

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Proposed Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, [~~\$75,675,000~~] *\$75,499,000*, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2002 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 Government, industry and the public in a manner that promotes sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding.

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, and
- update 20-year old survey designs for residential and commercial building energy consumption based on the 2000 census.

Major Changes

Federal personnel salaries and overhead increases require an additional \$2.9 million compared to FY 2001. To fund these non-discretionary increases and maintain level funding, and the high quality of critical data, some lower priority activities must be discontinued or reduced. EIA will discontinue:

- the International Analyses Capabilities Enhancements,
- the *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, and the *State Energy Data Report*,
- the Interruptible Natural Gas Contract Study,
- the *Renewable Issues & Trends*, and the *Electric Power Annual Vol I*, and
- produce the *Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry* every two years instead of annually

State level data and electricity data collected by EIA previously provided in the above publications, will be available on the EIA web site.

Major Issues

The recent tightness and high prices of oil, natural gas, as well as the California electricity markets have emphasized the importance of accurate and timely data to assess these situations and plan appropriate corrective actions or policy changes. At the same time, the complexity of collecting accurate and timely data has increased significantly 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. The resource requirements to maintain the same quality level of energy data are continuing to grow.

Site Funding and Federal and Contractor Staffing Profiles

For FY 2002 funding request is \$75.5 million. EIA plans for 375 full-time equivalent (FTE) Federal staff, and approximately 270 contractors.

Program Performance Measures

- As part of the Energy Resources Strategic Goal, DOE committed to “carry out information collection, analysis, and research that will facilitate development of informed positions on long-term energy supply and use of alternatives.” EIA is directly supporting two Departmental objectives: (1) increasing the number of unique monthly users of EIA’s Web Site by at least 20% per year through 2005 (from a baseline of 70,000 per month in 1997), and (2) publishing domestic and international Annual Energy Outlooks forecasting energy supply and consumption through 2020. These items are reflected in the DOE FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan as Item ER4.
- EIA will provide the Administration and Congress with timely data and analyses on energy issues and situations.
- EIA will increase the use of our data and analyses by the news media.

L. A. Pettis
Acting Administrator, Energy Information Administration

Date

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
(Tabular Dollars in Thousands)

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 a leader in providing high-quality, policy-neutral energy information to meet the requirements of Government, industry and the public in a manner that promotes sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding. As part of EIA's strategic plan, the following goals have been set:

- Assure products and services are relevant to the needs of customers
- Assure data, analyses, and forecasts are of the highest quality
- Provide customers fast and easy access to public energy information
- As a performance-driven organization, conduct business in an efficient and cost-effective manner
- Work together to achieve the full potential of a diverse work force

As an independent statistical/analytical agency, EIA has two principal roles. First, EIA's primary responsibility is to conduct the functions required by statute. These functions include the development and maintenance of a comprehensive energy database, and the dissemination of energy data and analyses for a wide variety of customers in the public and private sectors. EIA also prepares specific reports, that are required by law. This requires EIA to maintain the National Energy Modeling System for midterm energy markets analysis and forecasting, maintain the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System for near-term energy market analysis and forecasting, and conduct customer forums and surveys to maintain an up-to-date product and service mix. Second, EIA responds to inquiries for energy information. The primary customers of EIA services are public policy makers in the Department of Energy and the Congress. Customers include agencies of the Federal Government, State and local governments, the energy industry, educational institutions, the news media, and the public. As EIA's role is to provide timely and accurate energy data and perform analyses, to preserve our credibility, EIA does not develop or take policy positions. 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 compact disk.

REQUEST

EIA's FY 2002 budget request is \$75.5 million. This budget is virtually equal to our FY 2001 appropriation, and about 11% less than EIA's FY 1995 appropriation of \$84.6 million (or about 20% less after adjusting for inflation). As can be seen in Figure 1, EIA's budget has undergone a dramatic decrease over the past two decades, resulting in a 58% reduction (adjusted for inflation) since FY 1980.

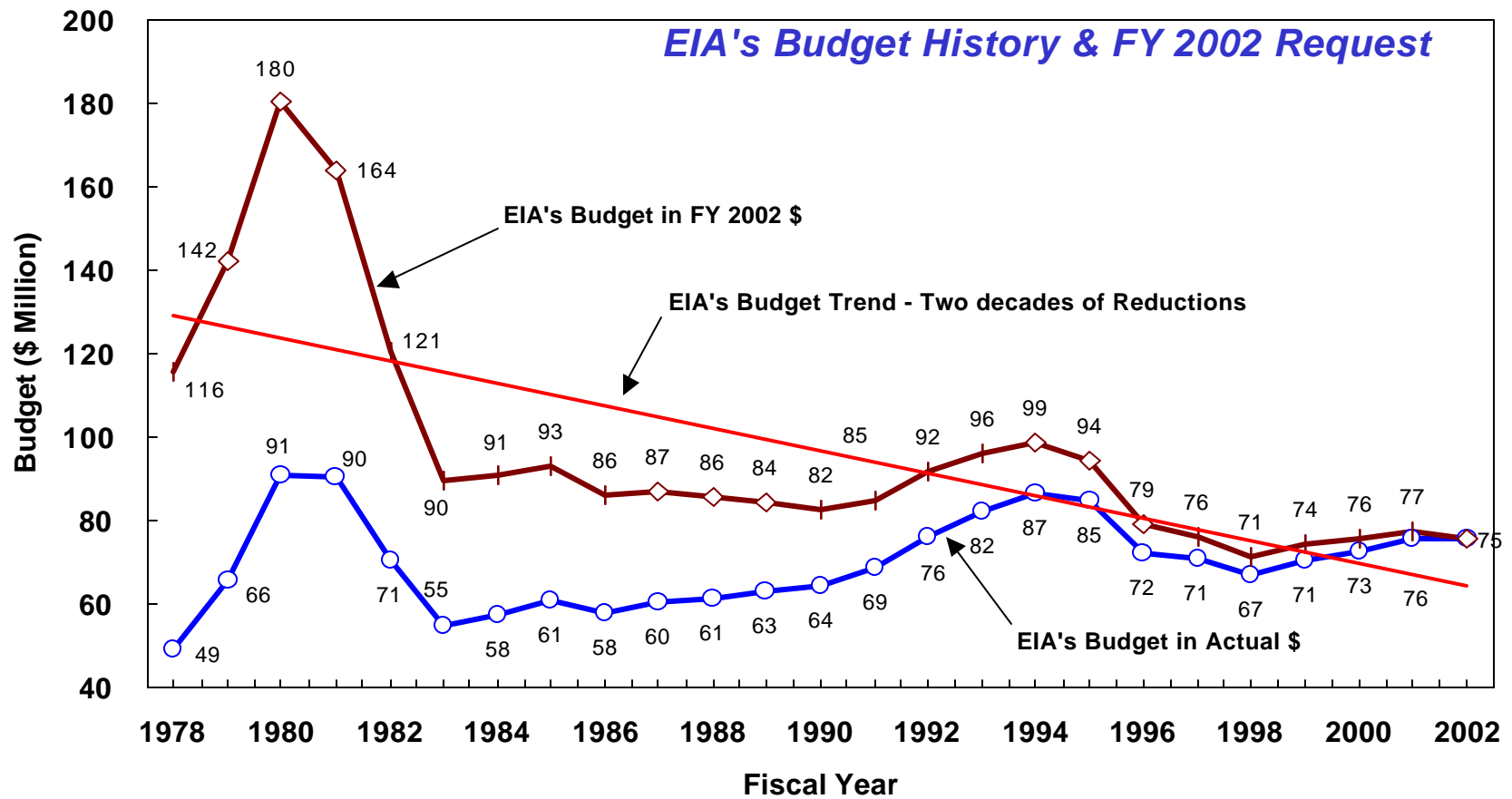


Figure 1

In FY 2002, EIA will continue to maintain and improve the accuracy and reliability of selected energy data systems, continue to update the most critical survey frames and data systems, and seek further efficiency gains through the use of information processing and communication technologies.

EIA is faced with the cumulative impact of many years of declining funding, declining resources, and cost inflation. At the FY 2002 budget level, EIA's base contract funding for energy data collection, analyses and forecasting is 49 percent of the level in FY 1995 (see Figure 2). When funding for energy data surveys and systems initiatives is included, EIA's FY 2002 contract support budget is about 63 percent of the support level available in FY 1995. During the same time period, EIA Federal staff was reduced by 20 percent, the remaining Federal workforce employee per hourly cost rose about 25 percent (see Figure 3), and the contractor support workforce has been downsized from 540 to 250, a 54 percent reduction. Yet the demand for EIA data, analyses, forecasts, special reports, and briefings, and the call on EIA to provide timely analyses and reports, especially during recent volatility in energy prices, has grown significantly.

