

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Proposed Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, [~~\$81,199,000~~] *\$82,801,000*, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE BUDGET SUMMARY

Mission

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is a leader in providing high-quality, policy-neutral energy information to meet the requirements of Congress, the Federal Government, industry, and the public in a manner that promotes sound policy-making, efficient markets, and public understanding.

Strategic Objective

The purpose (outcome) of EIA's energy data collection, analysis, and dissemination endeavors is to promote sound policy-making, efficient markets, and public understanding. In order to achieve this outcome, EIA provides national and international energy data, analysis, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public. Because assessing the level of achievement of these ultimate outcomes is extremely difficult and costly, EIA approximates overall achievement of our mission by measuring product usage and the number of information products prepared at the request of Congress, the Administration, and State policy-makers per year (includes briefings, testimony, and reports). EIA tracks product usage levels in many ways (number of Web site file downloads, number of publications mailed out, number of customers and the products they use, number of telephone inquiries, and number of news media citations, etc.).

Strategy

EIA's priority is to maintain high quality core energy data programs and forecasting systems that are essential to provide timely data, analysis and forecasts during this period of high interest in energy issues. EIA will continue to collect, analyze and disseminate energy information, and provide analyses and forecasts to Administration and Congressional energy policy-makers, and the public. EIA will accomplish its mission through the use of energy data collection surveys, expert analyses, information processing technologies, and various information dissemination techniques, which include various electronic methods (such as the Internet and compact disk). EIA will also continue high priority multi-year investments necessary to assure the long-term accuracy of data resulting from the restructuring of energy industries, demographic changes, and new fuel standards. This includes:

- redesign of the natural gas and electricity surveys and processing systems,
- resolution of petroleum data quality issues related to mergers and consolidations, and redesigning surveys to reflect new fuel standards,

- update 20-year old survey designs for residential and commercial building energy consumption based on the year 2000 Census, and
- enhance EIA's ability to provide regional energy data, analyses and forecasts by modifying data collection and processing systems.

Major Changes

Overhead costs, and Federal personnel costs which will include retirement and health care benefits, will require \$3.8 million more than in FY 2002. Of the \$1.6 million (2 percent) increase in FY 2003 from the FY 2002 comparable budget, \$1.1 million will be used for Federal workforce pay increase, and increases in Working Capital Fund and Overhead costs. The remainder will be used to address critical energy data quality and information collection requirements.

Major Issues

The impacts of high prices of oil, natural gas, as well as electricity in the California markets, have emphasized the importance of accurate and timely data to assess these situations and plan appropriate corrective actions or policy changes. Concurrently, the complexity of collecting accurate and timely data is increasingly challenging due to the restructuring of energy markets including the unbundling of services, sell-off of generating capacity to non-utilities, many new and rapidly changing market participants, and retail competition. EIA is faced with a continuing growth in resource requirements to maintain the quality and timeliness of energy data, analyses and forecasts used by energy policy-makers.

Site Funding and Federal and Contractor Staffing Profiles

For FY 2003, EIA is requesting \$82.801 million. EIA plans to use this funding to maintain 374 full-time equivalent (FTE) Federal staff (including retirement & health care benefits) and approximately 270 contractors, operate on-going data collection, analyses, and forecasting systems, continue to upgrade aging energy systems, and increase the amount of regional energy data, analyses, and forecasts.

Mary J. Hutzler
Director, Office of Integrated Analysis & Forecasting
Energy Information Administration

Date

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
(Tabular Dollars in Thousands, Narrative in whole dollars)

PROGRAM MISSION

On line and off the shelf, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the first place to go for the last word in energy information. The EIA is the Federal Government leader in providing high-quality, policy-independent energy information to meet the requirements of Congress, the Administration, industry, and the public in a manner that promotes sound policy-making, efficient markets, and public understanding.

EIA's mission and activities support the Department of Energy's (DOE) Energy Resources (ER) Goal: *Increase global energy security, maintain energy affordability and reduce adverse environmental impacts associated with energy production, distribution, and use by developing and promoting advanced energy technologies, policies and practices that efficiently increase domestic energy supply, diversity, productivity, and reliability.*

Program Strategic Performance Goal

Provide national and international energy data, analysis, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public in order to promote sound policymaking, efficient energy markets and public understanding.

Performance Indicators

- Increase the number of unique monthly users of EIA's Web site by at least 20 percent per year through 2005.
- Conduct informational briefings for high-level energy policy-makers in the Administration and Congress to provide timely information and analyses on topical energy issues and situations.
- Increase the number of citations of EIA in major media outlets by at least 10 percent per year through 2005.

As an independent statistical/analytical agency, EIA has two principal roles. EIA's primary responsibility is to conduct the functions required by statute. These functions include the development and maintenance of a comprehensive energy database, the dissemination of energy data and analyses for a wide variety of customers in the public and private sectors, and the preparation of specific reports. Statutes require EIA, among other tasks, to maintain the National Energy Modeling System for mid-term energy markets analysis and forecasting, maintain the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System for near-term energy market analysis and

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

forecasting, and conduct customer forums and surveys to maintain an up-to-date product and service mix. Further, EIA responds to inquiries for energy information. The primary customers of EIA services are public policy-makers in the Administration, and the Congress. Other customers include agencies of the Federal Government, State and local governments, the energy industry, educational institutions, the news media, and the public. To preserve credibility with this broad client base, EIA maintains its legally-required independence from policy development and does not take policy positions. Consequently, EIA's role is to collect data, perform analyses and provide the resulting information for the consideration of policy-making officials. EIA has analyzed, and will continue to analyze, policy proposals generated elsewhere. EIA's strategy is to make its broad mix of products and services available to its customers through the continued but reduced use of publications, and an expansion of electronic dissemination via the EIA Web site and on compact disk.

Performance Standards

- Blue: Significantly exceeding annual targets.
- Green: Meeting all annual targets.
- Yellow: Meeting all critical targets, but falling behind others.
- Red: Missing a critical target.

<u>Annual Performance Results and Targets</u>		
FY 2001 Result	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target
1) Increase the number of unique monthly users of EIA's Web site by at least 20 percent per year through 2005. (ER4-2) Result: Met goal by hosting 50 percent more Web site users in FY 2000 than in FY 1999, and 80 percent more users in FY 2001 as compared to FY 2000.	Increase the number of unique monthly users of EIA's Web site by at least 20 percent per year through 2005. (ER4-2)	Increase the number of unique monthly users of EIA's Web site by at least 20 percent per year through 2005. (ER8-1) Continued on next page

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

<u>Annual Performance Results and Targets</u>		
FY 2001 Result	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target
<p>2) Annually publish the domestic and international <i>Annual Energy Outlooks</i> that forecast energy supply and consumption through 2020. (ER4-2)</p> <p>Result: Met goal with the publication of the domestic <i>Annual Energy Outlook</i> in December 2000, and the <i>International Energy Outlook</i> in March 2001.</p>	<p>Annually publish the domestic and international <i>Annual Energy Outlooks</i> that forecast energy supply and consumption through 2020. (ER4-2)</p>	<p>Conduct informational briefings for high-level policy-makers in the Administration and Congress to provide timely information and analyses on topical energy issues and situations. (ER8-2)</p>
<p>3)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Increase the number of citations of EIA in major media outlets by at least 10 percent per year through 2005. (ER 8-3)</p>

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

REQUEST

EIA's FY 2003 comparable budget is \$82.8 million (including retirement and annuitant health care costs) which is a \$1.6 million increase over EIA's FY 2002 comparable appropriation of \$81.2 million (a 1.97 percent increase).

The demand for EIA data, analyses, forecasts, special reports, and briefings, and the call on EIA to provide timely analyses and reports during recent energy crises continues to grow. EIA continuously applies process improvements and leverages technology efficiencies to accommodate the reduction in resources, while increasing productivity and sophistication of energy analyses and forecasts. In FY 2003, EIA intends to continue our base program. This base includes maintaining the accuracy and reliability of high priority energy data systems, continuing to update selected survey frames and data systems, seeking further efficiency gains through the use of information processing and communications technologies, and continuing to serve as the primary source of energy information, analyses and forecasts for Congress and the energy policy makers.

For FY 2003, EIA will continue to focus on:

- 1) The update and overhaul of EIA's 20-year old consumption surveys.
- 2) The overhaul of the electricity surveys and data systems to recognize and accommodate the changes in the energy industry brought on by deregulation and restructuring.
- 3) Improvement of data quality and accuracy in several key energy areas (including petroleum, natural gas and electricity).
- 4) Enhancement of energy data collection and analyses capabilities to improve EIA's ability to provide more regional energy information.

These initiatives are described in the detailed funding tables ([see section: Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives](#)).

Efficiency Investments

EIA will continue to maintain its base programs through investing in methods and integrating technologies that achieve efficiency gains. Over the past several years, EIA has invested in new, streamlined data systems, increased use of personal computers, enhanced local area networks, and upgraded servers, to access, process, and disseminate information. EIA plans to continue these endeavors with an increasing number of EIA products being disseminated only in electronic form. Other cost savings will occur by eliminating redundant practices, and by continuously aligning our workforce of Federal and contractor staff to efficiently and effectively address EIA's evolving requirements. In addition, EIA will continue analyzing processes with the purpose of streamlining operations, reducing time requirements, to the extent possible retiring or replacing systems which are inefficient or no longer required, and consolidating program functions where efficiencies can be attained.

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

EIA Omnibus Procurement

The EIA Omnibus Procurement (EOP) is a multi-award contract with three functional areas: Information Management and Product Production, Energy Analysis and Forecasting, and Information Technology. With the EOP, small, 8(a), and small disadvantaged businesses have significant opportunities to contend for all competed task orders within their functional area. EIA started awarding task orders under the EOP in May 1998, with a goal of 10 percent being firm-fixed price task orders. To date, of the 422 task orders awarded, 43 percent were firm fixed-price.

