study testing potential collection methodologies, which would then be used to inform the design and execution of official collection efforts to provide representative statistics for each individual territory and could be used in conjunction with the statistics for the U.S. mainland. EIA would also explore the feasibility of collecting and publishing new *Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey* (CBECS) data for the populated U.S. territories.
- Begin modernizing the *National Energy Modeling System* (NEMS) to more fully address the transitional nature of the energy sector, such as the increasing penetration of renewables and the ability to model deep decarbonization scenarios. EIA would also improve technology representation in the *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) to more fully account for dynamic market and industry developments in the AEO's long-term projections.
- Collect and publish new and highly relevant electricity information in response to stakeholder needs. For example, EIA would release regional hourly data on wind and solar generation, collect new data on the hybrid operation of solar and battery projects installed and operated for mutual efficiency, and collect new data on sales of electricity to power electric vehicles. This initiative would also enable EIA to publish wholesale electricity price data on a near real-time basis and provide regional estimates of emissions related to electricity generation. EIA would also explore the feasibility of collecting and publishing new data on electric vehicle infrastructure and city-level data on electricity-related emissions.
- Provide near real-time information to support the federal response to unforeseen energy disruptions and natural disasters. This effort would enable rapid emergency data collection and expansion of third party data and analysis. EIA would be able to collect and analyze regional data in the event of severe supply disruptions to report supply conditions and constraints, expanding EIA's short-term market analysis to provide context that supports more informed stakeholder decision making during and after severe disruptions.

The FY 2023 funding will also enable EIA to maintain and enhance cybersecurity capabilities in response to new threats and evolving DOE and federal requirements to support an expanding cloud presence.

Energy Data Program
EIA's comprehensive energy data program conducts surveys of energy suppliers and consumers and then processes the data to produce a full range of publicly available reports. EIA provides this high-quality, relevant, and timely data in a range of formats and structures to serve the various analytical needs of its customers. Where appropriate, EIA uses administrative and third-party data to cost-effectively close energy information gaps and minimize respondent burden. The energy data program also provides the basis for EIA's energy analysis and forecasting activities, including key inputs for its short- and long-term energy models. EIA regularly reviews its energy data program to ensure the agency remains current with evolving market trends.

Energy Supply Surveys
The energy supply survey program represents EIA's data foundation and largest operational area. Information from these surveys is published in more than 300 reports each year across weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual product lines. EIA also collects and disseminates hourly electricity demand data from the nation's balancing authorities, which provides timely insights into grid operations. The energy supply survey program collects comprehensive data that illustrate the complex flows of energy production, conversion, distribution, and end uses across the nation, including oil and natural gas, coal, refined products, nuclear power, renewables, biofuels, and electric power. The program is staffed with a broad range of technical expertise to ensure the quality of EIA's data and the integrity of its underlying statistical processes. Producers, consumers, investors, traders, and analysts use EIA energy statistics in their day-to-day activities. For example, the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report* typically spur price formation activity to balance energy markets.

Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys
EIA collects and publishes national, end-use consumption data for commercial buildings, residential buildings, and manufacturing through three large-scale, multi-year surveys. CBECS provides the only comprehensive, statistically reliable source of information on energy consumption, expenditures, and end uses in U.S. commercial buildings. RECS collects information from a national sample of housing units, including data on energy characteristics of homes, usage patterns, and household demographics. The *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* (MECS), which is linked to production and employment data from Census Bureau economic surveys, provides information on energy throughput and economic and operational characteristics of U.S. manufacturers. These surveys are critical to understanding changes in U.S. energy use and are the basis for developing projections of future U.S. energy scenarios. Because of the scale and complexity of these surveys, EIA continues to explore innovative methods for collecting valid, timely data at lower costs.

Energy Analysis Program
EIA conducts a robust energy analysis program to help explain the complex and changing energy marketplace. The program maintains and operates NEMS, the nation's leading tool for developing long-term projections of U.S. energy production, consumption, prices, and technology usage; the *World Energy Projection System Plus* (WEPS+), used for developing long-term projections of international energy markets; and the *Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System* (STIFS), used to develop short-term domestic energy market forecasts. EIA's energy models support the production of its flagship publications: the AEO, the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO), and the *International Energy Outlook* (IEO), as well as other special and periodic topical analyses.

EIA also produces many recurring reports that provide context for dynamic energy markets, such as *Today in Energy*, a concise, highly accessible overview of a topical energy issue each day on EIA's website. The *Drilling Productivity Report, This Week in Petroleum*, and *Natural Gas Weekly Update* are additional examples of relevant analysis products that serve EIA's broad stakeholder community. In addition, EIA provides periodic reports and ad hoc analyses of important emerging energy issues, including, for example, battery storage for the U.S. electric grid and the potential impact of carbon fees on energy-related emissions. The program is staffed with experts in all areas of the energy sector, including oil, gas, coal, nuclear, renewables, electricity, transportation, emissions, and energy consumption and efficiency.

