Federal Energy Information Gathering Activities

A Report to the President of the United States, and the Energy Resources Council

December 1976

Federal Energy Administration

National Energy Information Center

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

JAN 14 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK G. ZARB

SUBJECT: REPORT ON FEDERAL ENERGY DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES

Attached is a report entitled "Federal Energy Information Gathering Activities." This report fulfills the requirements of Section 56(c) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, as amended by the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA), approved August 1976. The report presents the FEA activities concerning energy information, both past and planned, since enactment of the ECPA; describes present Federal energy data gathering activities; and provides recommendations with respect to the coordination of energy information activities within the Federal Government.

This document was prepared by FEA with assistance from the Energy Resources Council and the Office of Management and Budget.

I believe the report is an impartial statement concerning energy information gathering activities within the Federal Government. It should be useful in considering any plan for reorganization of the Federal Government's activities on energy and natural resources.

Attachment

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President of the United States
and to the
Energy Resources Council

December 1976

Submitted by: Frank G. Zarb, Administrator
Federal Energy Administration

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report on Federal energy data gathering activities is provided to fulfill the requirements contained in Section 56(c) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act of 1974, as amended by the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA). The report presents the FEA activities concerning energy information, both past and planned, since enactment of the ECPA; describes the present system of Federal energy data gathering activities; and provides recommendations with respect to the coordination of energy information activities within the Federal Government.

FEA Energy Information Activities

The FEA has conducted the following activities since enactment of the ECPA:

1. Designated an Assistant Administrator to head the Office of Energy Information and Analysis.

2. Initiated a study to plan for, and determine the content and format of the reports on energy information gathering activities to be provided to the FEA by the various Federal agencies.

3. Organized and hosted an interagency meeting on energy information on October 27, 1976.

4. Researched and wrote this report on Federal energy data gathering activities.

5. Continued active participation on the Federal Interagency Council on Energy Information (FICEI).

The FEA plans to conduct the following activities:

1. Complete the study for planning and determining the content and format of the reports on energy information gathering activities to be provided the FEA by the various Federal agencies.

2. Collect and analyze the reports on energy information gathering activities provided by the various Federal agencies.

3. Establish the National Energy Information System (NEIS).

Federal Energy Data Gathering Activities

Present Federal energy data gathering activities are decentralized and organizationally fragmented. Twenty-three executive departments and independent agencies have been identified that operate a total of 261 major energy data gathering activities. The heaviest concentration of these activities is located in the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the FEA, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

Federal energy data gathering activities are conducted within the framework of three basic purposes: (1) regulatory, (2) research and development, and (3) policy and planning. Although, by necessity, some duplication within and among activities does exist, present coordination mechanisms appear to be sufficient to eliminate unnecessary duplication. The present coordination mechanisms are the FICEI, the forms clearance responsibilities of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the General Accounting Office (GAO) under the Federal Reports Act, the budget review responsibilities of the OMB, and interagency agreements and memoranda of understanding between agencies. However, the ECPA specifies that the OEIA within FEA is to have a responsibility for coordination of energy data gathering activities in the future. In addition, the ECPA requires the OEIA to articulate a national system of Federal energy data gathering activities through the establishment of the National Energy Information System. However, the ECPA did not provide the OEIA with the authority to carry out these responsibilities should conflicts arise. Neither is this authority vested in any single agency or body. The OMB does have the general overall authority to coordinate and promote improvement of the Government's statistical programs; however, this authority was split between the OMB and the GAO for energy information by the amendments to the Federal Reports Act included in the Alaska Pipeline Act.

Coordination Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the concept of centralized coordination and decentralized execution for Federal energy data gathering activities, with FEA having the lead role as specified in the ECPA:

1. Have OMB delegate the responsibility to the OEIA to serve as a lead energy statistical agency with the responsibilities to: (a) identify agency information needs; (b) plan and coordinate agency statistical programs within the framework of a national energy information system; and (c) resolve statistical program conflicts among agencies. These responsibilities should be carried out in consultation with other energy information agencies to avoid duplication of effort and inconsistencies between data series. As the lead agency, OEIA should coordinate the exchange of energy program information early in the budget cycle to identify potential problems, data gaps and other unfulfilled information needs, and to plan programs to address these needs. Overall authority for coordination, of course, is vested in OMB.

2. Submit proposed legislation to repeal Section 409 of PL 93-159 (Alaska Pipeline Act), which would return the forms clearance responsibilities for regulatory agencies from GAO to OMB. This action would consolidate the responsibilities and authorities for review and approval of energy data gathering activities in a single agency, OMB.

3. Request agencies submitting data collection forms for clearance to the OMB (or the GAO pending repeal of Section 409, PL 93-159) under the Federal Reports Act to submit such forms to the OEIA for review and recommendations to the agency responsible for clearance prior to submission to the OMB (or the GAO). OMB (or GAO) should obtain such recommendations before clearance action is taken.

4. Encourage the increased use of interagency agreements and memoranda of understanding between agencies for energy data gathering activities.

5. Have OEIA work with the Federal Interagency Council on Energy Information (FICEI) in order to accomplish its mandated tasks in an efficient manner. This action will avoid duplication of effort and make the tasks mutually supportive in the areas of mutual interest, which may be of considerable importance since the ECPA requires that the OEIA conduct identical and similar tasks to those of the FICEI task groups.