With the EOP and competition at the task level, EIA is maximizing the opportunity to receive the best value for every tax dollar used to engage contractor support. In addition, the previous method of competing every individual contract was replaced with a more cost-effective multi-award contract competition. As a forerunner in the Department of Energy headquarters in implementing a multi-award contract, EIA has led the way for other parts of the Department to consider this type of contracting to improve the efficiency and effective use of their contractor support.

STAFFING

For FY 2003, EIA's personnel costs, including retirement and annuitant health care are estimated to be \$41.9 million, or 51 percent of EIA's \$82.8 million request. This estimate assumes a FY 2003 FTE level of 374, EIA's historical attrition rate, a cost-of-living increase of 2.6 percent, and the assumption of retirement and annuitant health care costs (\$2.7 million).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EIA's major output is energy information. The purpose (outcome) of EIA's energy data collection, analysis and dissemination endeavors is to promote sound policy-making, efficient markets, and public understanding. Because assessing the level of achievement of these ultimate outcomes is extremely difficult and costly, we approximate overall achievement of our mission by measuring product usage and the number of information products prepared at the request of Congress, the Administration, and State policy-makers per year (including briefings, testimony, and reports). EIA tracks product usage levels in many ways (number of Web site file downloads, number of publications mailed out, number of customers and the products they use, number of telephone inquiries, and number of media citations, etc.).

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

Increasing Customer Usage

EIA has engaged in an aggressive program to expand the availability of electronic information and upgrade energy data dissemination, particularly on the EIA Web site. This increased use of electronic technology for energy data dissemination has led to an explosive growth in the number of customers for our data, as well as an increase in the breadth of information distributed.

For example, the growth in monthly users of EIA's Internet services is remarkable (Figure 1). During FY 1997, EIA set a goal to increase the average number of unique monthly users of its Web site (www.eia.doe.gov) by 20 percent annually, from a baseline of 37,000 monthly users sessions, excluding EIA employees. In each of the succeeding years EIA has managed to either meet or exceed this commitment. In FY 2000, EIA averaged in excess of 322,100 monthly Web site user sessions, more than double the FY 1999 average monthly usage level. For FY 2001, monthly Internet user sessions averaged in excess of 602,500 which represents a 87.0 percent increase from the same period in FY 2000. For 2001, 51.5 million files were downloaded, which represents a 79.5 percent increase when compared to the number of files downloaded during 2000.

EIA has dramatically increased the distribution of its information by becoming the dependable source of objective energy information for the news media (Figure 2). This has enabled our energy data to be widely seen and used by the general public with minimal cost to the

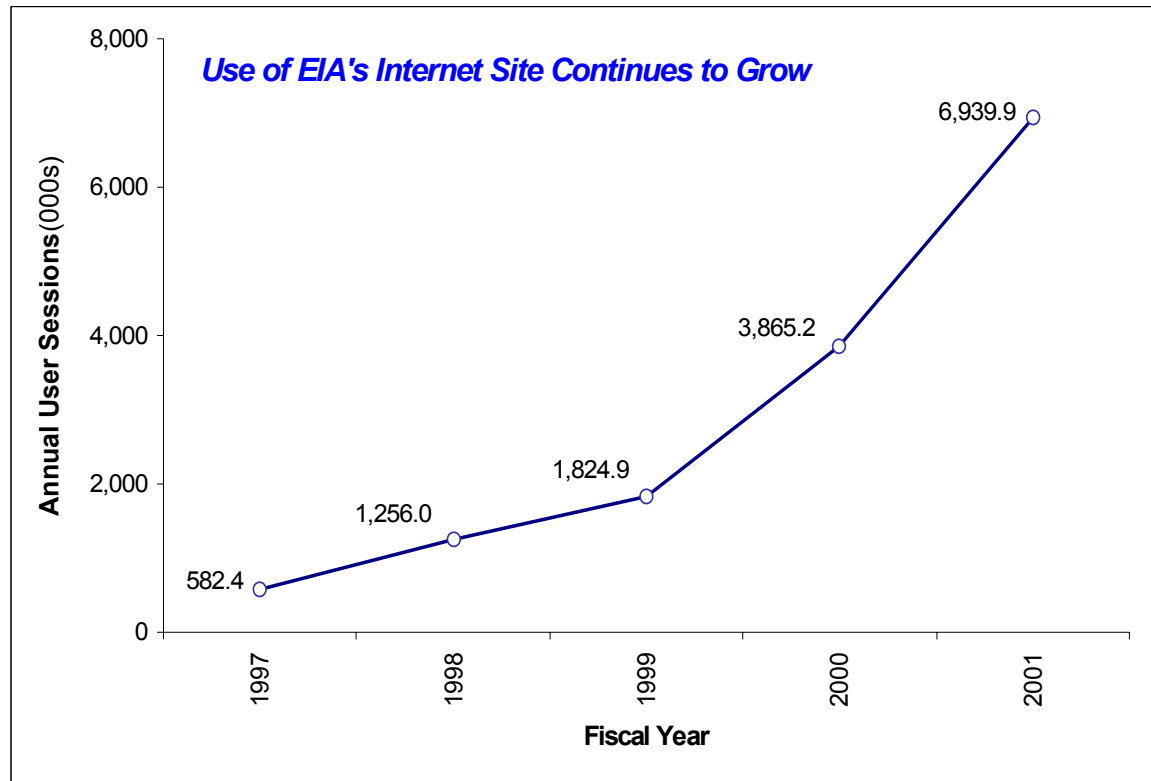


Figure 1

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

agency. In addition to the steady growth in media use of EIA information, public concern about price and supply volatility in the gasoline, heating oil, natural gas and electricity markets led to surges in media citations during most of the heating and driving seasons since 1996, and especially during the 2001 driving season.

Another example of outcomes, impact, and public-private partnerships is the demand for copies of EIA's energy information brochures. For example, copies of the 1999 brochure *Why Do Natural Gas Prices Fluctuate So Much?* have been requested by natural gas companies to send to their customers as an excellent way to explain changes in natural gas prices. EIA has filled requests for 50,000 copies of this brochure, which has also been visited 18,000 times on the Web. Its successor, *Residential Natural Gas Prices*, published in January 2001, has already been visited 34,000 times. In addition, EIA has received requests for over 6,000 copies of, and has had more than 43,000 Web visits to, the brochure *Propane Prices: What Consumers Should Know*; and for the brochure *Residential Heating Oil Prices: What Consumers Should Know*, circulation has reached 80,000 copies and has had more

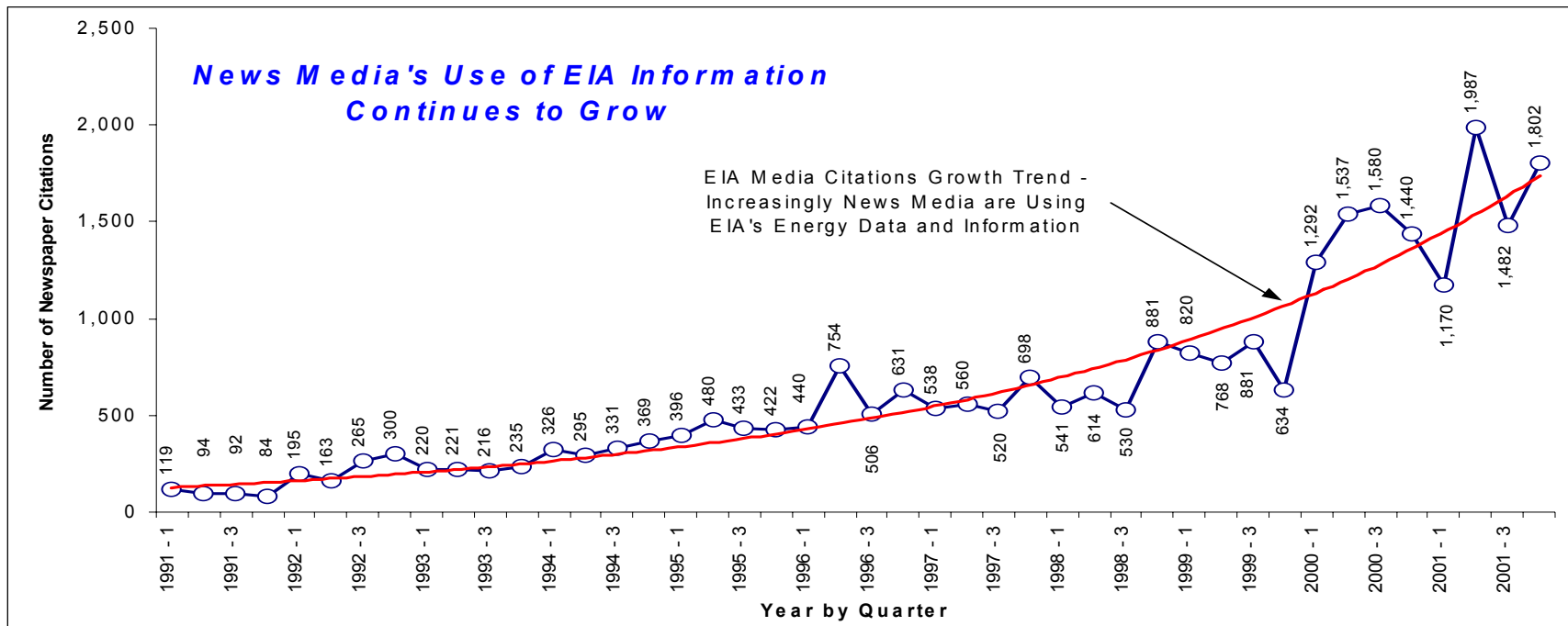


Figure 2

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

than 33,000 Web visits.