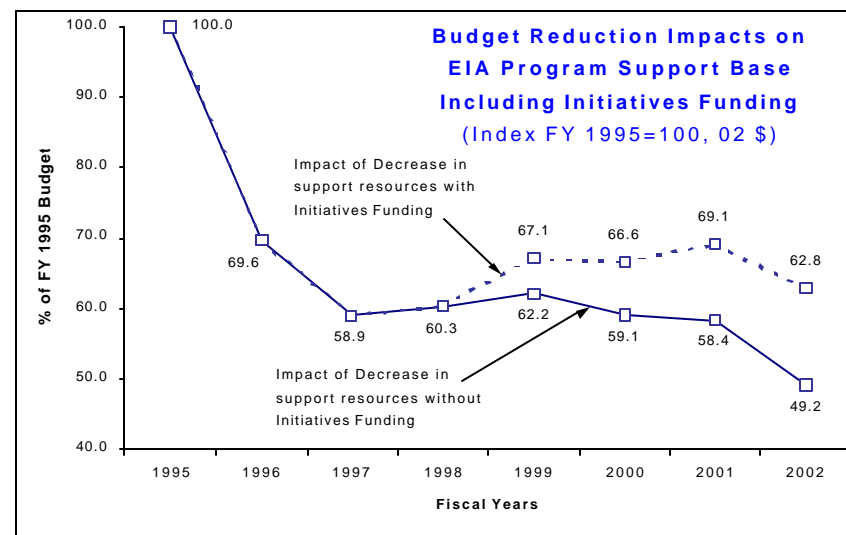


Figure 2

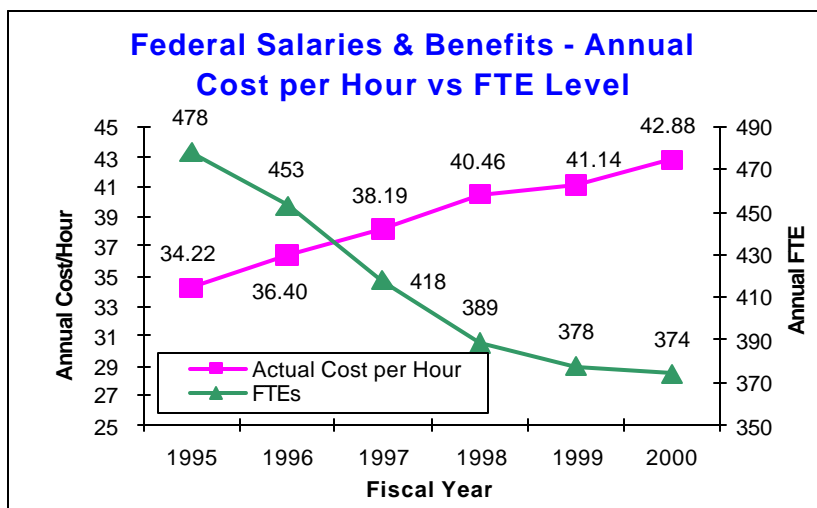


Figure 3

and the call on EIA to provide timely analyses and reports, especially during recent volatility in energy prices, has grown significantly.

EIA stands alone as the *only* statistical agency to absorb significant budget reductions since FY 1994 (see Figure 4). As one of the Federal Statistical Agencies, EIA has one of the smallest annual budgets, accounting for little more than 4% of the total FY 2001 U.S. federal statistical agencies budgets.

To fund the increases in Federal personnel salary and benefits due to the pay raise, and address increased overhead costs, while staying within the \$75.5 million budget level, some program reductions will be required. EIA intends to make use of these resources to continue the high priority efforts to address declining energy industry coverage, as well as improve energy information accuracy and data quality.

Program Investments

Part of EIA's strategy for FY 2002 will be to continue our multi-year efforts to: (1) Redesign EIA's 20 year old consumption surveys; (2) The overhaul of the natural gas and electricity surveys and data systems to recognize and accommodate the changes in these energy industries brought on by deregulation and restructuring; and (3) Reversing the deterioration in data quality and accuracy in several energy areas.

Initiatives

- Continue Updating the Energy Consumption Surveys

EIA's energy consumption surveys are the Nation's most comprehensive source of data on energy use in major sectors of the United States economy. These surveys also include the characteristics of energy users. EIA presently has surveys covering three major sectors: households, commercial buildings, and manufacturers. The data from these surveys enlighten public policy debate on energy programs and issues, describe the potential markets for technology and energy efficiency improvements, and contribute to public understanding of energy use and its environmental impacts.

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 within Energy Markets and End Use is expected to continue through FY 2002 and for two additional years, after which the updated sample design, survey frames, and data systems will be fully implemented. EIA estimates the cost for completing the consumption surveys redesign will be \$600 thousand per year.

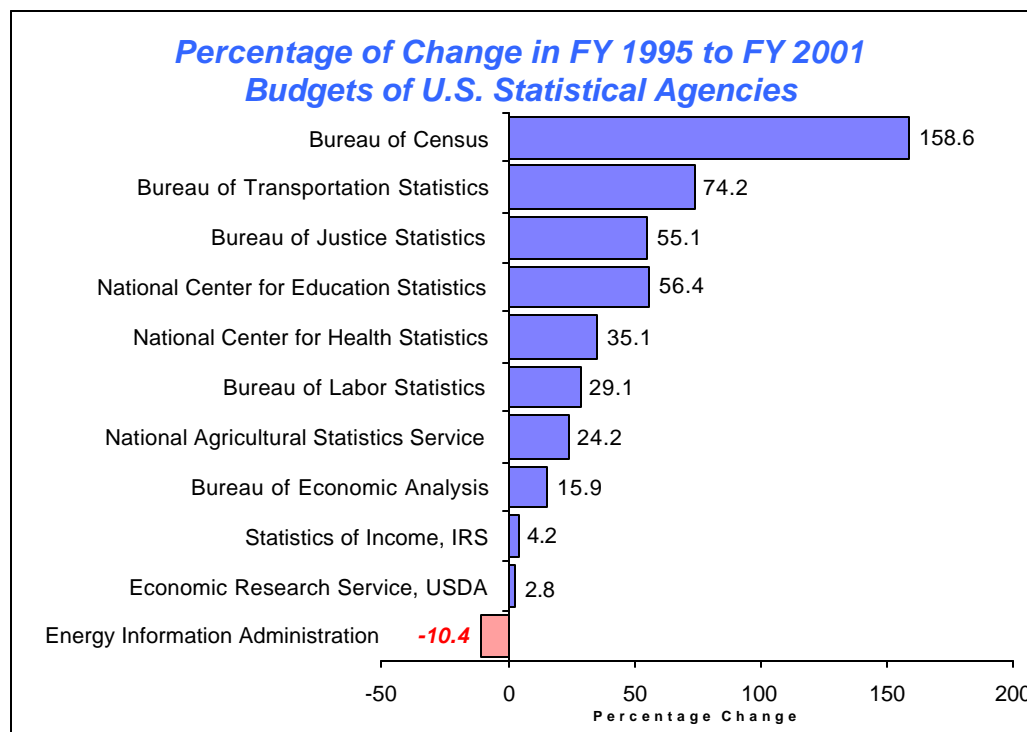


Figure 4

- Continue Overhaul of the Surveys and Data Systems to Capture the Changes in the Restructured Electric Industry

For FY 2002 EIA will continue the multi-year initiative started in FY 1999 to revise the electricity surveys used to gather information from this nation's restructuring electricity industry. EIA systems associated with electricity data collection, analysis, and reporting are undergoing significant revision to reflect this evolving competitive industry. EIA will: (1) Complete the revision of the forms used to collect data; (2) Continue the development of new computer systems to process the updated surveys; (3) Continue to develop new data disclosure methods to protect the confidentiality of proprietary information; and (4) Continue systems development to provide efficient dissemination of the information collected. EIA estimates the FY 2002 costs to continue the overhaul of the electricity surveys to be \$1.0 million.

- Continue Revision of Surveys and Data Systems to Reflect the Restructured Natural Gas Industry

EIA initiated the "Next Generation*²Natural Gas" (NG)² project in FY 1999 to design and implement a new, comprehensive information program for natural gas to meet customer requirements in the post-2000 time frame. Most elements of EIA's current natural gas data collection program have been in place for more than 20 years. During this period as the industry has restructured, marketers, as well as other new players have entered the industry. The result, EIA's ability to cover market price of natural gas has declined sharply in the industrial sector (by 80 percent), and significantly in the commercial sector (by 20 percent) (see Figure 5). Coverage of residential prices is also declining as customer choice programs for purchasing natural gas are implemented in several States. EIA is currently testing additional data collection approaches to regain price coverage in the industrial and commercial sectors, and to forestall any similar coverage decline for residential customers.

