Energy Information Administration
Proposed Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, [$117,000,000] *$122,500,000*, to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Change

No changes.

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. 95-621, Natural Gas Policy Act (1978)
P.L. 95-620, 42 U.S.C. 8301, Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use 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. 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. 100-42, 42 U.S.C. 8312, Powerplant 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

Energy Information Administration

($K)			
FY 2013 Current	**FY 2014 Enacted**	**FY 2014 Current**	**FY 2015 Request**
99,508	116,999	116,999	122,500

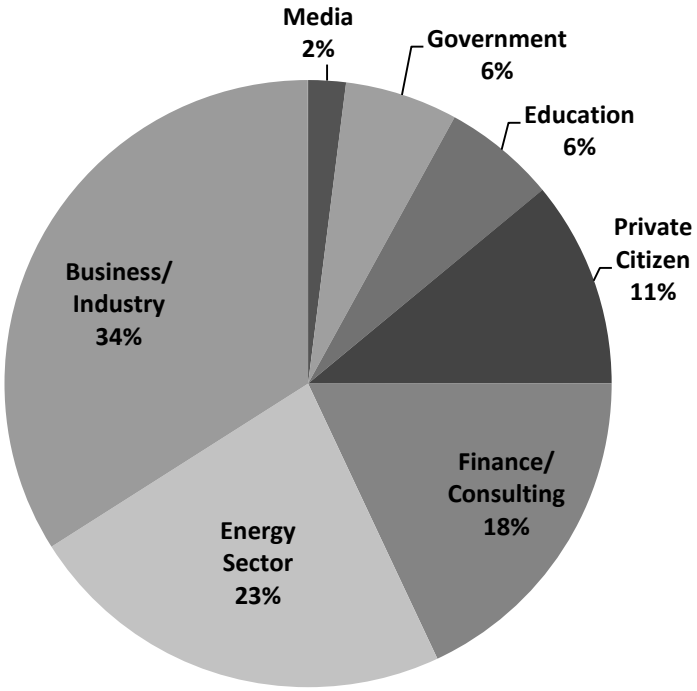
Overview

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. 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, analyses, 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 Government, the private sector, the broader public, and the media, have ready access to timely, reliable, and relevant energy information (see Figure 1).

This information is essential to inform a wide range of energy-related decisions, including utilization strategies; availability of energy sources; business and personal investment decisions; and policy development. As the energy industry becomes increasingly more complex and interrelated, EIA must evolve its program to present a comprehensive picture of the energy marketplace to an expanding customer base.

Figure 1: EIA Customers



Source: 2013 EIA Customer Satisfaction Survey

Highlights and Major Changes in the FY 2015 Budget Request

The increase in EIA's appropriation will enable the agency to bolster its program in several key areas. Specifically, EIA will:

- Begin preparations for the next Residential Energy Consumption Survey, including implementation of operational and methodological recommendations from a National Academies of Sciences study as well as expansion of the survey to collect data on wood energy consumption.
- Continue to implement efficiencies across the agency's data management infrastructure by modernizing the underlying systems and processes.
- Improve its capability to collect and analyze data related to planned and unplanned refinery outages, including estimated gasoline and diesel fuel production losses.

EIA's FY 2015 request would enable it to continue these efforts and would also allow it to expand its data and analytical program in the following vital areas (totals include Salary & Benefits for 5 FTEs):

- Crowd-source Consumption Data ($2.4 million): EIA will develop an interface that enables groups with common interests to crowd-source, or pool information to determine the actual effectiveness of specific building efficiency technologies, practices, and characteristics in reducing energy use while maintaining energy services. Leveraging its demonstrated ability to protect confidential data from individual participants, EIA would aggregate data made available to it to form statistically relevant inferences on the performance of technologies and practices applied in specific building types and regions (e.g., skyscrapers in Manhattan). The mechanism would complement EIA's current energy consumption program, which provides valuable information for benchmarking efficiency trends by building type,

location, and other key metrics, but is too infrequent and too broad in scope to support targeted state and local efforts to measure and jump-start efficiency improvements. The actual estimates of energy bill impacts relevant to specific categories of buildings in certain locations can prove extremely valuable to all levels of government and the private sector to promote energy efficiency.