Another EIA brochure, entitled *Primer on Gasoline Prices* (now revised and in its second printing, with 61,000 Web visits overall), was reprinted by several energy suppliers at their own expense, to distribute to their customers. Nearly two million copies of this primer were printed and distributed on the West Coast by one company alone. As an official stated, “(We) believe this brochure provides an informative, unbiased explanation of the components of the retail price of gasoline and the market conditions . . . [The brochure] can be used as a handout to customers who inquire about gasoline prices.” (For a complete listing of EIA’s energy information brochures, see: www.eia.doe.gov/bookshelf/eia_brochures.htm.)

EIA has substantial evidence that our information and analyses are increasingly sought during development of national policy and prior to legislative action. Nothing better demonstrates the value of accurate and timely energy data than volatile energy markets. In addition, EIA’s Acting Administrator provided five briefings to Vice President Cheney and other senior members of the White House’s energy task force, and staff, during the development of the President’s [National Energy Policy](#).

One of the National Energy Policy Development Group’s recommendations was for “the President [to] recognize unique regional energy concerns by working with the National Governors Association and regional governor associations to determine how to better serve the needs of diverse areas of the country.” EIA has long recognized the importance of outreach to our customers. For example, we have collaborated with the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) to further encourage data exchange and information sharing with State agencies. As a result, three data workshops were held; one each in Chicago, IL; San Francisco, CA; and Wrightsville Beach, NC on the use and interpretation of EIA data and how to better access the data from EIA's Web site. In addition to the workshops, EIA sponsored the State Heating Oil and Propane Conference and the Winter Fuels Conference.

EIA annually produces several service reports at the request of the Administration and Congress. The number and sophistication of these analytical study requests have grown and require EIA to postpone planned work which often requires negotiation with the service report requestor on delivery dates and the scope of the study and final report. As in past years, EIA fulfilled several requests for special studies and investigations for the Administration and Congress. For example:

- 1) EIA was directed by DOE Secretary Abraham to undertake a study of why the U.S. natural gas market has been so volatile recently and what series of events led to the relatively sustained high natural gas prices since the middle of 1999 and the first part of 2001. The service report *U.S. Natural Gas Markets: Recent Trends and Prospects for the Future*, indicated that the high natural gas prices experienced in 2000 were caused by constrained domestic productive capacity that resulted from a sustained period of

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

relatively low oil and natural gas prices in 1998 and 1999, followed by unusually high demand and a poor storage position heading into the winter season (November 2000 through March 2001). The high demand resulted from strong economic growth and an unusually warm summer and cold winter.

- 2) EIA was requested by the Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Government Reform to undertake an analysis of the costs to consumers and the industry of coordinated reductions in emissions from electric generation power plants. In response, two Service Reports were produced. The first, released in December 2000, entitled *Analysis of Strategies for Reducing Multiple Emissions from Power Plants: Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, and Carbon Dioxide* addressed the costs of reductions in those emissions. It showed that the costs of meeting the reductions using a coordinated strategy would be lower than the total costs of meeting each target individually; that reductions in carbon dioxide were the dominant factor in total cost increases; and that consumers could expect to pay as much as 2.5 cents per kilowatt-hour more for electricity in 2010 even under a coordinated strategy than they would pay under current laws and regulations.

The second report, released in July 2001 and entitled *Analysis of Strategies for Reducing Multiple Emissions from Electric Power Plants: Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Dioxide, and Mercury and a Renewable Portfolio Standard*, added analysis of reductions in mercury and the addition of a renewable portfolio standard to the initial three-pollutant assumptions. In this report, EIA found that inclusion of mercury in a multiple-emission strategy would increase the costs of compliance more than reductions in either sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides, but less than reductions in carbon dioxide at power plants. Adding a renewable portfolio standard would further increase industry costs, but could also moderate the impact on electricity prices slightly in competitive markets by reducing the price of natural gas, a key component in the price of electricity.

The overall impacts of these service reports have been to provide important information to policy-makers in the discussion over whether to impose such emission targets on the electricity industry. The first report was cited by President Bush in his March 13, 2001, letter to Senators Hagel, Helms, Craig, and Roberts announcing his decision not to regulate carbon dioxide emissions at power plants due to the impact on electricity prices. The service reports have also been used in the Administration's policy discussions on a three-pollutant policy, and frame a basis for analysis of the numerous bills which have been introduced in Congress with varying emission targets, compliance dates, and targeted pollutants.

- 3) Another service report, requested by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the House Science Committee, was the *Transition to Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel: Effects on Price and Supply*. This report was an analysis of the Final Rulemaking on

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards and Highway Diesel Fuel Control Requirements, signed by President Clinton in December 2000. The purpose of the Rule was to reduce the level of sulfur in highway diesel by fuel by 97 percent from 2006 through 2010. The May 2001 EIA study found that the Rule could create a tight market for diesel fuel in 2006, with higher prices than if the rule had not been issued.

The study was used by a Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee in its deliberations on the Energy Advancement and Conservation Act of 2001. In July, the Energy and Commerce Committee passed an amendment that would bring low-sulfur diesel on the market all at once in 2006, rather than phase it in between then and 2010. The full bill is awaiting Senate action. In August 2001, the EPA announced that it would assemble a panel of outside experts to review implementation of the Rule. If the reviewers or other EPA experts find serious problems, the agency would have the option to delay the Rule. As a result of the study, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) asked EIA to analyze four more cases with different phase-in schedules. These were delivered to OMB in June 2001. A 5-page summary of the study was published by the *Oil and Gas Journal* on July 30, 2001.

The EIA was called upon to prepare and provide briefings, reports and testimonies related to increased crude oil and petroleum product prices, and natural gas issues during 2001 following an active year of testimony and special reports such as *The Northeast Heating Fuel Market: Assessment and Options* dated May 2000, and *Accelerated Depletion: Assessing the Impact on Domestic Oil and Natural Gas Prices and Production* dated July 2000. For example, high crude oil and heating oil prices, in addition to sharp gasoline price spikes in the Midwest, resulted in the EIA conducting over 50 presentations, briefings and testimonies to Congress, Congressional staff, the White House, and the Secretary of Energy.

Other examples of testimony include:

- 1) *Natural Gas Markets: One Year After the National Petroleum Council's Gas Report*, before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on December 12, 2000
- 2) *National Energy Policy: Natural Gas*, before the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on February 28, 2001
- 3) *Nation's Energy Future: Role of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency*, before the House Science Committee on February 28, 2001
- 4) *Current and Future Coal Supply, Demand, and Prices in the United States*, before the House Energy and Commerce Committee on March 14, 2001
- 5) *Current U.S. Energy Trends*, before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on March 21, 2001
- 6) *National Energy Policy: Nuclear Energy*, before the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on March 27, 2001

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

- 7) *The Driver Behind Current U.S. Crude and Petroleum Products*, before the House Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality on March 30, 2001
- 8) *West Coast Gasoline Prices*, before the House subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Tourism on April 25, 2001
- 9) *Near-Term Outlook for Energy Markets in the U.S.*, before the House Committee on Agriculture on May 2, 2001
- 10) *Sources of Energy Supply and Consumption*, before the House Ways and Means Committee on May 3, 2001
- 11) *Factors Affecting Gasoline Supply and Prices in the Summer of 2001*, before the House Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs on June 14, 2001
- 12) *Factors Impacting Gasoline Prices and Areas for Further Study*, at the Federal Trade Commission Public Conference on August 2, 2001

As the restructuring of the electric power industry has come to the forefront of the energy debate, EIA has provided information and analyses to the energy policy-makers. On February 9, 2001, EIA spoke to approximately 100 Congressional staff members on the situation in California. EIA's brochure *The Restructuring of the Electric Power Industry - A Capsule of Issues and Events* which clarifies the complex issues involved, is one of the most popular files on EIA's Web site. Reports, such as *The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry, 1999: Mergers and Other Corporate Combinations* are an example of EIA's additional efforts to provide the Congress, the Executive Branch, industry, and the public with information about how and why the electric power industry is evolving. On a monthly basis EIA has updated its Internet site with information on electric industry restructuring taking place in each State. This State information is supplemented with additional material in State Electricity Profiles, which contain graphics, tables and text explaining how each State's electric power industry has evolved.

Another example of EIA providing timely assessment of energy situations and advents -- EIA assessed and provided several briefings on the impact of the August 14th Citgo Lemont, IL refinery fire and its impact on gasoline and distillate markets. EIA briefed the White House on August 24th, Midwest State Governors' staff on August 28th, and the Department of Agriculture on August 30th. During this same period, EIA engaged in several conference calls with midwestern State energy officials, and briefed Senator Harkin's staff.

The EIA Web site was heralded as "the Internet's most comprehensive source of energy data" by the National Journal Magazine (Dec 8, 2001). EIA's Web site was recommended by Representative Joe Barton, stating "(The EIA Web site) is an invaluable resource for reliable facts and figures relating to all areas of energy, and one which my staff and I refer to on a regular basis." The magazine noted EIA's abundance of information on U.S. and international energy markets and the helpful assistance available through EIA's National Energy Information Center.

PROGRAM MISSION - EIA (Cont'd)

The University of Michigan recently completed interviewing 260 of EIA's electronic information users to determine the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) (<http://acsi.asq.org/>) for EIA. The ACSI results show EIA as a “front-line, service delivery agency that interacts directly with citizens,” and provides a level of service equal to the average private sector provider and better than the government-wide average for all agencies measured in the ACSI. Moreover, users have a high level of trust in EIA and the information provided. This is another example of how EIA is already working to implement the President's directives to make the Federal Government “Citizen-Centered.”