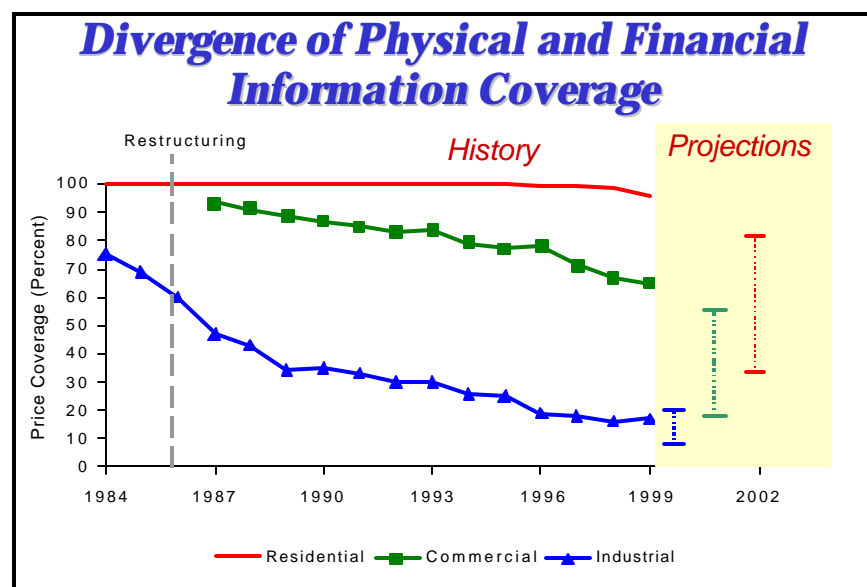


Figure 5

Restructuring of the electric industry will also affect the information available on prices paid by electric generators for natural gas. Natural gas is usually the swing fuel in electric generation; information on these prices is essential in understanding the fuel decisions made by electric generator operators and the subsequent impact on electricity prices. EIA will continue to a three-phase plan to overhaul the natural gas surveys and data systems. The three phases are: (1) Collect detailed information on the evolving structure and operation of the natural gas industry identifying critical data needs and sources; (2) Develop and field test natural gas surveys and data systems; and (3) Implement the revised natural gas

survey and data systems. This multi-year modernization of the natural gas data collection and data systems will continue for one more year when the updated systems are fully implemented. For FY 2002, EIA estimates the cost to continue the overhaul of the natural gas surveys and data systems to be \$600 thousand.

- Continue Activities to Improve Critical Petroleum and Natural Gas Data Quality.

Weekly/Monthly Petroleum Supply Data Quality Control - The accuracy of EIA petroleum supply and demand data is deteriorating. The loss of accuracy is the result of a slow deterioration in the quality of the data reported to EIA that cannot be fully analyzed and corrected with the level of resources available. With the large volume of mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, and company asset sales, EIA has found it increasingly difficult to track and monitor the changes in the industry while maintaining its petroleum frames (that is, up-to-date lists of potential respondents). For FY 2002, EIA will continue to implement processes to improve and maintain the high data quality needed to provide an accurate understanding of the petroleum industry and petroleum markets. Funds will be used to pursue data quality projects such as distillate and gasoline production trends, accuracy of inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) movements, middle distillate and unfinished oils classification problems, or comparisons of alternate source data with petroleum product sales volumes and imports of petroleum products. For FY 2002, EIA will invest \$200 thousand to continue work on this initiative.

Petroleum Form Changes to Maintain Relevance - As environmental regulatory changes mandated under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 are entering Tier II, new standards for low sulfur gasoline, national versus regional standards, low sulfur diesel, and other diesel specification changes will be implemented. In addition, environmental concerns over the use of ethers in gasoline, particularly MTBE, are leading to discussions of a ban on this significant gasoline component. These changes will necessitate changes in EIA's survey forms and reporting system as early as 2002. Following on the work started in FY 2001, EIA plans to invest \$300 thousand to: (1) conduct analyses on the impact of these regulatory changes; and (2) modify survey reporting forms.

Quality & Timeliness of Natural Gas Production Data - EIA continues to witness deterioration in the timeliness of responses to natural gas surveys. Although changes underway in survey design and approach should address most of these issues, in the interim, EIA has increasingly relied on imputation and early estimation procedures in order to release these data in a timely manner. The principal impediment to improved timeliness relates to the sources of the information, which relies on State agencies and the Minerals Management Service. These respondents collect information to support their core activities and then must synthesize information to develop abstracts to complete the EIA forms. This time and resource-consuming synthesis process is a key contributing factor to the deterioration in the timely submission of data to EIA. For this task, EIA proposes to engage Federal and contractor staff to develop and implement improved methods of receiving reliable and timely data. Begun in FY 2001, EIA will invest \$40 thousand in the FY 2002 to accomplish this initiative.

In FY 2002, EIA will be taking the following actions to partially fund non-discretionary increases within flat funding, and make use of the resources to continue work and operation of higher priority energy information, analyses and forecasting activities. EIA will:

1) Discontinue the International Analyses Capabilities Enhancements (\$1.0 million) - Started during FY 1999, this EIA multi-year initiative was begun to address the increasing requests for EIA to conduct carbon analysis and produce greenhouse gas emission projections on the international level. If completed, this project would provide the capability to evaluate energy-related international greenhouse gas issues and to analyze the potential impacts of other relevant international energy policy issues on U.S. energy markets. It was also intended to support the production of forecasts published in the International Energy Outlook, providing an improved energy market analysis capability. By the end of calendar year 2001, the development of 15 single world region models will have been completed, but plans to integrate the 15 single models into one international world model, with the ability to assess energy trade impacts, will not be continued. Also EIA will not continue efforts to obtain improved data and to enhance the modeling methodology through the inclusion of depletable resource models, and the inclusion of a macroeconomic capability. Thus EIA's international model will not be able to assess the economic consequences of foreign energy-related compliance options, commitments, and actions on the United States, nor represent emissions trading between countries and/or regions.

2) Not publish the *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, and the *State Energy Data Report* (\$300 thousand) - nor maintain the associated databases. All other fuel-specific State level data that is currently available on the EIA web site is expected to continue. With the end of these programs, the following information will not be available: (A) State level estimates of total energy consumption by economic sector, (B) State level estimates of fuel prices that include taxes, and (C) State level estimates of energy expenditures. The resources saved are essential to maintain the quality of our most widely used *Monthly Energy Review* and the *Annual Energy Review*, which provide comprehensive overviews of national energy data.

3) Not continue the Interruptible Natural Gas Contract Study (\$300 thousand) - A one-time study assessing the impact of commercial interruptible natural gas contracts on the markets and availability of natural gas to residential consumers as required in the FY 2001 appropriation will be completed, but not continued in FY 2002.

4) Not publish: (A) the *Renewable Issues & Trends* (\$50 thousand), a biannual analysis report on issues affecting renewable energy development; (B) the *Electric Power Annual Vol I* (\$100 thousand), data on electric power capacity, generation, fuel consumption, sales, revenue, wholesale trade, and electricity futures. This electricity data will be available on the EIA web site.

5) Produce the *Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry* (\$50 thousand) every two years instead of annually.

STAFFING

EIA's FY 2002 end-of-year Federal staffing level is 375 FTEs. EIA's salary and benefit costs are estimated to be \$37.5 million, or just about 50% of EIA's FY 2002 \$75.5 million budget level. EIA plans to use normal attrition, prioritized hiring, and staff development activities to provide the personnel skills and expertise needed to effectively fulfill EIA's assigned programmatic requirements.

EIA'S LINK TO THE DOE STRATEGIC PLAN

As part of the Energy Resources Strategic Goal, DOE committed to “carry out information collection, analysis, and research that will facilitate development of informed positions on long-term energy supply and use of alternatives.” EIA is responsible for two action items to support this Departmental objective: (1) increasing the number of unique monthly users of EIA’s Web Site by at least 20% per year through 2005 (from a baseline of 70,000 per month in 1997), and (2) publishing domestic and international Annual Energy Outlooks forecasting energy supply and consumption through 2020. Significant growth in the usage of EIA’s Web Site is discussed in the section “[Increasing Customer Usage](#),” shown below. These items are reflected in the DOE FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan as Item ER4.

PERFORMANCE RESULTS

EIA’s major output is energy information. The purpose (outcome) of EIA’s energy data collection, analysis and dissemination endeavors is to promote efficient markets, public understanding and sound policy-making. EIA assesses overall achievement of our mission by measuring annual product usage and the annual number of information products for Federal and State policy makers (including briefings, testimony, and reports). EIA tracks product usage levels in many ways (number of Web site files downloads, number of publications mailed out, number of customers and the products they use, number of telephone inquiries, and number of media citations, etc.) to produce performance measures like the example shown (see Figure 6).

Increasing Customer Usage

EIA continues to expand the availability of energy data, analyses, and forecasts through upgraded electronic dissemination such as the Internet, and compact disk, while reducing the number of publications. This has led to an explosive growth in the number of customers for our data, an continuing increase in the use of EIA information by the news media, and has prompted EIA to increase the breadth of energy information available, and increase the use of short information brochures.