- Build Mid-term Analysis Capability with Greater International Focus ($1.5 million): EIA's current product slate provides a depth of coverage concerning near- and long-term energy markets, but leaves a gap in identifying midterm infrastructure and logistical issues of vital importance to policy makers and market participants. EIA will address this gap while also enabling a better understanding of domestic energy markets within the broader context of the world energy system, including the global markets for liquefied natural gas, crude oil, and refined products. As part of this effort, EIA will significantly improve both the quality and presentation of its international statistics and analysis products.

- Expand Domestic Energy Coverage and Improve State-level Data Accessibility ($1.6 million): EIA will improve its capability to track and report on rapidly-changing domestic market dynamics by developing more granular breakouts of petroleum product data to enable better state and regional analysis. EIA will continue its expanded collection of operator-level data on oil and gas production, and will further its collaboration with member states of the Ground Water Protection Council to make EIA a repository for well-level data from states and host key databases, possibly including the FracFocus registry. EIA will collect near real-time electricity load and flow data for daily dissemination, directly benefiting DOE's view into the system's response to disruptions, unusual weather, and other stresses, while at the same time providing market information needed to assess potential investments in storage, load management, and distributed generation technologies with the potential to improve system operations and lowering cost and emissions. EIA will also improve information accessibility for state and other customers through expanded mapping, data visualizations, and energy disruption response information.

Summary of Programs
EIA Programs include Energy Data, Energy Analysis, Communications, and Resource Management, all of which are described below.

Energy Data Program
EIA's comprehensive energy data program conducts surveys of energy suppliers and consumers and then processes and integrates survey responses to produce a full range of publicly available data and reports spanning the energy landscape. EIA strives to make high-quality data available in formats and structures that serve the analytical needs of its customers. 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.

Energy Supply Surveys
The energy supply survey program represents EIA's data foundation and largest operational area, publishing more than 300 reports a year across 20 weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual product lines. The program collects comprehensive data that collectively illustrate the complex flows of energy production, distribution, and end-uses across sectors, including oil and gas, coal, refined products, nuclear power, renewables, biofuels, and electric power. The energy supply survey program employs a broad range of statistical expertise in support of its data collection efforts, including sampling, imputation, estimation, and aggregation activities; survey frames maintenance; quality assurance; and periodic development of new survey instruments. Producers, consumers, investors, traders, and analysts use a wealth of EIA energy statistics in their day-to-day activities in the global energy marketplace. For example, the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report* (WNGSR) typically spur price formation activity to balance markets.

Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys
EIA collects and publishes definitive, national end-use consumption data for commercial buildings, residential buildings, and manufacturing through the use of three complex, large-scale, multi-year surveys. The Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) provides the only statistically reliable source of information on energy consumption, expenditures, and end uses in U.S. commercial buildings. The Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) collects information from a nationally representative sample of housing units, including data on energy characteristics of homes, usage patterns, and household demographics. Linked with production and employment data from Census Bureau economic surveys, the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS) provides information on energy throughput and economic and operational characteristics of U.S. manufacturers. These surveys are critical to understanding energy use, and are the

basis for benchmarking and performance measurement for energy efficiency programs, including the Energy Star and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification programs – as well as state-level initiatives.

Integrate Data

EIA integrates data from its multiple collection processes to develop comprehensive national and state-level data sets. These data help inform national and state energy-related decision-making, and they provide vital information for market participants at all levels. The State Energy Data System (SEDS) is the online platform for EIA's state energy statistics. SEDS provides historical time series of energy production, consumption, prices, and expenditures by state that are defined as consistently as possible over time and across sectors for analysis and forecasting purposes. As part of its efforts to produce more timely and relevant data, EIA discontinued the production of the *Annual Energy Review* in FY 2013, converting over 70 of that publication's data tables into an enhanced online *Monthly Energy Review*.

Energy Analysis Program

EIA conducts a robust energy analysis program to bring meaning and context to a rapidly-evolving energy marketplace. In addition to providing timely, relevant analyses covering a range of energy topics, EIA develops and maintains the models that underpin its flagship forecasts, including the *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO), *International Energy Outlook* (IEO), and *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO). EIA also prepares independent reports and analyses for Congress and the Executive Branch in response to emerging trends and issues, and provides a range of informational products for its stakeholders.

Energy Modeling and Analysis

EIA conducts a wide range of modeling and analysis activities covering each energy sector to produce the AEO, IEO, STEO, international energy products, recurring reports such as *Today in Energy* and *This Week in Petroleum*, and other special topical reports. The agency routinely strives to improve the capabilities of its forecasting models while also developing new analytic products to better understand energy markets.