EIA also provides context and analysis for international energy issues and their impact on U.S. energy markets. For example, EIA analyzed the implications of removing restrictions on U.S. crude oil and natural gas exports—which included modeling of prices, production, and trade effects. EIA also publishes updated reports that focus on the energy sectors in specific countries and regions, as well as country-level international energy statistics and rankings for major fuels and activities. EIA also responds to official government requests for international energy analysis, coordinating its responses with other DOE programs while maintaining its mission-mandated independence and impartiality.

Resources and Technology Management
This function provides overall business management, analysis, and mission support to EIA and responds to requests from other DOE offices and programs. Activities include workforce development and administration, financial and budget management, acquisition of support services, project management, program evaluation, and communications activities. The program also manages EIA's information technology (IT) enterprise to ensure a stable, operable IT infrastructure that meets data confidentiality and cybersecurity requirements.

EIA maintains a dynamic stakeholder outreach and communications program that interacts with a diverse external customer base and manages the public website (www.eia.gov), press and media relations, marketing and outreach services, and the employee intranet. EIA's website features state-of-the-art tools such as customizable data browsers; interactive state, national, and North American energy infrastructure maps; open data initiatives such as Application Programming Interfaces (APIs); and highly visited online resources such as *Energy Kids* and *Energy Explained* that have increased information accessibility to EIA's customers.

Cybersecurity
EIA will allocate funding for cybersecurity, while continuing to modernize its IT infrastructure. EIA's cybersecurity program identifies vulnerabilities and develops strategies to minimize potential vulnerabilities.

Information Technology Modernization
EIA is modernizing the technological platforms that support its comprehensive energy information program. For example, EIA has undertaken a multi-year project to migrate its energy supply surveys to a more modern and efficient IT processing platform. EIA is also assessing its energy modeling capabilities to ensure the ongoing ability to provide timely, relevant forecasts and projections of domestic and global energy markets.

Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes
EIA will continue to engage with other federal agencies in sharing and using administrative data sets for statistical purposes where appropriate. Using administrative and third-party data sets is a key strategy for EIA to close energy information gaps while minimizing the costs and respondent burden of survey data collection. EIA currently uses more than 60 administrative data sets and has negotiated successfully to obtain movements of commodities (crude oil, ethanol, coal) by rail using data from the Surface Transportation Board; and weekly petroleum export data from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection. EIA maintains strict measures to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of the businesses, individuals, and institutions providing the data.

Key Program Accomplishments

EIA delivers timely, relevant information that increases public understanding of a dynamic energy landscape. Noteworthy recent accomplishments include:

- Delivered monthly forecasts and ongoing analysis that assessed the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical events on U.S. and global energy markets.

- Released 30-year projections of U.S. energy markets and trends in the AEO2022.

- Published expanded data and analysis of battery storage and the U.S. electric grid.

- Launched the *U.S. Energy Atlas*, a comprehensive reference for data and interactive maps of U.S. energy resources and infrastructure.

- Began publishing regular data updates on the U.S. renewable fuels sector.

- Tracked and reported on energy disruptions caused by extreme weather and cyberattack.

- Released new data showing characteristics of U.S. commercial buildings, including prevalence of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

- Published new data on the manufacturing sector's energy consumption, fuel-switching capability, and price of energy inputs at establishments.

- Released new analysis about how carbon fees could reduce energy-related carbon dioxide emissions.

- Published projections for global energy through 2050 in the IEO2021.

Congressional Control: National Energy Information System (NEIS)
Explanation of Major Changes ($K)

	FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
Salaries and Benefits:	
Projected increase for cost of living adjustment of 4.6% and 7 additional FTEs.	+$5,499
Support Services:	
Increase in Energy Supply Surveys +$2,341	+$12,181
Increase in Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys +$4,788	
Increase in Energy Modeling and Analysis +$773	
Increase in Resources and Technology Management +$4,279	
Total, Program Direction	**+$17,680**

Outyear Funding Request
($K)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
U.S. Energy Information Administration	144,480	147,803	151,055	154,378	157,774