INTRODUCTION

The Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) amends the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act of 1974 to require that there be established within the FEA an Office of Energy Information and Analysis (OEIA) headed by a Director. In addition, the FEA Act, as amended by the ECPA, requires that the Director of the OEIA establish a National Energy Information System (NEIS) to assure the availability of adequate, comparable, accurate, and credible energy information.

Sections 56(a) and 56(b) of the FEA Act, as amended by the ECPA, specify that the Director of the OEIA shall, as he deems appropriate, review the energy information gathering activities of Federal agencies with a view toward:

1. Avoiding duplication of effort.
2. Minimizing compliance burden.

It further specifies that the Director shall recommend policies to:

1. Provide adequately for the energy information needs of the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government, the Congress, and the public.

2. Minimize the burden of reporting energy information on business, other persons, and especially small businesses.

3. Reduce the cost to Government of obtaining information.

4. Utilize files of information and existing facilities of established Federal agencies.

The effective date of the aforementioned amendments is January 11, 1977.

Furthermore, Section 56(c) of the FEA Act, as amended by the ECPA, requires that each Federal agency engaged in the gathering of energy information is to provide the Administrator of the FEA with a report on energy information at the earliest practicable date after the date of enactment which:

1. Identifies the statutory authority upon which the energy information collection activities of such agency is based.

2. Lists and describes the energy information needs and requirements of such agency.

3. Lists and describes the categories, definitions, levels of detail, and frequency of collection of the energy information collected by such agency.

4. Provides such other descriptive information with respect to energy information activities as the Administrator may request.

The effective date of Section 56(c) was August 14, 1976, the date of the ECPA enactment.

Finally, Section 56(c) requires the Administrator to prepare a report on his activities concerning that subsection of the legislation. The legislation also requires that the report include recommendations with respect to the coordination of energy information activities of the Federal Government. The report is to be submitted to the President and the Energy Resources Council (ERC) for their use in preparation of the plan required under Section 108(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974. The report is also to be made available to the Congress. The purpose of this report is to fulfill these reporting requirements.

Chapter 1 of the report presents the FEA activities concerning energy information, both past and planned, since enactment of the ECPA. Chapter 2 describes present Federal energy data gathering activities, and Chapter 3 provides recommendations with respect to the coordination of energy information activities within the Federal Government.

It should be noted that Chapter 2, Federal Energy Data Gathering Activities, is predominately based on information contained in the FEA publication Energy Information in the Federal Government. This information is often referred to as the Federal Energy Information Locator System (FEILS) which is the name of the information management system used to store and retrieve it. Although this publication was

approximately 1 year old, it was the most current source of information on Federal energy data gathering activities available within the time constraints to produce this report mandated by the ECPA. This point is clarified because the language of the ECPA implies, but does not require, that this report be prepared using the agency reports on energy data gathering activities required by Section 56(c) of the FEA Act, as amended by the ECPA. It was not feasible, within the time constraints, to design a uniform reporting format for use by the various departments and agencies to describe their energy information gathering activities, collect the descriptions, analyze them, and write a report which could be used by the ERC for their December 31, 1976, deadline. It is believed that the kinds of energy activities, their relationships, and the relative order of magnitude concerning the number of major data gathering activities contained in FEILS were sufficient from which to draw conclusions and make recommendations. Appendix E provides additional information on the basis for this report.

1. FEA ENERGY INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Section 56(c) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act, as amended by the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA), requires each Federal agency engaged in energy information gathering activities to provide the Administrator of the FEA with a report on their activities at the earliest practicable date after the date of enactment (August 14, 1976). Furthermore, the ECPA requires the Administrator to prepare a report describing his activities concerning the reports to be provided to him by those Federal agencies engaged in energy information gathering. This chapter provides a description of those activities, both past and planned, since enactment of the ECPA.

Before describing FEA's activities, it is important to place them in context by repeating some of the background information presented in the Introduction. The ECPA requires that there be established within the FEA an Office of Energy Information and Analysis (OEIA) headed by a Director. It further specifies that the Director establish a National Energy Information System (NEIS) to assure the availability of adequate, comparable, accurate, and credible energy information. ECPA also specifies that the Director of the OEIA has certain coordination responsibilities to carry out these mandates. Specifically, it states that the Director shall, as he deems appropriate, review the energy information gathering activities of Federal agencies with a view toward avoiding duplication of effort and minimizing compliance burden. In addition, ECPA specifies that the Director recommend policies that will:

1. Provide adequately for the energy information needs of the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government, the Congress, and the public.

2. Minimize the burden of reporting energy information on business, other persons, and especially small businesses.

3. Reduce the cost to Government of obtaining information.

4. Utilize files of information and existing facilities of established Federal agencies.

It is important to note here that the ECPA specifically requires the Administrator of the FEA to prepare a report on his activities. The OEIA, as specified in the ECPA, was not required to formally come into being until January 11, 1977, (150 days after August 14, 1976, the date of the ECPA enactment). Thus, it is the Administrator's responsibility to carry out the reporting provisions of Section 56(c), while it will be the Director's responsibility to establish the OEIA and the NEIS.