Domestic – EIA's efforts in this area include analysis of the growth of crude oil and shale gas production in the U.S. along with import and export trends; evaluation of the impacts of RECS and CBECS data on utility and state-level energy efficiency programs; and ongoing historical and forward-looking analyses of electricity, water, coal resources, industrial sectors, and renewable fuels in relation to government policies, energy prices, technology, and other factors.

International - The international program produces a body of country-level analytical products covering oil and gas production, imports, and exports, including mandated reports to Congress and the public on the availability and price of petroleum and petroleum products produced in countries other than Iran.

Energy Model Development

The National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) is the Nation's preeminent tool for developing long-term projections of U.S. energy production, consumption, prices, and technologies. The models are used by EIA and other DOE program offices, National Laboratories, non-governmental organizations, and academic researchers for a variety of energy analyses, such as the impacts of proposed energy policies. FY 2015 represents the final phase in a multi-year effort to significantly upgrade NEMS, which was first deployed in 1992.

Energy and Financial Markets

In recent years, EIA has worked to increase public understanding of linkages between energy markets and those for other commodities and assets. Activities are focused on how EIA and other market data lead to price formation, resulting in improvements to EIA's *Market Prices and Uncertainty Report*, as well as the development of web products to illustrate drivers of natural gas and gasoline prices.

Communications

EIA's comprehensive communications program interfaces with diverse external customer groups and manages the public website (www.eia.gov), press and media relations, marketing and outreach services, and employee intranet. As energy education is a key part of EIA's mission, the agency maintains a roster of energy literacy products and operates the EIA Information Center, the agency's primary point of contact for customer inquiries. EIA is continuously improving its dissemination platform by providing a more flexible foundation to incorporate evolving and expanding content and data services. This includes, for example, the utilization of web Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to facilitate interoperability and openness; enhanced data browsers to enable more customized access to EIA data; and layered state energy maps that provide views of energy production, distribution, generation assets, and storm-tracking data to monitor

potentially at-risk infrastructure. The design and customization of EIA's website features are updated based on various external feedback mechanisms, including web traffic analytics and input from the annual customer satisfaction survey.

Resource and Technology Management

This program provides overall business management, analysis, and administrative support to the rest of EIA and in response to requests from other components of DOE. This function also facilitates EIA's participation in cost-effective DOE-shared services programs, listed under Other Related Expenses, including rent, training, telecommunications, and supplies.

Energy Information Administration
Funding by Congressional Control ($K)

	FY 2013 Current	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Current	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 vs FY 2014 Enacted
Energy Information Administration	99,508	116,999	116,999	122,500	+5,501
Total, Energy Information Administration	**99,508**	**116,999**	**116,999**	**122,500**	**+5,501**
Federal FTEs	**346**	**370**	**370**	**375**	**+5**

Program Direction
Funding ($K)

	FY 2013 Current	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Current	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Program Direction Summary					
Washington Headquarters					
Salaries and Benefits	50,642	53,563	53,563	55,997	+2,434
Travel	229	278	278	278	—
Support Services	33,841	48,190	48,190	51,328	+3,138
Other Related Expenses	14,796	14,968	14,968	14,897	-71
Total, Program Direction	**99,508**	**116,999**	**116,999**	**122,500**	**+5,501**
Federal FTEs	**346**	**370**	**370**	**375**	**+5**
Support Services and Other Related Expenses					
Support Services					
Technical Support					
Administrative Support Services	9	9	9	9	—
Human Resources Support Services	3	4	4	4	—
E-Government Support Services	1	1	1	1	—
Scientific/Technical and IT Training	114	116	116	118	+2
Data Center (Application Hosting/Housing)	19	19	19	19	—
IT Management Services	5,095	5,115	5,115	5,359	+244
Other Advisory and Assistance Services	27,580	41,889	41,889	44,763	+2,874
Total, Technical Support	32,821	47,153	47,153	50,273	+3,120
Management Support					
Program Management	1,020	1,037	1,037	1,055	+18
Total, Management Support	1,020	1,037	1,037	1,055	+18
Total, Support Services	**33,841**	**48,190**	**48,190**	**51,328**	**+3,138**
Other Related Expenses					
Transportation of goods	4	—	—	—	—
Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,478	2,579	2,579	2,228	-351
Printing and reproduction	3	4	4	4	—
Training	343	390	390	390	—
Working Capital Fund	8,367	9,623	9,623	9,706	+83
Operations and Maintenance of IT systems or equipment	521	639	639	639	—
Supplies and materials	434	343	343	348	+5
Equipment	1,389	1,133	1,133	1,325	+192
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	257	257	257	257	—
Total, Other Related Expenses	**14,796**	**14,968**	**14,968**	**14,897**	**-71**