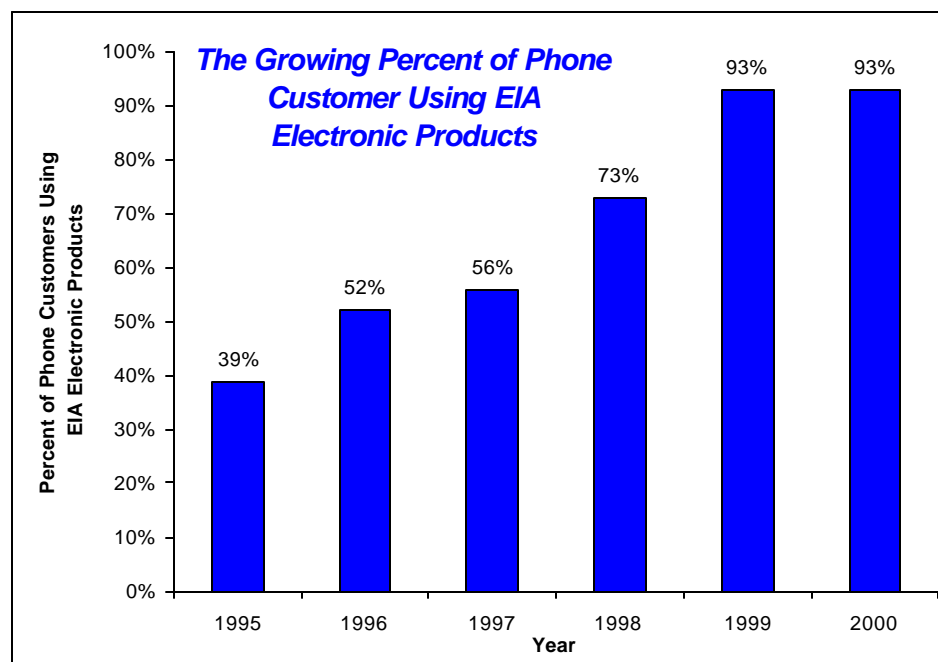


Figure 6

Another example of EIA's outcomes and their impact, is the demand for copies of EIA's energy information brochures. For example, the brochure *Residential Natural Gas Prices: What Consumers Should Know* is being requested by natural gas companies, which are sending copies of this brochure to their customers as an excellent way to explain why natural gas residential heating prices have risen. As of March 6, 2001, EIA had received 290 requests for 49,843 copies and over 15,000 web visits on this natural gas brochure. In addition, EIA had received 51 requests for 6,835 copies and has had nearly 16,000 web visits on the Propane brochure *Propane Prices: What Consumers Should Know*. By the same date, EIA had 425 requests for 79,228 copies and nearly 7,000 web visits on the heating oil brochure entitled *Residential Heating Oil Prices: What Consumers Should Know*. For a complete listing of EIA's energy information brochures visit EIA Internet site at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/bookshelf/eia_brochures.htm.

One result of the increase in the electronic availability of our energy information has been a dramatic increase in the number of customers contacting the National Energy Information Center for on-line support. For example, e-mail traffic tripled between 1998 and 2000. Another result of our expanded use of electronic dissemination is a 50% reduction in the number of paper publications and an 80% reduction in the number of print subscribers since 1998. Since 1995, the reduction in the number of printed materials avoids more than \$400 thousand in expenditures per year.

The growth in monthly users of EIA's Web site (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>) is remarkable (see Figure 7 – note: numbers of monthly users do not include EIA employees). From FY 1996 to FY 1997 EIA's web site usage increased 180%. During FY 1997 in cooperation with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EE), EIA set a goal to increase the average number of unique monthly users of its web site by 20% annually, from a baseline of 70,000 average monthly users sessions. By the end of FY 1997, EIA and EE exceeded the goal with an average of 71,500 monthly user sessions. Of this total, EIA contributed a monthly average of 64,700. By the end of FY 1998, EIA averaged 104,700 user sessions, significantly exceeding our growth goal. For FY 1999, EIA averaged 152,600 monthly user sessions, an increase of more than 46.3% when compared to the 1998 average. For FY 2000, EIA averaged 322,100 monthly user sessions, a 110.4% increase from the previous year. Thus far for FY 2001, EIA is averaging 523,600 monthly user sessions, a 62.6% increase from FY 2000. Currently for FY 2001, EIA's web site average monthly usage sessions is running more than 8 times the average monthly user

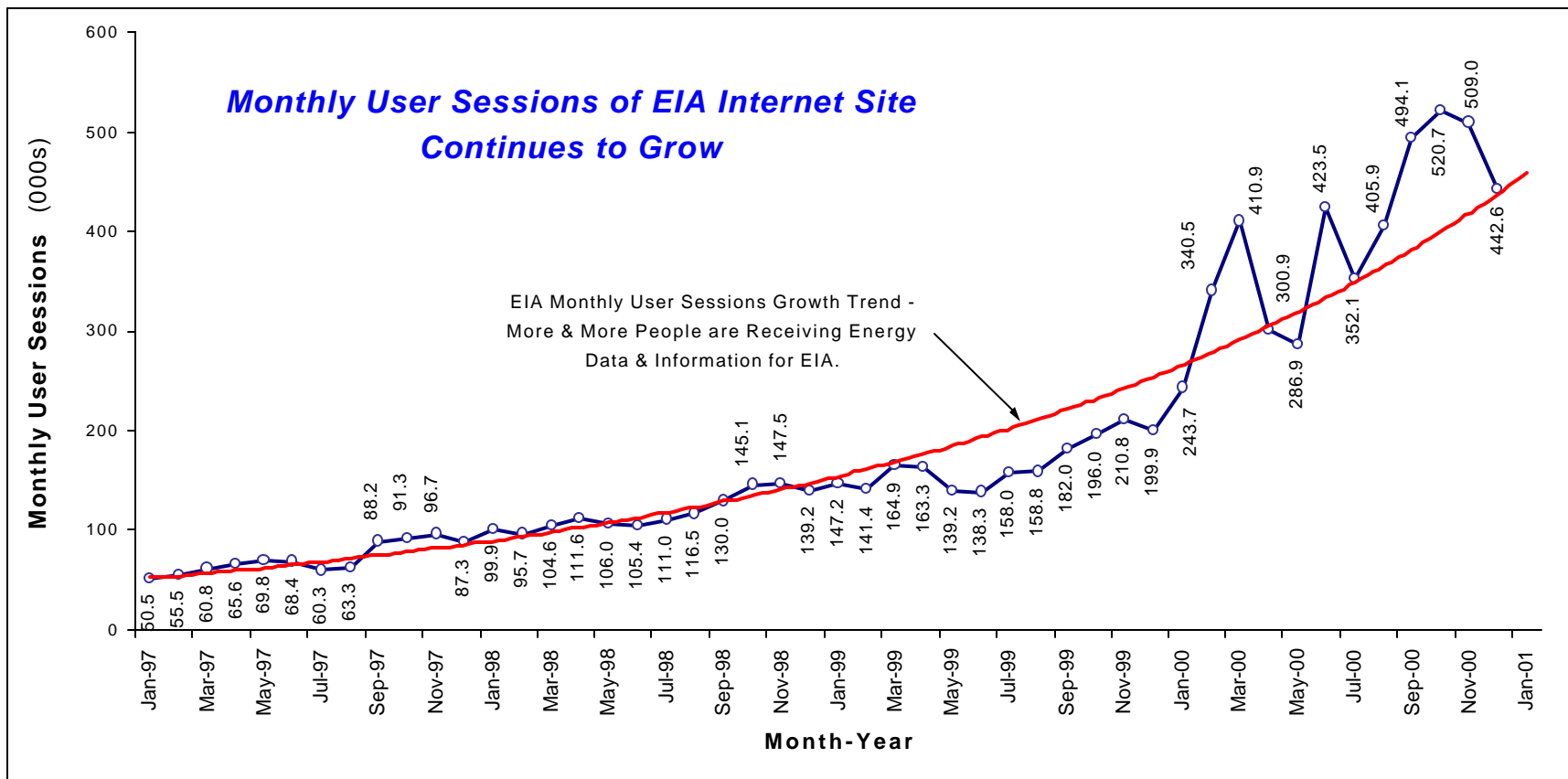


Figure 7

sessions for FY 1997. In addition, the number of files downloaded from the EIA web site has also shown significant increase. For December 2000, the 3.5 million files downloaded represents a 108% increase when compared to December 1999.

EIA has dramatically increased the distribution of its information by becoming the dependable source of objective energy information for the news media (see Figure 8). This has enabled our energy data to be widely seen and used by the general public with minimal cost to the agency. In addition to the steady growth in media use of EIA information, public concern about price volatility in the gasoline and heating oil markets led to marked “spikes” in media citations of EIA energy data and information in the spring of 1996, the winter of 1997, and the fall and winter of 1998-1999, and, together with natural gas price concerns, to consistently high media interest throughout 2000.