In summary, there is to be established within the FEA an OEIA with the responsibility of establishing a NEIS which will utilize, to the extent practicable, the files of information and existing facilities of established Federal agencies to provide adequately for the energy information needs of the Federal Government, the Congress, and the public. The purpose of all this is to assure the availability of adequate, comparable, accurate, and credible energy information.

The key to carrying out these responsibilities is knowledge of the present energy data gathering activities within the Federal Government. Congress, in Section 56(c), requires each Federal agency engaged in energy information gathering to provide a report on their activities to the FEA.

Past Activities

The FEA has conducted the following activities since enactment of the ECPA:

1. Designated an Assistant Administrator to head the Office of Energy Information and Analysis;

2. Initiated a study to plan for and determine the content and format of the reports on energy information gathering activities to be provided the FEA by the various Federal agencies.

3. Organized and hosted an interagency meeting on energy information on October 27, 1976.

4. Researched and wrote this report on Federal energy data gathering activities.

5. Continued active participation on the Federal Interagency Council on Energy Information (FICEI).

Activities 1, 3, and 4 have been completed, activity 2 was not yet completed at the time this report was prepared, and activity 5 is an ongoing one. The following paragraphs describe these activities.

In keeping with the expressed will of the Congress to separate policy and data gathering functions, the Administrator reorganized the FEA using his existing authority to create an Office of the Assistant Administrator for Energy Information and Analysis on October 1, 1976. This act insulated the energy data and analysis functions from the FEA policy functions.

FEA's first direct activity, in compliance with Section 56(c), was to initiate a study to determine the specific content and format of the "report on energy information" to be provided by the various Federal agencies. This study was not completed at the time this report was prepared; however, important knowledge was acquired during the initial stages. First, it was learned that there were several other similar efforts to inventory energy data underway or ongoing within the Federal Government. One of these efforts is the FEA's own Federal Energy Information Locator System (FEILS), used to produce the publication Energy Information in the Federal Government. In addition, the General Accounting Office (GAO) conducts an annual inventory to produce the publication, Federal Information Sources and Systems, which includes energy information. The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is also conducting a survey of Federal Government agencies to publish a directory of existing energy and environmental data bases and models. There is a similar effort underway by the FICEI to inventory energy data elements. In addition, there are inventories being maintained by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and GAO as a result of their clearance responsibilities for data collection forms. Finally, the Commission on Federal Paperwork was performing a similar inventory.

After discussions with the people involved in these efforts it was evident that it would not be feasible within the time constraints for FEA to design a uniform reporting format for use by the various departments and agencies to describe their energy information gathering activities, collect the

descriptions, analyze them, and then write a report which could be used by the Energy Resources Council (ERC) for their December 31, 1976 deadline.

None of the other inventory efforts collected a detailed enough description of the various energy data gathering activities to permit a definitive study of the comparability and accuracy of the data gathered. Therefore, it was decided to separate the writing of this report from the study to determine the content and format of the inventory effort, and to use the FEA publication, Energy Information in the Federal Government, and other sources of information to write this report. This decision was based on the belief that the kinds of activities, their relationships, and the relative order of magnitude concerning the number of major energy data gathering activities documented in the publication were sufficient from which to draw conclusions and make recommendations to the President and the ERC.

Another result of the findings from the preliminary stages of the study was that FEA should coalesce by consolidating, or making complementary, as many of the inventory efforts in the government as possible in order to minimize the respondent burden on the Federal agencies, which includes the FEA. Though the study to determine the content and format of the inventory had not been completed at the time this report was written, preliminary results indicated that there will be a cost of several million dollars and that several years time will be required to collect and analyze, at the requisite level of detail, the comparability and accuracy of the energy data gathering activities of the various agencies.

On October 27, 1976, the FEA organized and hosted an interagency meeting on energy information. The meeting was attended by 65 representatives from 32 different agencies. The purpose of the meeting was to get all the agencies together to discuss the Section 56(c) requirements of the ECPA.

The FEA continues to actively participate in the FICEI. The purpose of the FICEI is to assist Federal agencies involved in energy data-related activities with regard to coordination of data and information systems development

and operation, and to advise and assist OMB and Federal agencies on policy issues and operations involving the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of energy information and data by the Federal Government. FEA provided the chairperson and executive secretary for the FICEI during 1976, and maintains active participation on all task groups as well.

Planned Activities

The following activities are planned by FEA:

1. Complete the study for planning and determining the content and format of the reports on energy information gathering activities to be provided to the FEA by the various Federal agencies.

2. Collect and analyze the reports on energy information gathering activities provided by the various Federal agencies, including FEA itself.

3. Establish the National Energy Information System.

2. FEDERAL ENERGY DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES

Present Federal energy data gathering activities are decentralized and organizationally fragmented. Twenty-three executive departments and independent agencies have been identified that operate a total of 261 major energy data gathering activities covering 12 energy sources. The heaviest concentration of major energy data gathering activities are located in four agencies as follows:

Federal Power Commission (FPC) - 40
Federal Energy Administration (FEA) - 23
Department of the Interior (DOI) - 22
Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) - 19

These four agencies have prime energy missions and functions; therefore, their energy data needs are greater than the other agencies whose energy roles, in many cases, are collateral to other missions.