Program Direction

Activities and Explanation of Changes

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2015 vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Salaries and Benefits		
Provide salaries and benefits for 370 FTEs supporting the following functions: • Administrator's office (7 FTEs) • Energy data program (161 FTEs) • Energy analysis (122 FTEs) • Communications (31 FTEs) • Resource and technology management (49 FTEs)	Provide salaries and benefits for 375 FTEs, supporting the following functions: • Administrator's office (7 FTEs) • Energy data program (164 FTEs) • Energy analysis (124 FTEs) • Communications (31 FTEs) • Resource and technology management (49 FTEs)	The increase of $2,434 supports 5 additional FTEs and includes a pay increase of 1%. The 5 FTEs would support the following new initiatives: crowd-sourced energy consumption data (+2 FTEs), domestic energy coverage (+1 FTE), mid-term and international analysis (+2 FTEs).
Travel		
Provide essential travel for EIA stakeholder engagement—both for representing EIA in public forums and engaging with industry experts. Participate in industry and state conferences, meet with national and international government and energy industry officials, and attend training and professional development programs. Maintain FY 2013 travel ceiling in accordance with Presidential initiative to accomplish a 25% reduction in travel costs.	Maintain FY 2013 travel ceiling by prioritizing travel to maximize stakeholder engagement.	No change.
Support Services		
Energy Supply Surveys ($19,093) Operate core supply data collection program. • Modernize data collection IT and business processes, including the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report* (WNGSR). • Expand natural gas production survey to include oil production from operators in 19 states plus the Gulf of Mexico and Interior lands.	*Energy Supply Surveys ($19,869)* Operate core supply data collection program. • Continue IT modernization with focus on business processes and lower software procurement costs. • Continue development of oil and gas operator level production survey. • Revise the current PADD delineation to provide more state-level information. • Collect and report real-time data on electricity flows.	*Energy Supply Surveys (+$776)* Reflects new domestic data collections, offset by lower IT modernization costs from upfront investments in software and enhancing the weekly petroleum and natural gas reports.

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2015 vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys ($10,660) Conduct commercial, residential, and manufacturing surveys on staggered four-year cycles. • Release initial data from the CBECS 2012 survey. • Begin preparations for RECS and MECS surveys. • Implement National Academies of Science's recommendations to streamline RECS and CBECS.	*Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys ($12,469)* Conduct commercial, residential, and manufacturing surveys. • CBECS 2012 completed and final data released. • Continue RECS and MECS. • Develop online tools to enable crowd-sourcing consumption data to address state and local needs.	*Energy Consumption and Efficiency Surveys (+$1,809)* Reflects the new crowd-sourcing data project.
Integrate Data ($1,083) Maintain online platform for State Energy Data and expand Monthly Energy Review tables. Supports the Secretarial initiative to better leverage DOE support of states' energy programs.	*Integrate Data ($1,083)* Maintain online platform for State Energy Data and expand Monthly Energy Review tables.	*Integrate Data* No change.
Energy Modeling and Analysis ($4,562) Continue core forecasting and analysis work leading to the AEO, IEO, STEO and other reports. • Maintain and operate NEMS; utilize model for international natural gas forecasting. • Assess international liquid fuel and gas markets. • Update and operate the Regional Short-Term Energy Model. • Study building consumption and state policy drivers. • Assess refinery outages as they affect product supplied.	*Energy Modeling and Analysis ($6,209)* Continue core forecasting and analysis work leading to the AEO, IEO and other reports, and enhance mid-term and international capabilities. • Develop tools and capabilities for mid-term energy analysis of production, trade, and demand. • Study building consumption and state policy drivers. • Develop industrial technology dashboard by sector. • Investigate and update estimates of coal resources. • Enhance analysis of international shale oil and gas resources and market impacts of U.S. LNG exports. • Model international transportation demand. • Model global hydrocarbon supply.	*Energy Modeling and Analysis (+$1,647)* Reflects developing mid-term analysis capabilities and enhancing international energy analysis.
Energy Model Development ($1,867) Continue multi-year project to upgrade NEMS modeling capabilities: • Data for liquid fuels module. • Regional transportation module. • Residential energy consumption. • Producer and consumer representation. • Enhanced oil recovery treatment. • Technology-specific industrial module. • Land and water effort for biofuels analysis.	*Energy Model Development ($1,219)* Complete final phase of NEMS upgrades.	*Energy Model Development (-$648)* Reflects completion of the multi-year NEMS upgrades.