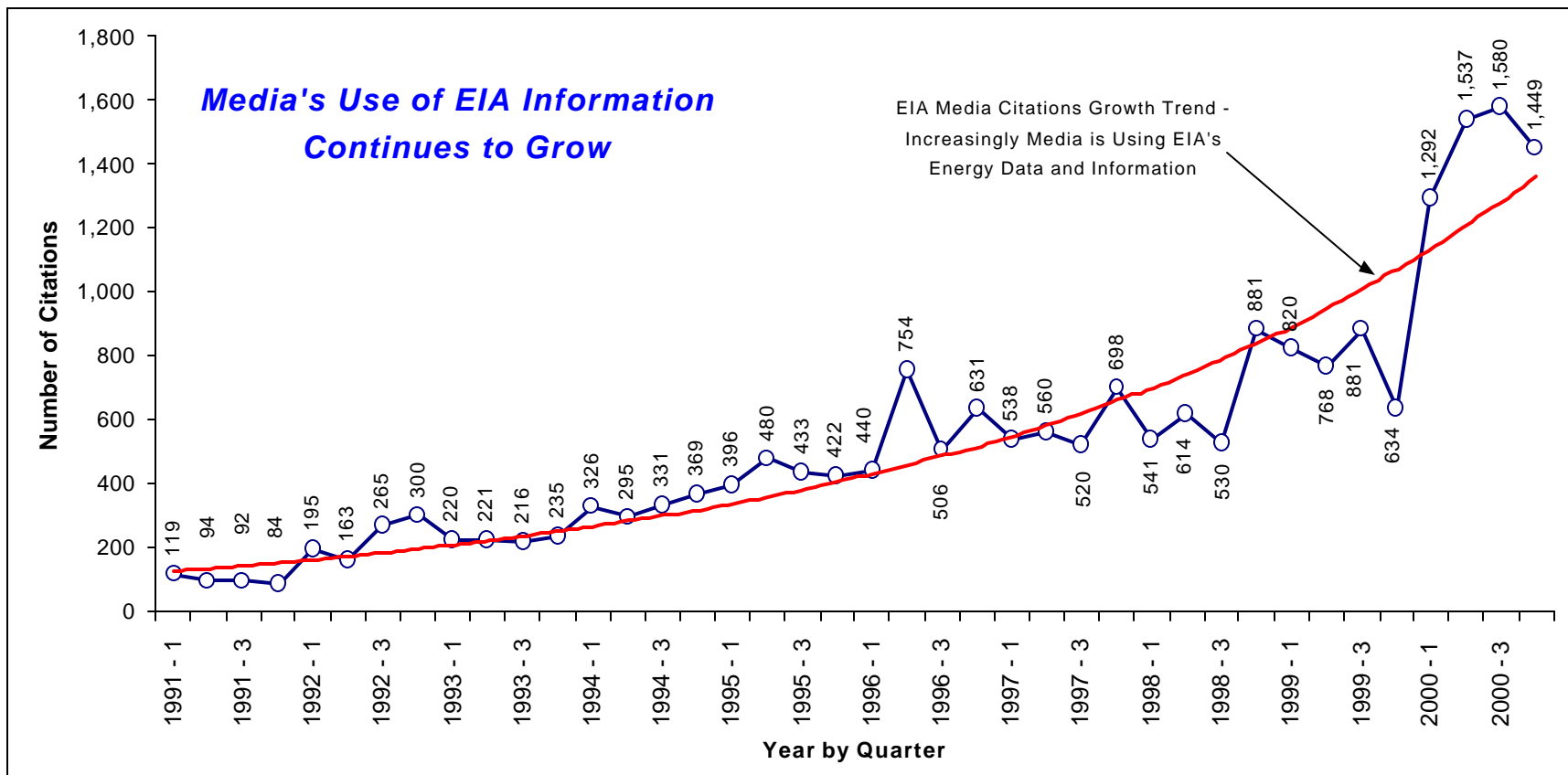


Figure 8

In FY 2000 and into FY 2001, EIA information and analyses were increasingly sought, as sustained high crude oil and refined product prices were soon joined by a tight natural gas market and a doubling of gas prices. Problems in California's restructured electricity market raised concerns about electricity restructuring in neighboring States of the Pacific Northwest. Not surprisingly, these events have resulted in a high demand for data and analysis from the EIA. From 1998 to 2000, our National Energy Information Center experienced a 40 percent increase in inquiries from congressional offices, the press, industry, and the general public.

Following two seasons of mild winters, severe winter weather in the middle of January 2000 caused problems for suppliers and consumers in the Northeast. As a result, a sudden increase in demand for heating fuels met with lower than average inventories and fuel deliverability problems sent prices sky rocketing. The largest increase occurred in heating oil where New York Harbor spot prices went up 130 percent over a three-week period. Residential heating oil prices almost doubled, and diesel prices rose over 50 percent in the New England and Mid-Atlantic areas. As prices rose, the EIA conducted numerous briefings for members of Congress and their staff explaining the reasons behind the market volatility. Testimony was prepared and given to the House International Relations Committee, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, as well as the New York State Assembly in Albany, NY. Special background papers and materials were prepared for the Secretary of Energy and the White House. The EIA Administrator also made a presentation at the Heating Oil Summit that brought together industry, State, and Federal officials, as well as consumer groups to discuss possible solutions to the heating oil crisis.

With 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. For example, testimony included: Rising Heating Oil, Diesel and Gasoline Prices, and Committee on Commerce, Crude Oil Prices and High Gasoline Prices, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Midwest Gasoline Price Spikes, Senate Energy Committee, and Crude Oil, Heating Fuel and Transportation Markets, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Energy and Power. Other examples of testimony included: Prospects for oil and gas supply and demand before the House Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, potential for growth in natural gas consumption before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and the future prospects for natural gas supply before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. In addition, EIA published service reports in this area, two examples of which are: *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.

Materials were also prepared for the Secretary of Energy for his attendance at Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meetings and international summits on topics such as crude oil prices, and domestic crude outlook, as well as global supply and demand for petroleum. EIA staff were involved in making presentations at conferences and meetings outlining the availability of petroleum data, the quality of the data, changes in petroleum market trends, and the outlook of heating fuels for the upcoming heating season. EIA staff continue to participate in National Petroleum Council studies covering product inventories and deliverability, including the impact of pending environmental regulations, and the potential for a nearly 50 percent expansion of the natural gas market by 2015.

As directed by Congress, EIA began collecting residential heating oil and propane prices on a weekly basis, increasing the frequency from the initial semi-monthly cycle. Beginning with the 2000/2001 heating season, EIA continued weekly collection of residential heating and propane prices. The data from the survey served as a critical factor to determine whether the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve should be released. EIA staff conducted weekly conference calls with Northeast and Midwest state energy offices, public service commissions, and industry associations. EIA also provided residential price data to the Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Management and Budget, aiding these agencies in allocating Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program funds to those states hardest hit by the price increase.

EIA maintains a telephone hotline that provides customers with the latest information on U.S. motor gasoline and diesel fuel prices. The information is updated weekly by the EIA's National Energy Information Center. EIA's diesel fuel and gasoline hot line calls increased from 4,466 in February 1999 to 49,852 in October 2000, an increase of over 1000 percent. During the year 2000, this hot line logged 448,000 calls, more than five times greater than the 80,000 calls received in 1998.

As the restructuring of the electric power industry has drawn increasing attention, EIA's briefing on how the industry works have been presented to more than 50 Congressional staff, principally from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. EIA's Administrator was requested to testify before the Energy and Power Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on future competitive electricity prices. 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 our Web site. Reports, such as *The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry, 1999: Mergers and Other Corporate Combinations* are representative of EIA's additional efforts to provide the Congress, the Executive Branch and industry with information about how and why the electric power industry is evolving. On a monthly basis EIA updates our 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 contains graphics, tables and text explaining how each State's electric power industry has evolved. During the recent electricity crisis in California, EIA developed two new Internet sites: one on wholesale electricity prices, and the other specifically related to the California situation. These sites have become extremely popular with nearly 15,000 hits monthly. Both site can be found at: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity.html>.

EIA also presented testimony before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on anticipated demand for natural gas in the Northeastern United States as part of their fact finding into the need for additional pipeline capacity into the Northeast States. EIA also implemented new temporary surveys of natural gas and heating oil customers in the Northeast to study the impact of winter prices on fuel switching and fuel use.

As more States move toward or examine "retail choice" for natural gas residential and commercial consumers, information on these State programs and the impact of the programs is needed by consumers and the industry to understand the changes in the market and how it will affect them. EIA now has a Web page dedicated to providing the specific information on State programs. EIA also now has a Web page

which describes the status of the Next Generation * Natural Gas project. An information requirements report has been issued and can be found on this Web page. The report outlines the natural gas information needed to meet customer requirements.

EIA continues to be the *only* source of weekly data on coal production. The weekly report is distributed by subscription through an e-mail listserve and is also available on the EIA Web page at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/weekly/weekly_html/wcpage.htm. The State-level coal production data are published in several industry trade journals and are frequently quoted in industry analysis. These data are playing an important role in supporting an evolving market in coal trading especially over-the-counter trades in current and future coal contracts. This trading is a market response to the commoditization of coal similar to what has occurred for oil and natural gas. EIA's weekly coal data are an important source of information making that process possible.

EIA also completed the last in a series of reports required by the Energy Policy Act on coal transportation rates. It examines the changes in coal distribution patterns and transportation rates since the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. In addition, a data base on transportation rates for domestic coal is available on the EIA web page. This report is being used by Congress, and coal industry analysts interested in examining coal supply and demand trends. The executive summary of this report was reproduced in the February 2001 *Mining Engineering* magazine.

EIA continues to collaborate with the National Association of State Energy Officials to further encourage data exchange and information sharing with State agencies. As a result, an East Coast workshop was held in North Carolina 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 Summer Gasoline Outlook Conference, State Heating Oil and Propane Conference, and the Winter Fuels Conference.

EIA responded to policy concerns with special studies based on the data collected and/or maintained by the agency. One study concerned the availability and cost of electricity to Indian households and the potential for developing renewable energy technologies for electricity generation on Indian lands. EIA determined that there were about 60 Indian land sites where either wind or biomass might provide central station electricity at a cost not more than 1.5 cents/Kwh above prevailing electricity rates, and that there was potential for photovoltaic rooftop systems on the Navajo Reservation. The Secretary of Energy held a press conference on the results of the EIA study, and briefings were given to House and Senate staff. The study, which represents the first documented findings of the lack of electrification on Indian lands, is being used by the Indian nations both in support of funding requests for grants and preliminary site examination.