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM FUNDING PROFILE
 National Energy Information System

Activity	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2003	FY 2003	Program Change	
	Comparable	Comparable	Base	Request	Request vs. Base	
	Appropriation	Appropriation			Dollar	Percent
Oil and Gas						
Operating Expenses	\$ 20,383	\$ 20,847	\$ 21,406	22,681	\$ 1,275	6.0%
Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels						
Operating Expenses	\$ 10,898	\$ 12,150	\$ 11,994	\$ 11,886	\$ -108	-0.9%
Energy Markets and End Use						
Operating Expenses	\$ 10,778	\$ 11,505	\$ 11,964	\$ 12,565	\$ 601	5.0%
Integrated Analysis and Forecasting						
Operating Expenses	\$ 9,673	\$ 10,066	\$ 10,244	\$ 9,215	\$ -1,029	-10.0%
Information Technology						
Operating Expenses	\$ 9,942	\$ 8,559	\$ 8,949	\$ 8,483	\$ -466	-5.2%
National Energy Information Center						
Operating Expenses	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,613	\$ 2,436	\$ 2,436	\$ 0	0.0%
Statistics and Methods						
Operating Expenses	\$ 2,552	2,726	\$ 2,988	\$ 2,927	\$ -61	-2.0%
Resource Management						
Operating Expenses	\$ 11,728	\$ 12,733	\$ 12,835	\$ 13,108	\$ 273	2.1%
Use of Prior Year Offsets	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ 0	0.0%
TOTAL (New BA with Federal Retirement & Annuitant Health Care)	\$ 78,154	\$ 81,199	\$ 82,316	\$ 82,801	\$ 485	0.6%

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM FUNDING PROFILE
 National Energy Information System

Activity	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2003 Base	FY 2003 Request	Program Change Request vs. Base	
					Dollar	Percent
Retirement & Annuitant Health Care	-2,646	-2,700	-2,690	-2,690	0	NA
Total Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retirements and Annuitant Health Care Benefits	\$ 75,508	\$ 78,499	\$ 79,626	\$ 80,111	\$ 485	0.6%
Summary						
Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$ 78,154	\$ 81,199	\$ 82,316	\$ 82,801	\$ 485	0.6%
Total Program ⁽¹⁾	\$ 78,154	\$ 81,199	\$ 82,316	\$ 82,801	\$ 485	0.6%
Staffing (FTEs)	374 ⁽²⁾	374 ⁽²⁾	374 ⁽²⁾	374 ⁽²⁾		

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

SUMMARY OF CHANGES
 National Energy Information System

FY 2002 Enacted (with Retirement & Annuitant Health Care)	\$	81,199
Non-Discretionary		
- 2.6 Percent Federal Pay Raise and Locality Pay		763
- Working Capital Fund and Overhead		354
		82,316
 <u>Oil and Gas</u>		
- Planned FY 2003 activities include addressing petroleum, and natural gas data quality initiatives, and continuing the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Storage Survey using EIA's prior year deobligations (\$500).		1,275
<u>Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels</u>		
- Planned FY 2003 activities include work in support of upgrades in Electric Power data quality, and absorb increase costs for data collection and analysis support		-108
<u>Energy Markets and End Use</u>		
- Planned FY 2003 activities include continuing the <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report</i> , and the <i>State Energy Data Report</i> , and initializing study of the impact on energy with the evolving digital.		601
<u>Integrated Analysis and Forecasting</u>		
- End of one-year funding for enhancing international modeling support, absorb increase costs for analytical and modeling support. Planned FY 2003 activities include enhancing the Greenhouse Gases Project quality effort and continue work on integrating the 15 regional energy models into a global energy model.		-1,029
<u>Information Technology</u>		
- Continue providing information processing and operations support, and absorb increase costs for energy data processing and systems support		-466

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

SUMMARY OF CHANGES
 National Energy Information System

<u>National Energy Information Center</u>	
- Continue operation and absorb increased costs for support of the National Energy Information Center.	0
<u>Statistics and Methods</u>	
- Continue providing data quality, statistical, and analytical support, and end support of American Statistical Association Fellowship.	-61
<u>Resource Management</u>	
- Planned FY 2003 activities include work to continue the overhaul of EIA's current workforce, financial, and contracting information systems.	273
FY 2003 Congressional Budget Request	\$ <u>82,801</u>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: OIL AND GAS

In support of the Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the Oil and Gas (O&G) activity designs, develops, and maintains oil and gas statistical and short-term analytical and forecasting information systems. This activity involves the data collection, quality control, processing, analysis, and report preparation activities associated with these energy sources. These data are used in the National Energy Modeling System. Energy information topics cover: petroleum supply focusing on crude oil and refined petroleum products; petroleum marketing focusing on crude oil and petroleum product price, and marketing statistical information systems; and reserves and natural gas focusing on oil and gas reserves, production, and all other aspects of natural gas markets.

Highlights - For FY 2003, EIA will:

1) *Redesign Petroleum Supply & Marketing Forms & Surveys Systems (\$0.750 million)*

This effort is a continuation of the project begun in FY 2001 and is essential to completing the design of new survey forms to reflect the changing motor gasoline and diesel fuel markets in the next five years. This funding will support analysis of the industry's ongoing restructuring and the impacts of changing environmental requirements, as well as the completion of systems design and programming to implement the new petroleum supply system in time for collection of January 2004 data.

Activities will include:

- a) Review of U.S. and regional regulations, gasoline mix proposals, regional refinery production capabilities, and the existing pipeline and waterborne distribution system. Design and implementation of survey reporting system changes to best reflect the new classifications for key products (motor gasoline, distillate, fuel oil, etc.).
- b) Systems development, programming, and implementation of new petroleum supply monthly and weekly surveys and publication system to accurately reflect the new grades of key petroleum products and to obtain data from all the appropriate participants at a regional level.
- c) Design and program a new publication system that will utilize Web and Internet capabilities to make the new data more accessible to customers.

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: OIL AND GAS (Cont'd)

The existing petroleum supply and marketing reporting systems reflect the current classifications for distillate fuel oil and motor gasoline. With the implementation of new quality standards for diesel fuel and motor gasoline during the next few years, these current product classifications will no longer be relevant. In addition, since their development (on average 10 years ago), these systems have been expanded (because of increasing information demands, new products, and new legislation) by patching and modifying program routines. These systems need to be replaced. Without replacement, EIA's data will continue to degrade until the information and analyses provided would be misleading. In addition, as data processing systems become more antiquated, the risk of a system failure increases. Such a failure would delay or stop the publication of data used by policy-makers, market analysts, industry, and governments. Past history has shown that this could cause petroleum markets to be unstable, and, therefore, display price volatility.

2) *Revise Natural Gas Survey Systems for the Office of Management and Budget Triennial Clearance and Correct Decline in Industrial Sector Monthly Natural Gas Price Coverage (\$0.450 million)*

Given the concerns about the quality and timeliness of natural gas market data and about capturing changes in the restructured gas industry, a number of changes are expected in the natural gas survey forms. These will require changes in the data entry, editing, and aggregation systems as well as the report generation system. Funds are requested for revisions to these systems before new data are received in Spring 2003. The annual forms and publications will also be changed in 2003 following the changes to the monthly systems.

EIA's price data for industrial consumers of natural gas currently represents less than 16 percent of the total deliveries of gas to that sector. This occurs because many industrial customers do not purchase their gas from companies that make the final deliveries of the gas to those consumers and EIA currently surveys only gas delivery companies (i.e. pipelines and local distribution companies.) Given the wide range of contracts and purchase mechanisms used by industrial gas customers, it is believed that the best way to accurately estimate industrial gas prices is to survey the customers about their purchases (volumes and costs).

According to the 1994 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS), the manufacturing sector accounts for more than 71 percent of the natural gas consumed by the industrial sector. To gather this information, EIA proposes to use information from a revised electricity generator survey, the EIA-423, which is being expanded to non-utility generators of electricity in 2002. That survey will collect cost and quantity of fuel used to generate electricity. Respondents will include cogenerators (many of which are manufacturers) as well as other power producers. In FY 2003, EIA will examine the new electricity generator data and evaluate its ability to provide industrial natural gas prices. EIA will compare data collected from various sources to determine whether the new

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: OIL AND GAS (Cont'd)

price data will provide a sufficiently accurate proxy for industrial natural gas prices. EIA will also determine whether this data is sufficient to provide State-level industrial natural gas prices. EIA will estimate the incremental costs and burden involved in using an existing EIA survey to fill this major natural gas data gap. Without this initiative, improvements in the timeliness and quality of industrial sector natural gas data will not be possible. The present survey system now faces a record level of unaccounted-for natural gas volumes and unacceptable levels of market coverage for its price series. The credibility of EIA's natural gas data series will be lost if these problems are not immediately addressed. Without this industrial sector initiative, the U.S. will lose the opportunity to have meaningful data on natural gas prices for the industrial sector, which accounts for over 40 percent of this Nation's natural gas consumption.

3) *Upgrade Petroleum Weekly/Monthly System and Update the EIA Geographic Information System for Natural Gas (\$0.350 million)*

EIA is faced with a continuing need to work with major petroleum companies that are misreporting to improve the accuracy of the weekly/monthly petroleum supply statistics. With the requested funding, EIA will: (a) Analyze survey reporting of refinery production data on the supply weekly and monthly survey systems, focusing on the high-impact discrepancies, and obtaining corrected series for the data. (b) Analyze crude oil stock reporting patterns, particularly for those large integrated companies recently involved in mergers, to identify those companies misreporting, conduct field visits to isolate the problems, and obtain corrected data. Without the petroleum weekly/monthly upgrade there will be inconsistencies between petroleum weekly and monthly data series leading to incomplete or inaccurate analyses and forecasts by EIA, bad marketing decisions by investors and industry planners, a loss of confidence in EIA data, and a higher level of uncertainty and volatility in energy markets.