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2015 vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Energy and Financial Markets ($1,497) Continue multi-year project to study role of financial markets in energy price formulation: • Analyze features of energy commodities. • Produce investment flows in oil and gas markets. • Study inventory behavior and forward curve relationships.	*Energy and Financial Markets ($1,497)* Continue multi-year project to study role of financial markets in energy price formation: • Develop web products on drivers of natural gas and gasoline prices. • Prepare studies on energy price formation and commodities to improve forecasting uncertainty.	*Energy and Financial Markets* No change. Maintains the scope of the energy and financial markets activity.
Energy Information Dissemination and Communications ($2,605) Maintain communication activities and invest in flexible web platforms to enhance data delivery. • Use web Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), taxonomy, and metadata. • Expand use of live streaming data and information updates, multimedia and social media content, and interactive, online tools such as dynamic mapping, animation, and data visualization.	*Energy Information Dissemination and Communications ($2,741)* Maintain communication activities and invest in flexible web platforms to enhance data delivery. • Build out state mapping and informational portals to include well-level data and interactive tools to query and engage with EIA analysts. • Expand web APIs, taxonomy and metadata, energy disruption response, streaming data updates, and social media content.	*Energy Information Dissemination and Communications (+$136)* Improves State-level data accessibility and continues developing enhancements to EIA's web products based on customer needs.
Resource and Technology Management ($6,823) Provide overall business management, IT and network services, and administrative support to EIA offices and staff. Activities include strategic planning and program evaluation, financial and budget management, contracts management, human resource management, resource and workforce analysis. Operate and maintain EIA's network, IT equipment, and cyber security requirements. Provide hardware, software, database, network, and other IT support to EIA offices.	*Resource and Technology Management ($6,241)* Continue providing business management, IT and network services, and administrative support to EIA's offices and staff.	*Resource and Technology Management (-$582)* Reflects reduced need for administrative and procurement support and implementation of additional cyber security controls.

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Explanation of Changes FY 2015 vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Other Related Expenses		
This activity includes goods and services provided through the DOE Working Capital Fund (WCF) for operations Headquarters office space for EIA employees. Other Related Expenses also cover employee training, communications, supplies and materials, equipment and personal computers, State Heating Oil and Propane Program grants and contributions.	Provide a similar level of services as FY 2014.	Net change (-$71) is due to purchases of equipment for crowd-sourcing energy consumption data and improving and expanding customer access to EIA data and information (+$192), a slight increase in WCF costs (+$83), a slight increase in supplies and materials (+$5), offset by reduced purchases of software and licenses for survey modernization (-$351).

Energy Information Administration
Performance Measures

In accordance with the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, the Department sets targets for, and tracks progress toward, achieving performance goals for each program. For more information, refer to the Department's FY 2013 Annual Performance Report.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Performance Goal (Measure 1)	**Quality of EIA Information Products - Percentage of customers who are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of EIA information.**		
Target	90% customer satisfaction rating	90% customer satisfaction rating	90% customer satisfaction rating
Result	92% customer satisfaction rating	Not applicable	Not applicable
Endpoint Target	This is an ongoing annual performance measure, as information quality is central to EIA's mission.		
Performance Goal (Measure 2)	**Timeliness of EIA Information Products - Percentage of selected EIA recurring products meeting their release date targets (all product types).**		
Target	95% of products released on schedule	95% of products released on schedule	95% of products released on schedule
Result	96% of products released on schedule	Not applicable	Not applicable
Endpoint Target	This is an ongoing annual performance measure, as timely delivery of energy information is central to EIA's mission.		

Department Of Energy
FY 2015 Congressional Budget
Funding By Appropriation By Site

($K)

Energy Information Administration	FY 2013 Current	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Washington Headquarters			
Energy Information Administration			
National Energy Information System	99,508	116,999	122,500
Total, Washington Headquarters	**99,508**	**116,999**	**122,500**
Total, Energy Information Administration	**99,508**	**116,999**	**122,500**