Following EIA testimony on the impacts of the Kyoto Treaty on U.S. energy markets and economic activity, the Chairman and ranking minority members of the House Committee on Science requested two service reports related to climate change. The first was an analysis of the *Climate Change Technology Initiative*, released at a hearing of the Committee on April 14, 1999. The second report presented an analysis of an early start date to the Kyoto Protocol, and was released in July. The *Analysis of the Climate Change Technology Initiative* was updated in April 2000 based on a request from the Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs of

the House Government Reform Committee. On July 15, 1999, EIA testified on its Voluntary Reporting Program for Greenhouse Gases before this same subcommittee, providing background on the program and discussing emissions accounting issues. On March 30, 2000, EIA testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee regarding two Senate bills affecting EIA's Voluntary Reporting Program. Responding to a request by the Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs of the House Government Reform Committee, EIA conducted an analysis of multi-pollutant strategies. EIA released the first of two reports entitled, *Analysis of Strategies for Reducing Multiple Emissions from Power Plants: Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, and Carbon Dioxide* in December 2000, and will release its second report covering mercury and a renewable portfolio standard in Spring 2001.

On February 16, 2000, EIA briefed Vice President Cheney on EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook 2001*, which provides the historical overview and future projections of trends for the consumption, supply, and price of energy. The forecasts are based on current laws and regulations; thus providing a basis from which the impact of proposed energy policies can be evaluated. Since this date, EIA has provided additional briefings to the White House on a number of energy related issues and events.

In May 1999, EIA was asked by the DOE Policy Office to update its 1992 study on Federal energy subsidies using a definition that the subsidy must result in a financial benefit and be specific to energy. This request, the first of two, covered primary energy only. In September, EIA released the report entitled, *Federal Financial Interventions and Subsidies in Energy Markets 1999: Primary Energy*. The second report: *Federal Interventions and Subsidies in Energy Markets 1999: Energy Transformation and End Use*, was published in May, 2000. The reports show that total energy subsidies have declined since 1992 and represent only 1% of total energy expenditures.

EIA continues to be a reliable information source on nuclear power, uranium markets, conversion/enrichment/and fabrication supply and demand, and spent fuel discharges in the United States. The data and analyses have been used by the International Atomic Energy Agency for a worldwide nuclear power information system, for studies of the role of nuclear power in mitigating emissions of greenhouse gases, and for an economic evaluation of the nuclear power in Bulgaria. The data and models have also contributed to the U.S. Government's ability to evaluate and monitor the agreement with the Russian Federation on use of Highly Enriched Uranium from dismantled nuclear weapons in commercial nuclear power plants. EIA's nuclear and fuel-cycle information is important to the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for assessing world uranium supply and demand, and a special study on the environmental restoration of uranium mines and mills. The spent fuel data and revenue projections from the spent fuel fee contribute to better planning and repository design by the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste.

Of special note, EIA's Web site has won several awards for quality and content, such as being selected by the *Government Executive* magazine as one of the best sixteen Federal Web sites for 1999, out of the 120 nominated web sites. In the announcement of the winners, *Government Executive* stated, "EIA is a tiny agency, so the comprehensiveness of its site - and its ease of navigation - amazed the judges. Everyone who works in the energy industry is well-served by this site." EIA also was commended for making full use of the power of e-mail by featuring e-mail notification lists for more than 30 different energy subjects.

EIA's Omnibus Procurement (EOP) is a multi-award contract which represents a fundamental change in the way EIA awards tasks. The EOP award also supports EIA's goal of promoting continuous efficiency improvements, and the goals stated in the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) to promote simplification of procurement and increased use of competition at the task level. The EOP is one of the first in the Department of Energy, and consists of three functional areas: Information Management and Product Production, Energy Analysis and Forecasting, and Information Technology. The EOP replaced several individual contractors selected following a long competitive process. The success of the EOP is demonstrated with the awarding of 350 task orders. Of these, 48% are firm fixed-price, and 25% have gone to small and small disadvantaged businesses. For FY 2002, EIA is planning for EOP2.

These are a few examples to substantiate how EIA is fulfilling its mission to collect and present a broad spectrum of accurate and timely energy information, analyses and forecasts, with the efficient use of provided resources. As evidenced by the events cited, EIA's input on energy policy and decisions is sought. As our mission entails, the inclusion of EIA's policy-neutral input on major energy issues result in informed debate and informed energy policy decisions.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM FUNDING PROFILE
 National Energy Information System

Activity	FY 2000 ⁽¹⁾ Enacted	FY 2001 ⁽²⁾ Enacted	FY 2002 Base	FY 2002 Request	Program Change Request vs. Base	
					Dollar	Percent
Oil and Gas						
Operating Expenses	\$ 18,197	\$ 19,846	\$ 20,735	\$ 19,561	\$ -1,174	-5.7%
Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels						
Operating Expenses	\$ 10,810	\$ 10,568	\$ 11,124	\$ 10,790	\$ -334	-3.0%
Energy Markets and End Use						
Operating Expenses	\$ 9,845	\$ 10,322	\$ 10,851	\$ 10,357	\$ -494	-4.6%
Integrated Analysis and Forecasting						
Operating Expenses	\$ 9,112	\$ 9,098	\$ 9,607	\$ 8,483	\$ -1,124	-11.7%
Information Technology						
Operating Expenses	\$ 9,014	\$ 9,629	\$ 10,048	\$ 9,553	\$ -495	-4.9%
National Energy Information Center						
Operating Expenses	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,458	\$ 2,437	\$ -21	-0.9%
Statistics and Methods						
Operating Expenses	\$ 2,399	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,559	\$ 2,541	\$ -18	-0.7%
Resource Management						
Operating Expenses	\$ 10,778	\$ 11,323	\$ 12,099	\$ 11,777	\$ -322	-2.7%
TOTAL	\$ 72,368	\$ 75,508	\$ 79,481	\$ 75,499	\$ -3,982	-5.0%

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM FUNDING PROFILE
 National Energy Information System

Activity	FY 2000 ⁽¹⁾ Enacted	FY 2001 ⁽²⁾ Enacted	FY 2002 Base	FY 2002 Request	Program Change Request vs. Base	
					Dollar	Percent
Summary						
Operating Expenses	\$ 72,368	\$ 75,508	\$ 79,481	\$ 75,499	\$ -3,982	-5.0%
Total Program	\$ 72,368	\$ 75,508	\$ 79,481	\$ 75,499	\$ -3,982	-5.0%
Staffing (FTEs)	374 ⁽³⁾	374 ⁽³⁾	374 ⁽³⁾	374 ⁽³⁾	0	0

Authorizations:

P.L. 75-688, "Natural Gas Act" (1938)
 P.L. 83-703, "Atomic Energy Act of 1954"
 P.L. 93-275, "Federal Energy Administration Act" (1974)
 P.L. 93-319, "Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act"
 (1974)
 P.L. 94-163, "Energy Policy and Conservation Act" (1975), as
 amended

P.L. 94-385, "Energy Conservation and Production Act" (1976)
 P.L. 95-91, "Department of Energy Organization Act" (1977)
 P.L. 95-621, "Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978"
 P.L. 96-294, "Energy Security Act" (1980)
 P.L. 99-58, "National Coal Imports Reporting Act of 1985"
 P.L. 102-486, "Energy Policy Act of 1992"

Footnotes:

- (1) Includes a \$276,000 rescission per the FY 2000 Omnibus Reduction
- (1) Includes a \$167,000 rescission per section 1403 of the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act
- (3) Excludes 1 FTE partially funded by the Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)
 SUMMARY OF CHANGES
 National Energy Information System

FY 2001 Enacted	\$	75,508
Non-Discretionary		
- Federal Pay Raise and Locality Pay		2,528
- Federal Personnel Transit Subsidy		80
- Working Capital Fund and Overhead		776
- Support Services (Operating Expenses)		589
		79,481
FY 2002 Base		79,481

Oil and Gas

- Decrease in operations funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise, DOE's Working Capital Fund (WCF), EIA's overhead costs, and cease the Interruptible Natural Gas Contract Study.		-1,174
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Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels

- Decrease in operations funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise, DOE's Working Capital Fund (WCF), EIA's overhead costs, cease production of the <i>Renewable Issues & Trends</i> and the <i>Electric Power Annual Vol I</i> , and produce the <i>Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry</i> every two years instead of annually.		-334
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Energy Markets and End Use

- Decrease in operations funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise, DOE's Working Capital Fund (WCF), EIA's overhead costs, and ceasing production of the <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report</i> , and the <i>State Energy Data Report</i>		-494
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Integrated Analysis and Forecasting

- Decrease in operations funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise, DOE's Working Capital Fund (WCF), EIA's overhead costs, and ceasing International Modeling Initiative		-1,124
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Information Technology

- Decrease in operations funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise, DOE's WCF, EIA's overhead costs.		-495
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)
 SUMMARY OF CHANGES
 National Energy Information System

National Energy Information Center

- Decrease in operations funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise, DOE's Working Capital Fund (WCF), EIA's overhead costs	-21
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Statistics and Methods

- Decrease in operations funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise, DOE's Working Capital Fund (WCF), EIA's overhead costs	-18
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Resource Management

- Decrease in WCF and Overhead funding needed to offset increases in EIA's personnel pay raise	-322
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FY 2002 Congressional Budget Request	\$ <u>75,499</u>
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NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION PERFORMANCE GOALS

Customer Satisfaction

- Maintain 1997 base of 95% of customers very satisfied or satisfied with accuracy of EIA information, while increasing share of very satisfied customers from 1995 base of 51% to 2002 goal of 60%.
- Maintain 1997 base of 99% of customers very satisfied or satisfied with relevance of EIA information, while increasing share of very satisfied customers from 1995 base of 60% to 2002 goal of 70%.
- Increase share of customers very satisfied or satisfied with timeliness of EIA information from 1995 base of 73% to a 2002 goal of 80%; increase share of very satisfied customers from 1995 base of 32% to 2002 goal of 50%.
- Maintain base of customers very satisfied or satisfied with overall service at 99% or higher.