Federal energy data gathering activities are conducted within a framework of three basic purposes: (1) regulatory, (2) research and development, and (3) policy and planning. Indicative of the variety and breadth of these data gathering activities is the FEA compiled directory of energy information which describes the collection and analysis activity as conducted by 23 Federal departments and independent agencies. Appendix A of this report lists the agencies and the number of data programs conducted by each one. These data are collected in response to specific legislative mandates, or in accordance with perceived needs within such mandates. Sometimes the data are collected by one agency acting for another agency, usually through requests or by joint agreement in the form of memoranda of understanding. Additionally, energy data are often collected as a byproduct of other information collection efforts. For example, coal, electricity, and petroleum production data are collected by the Bureau of the Census, and oil imports data are collected by the U.S. Customs Service. Appendix B of this report describes the major energy data gathering activities by function in the Federal Government.

Energy Regulatory Data

Agencies involved in regulation of the energy industry require particular operating, cost, and income data to perform their assigned tasks. The supporting information system must be

capable of providing an indication of potential violations as well as basic information to judge the effectiveness of regulatory programs in achieving their objectives. This requires that the agencies carefully define their data requirements, collect data on a mandatory basis, audit the data to verify its accuracy, and publish data to verify the equitable application of regulations.

The FEA, the FPC, and the conservation division of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are the major collectors and users of these data. The FEA has also drawn upon data furnished by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) in performing its regulatory functions. The dynamics of the regulatory process and the extreme need for comparability and accuracy require that the data operations be performed by the agencies involved. Current legislation with its heavy emphasis upon regulations has significantly increased mandatory reporting requirements. This has added burden on the reporting sector, and in some cases jeopardized voluntary systems such as those of the Bureau of Mines.

Energy Research and Development Data

Research and development data are a specialized portion of the energy information spectrum required for technology assessment and evaluation by agencies with scientific and technical missions. Currently, these data are developed and disseminated by research and development organizations. The principal Federal collector and user of these data is the ERDA. Technological data and data for sophisticated analytical models to support basic research and development consists of industrial, economic, geologic, demographic, sociopolitical, and ecological information and is similar to that required for energy policy formulation. To the extent possible, data supporting R&D programs must extend to a much greater horizon than is necessary to support formulation of national energy policies for the next decade. The research and development agency must allocate resources to energy research programs based on analysis of their technological risk and attractiveness as an investment in the private sector. The purpose of the research effort is to remove enough of the risk and uncertainty so that it is economically feasible for private industry to commercialize the energy source. The analysis and application of long-range technological forecasting models requires an

intimate knowledge of the interaction between the scientific principles proposed for exploitation, the state-of-the-art in private commercialization of energy sources, and the economic realities of the future energy marketplace.

Energy Planning and Policy Data

Policy formulation requires statistical information aggregated at national-annual levels with the potential of being disaggregated by region, State, and county with identifiable seasonal and monthly variations. Data are needed to analyze trends, perform impact analyses, and for input to sophisticated forecasting models. These policy and planning data needs include broad information on energy resources, reserves, production, conversion, transportation costs, and consumption. Much of the data collected for these purposes is also of general application.

The collection of policy and planning data requires a broad range of training and experience within the agencies now performing the collection. For example, resource estimation requires knowledge of geology and of the sequence of events which leads to the estimation of undiscovered resources. Similarly, reserve estimation, as well as the independent verification of estimates, requires knowledge of mining, reservoir engineering, and costs of exploitation and upgrading. Verification of such data may require engineering as well as statistical knowledge. These types of data are collected by the BOM, USGS, Bureau of the Census, FEA, FPC, and in part by ERDA.

The current pattern of data collection and analysis is an intrinsic part of agency operations, with a sharing as needed, among agencies. Exceptions are the Bureau of the Census and the BOM, which are data collection and statistical agencies whose output is used by other Federal agencies, State and local governmental entities, and the private sector.

The fragmentation of present Federal energy data collection and analysis programs places a major emphasis on coordination. Crucial to the successful functioning of such a fragmented structure of data collection is timely accessibility by the user, knowledge of what is available, willingness to avoid needless duplication, and recognition that analysts will

vary in their interpretation of the same data. Apart from various agreements which agencies have negotiated with each other, the major mechanism for coordination is the Federal Interagency Council on Energy Information. Its charter is broad. The Council is best described as a study and advisory body on "policy issues and operations involving the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of energy information by the Federal Government." Its focus is upon substantive issues as well as organizational implications. At present the Council has three active task groups dealing with such matters as compilation of an inventory of energy data, development of energy data standards, and identification of current gaps in energy data such as consumption and price and cost information.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), through its coordination activities and review of agency budgets, exercises an important role in reducing duplication of data collection and analysis programs. The General Accounting Office (GAO), in carrying out its responsibilities for regulatory agency forms clearance, plays a role in reducing duplication of data gathering by the regulatory agencies.

On August 14, 1976, the President signed the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) (FEA Extension Act), which required the creation within FEA of an Office of Energy Information and Analysis (OEIA). The legislation mandates that a National Energy Information System (NEIS) be established which shall contain "such information as is required to provide a description of and facilitate analysis of energy supply and consumption within and affecting the United States..." As a minimum, the System will contain "such energy information as is necessary to carry out the Administration's statistical and forecasting activities..." and enable dealing with the key areas involved. The System is to be designed so as to meet the needs of FEA, the Congress, and other agencies having energy-related policy decisionmaking responsibilities, and to provide for some centralized coordination and integration of energy data into a definable system.