The importance of infrastructure in our energy future was underscored in the recently announced [National Energy Policy](#). Regular updates and maintenance of the EIA Geographic Information System for Natural Gas (EIAGIS-NG) will aid in understanding the infrastructure issues regarding this fuel. Expansions and other changes to the natural gas infrastructure occur continually. This mapping project will address the pipeline-associated databases and pipeline-attribute data for the interstate, intrastate, and production area related pipeline systems. Information about compressor stations or receipt and delivery capabilities on the intrastate pipelines and gathering systems are lacking except to the extent that they may interconnect to an interstate system. This project will update the local distribution company (LDC) service area map files and their supporting databases. Maps have not been updated for a number of years. Since the last update, a number of companies have merged, changed names, or expanded. Further, the information concerning LDCs currently available in EIAGIS-NG is limited to the State-level. A database will be developed that subdivides and provides customer data within major portions of the service area. With the current framework, while EIA energy analysts can identify, for instance, how many residential customers the LDC serves within the State, EIA analysts

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: OIL AND GAS (Cont'd)

cannot quantify how many customers may be impacted if a pipeline disruption occurs within the service area. The EIAGIS-NG has been a key information tool used in emergency response exercises, providing information on a rapid turnaround basis to fulfill Administration and Congressional requests, as well as a wide range of analysis efforts. Limitations due to aged or less than comprehensive data have hindered effective responses and analyses on a number of occasions, such as EIA's response to inquiries regarding the energy situation in California and the West during 2000/2001. In addition to in-house applications, more than 700 external customers have received copies, including the Department of Defense. Without the geographic information system update, the U.S. will not have timely, accurate, reliable information about the operations of the U.S. natural gas delivery system needed to address pipeline operations emergencies, including those dealing with energy delivery following events such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or those recently occurring in California.

4) *Continue the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Storage Survey (\$0.500 million)*

EIA will continue to conduct the Weekly Underground Natural Gas Storage Survey which was taken over from the American Gas Association (AGA) during FY 2002 and funded through prior year deobligations. For FY 2003, this activity will also be funded with the use of EIA's prior year deobligations. This survey serves as the only source of weekly information on the amount of natural gas in storage, and is heavily relied upon by the natural gas industry as a measure of production and anticipated natural gas market activities.

Natural gas accounts for about 24 percent of U.S. energy supply and is a critical fuel for residential, industrial, generation, and commercial users. There are approximately 400 underground storage facilities in the United States operated by about 115 companies. It is the information from this survey and weather forecasts that comprise the core elements in natural gas trading.

II. Funding Table: OIL AND GAS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	FY 2003 ⁽²⁾	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
	Comparable Appropriation	Comparable Appropriation		Request	\$ Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 8,796	\$ 10,139	\$ 10,198	\$ 59	1
Other Services	\$ 11,443	\$ 10,564	\$ 12,339	\$ 1,775	17
Other Related Expenses	\$ 144	\$ 144	\$ 144	\$ 0	0
Total	\$ 20,383	\$ 20,847	\$ 22,681	1,834	9

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$617,000 and \$667,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$655,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

(2) FY 2002 and FY 2003 "Other Services" includes \$500,000 of EIA's prior year deobligations to fund the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Survey.

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	O&G programs provide the petroleum and natural gas data, and analyses components of EIA's Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.		
Salaries and Benefits	Fund 89 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.	Fund 94 FTEs, with realignment of Office of Information Technology, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.	Fund 94 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.
	\$8,796	\$10,139	\$10,198

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services	Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection, processing, and dissemination of weekly, monthly, and annual data on reserves, supply, disposition, and prices of crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and natural gas liquids; funds support for short-term analysis and forecasting, estimates of natural gas delivery capacity, winter fuels data, and State cooperative agreements. (\$8,873)	Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection, processing, and dissemination of selected highest priority weekly, monthly, and annual data on reserves, supply, disposition, and prices of crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and natural gas liquids; support for short-term analysis and forecasting, estimates of natural gas delivery capacity, winter fuels data, and State cooperative agreements. Continue to conduct expanded sampling for gasoline and diesel fuels and weekly publication of gasoline prices including key States and cities, and continue to improve reliability and accuracy of weekly petroleum data. (\$9,424)	Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection, processing, and dissemination of selected highest priority weekly, monthly, and annual data on reserves, supply, disposition, and prices of crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and natural gas liquids; support for short-term analysis and forecasting, estimates of natural gas delivery capacity, winter fuels data, and State cooperative agreements. Continue to conduct expanded sampling for gasoline and diesel fuels and weekly publication of gasoline prices including key States and cities, and continue to improve reliability and accuracy of weekly petroleum data. (\$10,289)

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services (Cont'd)	<p>Contract funding to continue multi-year update of natural gas surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured natural gas industry. (\$800)</p> <p>Fund ongoing resources needed to maintain natural gas frames (\$175), and address petroleum and natural gas data quality issues and information systems updates as follows:</p> <p>Begin to address data quality and information systems upgrades in the:</p> <p>(1) Weekly/Monthly Petroleum Supply - to improve and maintain the high data quality needed to provide an accurate understanding of the petroleum industry and petroleum markets. (\$300)</p>	<p>Contract funding to continue multi-year update of natural gas surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured natural gas industry. (\$600)</p> <p>Fund petroleum and natural gas data quality issues and information systems updates as follows:</p> <p>(1) Weekly/Monthly Petroleum Supply - Continue to improve and maintain the high data quality needed to provide an accurate understanding of the petroleum industry and petroleum markets. (\$200)</p>	<p>Redesign Petroleum Supply and Marketing Forms, and Surveys Systems. (\$750)</p> <p>Revise Natural Gas Survey Systems for triennial OMB clearance and correct decline in Industrial Sector Monthly Natural Gas Price Coverage. (\$450)</p> <p>(1) Upgrade Petroleum Weekly/Monthly System Quarterly and update the EIA Geographic Information System for Natural Gas. (\$350)</p>

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services (Cont'd)	<p>(2) Petroleum Form Changes to Maintain Relevance - Facilitate changes in survey forms and reporting system brought on by Tier II of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and environmental concerns over the use of ethers in gasoline, particularly MTBE. (\$400)</p>	<p>(2) Petroleum Form Changes to Maintain Relevance - Continue changes in survey forms and reporting system brought on by Tier II of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and environmental concerns over the use of ethers in gasoline, particularly MTBE. (\$300)</p>	<p>(2) Continue operation of the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Survey (funded with EIA's prior year deobligations). (\$500)</p>
	<p>(3) Quality & Timeliness of Natural Gas Production Data - Address response timeliness deterioration through improved methods of receiving reliable and timely data. (\$40)</p>	<p>(3) Quality & Timeliness of Natural Gas Production Data - Continue to address response timeliness deterioration through improved methods of receiving reliable and timely data. (\$40)</p>	
	<p>(4) Crude Oil Production System Redesign - Replace the ten-year-old system, and upgrade the capabilities to enhance the ability to provide timely and quality State level oil production data. (\$50)</p>		

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services (Cont'd)	(5) Update/Rewrite Oil and Gas Integrated Field File (OGIFF) System - Replace this ten-year-old system, written in a database language no longer supported, with a contemporary SQL database. (\$130)	(4) Begin operation of the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Survey (funded with EIA's prior year deobligations). (\$500)	
	Earmarks for petroleum data improvements include: a) establish and conduct outlet level sampling frame for gasoline and diesel fuels (\$150), b) expand the weekly publication of gasoline prices to include key States and cities (\$125), c) improve reliability and accuracy of weekly petroleum data (\$100), and		

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
Other Services (Cont'd)	d) design and institute a heating season biweekly survey of companies' interruptible natural gas contracts. (\$300)		
	\$11,443	10,564	\$12,339
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.
	\$144	\$144	\$144
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$20,383</u>	<u>\$20,847</u>	<u>\$22,681</u>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, & ALTERNATE FUELS

In support of Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF) activity designs, develops, and maintains fuel specific statistical and short-term analytical and forecasting information systems. These data are used in the National Energy Modeling System. Other activities include providing statistical interpretation, analysis, and support to the Administration, Congress, and other Federal energy policy-making officials. This activity involves the assessment of existing and potential resources and reserves and the analysis of historical trends.

Highlights - For FY 2003, EIA will:

1) Initiate the *Electricity 2002 (\$1.0 million)* - Development and integration of a new electric power data collection system is necessitated due to substantial change brought on by the deregulation activities in the electric generating industry. Industry experts assist EIA in processing the complexities of new data (such as transmission, environmental and retail electricity sales data), and to address the increase in the volume of data as EIA will include additional information from new electricity industry entities. In particular, EIA will be collecting financial and environmental data from non-utilities, expanding the sample for its monthly data forms, and processing a new monthly form (EIA-423) which contains data on the cost and quality of fuels for non-utilities.

2) *Electric Power Data Support (\$0.300 million)* - With the implementation of new electric power data collection forms in FY 2002, this effort will be undertaken to review the quality of the new data. The new forms will collect more data from a wider spectrum of companies than before. An in-depth examination will be needed to evaluate the quality of the new data being collected. This would include validating the data from other sources and reviewing and comparing methodologies used to estimate information. It is imperative that the accuracy of these new data be of the highest quality to ensure the integrity of data for the most capital-intensive industry in the United States. Without this, the integrity of the data may be called into question, thereby making evaluations of the health and progress of the industry questionable.