Timeliness

- By 2002, the median for release of printed annual publications will be 180 days after close of reference period, and median for printed monthly publications will be 30 days.
- By 2002, the median for electronic dissemination of annual oil and gas data will be 165 days after close of reference period, and median for monthly dissemination will be 20 days.

Accuracy

- Data accuracy and forecast credibility will remain stable or improve over time as EIA improves the timeliness of its products.

Access

- Increase number of unique daily users of EIA's Internet site by average of 25% per year; increase downloads of electronic file versions by average of 25% per year; increase citations in overall print media by average of 10% per year; increase citations in major newspapers by average of 10% per year; increase citations on television and radio broadcasts by average of 10% per year.

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: OIL AND GAS

The Oil and Gas activity includes the design, development, and maintenance of oil and gas statistical and short-term forecasting information systems. This activity involves the data collection, quality control, processing, analysis, and report preparation activities associated with these energy sources. 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.

II. Funding Table: OIL AND GAS

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 8,205	\$ 8,337	\$ 8,853	6
Other Services	\$ 9,860	\$ 11,377	\$ 10,564	-7
Other Related Expenses	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>	<u>9</u>
Total, Oil and Gas	<u>\$ 18,197</u>	<u>\$ 19,846</u>	<u>\$ 19,561</u>	<u>-3</u>

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 89 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$8,205	Fund 89 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$8,337	Fund 89 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$8,853
Other Services	Funded 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; funded support for short-term analysis and forecasting, estimates of natural gas delivery capacity, winter fuels data, and State cooperative agreements. (\$9,250)	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. (\$8,807)	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)

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS

Program Activity	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Other Services (Cont'd)	Continued multi-year update of natural gas surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured natural gas industry. (\$610)	<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 on going 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) Complete the Weekly/Monthly Petroleum Supply initiative to improve and maintain the high data quality needed to provide an accurate understanding of the petroleum industry and petroleum markets. (\$200)</p>

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS

Program Activity	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Other Services (Cont'd)		(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)	(2) Complete the Petroleum Form Changes to Maintain Relevance - 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)
		(3) Quality & Timeliness of Natural Gas Production Data - Address response timeliness deterioration through improved methods of receiving reliable and timely data. (\$40)	(3) Complete the Quality & Timeliness of Natural Gas Production Data - address response timeliness deterioration through improved methods of receiving reliable and timely data. (\$40)
		(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)	Discontinue the Interruptible Natural Gas Contract Study.

III. Performance Summary: OIL AND GAS

Program Activity	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Other Services (Cont'd)		(5) Update/Rewrite Oil and Gas Integrated Field File (OGIFF) System - Replace this ten-year-old system written in a data base language no longer supported, with a contemporary SQL database. (\$130) 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); (d) design and institute a heating season biweekly survey of companies' interruptible natural gas contracts. (\$300)	
	\$9,860	\$11,377	\$10,564
Other Related Expenses	Funded employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.	Fund employee travel and training.
	\$132	\$132	\$144
Total	\$18,197	\$19,846	\$19,561

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

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

The Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels activity includes the design, development, and maintenance of coal, nuclear, electric, and alternate fuels statistical and short-term analytical and forecasting information systems. Other activities include the collection of base data for the National Energy Modeling System and providing statistical interpretation, analysis, and support to other DOE offices and other Federal agencies. This activity involves also the assessment of existing and potential resources and reserves and analyzes historical trends.

II. Funding Table: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, AND ALTERNATE FUELS

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 5,874	\$ 5,902	\$ 6,290	7
Other Services	\$ 4,848	\$ 4,578	\$ 4,394	-4
Other Related Expenses	\$ 88	\$ 88	\$ 106	20
Total, Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels	<u>\$ 10,810</u>	<u>\$ 10,568</u>	<u>\$ 10,790</u>	<u>2</u>

III. Performance Summary: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, AND ALTERNATE FUELS

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 63 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,874	Fund 63 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,902	Fund 63 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$6,290
Other Services	Funded 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 funded support for short-term forecasting systems for these fuels. Provided contract support for data collection and analysis of electricity industry restructuring. (\$3,758)	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. (\$3,578)	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)

III. Performance Summary: COAL, NUCLEAR, ELECTRIC, AND ALTERNATE FUELS

Program Activity	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Other Services (Cont'd)	Continued multi-year update of electric power surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured electric power industry. (\$1,090)	Contract funding to continue multi-year update of electric power surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured electric power industry. (\$1,000)	Contract funding to complete multi-year update of electric power surveys and data systems to reflect changes in restructured electric power industry. (\$1,000)
	\$4,848	\$4,578	Discontinue publication of the <i>Renewable Issues & Trends</i> and the <i>Electric Power Annual Vol I</i> . Produce the <i>Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry</i> every two years instead of annually. \$4,394
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training. \$88	Fund employee travel and training. \$88	Fund employee travel and training. \$106
Total	\$10,810	\$10,568	\$10,790

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

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

The Energy Markets and End Use activity includes the design, development, and maintenance of energy statistical and short-term forecasting information systems concerning consumption and subjects 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.

II. Funding Table: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 5,409	\$ 5,527	\$ 5,887	7
Other Services	\$ 4,356	\$ 4,715	\$ 4,380	-7
Other Related Expenses	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 90	13
Total, Energy Markets and End Use	<u>\$ 9,845</u>	<u>\$ 10,322</u>	<u>\$ 10,357</u>	<u>0</u>

III. Performance Summary: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE

Program Activity	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 59 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,409	Fund 59 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,527	Fund 59 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,887
Other Services	Funded 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. (\$3,746) Continued 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. (\$610)	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. (\$3,565) Fund unavoidable increases (\$550) in survey costs due to: (1) the tight labor market for survey field workers; (2) 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 (3) 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	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) 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) Discontinue publication of the <i>State Energy Price and Expenditure Report</i> , and the <i>State Energy Data Report</i> .

III. Performance Summary: ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
		EIA to fund annually increasing survey costs from a decreasing budget have required EIA to conduct the three consumption surveys every four years. 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).	
	\$4,356	\$4,715	\$4,380
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training. \$80	Fund employee travel and training. \$80	Fund employee travel and training. \$90
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$9,845</u>	<u>\$10,322</u>	<u>\$10,357</u>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

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

The Integrated Analysis and Forecasting activity includes the development of forward-looking analyses and forecasts for alternative energy futures for the U.S. and the world. This activity involves the development and maintenance 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. Other activities include the Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Reporting System and carbon emissions analysis, which involves the providing technical assistance to other agencies in estimating corporate and organizational emissions and calculating reductions, international energy analysis and modeling that provides forecasts of worldwide carbon emissions, and assessment of advanced technologies for mitigating emissions.