Outyear funding levels will enable EIA to continue and successfully conclude multi-year projects that are essential to meeting critical stakeholder needs, such as those identified in the BIL. For example, EIA will complete a NEMS modernization initiative to enable the ability to model a range of energy policy scenarios, including deep decarbonization, and re-tool the energy consumption program to provide more timely, granular information on energy usage and efficiency in the residential, commercial buildings, and manufacturing sectors.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted ($)	FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted (%)
Salaries and Benefits	$55,255	$58,082	$60,754	$5,499	10%
Travel	$306	$306	$306	$0	0%
Support Services	$50,741	$47,914	$62,922	$12,181	24%
Other Related Expenses	$20,498	$20,498	$20,498	$0	0%
Total, Program Direction	**$126,800**	**$126,800**	**$144,480**	**$17,680**	**14%**
Federal FTEs	**359**	**366**	**366**	**7**	**2%**
Support Services					
Technical Support					
Administrative Support Services	$9	$9	$9	$0	0%
Human Resources Support Services	$4	$4	$4	$0	0%
E-Government Support Services	$1	$1	$1	$0	0%
Scientific/Technical and IT Training	$40	$40	$40	$0	0%
Data Center (Application Hosting/Housing)	$180	$180	$180	$0	0%
IT Management Services	$5,508	$5,508	$5,508	$0	0%
Other Advisory and Assistance Services	$43,569	$40,742	$55,750	$12,181	28%
Total, Technical Support	**$49,311**	**$46,484**	**$61,492**	**$12,181**	**25%**
Management Support					
Program Management	$1,430	$1,430	$1,430	$0	0%
Total, Management Support	$1,430	$1,430	$1,430	$0	0%
Total, Support Services	**$50,741**	**$47,914**	**$62,922**	**$12,181**	**24%**
Other Related Expenses					
Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	$4,257	$4,257	$4,257	$0	0%
Training	$466	$466	$466	$0	0%
Other goods and services from Federal sources	$345	$345	$345	$0	0%
Working Capital Fund	$9,694	$9,694	$9,694	$0	0%
O&M of IT systems or equipment	$1,144	$1,144	$1,144	$0	0%
Printing, supplies and materials	$1,300	$1,300	$1,300	$0	0%
Equipment	$2,967	$2,967	$2,967	$0	0%
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	$325	$325	$325	$0	0%
Total, Other Related Expenses	**$20,498**	**$20,498**	**$20,498**	**$0**	**0%**

Program Direction
Funding

Activities and Explanation of Changes

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
Salaries and Benefits $55,255,000	**Salaries and Benefits $60,754,000**	**+$5,499,000**
Provide salaries and benefits for 359 FTEs.	Provide salaries and benefits for 366 FTEs	Increase for cost of living adjustment of 4.6% and 7 additional FTEs to enhance energy modeling and analysis capabilities.
Travel $306,000	**Travel $306,000**	**$0**
Provide essential travel for EIA stakeholder engagement—for representing EIA in public forums and engaging with industry experts.	Provide essential travel for EIA stakeholder engagement—for representing EIA in public forums and engaging with industry experts.	Maintain travel costs at FY 2021 level.
Support Services $50,741,000	**Support Services $62,922,000**	**+$12,181,000**
Energy Supply Surveys $15,965,000 Continue to operate the core energy supply data collection program. Includes efforts to standardize the processes, systems, and methods used to efficiently collect and process survey data.	*Energy Supply Surveys $18,306,000* Continue to operate the core energy supply data collection program. Includes efforts to standardize the processes, systems, and methods used to efficiently collect and process survey data.	*Energy Supply Surveys +$2,341,000* Collect and publish new and highly relevant electricity information; and provide near real-time information to support the federal response to unforeseen energy disruptions and natural disasters.
Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys $13,321,000 Conduct commercial, residential, and manufacturing energy consumption surveys.	*Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys $18,109,000* Conduct commercial, residential, and manufacturing energy consumption surveys.	*Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys +$4,788,000* Expand the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) to collect and publish household energy use for Puerto Rico and the other populated U.S. territories.
Energy Modeling and Analysis $9,121,000 Deliver core analysis, forecasts, and projections (for example, AEO, IEO, and STEO).	*Energy Modeling and Analysis $9,894,000* Deliver core analysis, forecasts, and projections (for example, AEO, IEO, and STEO).	*Energy Modeling and Analysis +$773,000* Begin modernizing the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) to more fully address the transitional nature of the energy sector, such as the increasing penetration of renewables and the ability to model deep decarbonization scenarios.
Resources and Technology Management $12,334,000 Continue providing business management, IT and network services, and administrative support to EIA staff. Maintain communication activities and invest in flexible web platforms to enhance data delivery. Maintain scope of energy mapping system and continue to integrate mapping with relevant EIA data.	*Resources and Technology Management $16,613,000* Continue providing business management, IT and network services, and administrative support to EIA staff. Maintain communication activities and invest in flexible web platforms to enhance data delivery. Maintain scope of energy mapping system and continue to integrate mapping with relevant EIA data.	*Resources and Technology Management +$4,279,000* Maintain and enhance cybersecurity capabilities in response to new threats and evolving DOE and federal requirements to support an expanding cloud presence. Leverage more robust IT tools to support new and expanded EIA information products, for example, items enumerated in the BIL.

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2023 Request vs FY 2021 Enacted
Other Related Expenses $20,498,000	**Other Related Expenses $20,498,000**	**$0**
Pay rent and shared services through the DOE Working Capital Fund and provide IT equipment and licenses, subscriptions and data purchases, and employee training among other activities.	Pay rent and shared services through the DOE Working Capital Fund and provide IT equipment and licenses, subscriptions and data purchases, and employee training among other activities.	Continue Other Related Expenses activities.