II. Funding Table: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, AND ALTERNATE FUELS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2003 Request	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
				\$ Change	% Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 6,200	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,444	\$ -156	-2
Other Services	\$ 4,592	\$ 4,444	\$ 4,336	\$ -108	-2
Other Related Expenses	\$ 106	\$ 106	\$ 106	\$ 0	0
Total	\$ 10,898	\$ 12,150	\$ 11,886	-264	-2

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$434,000 and \$499,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$478,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

III. Performance Summary: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, AND ALTERNATE FUELS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	CNEAF programs provide the coal, nuclear, electricity and alternative fuels and energy sources data and short-term analysis and forecasting components of EIA's Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.		
Salaries and Benefits	Fund 63 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.	Fund 71 FTEs, with realignment of Office of Information Technology, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.	Fund 71 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.
	\$6,200	\$7,600	\$7,444

III. Performance Summary: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, AND ALTERNATE FUELS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection, processing, and dissemination of weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual data on reserves, supply, disposition, and prices for coal, nuclear, and electric power; and support for short-term for forecasting systems for these fuels. Provide contract support for data collection and analysis of electricity industry restructuring. (\$3,592)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection, processing, and dissemination of selected highest priority weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual data on reserves, supply, disposition, and prices for coal, nuclear, and electric power; support for short-term and fund forecasting systems for these fuels. Provide contract support for data collection and analysis of electricity industry restructuring. (\$3,394)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection, processing, and dissemination of selected highest priority weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual data on reserves, supply, disposition, and prices for coal, nuclear, and electric power; support for short-term and fund forecasting systems for these fuels. Provide contract support for data collection and analysis of electricity industry restructuring. (\$3,036)</p>
	<p>Contract funding to continue multi-year update of electric power surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured electric power industry. (\$1,000)</p>	<p>Contract funding to complete multi-year update of electric power surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured electric power industry. (\$1,000)</p>	<p>Implement new electricity surveys to reflect changes in the deregulated and restructured electricity industry. (\$1,000)</p>
		<p>Discontinue publication of the <i>Renewable Issues & Trends</i> and the <i>Electric Power Annual Vol I</i>.</p>	<p>Electric Power Data Support to assess and assure the data quality. (\$300)</p>

III. Performance Summary: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, AND ALTERNATE FUELS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
		Continue to produce the Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry annually (\$50).	
	\$4,592	\$4,444	\$4,336
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.
	\$106	\$106	\$106
Total	\$10,898	\$12,150	\$11,886

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE

In support of Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the Energy Markets and End Use (EMEU) activity designs, develops, and maintains statistical and short-term energy forecasting information systems concerning consumption and integrates areas which cut across energy sources. Energy information topics cover international, financial, and contingency/emergency statistical information and short-term modeling and integrated statistics, focusing on surveys and historical data bases for energy supply and disposition, prices, and expenditures.

Highlights - For FY 2003, EIA will:

1) *Continue Updating of the Energy Consumption Surveys - Reconstructing a 20-year-old design (\$0.600 million)*

EIA's energy consumption surveys are the Nation's most comprehensive source of data on energy use in major sectors of the U.S. economy. These surveys also include the characteristics of energy users. EIA presently has surveys in place covering three major sectors: households, commercial buildings, and manufacturers. The information delivered from these surveys inform the public policy debate on energy programs and issues, describe the potential markets for technology and energy efficiency improvements, contribute to public understanding of energy use and its environmental impacts, and enable public policy-makers to craft informed solutions on energy consumption and emissions issues.

Funds will be used to continue updating the surveys' frames and sampling. The redesign will realign the consumption surveys' coverage with the distribution of residential and commercial building populations as indicated by the 2000 Census. Started in FY 2000, this multi-year effort is expected to continue through FY 2004, after which the updated sample design, survey frames, and data systems will be implemented.

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE (cont'd)

2) *The State Energy Data Program (\$0.300 million)*

The [National Energy Policy](#) recommends "... the National Governors' Association and regional government associations determine how to better serve the needs of diverse areas of the country." The availability of accurate and reliable EIA State energy data is an important asset to the success of this endeavor.

With the requested funding, EIA would continue the integrated State energy information effort. The integrated State energy data program is a critical dimension of Federal-State cooperation, and provides the basic data for analysis of energy deregulation, restructuring, greenhouse gas emissions, and regional issues related to production, trade, storage, and use of energy. The program provides key measurements of energy consumption, prices, and expenditures for each State. Behind the data is an extensive, detailed system that organizes energy data for every State in a unified manner. The system combines State-level information from EIA fuel surveys, from other Federal agencies, and from private sources.

This program provides a range of key information not available elsewhere. Without this investment, the United States would not have:

- a) Comprehensive Coverage – data for all major forms of energy for each State in one place. EIA's database includes petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear, electricity, geothermal energy, wood, waste, and other renewable resources. This information is not available anywhere else in an organized, consolidated, comprehensive database.
- b) Comparable Data – the system establishes clear, consistent definitions for each key type of energy across States and ensures accurate comparisons among States and regional groups of States. The data are provided in physical units (barrels, cubic feet, tons, kilowatts) and in a common unit of measure (the British thermal unit or Btu).
- c) Time-Series Analysis - the databases support decades of consistent data for the analysis of trends over time in energy efficiency and resource reliance by fuel type, sector, and geography.
- d) Comprehensive Knowledge on the Degree of Energy Source Dependence – outputs from the integrated State energy data systems provide the public with information about the relative importance of each form of energy in each major economic sector in each State. As examples, the data show how much heating oil, natural gas, wood, and electricity is used by homeowners in Maine; the petroleum, coal, and natural gas requirements for electric utilities in Illinois; and industry's dependence on electricity and natural gas in California.
- e) Information about End Uses of Energy – this program is the only source for overall energy statistics covering each major economic sector of a State – residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric utilities.

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE (cont'd)

- f) Prices (Including Taxes) – this program provides prices (including taxes) at the State level for each major form of energy (petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear fuel, wood, waste, etc.). Other than the State energy data program, EIA does not collect or estimate petroleum product prices with taxes except for vehicular fuels (motor gasoline, diesel oil, and gasohol). As examples, only the State energy data program has the full price (with taxes) of heating oil in New Hampshire, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in Michigan, and jet fuel in Colorado.
- g) Expenditures for Energy – this program answers an important question – how much do we spend on energy in each State and in the entire United States? This program provides the information for EIA to calculate how much of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product is spent on energy. This program estimates energy expenditures by energy type and sector for several decades.

3) *Initiate the Digital Economy Energy Impact (\$1.0 million)*

To assess the increasing effect of the digital economy on energy use in the U.S., EIA intends to initiate the following:

- a) Examine the structure of U.S. business to evaluate the components of the digital economy for which data are required. For example, what, if any, information is required about computer centers/server centers associated with core business activities such as grocery store chains, insurance companies, etc., that are co-located with other activities of those businesses instead of being housed in separate facilities?
- b) Add supplemental questions to the 2003 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) and the 2002 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS) (to be fielded in early calendar 2003) regarding the location, structure, and energy requirements of server centers and other computer-centered applications associated with buildings/establishments in those surveys. Expand the MECS sample to produce publishable data for the industries that produce computer equipment, servers, etc. Design, pretest, clear, and conduct a representative survey of dedicated server facilities throughout the U.S. to ask questions about their structure, operation, and energy use and expenditures. Without this data, questions such as “How much energy demand is the digital economy placing on the US infrastructure?,” and “What is the projected future impact of the expanding digital economy on the U.S.?” cannot be reliably answered.

II. Funding Table: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2003 Request	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
	Comparable Appropriation	Comparable Appropriation		\$ Change	% Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 5,950	\$ 6,735	\$ 7,194	459	7
Other Services	\$ 4,738	\$ 4,680	\$ 5,281	\$ 601	13
Other Related Expenses	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 0	0
Total	\$ 10,778	\$ 11,505	\$ 12,565	\$ 1,060	9

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$417,000 and \$442,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$462,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

III. Performance Summary: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	EMEU programs provides consumption data and integrates various energy data sources into comprehensive and comparable energy data and information, as well as produces short-term energy analyses and forecast components of EIA's Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.		
Salaries and Benefits	Fund 59 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.	Fund 62 FTEs, with realignment of Office of Information Technology, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.	Fund 62 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.
	\$5,950	\$6,735	\$7,194

III. Performance Summary: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection and dissemination of information on international energy markets, short-term energy forecasts, and integrated energy statistics, the Financial Reporting System, and end-use energy surveys. (\$3,588)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection and dissemination of information on selected highest priority international energy markets, short-term energy forecasts, and integrated energy statistics, the Financial Reporting System, and end-use energy surveys. (\$3,780)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of collection and dissemination of information on selected highest priority international energy markets, short-term energy forecasts, and integrated energy statistics, the Financial Reporting System, and end-use energy surveys. (\$3,381)</p>
	<p>Fund unavoidable increases (\$550) in survey costs due to: a) the tight labor market for survey field workers; b) the increasing amount of work needed to keep survey response rates high in the current cultural climate where respondents are increasingly more difficult to reach and more resistant to completing surveys; and</p>	<p>Continue revision of the Consumption Surveys to realign the consumption surveys' coverage with the distribution of residential and commercial building populations as indicated by the 2000 Census. (\$600)</p>	<p>Continue revision of the Consumption Surveys to realign the consumption surveys' coverage with the distribution of residential and commercial building populations as indicated by the 2000 Census. (\$600)</p>

III. Performance Summary: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services (Cont'd)	<p>c) the need for expanded and more complex energy consumption and expenditures data collection procedures due to the industry restructuring in natural gas and electric. Over the past several years, ongoing requirements for EIA to fund annually increasing survey costs have required EIA to conduct the three consumption surveys every four years.</p> <p>Continue revision of the Consumption Surveys to realign these surveys' coverage with the distribution of residential and commercial building populations as indicated by the 2000 Census. (\$600)</p>	<p>Continue the <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report</i>, and the <i>State Energy Data Report</i>. (\$300)</p>	<p>Continue the <i>State Energy Prices and Expenditures</i> and <i>State Energy Data</i>. Improve data detail in State Energy Data Program. (\$300)</p> <p>Develop and integrate the assessment of the energy demands related to the growth of the digital economy. (\$1,000)</p>
	\$4,738	\$4,680	\$5,281
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.
	\$90	\$90	\$90
Total	\$10,778	\$11,505	\$12,565

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS & FORECASTING

In support of Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the Integrated Analysis and Forecasting (IAF) activity develops forward-looking analyses and forecasts for alternative energy futures for the U.S. and other Nations. This activity develops and maintains of the National Energy Modeling System, the World Energy Projection System, and other modeling systems needed to analyze the interactions of demand, conversion, and supply for all energy sources and their economic and environmental impacts. This activity also maintains the Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Reporting System and carbon emissions analysis, which involves the provision of technical assistance to other agencies in estimating corporate and organizational emissions and calculating reductions. This activity also conducts the international energy analysis and modeling that provides forecasts of worldwide carbon emissions, and the assessment of advanced technologies for mitigating emissions.