II. Funding Table: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS & FORECASTING

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 5,592	\$ 5,621	\$ 5,997	7
Other Services	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,396	\$ 2,396	-29
Other Related Expenses	\$ 81	\$ 81	\$ 90	11
Total, Integrated Analysis and Forecasting	\$ 9,112	\$ 9,098	\$ 8,483	-7

III. Performance Summary: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS & FORECASTING

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 60 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,592	Fund 60 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,621	Fund 60 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$5,997
Other Services	Funded contracts for statistical services in support of maintenance of midterm macroeconomic, international, demand, supply, conversion, and integrating components of National Energy Modeling System, Annual Energy Outlook, and International Energy Outlook. Funded contract support for analysis of electric industry restructuring. (\$2,519) Funded contract funding to continue multi-year modeling enhancements to improve international energy analysis to assess carbon mitigation. (\$920) \$3,439	Fund contracts for statistical services in support of maintenance of midterm macroeconomic, international, demand, supply, conversion, and integrating components of National Energy Modeling System, Annual Energy Outlook, and International Energy Outlook. Fund contract support for analysis of electric industry restructuring. (\$2,396) Fund contract funding to continue multi-year modeling enhancements to improve international energy analysis to assess carbon mitigation. (\$1,000) \$3,396	Fund contracts for statistical services in support of maintenance of selected highest priority midterm macroeconomic, international, demand, supply, conversion, and integrating components of National Energy Modeling System, Annual Energy Outlook, and International Energy Outlook. Fund contract support for analysis of electric industry restructuring. (\$2,396) Discontinue EIA's International Analyses Capabilities Enhancements. \$2,396

III. Performance Summary: INTEGRATED ANALYSIS & FORECASTING

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training. \$81	Fund employee travel and training. \$81	Fund employee travel and training. \$90
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$9,112</u>	<u>\$9,098</u>	<u>\$8,483</u>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Office of Technology (OIT) provides EIA-wide hardware, software, database, communications, desktop and other Information Technology (IT) support to the EIA offices. This includes both direct support for individual offices IT activities, as well as the development and implementation of EIA-wide crosscutting enterprise applications. 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

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 3,730	\$ 3,841	\$ 4,114	7
Other Services	\$ 5,241	\$ 5,745	\$ 5,389	-6
Other Related Expenses	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 50	16
Total, Information Technology	<u>\$ 9,014</u>	<u>\$ 9,629</u>	<u>\$ 9,553</u>	<u>-1</u>

III. Performance Summary: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Program Activity	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 41 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$3,730	Fund 41 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$3,841	Fund 41 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$4,114
Other Services	Funded contracts for computer services in support of hardware and software maintenance for EIA personal computers, local area networks, agency-wide statistical systems development, and mainframe computing needs. Implemented year 2000 compliance plan. (\$5,241)	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. (\$5,245) 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) In addition, EIA will pursue integration of On-Line Analytical Processing capability to provide users with access and tools for energy data analysis in-line with EIA's Strategic Plan on becoming a more info-centric energy information provider. (\$145)	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) 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 online analytical and data mining tools for improved energy data analyses. (\$500)
	\$5,241	\$5,745	\$5,389

III. Performance Summary: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training. \$43	Fund employee travel and training. \$43	Fund employee travel and training. \$50
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$9,014</u>	<u>\$9,629</u>	<u>\$9,553</u>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

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

The National Energy Information Center is the worldwide point of contact for energy information for Federal, State, and local 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, fax, 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 Web site and other energy data dissemination methods; responsibility for EIA's records management program and for the EIA press office; and performance of customer satisfaction surveys and customer feedback analyses.

II. Funding Table: NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION CENTER

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,806	7
Other Services	\$ 610	\$ 610	\$ 610	0
Other Related Expenses	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ 21	17
Total, National Energy Information Center	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,437	5

III. Performance Summary: NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION CENTER

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 18 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$1,585	Fund 18 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$1,686	Fund 18 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$1,806
Other Services	Funded contracts for information services in support of response to public inquiries, and dissemination activities for EIA products. \$610	Fund contracts for information services in support of response to public inquiries, and dissemination activities for EIA products. \$610	Fund contracts for information services in support of response to public inquiries, and dissemination activities for EIA products. \$610
Other Related Expenses	Funded employee travel and training. \$18	Fund employee travel and training. \$18	Fund employee travel and training. \$21
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$2,213</u>	<u>\$2,314</u>	<u>\$2,437</u>

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: STATISTICS AND METHODS

The Statistics and Methods activity includes providing services to data collectors in the areas of performance measurement, survey and statistical design, development and coordination of standards, and definitions governing collection, processing, documentation, and dissemination of energy information, and management of a respondent burden control program and public-use forms clearance program. This activity also includes the evaluation and enhancement of all processes used to collect and analyze energy data, as well as the assessment of energy information and forecasts' quality and meaningfulness. Statistics and Methods engages in these activities to continuously improve the quality and meaningfulness of the energy information provided by EIA to our customers.

II. Funding Table: STATISTICS AND METHODS

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 1,771	\$ 1,780	\$ 1,907	7
Other Services	\$ 605	\$ 605	\$ 605	0
Other Related Expenses	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 29	26
Total, Statistics and Methods	<u>\$ 2,399</u>	<u>\$ 2,408</u>	<u>\$ 2,541</u>	<u>6</u>

III. Performance Summary: STATISTICS AND METHODS

Program Activity	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 19 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$1,771	Fund 19 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$1,780	Fund 19 average FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$1,907
Other Services	Funded contracts for statistical services in support of quality assurance, including improving of survey response rates, data quality, and statistical methods to conform with standards. Contract support for operation of forms clearance, burden control program, independent expert review, maintenance of Data Resources Directory, and agency performance measurement. (\$575) Funded EIA's statistical skills employee development program. (\$30) \$605	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. Contract support for operation of forms clearance, burden control program, independent expert review, maintenance of Data Resources Directory, and agency performance measurement. (\$575) Continued funding for EIA's statistical skills employee development program. (\$30) \$605	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. Contract support for operation of forms clearance, burden control program, independent expert review, maintenance of Data Resources Directory, and agency performance measurement. (\$575) Continued funding for EIA's statistical skills employee development program (\$30). \$605
Other Related Expenses	Fund employee travel and training. \$23	Fund employee travel and training. \$23	Fund employee travel and training. \$29
Total	\$2,399	\$2,408	\$2,541

NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
(Dollars in Thousands)

I. Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Resource Management activity includes the overall management and administrative support to EIA, including program planning, financial management, contracts management, human resource management, resource and personnel analyses, administrative support and logistic support services. EIA's general overhead costs, including rent, telephones, supplies, as well as other support items provided through DOE's Working Capital Fund, are funded by this activity.

II. Funding Table: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2001 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2002 Request</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 2,425	\$ 2,436	\$ 2,609	7
Other Services	\$ 136	\$ 136	\$ 136	0
Other Related Expenses	<u>\$ 8,217</u>	<u>\$ 8,751</u>	<u>\$ 9,032</u>	<u>3</u>
Total, Resource Management	<u>\$ 10,778</u>	<u>\$ 11,323</u>	<u>\$ 11,777</u>	<u>4</u>

III. Performance Summary: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Salaries and Benefits	Funded 26 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$2,425	Fund 26 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$2,436	Fund 26 FTEs, including salaries, benefits, overtime pay, and awards. \$2,609
Other Services	Funded contracts for computer services in support of development and maintenance of EIA financial, human resource, and administrative support systems. \$136	Fund contracts for computer services in support of development and maintenance of EIA financial, human resource, and administrative support systems. \$136	Fund contracts for computer services in support of development and maintenance of EIA financial, human resource, and administrative support systems. \$136
Other Related Expenses	Funded EIA rent, furniture, utilities, communications, supplies, and other support service transfers to DOE Working Capital Fund (\$7,500) and to EIA's Dallas Field Office. Maintained set-aside to cover prior-year obligations. Funded corporate employee development, and HBCU, HSI, and commemorative programs. Funded resource management employee travel and training. \$8,217	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 HBCU, HSI, and commemorative programs. Fund resource management employee travel and training. \$8,751	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 HBCU, HSI, and commemorative programs. Fund resource management employee travel and training. \$9,032
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$10,778</u>	<u>\$11,323</u>	<u>\$11,777</u>
Energy Information Administration, Total	\$72,368	\$75,508	\$75,499

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ESTIMATES FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation/Decision Unit	Name of Program	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Energy Information Administration	Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 50
	Assistance to Hispanic Serving Institutions	5	5	20
	Commemorative Programs	10	10	10
	Diversity	10	10	10
Total		\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 90

Program Contact:
 Name: Barbara Hall
 Telephone: 202-586-4482

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Millions)

PROGRAM OBJECT CLASS SUMMARY

Direct Funding:	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Obligations</u> ³	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Obligations</u> ⁴	<u>FY 2002</u> <u>Obligations</u>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$ 26.6	\$ 28.0	\$ 29.9
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.9
11.4 Payroll interest expense	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8
11.8 Special personnel service payments	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	\$ 28.1	\$ 29.5	\$ 31.6
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.6	\$ 6.0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
22.0 Transportation of things	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA ¹	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
23.2 Rental payments to others	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, miscellaneous	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction ²	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
25.1 Consulting services	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
25.2 Other services	\$ 21.8	\$ 25.9	\$ 21.8
25.3 Purchases of goods and service from Government accounts ^{1,2}	\$ 7.4	\$ 7.9	\$ 7.4
25.4 Operation of GOCOS	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3

continued on next page

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REQUEST
 ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
 (Dollars in Millions)

PROGRAM OBJECT CLASS SUMMARY

Direct Funding:	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Obligations</u> ³	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Obligations</u> ⁴	<u>FY 2002</u> <u>Obligations</u>
continued from previous page			
25.5 Research & development contracts	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
25.6 Medical care	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials ²	\$ 7.4	\$ 7.9	\$ 7.4
31.1 Non-capitalized personnel property	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.4
99.0 Total	\$ <u>71.4</u>	\$ <u>78.2</u>	\$ <u>75.5</u>

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 2000, costs were \$5.1. For FY 2001 and FY 2002, anticipated costs are \$5.4 and \$5.7 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 2000, costs were about \$1.0. For FY 2001 and FY 2002, anticipated costs are estimated to remain at \$1.0.

³ Total FY 2000 appropriation reflects a \$276,000 rescission per the FY 2000 Omnibus Reduction.

⁴ Total FY 2001 appropriation reflects a \$167,000 rescission per Section 1403 of the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act..