The current structure involves many agencies conducting energy data collection and analysis for specific purposes. In short, the present condition of energy data gathering activities is one of fragmentation. Potential problems normally arise from a condition of fragmentation which, to

some degree, are amenable to solution by interagency coordination. These problems include overlap and duplication of effort, inconsistencies in interpretation, difficulty in gaining timely accessibility to information of various agencies, and inadequate coordination. All of these have been mentioned by various critics of Federal energy data collection and analysis.

Overlap and Duplication

Analysis of present data collection programs reveals that a number of agencies collect information on oil, coal, natural gas, and electricity and that respondents do provide multiple reports to such agencies. Appendix C contains a tabulation of the data programs by energy source. While some unnecessary duplication does exist, evidence does not indicate that this represents an unresolvable problem. Indeed, there is some value in a multiplicity of effort which builds an appropriate level of redundancy into the system. One agency producing one statistic on some aspect of energy is no guarantee of accuracy. However, several sources of information which can be correlated provide an effective means for cross-checking data. Determining and eliminating the causes of disparity results in better information and greater credibility. Further, a variety of descriptors is necessary to provide comprehensive definition to any element of energy. Duplication does not technically exist unless different data collection programs utilize identical descriptors. However, it is the "near duplication" which results from differing definitions that most concerns industry respondents and critics of present data collection activities. Pure and unnecessary duplication of data collection is actually minimal and can be dealt with through existing mechanisms for coordination. In fact, in recent years several instances of duplication in statistical series or whole data systems have been removed through interagency cooperation. The existing agencies continue to be alert to the potentials for such actions, however, it can not be stated that all unnecessary duplication has been eliminated.

Inconsistencies

The fragmentation of energy data gathering activities and analyses can lead to apparent inconsistencies through multiple public statements on the same or similar issues. This

raises a question of data credibility which carries over to published statistics and factual reporting of results in energy policy-making. Concern has been voiced that the published results may have been biased to support an agency viewpoint. There is no doubt that inconsistencies do occur. Generally inconsistencies are produced because of: (1) the lack of standard definitions, and (2) the differences in data interpretation by various analysts. This has led the Federal Interagency Council on Energy Information (FICEI) to give priority attention to standard definitions through the establishment of a Standards Task Group. The present interagency cooperation and coordination efforts are also reducing the potential for inconsistencies. Much remains to be done in this area, partly because some data systems are fixed into law or regulations and can not be easily coordinated with each other.

Accessibility

The current state of cooperation among agencies has significantly eliminated accessibility as a problem. Various memoranda of understanding which tend to minimize needless duplication also ensure that agencies have access to other agencies' data. For example, under an agreement with FEA, the BOM is designated the data collection agency for the Joint Petroleum Reporting System. BOM collects the data using FEA's mandatory authority. The agreement not only guarantees FEA access to the data, but also eliminates duplication of collection which reduces respondent burden and Government costs. One problem of accessibility which has surfaced is that of obtaining from the Bureau of the Census individual company data. Census is prohibited under Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, from releasing information that would directly or indirectly result in the disclosure of an individual company's operation. Census has expressed a willingness to cooperate in providing special tabulations on a reimbursable basis.

Confidentiality requirements inhibit access to data between other agencies in other cases as well. Some data are collected on a voluntary basis with the understanding that it will not be released in a form that would compromise the competitive position of any respondent. Both BOM and FEA use the rule that an aggregation of data from more than three sources can be released. Mandatory data collection

programs often require the respondent to identify that data which should be held confidential, with the agency reserving the right to agree or disagree with the assertion. Most data for policy and planning is used in aggregated form, and thus confidentiality is not a problem. Data for regulatory purposes often must remain disaggregated to accomplish the mission of the agency. Hence, statistical data are often unavailable from regulatory agencies, or agencies which have pledged confidentiality, particularly if collected on a voluntary basis.

Confidentiality requirements are expected to become less of a problem since enactment of the ECPA. The ECPA provides the Director of the OEIA with the authority to have access to energy information in the possession of any Federal agency unless prohibited by law, or the agency determines that such access would significantly impair the discharge of their authorities and responsibilities. In the event that access to energy information is denied to the Director, the ECPA provides him with the authority to obtain the information from the original source, or a suitable alternate source. In addition, the FICEI has agreed to establish a task group to study and make recommendations on the confidentiality issue.

Coordination

As previously indicated, the anticipated problems inherent in fragmented energy data gathering activities have been reasonable and understandable given the rapid growth in the concern for energy, and the proliferation of energy agencies and functions within established agencies. It has not been worse during this period largely because of formal and informal efforts at coordination by agencies which recognize their interdependence. The ERC, in dealing with the broader issues of energy policy, provides implications for coordination in data collection and usage. The OMB has the role of coordination and supervision of Federal statistical programs. GAO has the role of coordinating the data collection activities of regulatory agencies. The FICEI is the working level vehicle that is being increasingly used to cope with information problems which cut across agency lines. It ties the key data specialists together into a useful working relationship. This permits zealous pursuit of substantive issues in data collection, i.e., coordination and simplification of data

programs, relation of these programs to information requirements, and reduction of reporting burdens. Likewise, a major step to improved coordination has occurred with the establishment of the Office of Energy Information and Analysis in FEA. By virtue of its centralized coordination role, the OEIA can coordinate collection of information, fill gaps, and can influence the elimination of unnecessary duplication of energy information collection. It should also be recognized that the differences in emphasis between statistical and regulatory programs limits the amount of data consolidation which can be accomplished.