Highlights - For FY 2003, EIA will:

1) *Address the Growth of the Greenhouse Gases Project (\$0.150 million)*

The Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program (“Voluntary Reporting Program”), which was created pursuant to requirements under Section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, allows U.S. corporations and entities to voluntarily report greenhouse gas emissions reductions to EIA for inclusion in a Public Use Database maintained by EIA. Reported reductions have grown from 74 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCe) in 1994 to 226 MMTCe in 1999. For the same reporting period, participation in the Voluntary Reporting Program has grown by 207 percent. This increase is principally due to the strong participation by electric utilities, as well as expanded participation by corporations and/or entities outside of the electric power industry. As program participation has expanded beyond the utility sector, the diversity and complexity of project types reported to the program has also increased. These increases in participation, as well as increases in diversity/complexity of projects reported, limit the ability to preserve an adequate level of data quality. These concerns could be realized given expected growth in participation rates. For FY 2003 (2002 data year), the EIA expects an additional 80 reporters (a 35 percent increase in participation over current levels).

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS & FORECASTING (Cont'd)

Requested funding will be used to accommodate the expected increase in reporters, a more diverse/complex set of project types reported, and ensure adequate data quality review. Increased funding will also support reviewing the voluntary submissions against EIA surveys of electric power generators and FERC forms submitted by landfill gas operators to ensure consistency of reporting. In the past, the voluntary reports submitted to the Voluntary Reporting Program were spot-checked against other EIA surveys. However, due to the need to process additional reports participation increases in the program, this practice was discontinued in FY 1997.

Given the added attention the Voluntary Reporting Program is receiving from Congress, and issues identified in proposed legislation,¹ such as data quality, enhancements to increase and broaden participation levels, and to review and revise the guidelines for the purpose of establishing a set of greenhouse gas reductions accounting rules, the data quality review burden could greatly increase with respect to the Voluntary Reporting Program. This additional funding will help maintain adequate data quality levels in the face of increased participation, as well as preserve a valuable avenue to U.S. corporations/entities of recording actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Without the requested funding, overall data quality of this program will be adversely impacted.

2) *Continue developing EIA's International Modeling Capability (\$0.275 million)*

For FY 2003, EIA will continue to work on the International Modeling Project (\$0.275 million) - By the end of FY 2001, the new international modeling project will consist of 15 individual regions of the world. These 15 individual models will be integrated into a global model, and enhanced modeling will be integrated in the areas of depletable resources, macroeconomic modeling, and technology learning. These analyses and modeling need to be performed in order for the trading between regions to be representative of historical patterns, and for projections to be credible in terms of changes to historical patterns. Without this capability, the U.S. will be unable to assess questions concerning various international proposals for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. Nor would EIA be able to address questions concerning the differential impacts on the industrialized and developing Nations of proposed trading regimes, different emission targets, and different proposed mitigation strategies. Nor would EIA be able to conduct other international energy analysis in the areas of oil, natural gas, renewable, coal and nuclear power.

¹**S.1294**, "Climate Change Risk Management Act of 2001"; **S.1255**, "Carbon Sequestration and Reporting Act"; **S.1008**, "Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001"; and **S. 820**, "Forest Resources for the Environment and Economy Act."

II. Funding Table: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2003 Request	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
	Comparable Appropriation	Comparable Appropriation		\$ Change	% Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 6,172	\$ 6,580	\$ 6,758	\$ 178	3
Other Services	\$ 3,411	\$ 3,396	\$ 2,367	\$ -1,029	-30
Other Related Expenses	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 0	0
Total	\$ 9,673	\$ 10,066	\$ 9,215	\$ -851	-8

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$443,000 and \$431,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$434,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

III. Performance Summary: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS & FORECASTING (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	IAF programs provide the long-term energy analyses and forecasts and maintain the national and international energy modeling analyses and forecast components of EIA's Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.		
Salaries and Benefits	Fund 60 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants. \$6,172	Fund 60 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants. \$6,580	Fund 60 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants. \$6,758

III. Performance Summary: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS & FORECASTING (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of maintenance of mid-term macroeconomic, international, demand, supply, conversion, and integrating components of National Energy Modeling System, <i>Annual Energy Outlook</i>, and <i>International Energy Outlook</i>. Fund contract support for analysis of electric industry restructuring. (\$2,411)</p> <p>Fund contract funding to continue multi-year modeling enhancements to improve international energy analysis to assess carbon mitigation. (\$1,000)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of maintenance of selected highest priority mid-term macroeconomic, international, demand, supply, conversion, and integrating components of National Energy Modeling System, <i>Annual Energy Outlook</i>, and <i>International Energy Outlook</i>. Fund contract support for analysis of electric industry restructuring. (\$2,396)</p> <p>Continue work on EIA's International Analyses Capabilities Enhancements (\$1,000)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of maintenance of selected highest priority mid-term macroeconomic, international, demand, supply, conversion, and integrating components of National Energy Modeling System, <i>Annual Energy Outlook</i>, and <i>International Energy Outlook</i>. Fund contract support for analysis of electric industry restructuring. (\$1,942)</p> <p>Increase funding to address the increase in Greenhouse Gases Project respondents. (\$150) Fund contract support for the integration of 15 regional energy models to create an integrated International Model and enhance modeling in the areas of macroeconomics, and technology learning. (\$275)</p>
Other Related Expenses	<p style="text-align: right;">\$3,411</p> <p>Fund employee travel and training.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$90</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$3,396</p> <p>Fund employee travel and training.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$90</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$2,367</p> <p>Fund employee travel and training.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$90</p>
Total	<p style="text-align: right;">\$9,673</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$10,066</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$9,215</p>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In support of Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the Office of Information Technology (OIT) provides EIA-wide desktop, hardware, software, database, network, and other Information Technology (IT) support to the EIA offices. Included are direct support for individual offices' IT activities, as well as the development and implementation of EIA-wide crosscutting enterprise applications and inter-connectivity and inter-operably with Departmental systems. OIT is responsible for identifying and applying the emerging technology solutions to EIA's business processes, and recommending innovations in capability, efficiency, and effectiveness that can be gained by adopting these solutions. OIT is responsible for all plans, standards, and training activities relating to EIA's IT.

II. Funding Table: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Program Activity</u>	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable <u>Appropriation</u>	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable <u>Appropriation</u>	FY 2003 <u>Request</u>	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
				<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 4,154	\$ 3,120	\$ 3,510	\$ 390	13
Other Services	\$ 5,738	\$ 5,389	\$ 4,923	\$ -466	-9
Other Related Expenses	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 0	0
Total	\$ 9,942	\$ 8,559	\$ 8,483	\$ -76	-1

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$291,000 and \$205,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$225,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

III. Performance Summary: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	<p>OIT programs provide the information processing, and electronic collection and dissemination infrastructure and tools necessary for EIA programs to fulfill EIA's Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.</p>		
Salaries and Benefits	<p>Fund 41 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$4,154</p>	<p>Fund 25 FTEs, with realignment of OIT, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$3,120</p>	<p>Fund 25 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$3,510</p>
Other Services	<p>Fund contracts for computer services in support of maintenance of hardware and software for EIA personal computers, local area networks, agency-wide statistical systems development, and mainframe computing needs. (\$5,258)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for computer services in support of maintenance of hardware and software for EIA personal computers, local area networks, agency-wide statistical systems development, and mainframe computing needs. (\$4,889)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for computer services in support of maintenance of hardware and software for EIA personal computers, local area networks, agency-wide statistical systems development, and mainframe computing needs. (\$4,923)</p>

III. Performance Summary: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Other Services (Cont'd)	<p>Increase in contract funding to continue the integration of energy surveys into the common collection and processing system, and continue the integration of electronic submission of energy data from respondents. (\$355)</p> <p>EIA continued the integration of On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) capability to provide users with access and tools for energy data analysis in-line with EIA's Strategic Plan goal to become a more info-centric energy information provider. (\$145)</p>	<p>Continue to upgrade EIA's systems for processing survey data incorporating updated technology to leverage EIA's existing Intranet and Internet data processing and transfer capabilities. Data for the various survey systems will be incorporated into integrated relational databases employing a common data dictionary. This corporate database will facilitate the implementation of on-line analytical and data mining tools for improved energy data analyses. (\$500)</p>	
	\$5,738	\$5,389	\$4,923
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.
	\$50	\$50	\$50
Total	\$9,942	\$8,559	\$8,483

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION CENTER

In support of Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) is the worldwide point of contact for energy information for the Congress, the Administration, Federal, State, local governments and agencies, the academic community, industrial and commercial organizations, foreign governments and international organizations, the news media, and the general public. Energy information is disseminated through the Internet, compact disk, and printed publications. The Center also responds to public inquiries through telephone and e-mail. Other Center services and programs include full design, graphic, editorial, production, and outreach services for dissemination of energy data and analysis; specialty publications, compact disks, press releases, brochures and flyers, and exhibits; Internet coordination, including management of the EIA Web site and other energy data dissemination methods; responsibility for EIA's records management program; serves as EIA's press office; and the performance and analysis of customer satisfaction surveys and cognitive customer feedback.