This new office in FEA has yet to fully implement all the functions specified in the legislation, but its creation does represent a significant step forward. It can provide central direction and decentralized execution in the Federal energy information collection and analysis effort through the requirement to establish a National Energy Information System. It likewise reflects the will of the Congress to separate policy formulation from data collection and analysis. As defined, the office does not provide for consolidation of existing information systems, but clearly offers the possibility for some integration by articulating a national system. The OEIA could be given the function of reviewing data collection forms prior to submission to OMB (or GAO) in order to strengthen the coordination and minimize reporting duplication.

Many existing deficiencies can be dealt with utilizing existing mechanisms. Further efforts can be initiated to ensure that data collection agencies concentrate on those areas where they have the most expertise; that needless duplication is eliminated; and that such other issues as timeliness, credibility, confidentiality, respondent burden, adequacy, and completeness receive needed attention.

However, it must be pointed out that there is a diffusion of responsibilities and authorities in the coordination roles as currently assigned. Forms clearance responsibilities for energy data collection are divided between OMB and GAO in accordance with the Federal Reports Act, as amended by the Alaska Pipeline Act. OMB is also responsibile for and has the general overall authority to coordinate and promote improvement of the Government's statistical

programs. The FICEI has the role to advise and assist OMB and Federal agencies on energy data gathering activities, but has no authority. Now the OEIA has been created and given coordination responsibilities along with the responsibility to establish a National Energy Information System utilizing the existing files and facilities of the various Federal agencies to the extent practical. However, OEIA has been given no authority to carry out these responsibilities. Hopefully, those responsibilities can be carried out through the good will and cooperation of participants in the various coordination mechanisms, although it is not clear what is to be done if conflicts arise.

3. COORDINATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 56(c) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) requires that this report include the Administrator's recommendations for coordination of energy information activities within the Federal Government. This chapter presents these recommendations. It is important to make clear that the recommendations outlined herein are based on the current organization of Federal energy information gathering activities as described in Chapter 2 and in the Appendices. Thus, the recommendations are based on the concept of centralized coordination and decentralized execution for energy data gathering activities as implied in the ECPA, with the Office of Energy Information and Analysis (OEIA) having the lead role. With this concept in mind, the following recommendations are made:

1. Have OMB delegate the responsibility to the OEIA to serve as a lead energy statistical agency with the responsibilities to: (a) identify agency information needs; (b) plan and coordinate agency statistical programs within the framework of a national energy information system; and (c) resolve statistical program conflicts among agencies. These responsibilities should be carried out in consultation with other energy information agencies to avoid duplication of effort and inconsistencies between data series. As the lead agency, OEIA should coordinate the exchange of energy program information early in the budget cycle to identify potential problems, data gaps and other unfulfilled information needs, and to plan programs to address these needs. Overall authority for coordination, of course, is vested in OMB.

2. Submit proposed legislation to repeal Section 409 of PL 93-159 (Alaska Pipeline Act), which would return the forms clearance responsibilities for regulatory agencies from GAO to OMB. This action would consolidate the responsibilities and authorities for review and approval of energy data gathering activities in a single agency, OMB.

3. Request agencies submitting data collection forms for clearance to the OMB (or the GAO pending repeal of Section 409, PL 93-159) under the Federal Reports Act to submit such forms to the OEIA for review and recommendations to the agency responsible for clearance prior to submission to the OMB (or the GAO). OMB (or GAO) should obtain such recommendations before clearance action is taken.

4. Encourage the increased use of interagency agreements and memoranda of understanding between agencies for energy data gathering activities.

5. Have OEIA work with the Federal Interagency Council on Energy Information (FICEI) in order to accomplish its mandated tasks in an efficient manner. This action will avoid duplication of effort and make the tasks mutually supportive in the areas of mutual interest, which may be of considerable importance since the ECPA requires that the OEIA conduct identical and similar tasks to those of the FICEI task groups.

Appendix A

NUMBER OF ENERGY DATA PROGRAMS BY AGENCY

NUMBER OF ENERGY DATA PROGRAMS BY AGENCY

Agency	Number of Programs
Department of Agriculture	6
Appalachian Regional Commission	5
Central Intelligence Agency	1
Civil Aeronautics Board	2
Department of Commerce	37
Department of Defense	5
Energy Research & Development Administration	19
Environmental Protection Administration	5
Federal Energy Administration	23
Federal Power Commission	40
Federal Trade Commission	6
General Services Administration	7
Department of Housing & Urban Development	11
Department of the Interior	22
Interstate Commerce Commission	6
Department of Justice	1
Department of Labor	19
National Science Foundation	30
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	2
Securities and Exchange Commission	2
Small Business Administration	1
Department of State	2
Department of Transportation	9
Total	261

Appendix B

DESCRIPTION OF ENERGY DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES BY FUNCTION

DESCRIPTION OF ENERGY DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES BY FUNCTION