II. Funding Table: NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION CENTER (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2003 Request	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
				\$ Change	% Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,982	\$ 1,805	\$ -177	-9
Other Services	\$ 610	\$ 610	\$ 610	\$ 0	0
Other Related Expenses	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 0	0
Total	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,613	\$ 2,436	\$ -177	-7

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$110,000 and \$130,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$116,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

III. Performance Summary: NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION CENTER (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	<p>NEIC programs serve as EIA's primary source for energy information dissemination, and operate the customer service center which provides access to EIA's energy data, analyses, forecasts and publications. NEIC is a critical component in fulfillment of EIA's Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.</p>		
Salaries and Benefits	<p>Fund 18 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,569</p>	<p>Fund 18 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,982</p>	<p>Fund 18 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,805</p>
Other Services	<p>Fund contracts for information services to respond to public inquiries, and disseminate EIA products and energy information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$610</p>	<p>Fund contracts for information services to respond to public inquiries, and disseminate EIA products and energy information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$610</p>	<p>Fund contracts for information services to respond to public inquiries, and disseminate EIA products and energy information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$610</p>
Other Related Expenses	<p>Fund employee travel and training.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$21</p>	<p>Fund employee travel and training.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$21</p>	<p>Fund employee travel and training.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$21</p>
Total	\$2,200	\$2,613	\$2,436

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: STATISTICS AND METHODS

In support of Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the Statistics and Methods Group (SMG) activity evaluates energy data quality, measures performance, designs, develops and coordinates survey and statistical standards and definitions governing collection, processing, documentation, and dissemination of energy information. Further, SMG manages EIA's respondent burden control program and public-use forms clearance program. This activity also evaluates and enhances all processes used to collect and analyze energy data, as well as assess the quality and meaningfulness of energy information and forecasts. Statistics and Methods continuously improves the quality and meaningfulness of the energy information provided to EIA customers.

II. Funding Table: STATISTICS AND METHODS (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Program Activity</u>	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾ Comparable Appropriation	FY 2003 Request	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
				\$ Change	% Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 1,918	\$ 2,092	\$ 2,354	\$ 262	13
Other Services	\$ 605	\$ 605	\$ 544	\$ -61	-10
Other Related Expenses	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 0	0
Total, Statistics and Methods	\$ 2,552	\$ 2,726	\$ 2,927	\$ 201	7

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$134,000 and \$137,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$151,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

III. Performance Summary: STATISTICS AND METHODS (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	<p>SMG services to EIA are critical in the maintaining the highest quality, reliability and timely energy data and information needed for fulfillment of EIA's Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.</p>		
Salaries and Benefits	<p>Fund 19 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,918</p>	<p>Fund 19 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2,092</p>	<p>Fund 19 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2,354</p>
Other Services	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of quality assurance, including improving of survey response rates, data quality, and statistical methods to conform with standards.</p> <p>Contract support for operation of forms clearance, burden control program, independent expert review, maintenance of Data Resources Directory, and agency performance measurement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(\$544)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of quality assurance, including improving of survey response rates, data quality, and statistical methods to conform with standards.</p> <p>Contract support for operation of forms clearance, burden control program, independent expert review, maintenance of Data Resources Directory, and agency performance measurement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(\$544)</p>	<p>Fund contracts for statistical services in support of quality assurance, including improving of survey response rates, data quality, and statistical methods to conform with standards.</p> <p>Contract support for operation of forms clearance, burden control program, independent expert review, maintenance of Data Resources Directory, and agency performance measurement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(\$544)</p>

III. Performance Summary: STATISTICS AND METHODS (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
Other Services (Cont'd)	Continued funding for EIA's statistical skills employee development program. (\$30) Continue funding for the ASA Fellowship. (\$61) \$605	Continued funding for EIA's statistical skills employee development program (\$30). Continue funding for the ASA Fellowship. (\$61) \$605	Continued funding for EIA's statistical skills employee development program (\$30). Terminate funding for the ASA Fellowship. (-\$61) \$544
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training. \$29	Fund employee travel and training. \$29	Fund employee travel and training. \$29
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$2,552</u>	<u>\$2,726</u>	<u>\$2,927</u>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In support of Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public, the Resource Management (RM) activity includes the overall management and administrative support to EIA, including program planning, financial management, contracts management, human resource management, resource and workforce analyses, administrative support and logistic support services. EIA's general overhead costs, including rent, telephones, supplies, as well as other support items provided through the Departmental Working Capital Fund, are funded by this activity.

II. Funding Table: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Program Activity</u>	FY 2001 ⁽¹⁾ <u>Comparable Appropriation</u>	FY 2002 ⁽¹⁾ <u>Comparable Appropriation</u>	FY 2003 <u>Request</u>	Program Change FY 2002 vs. FY 2003	
				<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 2,850	\$ 2,864	\$ 2,613	\$ -251	-9
Other Services	\$ 136	\$ 136	\$ 409	\$ 273	201
Other Related Expenses	\$ <u>8,742</u>	\$ <u>9,732</u>	\$ <u>10,086</u>	\$ <u>354</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	\$ <u>11,728</u>	\$ <u>12,732</u>	\$ <u>13,108</u>	\$ <u>376</u>	<u>3</u>

Note:

(1) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$200,000 and \$188,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$168,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.)

III. Performance Summary: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	<p>RM programs provide the financial, contracting, and administrative services needed to maintain the efficient and effective operation of EIA which manifests itself in the ability of EIA to fulfill the Strategic Performance Goal ER8 to provide national and international energy data, analyses, information and forecasts to meet the needs of the energy decision-makers and the public.</p>		
Salaries and Benefits	<p>Fund 26 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p>	<p>Fund 26 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p>	<p>Fund 26 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, awards, and retirement and health care benefits for annuitants.</p>
	\$2,850	\$2,864	\$2,613
Other Services	<p>Fund contracts to develop and maintain EIA support systems.</p>	<p>Fund contracts to develop and maintain EIA support systems.</p>	<p>Fund overhaul of current EIA workforce, financial and contract systems to enable inter-connectivity and inter-operable compatibility with corresponding upgrades and replacement to Departmental systems. Convert aging stand-alone systems to Web-based applications, eliminate labor-intensive and error-prone reconciliation of data among Departmental, EIA corporate and individual office levels, and provide self-service applications for resource management information to minimize the administrative burden for managers and</p>

III. Performance Summary: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	\$136	\$136	\$409
Other Related Expenses	Fund EIA rent, furniture, utilities, communications, supplies, and other support service transfers to DOE Working Capital Fund (\$7,846) and to EIA's Dallas Field Office. Maintain set-aside to cover prior-year obligations. Fund corporate employee development, and Historical Black Colleges & Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and commemorative programs. Fund resource management employee travel and training.	Fund EIA rent, furniture, utilities, communications, supplies, and other support service transfers to DOE Working Capital Fund (\$7,980) and to EIA's Dallas Field Office. Maintain set-aside to cover prior-year obligations. Fund corporate employee development, and Historical Black Colleges & Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and commemorative programs. Fund resource management employee travel and training.	Fund EIA rent, furniture, utilities, communications, supplies, and other support service transfers to DOE Working Capital Fund (\$8,370) and to EIA's Dallas Field Office. Maintain set-aside to cover prior-year obligations. Fund corporate employee development, and Historical Black Colleges & Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and commemorative programs. Fund resource management employee travel and training.
	\$8,742	\$9,732	\$10,086
Total	\$11,728	\$12,733	\$13,108
Use of EIA's Prior Year Deobligations	\$0	\$0	-\$500
Energy Information Administration, Total	\$78,154	\$81,199	\$83,801

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM OBJECT CLASS SUMMARY

	FY 2001 Comparable Obligations ^{3,4}	FY 2002 Comparable Obligations ^{3,4}	FY 2003 Obligations
Direct Funding:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$ 28,179	\$ 30,519	\$ 31,133
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$ 599	\$ 648	\$ 661
11.4 Payroll interest expense	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	\$ 908	\$ 983	\$ 1,003
11.8 Special personnel service payments	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 24
11.9 Total personnel compensation	\$ 29,708	\$ 32,174	\$ 32,821
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	\$ 5,760	\$ 6,239	\$ 6,364
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	\$ 2,646	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,690
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
21.1 Travel subject to travel regulations	\$ 251	\$ 255	\$ 260
21.9 Travel, foreign	\$ 62	\$ 63	\$ 64
22.0 Transportation of things	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA ¹	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
23.2 Rental payments to others	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
23.3 Communications, utilities, miscellaneous	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
24.0 Printing and reproduction ²	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
25.1 Consulting services	\$ 334	\$ 335	\$ 340
25.2 Other services	\$ 23,168	\$ 23,200	\$ 23,800

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM OBJECT CLASS SUMMARY

	FY 2001 Comparable Obligations ^{3,4}	FY 2002 Comparable Obligations ^{3,4}	FY 2003 Obligations
Direct Funding:			
25.3 Purchases of goods and service from Government accounts ^{1,2}	\$ 7,941	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,100
25.4 Operation of GOCOS	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
25.5 Research & development contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
25.6 Medical care	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
26.0 Supplies and materials ²	\$ 7,203	\$ 7,300	\$ 7,400
31.1 Non-capitalized personnel property	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	\$ 423	\$ 430	\$ 440
99.0 Total	\$ 77,501	\$ 80,701	\$ 82,284

Footnotes:

- (1) EIA transfers rent payments to GSA via the DOE Working Capital Fund, and such payments are included in object class 25.3 "Purchases of goods and service from government accounts." For FY 2001, costs were \$5.1 million. For FY 2002 and FY 2003, anticipated costs are \$5.2 and \$5.3 million respectively.
- (2) The majority of EIA's printing and reproduction are paid via the DOE Working Capital Fund, and such payments are included in object class 25.3 "Purchases of goods and service from government accounts" and 26.0 "Supplies and materials." For FY 2001, costs were about \$1.0 million. For FY 2002 and FY 2003, anticipated costs are estimated to remain at \$1.0 million.
- (3) Total FY 2001 appropriation reflects a \$167,000 rescission per Section 1403 of the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act..
- (4) The FY 2001 and FY 2002 columns of the FY 2003 Congressional Request include funding in the amount of \$2,646,000 and \$2,700,000 respectively, for the Government's share of increased costs associated with pension and annuitant health care benefits. These funds are comparable to FY 2003 funding of \$2,690,000. (Note: The data is presented on a comparable basis as if the legislation had been enacted and implemented in FY 2001.) Funding for retirement and annuitant health are included in object class 13.0 "Benefits for former personnel."