This Appendix provides a description of the major energy data gathering activities in the Federal Government as identified by participating agencies. Most of this information was extracted verbatim from the 1975 OMB publication, Statistical Services of the United States Government. Agency energy programs are grouped and summarized by the following major functional activities:

1. Exploration for and Reserves of Energy Fuels
2. Production, Supply, and Distribution of Energy
3. Use and Consumption of Energy
4. Financial Information

Exploration for and Reserves of Energy Fuels

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Mines (BOM), all offices within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), monitor various exploration techniques and activities for energy minerals and reserves. The Geological Survey has a file on 68,000 oil and gas fields in the United States which contains data on geology, reserve engineering, production, and other reserve characteristics. USGS has extensive data on oil, gas, and coal reserves for Federal lands, offshore leases, and Indian leases. The operators of these leases are required to furnish data concerning well activity and leasehold operations in order to permit calculation of royalties for onshore Federal and Indian leases in accordance with lease terms. The Bureau of Land Management also maintains information on the exploration and development of energy minerals on Federal lands and surveys permit and lease contracts on an annual basis.

The BOM is active in gathering statistics on natural gas reserves (both proved and potential), production, and exploration. The Bureau also completes an annual survey of natural gas wells in the United States. In addition, one-time surveys have been conducted by the Federal Power Commission (FPC) on natural gas reserves and by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) on the reserves of oil and gas in the United States. Data on uranium reserves and production plans are gathered and reported on by ERDA.

Production, Supply, and Distribution of Energy

The bulk of the statistics collected by the Federal Government on energy falls into three categories of production, supply, and distribution. Agencies most actively involved are the FEA, DOI, FPC, the Department of Commerce (DOC), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

The BOM, in cooperation with the FEA, collects monthly petroleum statistics on inputs and outputs of refineries, crude production, petroleum product stocks at primary terminals, pipeline companies, and importers/exporters. The BOM maintains a coordinated body of petroleum data by using 19 separate data forms (operating on a monthly and annual basis) to obtain petroleum supply and distribution information from refiners, bulk terminals, pipeline companies, and other sources in the petroleum distribution system. This data is published in periodic reports by the BOM, most notably in their widely used monthly and annual reports on the petroleum industry. Much of the BOM's data is available in computerized data bases, which includes historical data beginning in 1961 for petroleum refining and natural gas processing statistics, and from 1964, for oil and gas production (for over 40,000 fields or reservoirs in the United States). Other statistical series, such as for stocks and bulk terminals and for pipeline companies, are available for more recent years. Import and export series of energy fuels are maintained by the Bureau of the Census. BOM and FEA also have import data series.

The FEA maintains a number of monthly data series relating to regulatory programs, but only for the most recent years (since January 1974). This information covers the costs and prices of key energy fuels (including heating oil and gasoline), the availability of fuels for allocation purposes, and transfer prices charged by international affiliates to their U.S. parents for petroleum imports.

FEA monitors the following price and price-related data:

- New oil production, released oil production, total and stripper well production, and new oil prices for 1,200 producers of new oil.
- Refiner product costs applicable to the cost passthrough regulations.

- Imported crude oil costs by country-of-origin.
- Refined product prices which include passthrough of costs on a product-by-product basis, and on a State and regional basis.
- Sales of gasoline by refiners and large resellers.
- Diesel fuel sales by retailers.
- Heating oil, propane, residual fuel, and other covered product prices.

Because of the unsatisfactory nature of previously available data on market shares and the extremely complicated nature of the marketing and distribution systems for refined petroleum products, market shares are being measured by FEA at well defined points in the distribution system. These points are at the first sale of refined petroleum products into the marketing stream and the last sale of these products to ultimate consumers. This monitoring is accomplished through direct survey of:

- Refiners and nonrefining importers.
- Gas processing plant operators.
- Other retail marketers.

The "Refiner/Importer Historical Report of Petroleum Product Distribution" form was used to collect basic marketing information on gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, aviation fuels, and residual fuel oils for the period January 1972 through December 1974. This information has been collected monthly since January 1975 on the form "Refiner/Importer Monthly Report of Petroleum Product Distribution."

The "Historical Survey of Nonbranded Independent Marketers" identified a list of retail distributors. Beginning in January 1972, this survey was designed to establish a historical data base of nonbranded retail sales by State. A second stage of the survey, begun in May 1975, was the selection of a representative sample of this group for monthly monitoring of volume sales. This data collection effort was cancelled in July 1976, since it was essentially replaced by the retail gasoline survey described below.

The Bureau of the Census, acting as a collection agent for FEA, has conducted a monthly sample survey of retail gasoline stations since October 1974. This survey monitors the aggregate volume share at the final retail level of both branded and nonbranded independent dealers as well as company-operated outlets. The volume of the branded independent sector is broken down further into the shares of open dealers, leasee dealers, and jobber/distributors. Information has also been collected since January 1972 on average price and number of outlets by marketing category.

The "Historical Survey of Propane, Distillate Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil Sales to Ultimate Consumers" canvasses refiners, independent gas processing plant operators, and other marketers of these products. This historical survey measures changes, since January 1972, in the aggregate retail market shares of the categories specified in the FEA Act and in the distribution of these products to various types of end users. Since January 1975, monthly sample surveys of fuel oils and propane have continued to collect this information.

With regard to natural gas supply and distribution, the Bureau of Natural Gas within the FPC maintains reports on the supply of natural gas by monitoring interstate pipelines, interstate gas requirements, underground storage of natural gas, imports and exports of natural gas, and cost of interstate gas flows. The Office of Accounts and Finance in FPC has statistics on the producers of natural gas and their sales to interstate pipeline companies. Most of these data programs operate on an annual basis. There is also the FPC data series on the amount of natural gas curtailments and the ability of users to switch to alternative fuels. In 1975, the FEA initiated a quarterly survey of the amount of curtailments to complement and extend the FPC survey. This survey has since been changed to a semiannual survey.

The BOM collects data on the supply of natural gas by surveying natural gas processing plants and industry on both the supply and disposition of natural gas. Annual reports are collected from nonproducing distributors, producing and pipeline companies, and natural gas processing companies. Computerized data begins in 1971 on these series, with some state aggregations available for the period 1961-1970.

Most of the available coal statistics are collected by the BOM by using monthly, quarterly, and annual survey forms. Coal data include information on mine locations and type, description of coal size sampled, delivery sampled, analytic data, surface mining equipment, shipping methods, production and value, preparation data, and distribution of coal. The BOM also surveys users of coke and coal chemical materials and industrial coal consumers. The BOM quarterly survey on the distribution of bituminous coal and lignite is the source of data on the shipments and uses of coal.

With regard to electricity, the FPC is the main source of data and statistics for all aspects of the utility industry. FPC utilizes about 25 survey forms to obtain statistics on projections of electric system loads, capacities, energy exchanges with other utilities, construction of new facilities, and 10- and 20-year utility plans for generating plant transmission line construction. Electric power and fuel supply information is collected for fuel uses, sources, quantities, costs, environmental characteristics, substitution capabilities, shortages, future requirements, and future supply adequacies. FPC also regularly collects and publishes data on retail electric rate schedules; typical monthly bills for residential, commercial, and industrial electricity consumption; typical annual bills for all electric homes; and sales of electricity for resale. FPC data on inventory of both developed and undeveloped hydropower resources in the United States are available.

The NRC maintains data describing the status and scheduling of nuclear supply activities. A survey provides information on the status of operating plants, fuel cycle facilities, construction of nuclear plants, and other such regulatory facts. There is also a joint NRC/ERDA program which monitors all shipments of nuclear fuel in the U.S. Finally, the FEA semiannually collects and disseminates information on solar collector production and sales.

Use and Consumption of Energy

The decennial census of housing, issued by the Bureau of the Census, provides information for a 10-year period on the various energy-consuming facilities in the home, such as kitchen appliances, air-conditioners, heating equipment, and selected appliances that use various types of fuels.

This information covers different types of housing (single-family, multifamily, etc.) as well as the Nation as a whole and various geographical dissaggregations (State, county, Standard Metropolitian Statistical Areas [SMSA], etc.). The Department of Labor's (DOL) recent Consumer Expenditure Survey shows fuel expenditures by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, such as family income, size of family, age of head of family, location, etc., between July 1972 and June 1973. Energy-related items include expenditures for coke, coal, fuel oil, electricity, gas, and other energy fuels. The Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index contain a number of energy-related data series, including the prices charged for fuels and energy-related services such as transportation.

The Bureau of the Census through the Census of Manufacturers and Mineral Industries maintains data on oil and gas extraction, coal mining, fuels and electrical energy consumed in the mining and manufacturing industries. Information and data are also collected on quantities and values of coke, coal, fuel oil, gas, and gasoline for transfer, and quantities of electricity purchased, generated, or sold. This Annual Survey of Manufacturers supplements the 5-year Census of Manufacturers. Annual statistics are gathered on the value of product shipments, inventories, fuels and energy used, and quantity and cost for specific types of fuel consumed.

The Census of Agriculture, completed every 5 years, contains data on gasoline and other petroleum products used by the farm sector.

Monthly and annual reports on motor fuel consumption by State, by month and year, and by tax status are collected by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Data are obtained from State motor fuel tax collection agencies and from various reports. The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) collects data on other aspects of transportation including operating statistics for carrier services, and, as one component, consumption and costs of aviation fuel. This data from CAB is available for July 1973 to the present. In addition, the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) collects information on the quantity and costs of fuels used in carrier operations, shipments of fuels, financial interactions with fuel companies, revenue statistics related to equipment directly involved with power production, and employment statistics of fuel handlers.

BOM also obtains information on the consumption of home heating fuel by commodity, by State, and by geographical area; the consumption by commodity of petrochemical feedstocks by State and by geographical area; the sales of petroleum products on an annual basis; the sales of asphalts and road oils; and the consumption of fuels at refineries. The BOM also collects consumption data for coal, coke, coke products, and energy in mining and metallurgy. The FPC, through its surveys, collects a large amount of information on the fuels consumed by electric power utilities and the use of generated electric power.

Financial Information

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) compiles data for reports to Congress on the energy industry. This includes data on coal, natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, energy-related fuels, and nuclear energy, including the effects of various government policies on energy prices and supply. FTC publishes estimates of profit and loss statements and balance sheets for manufacturing companies, and information on the financial aspects of manufacturing industries by line of business. The FTC also conducts a survey to obtain information on the financial aspects of coal production and reserves by coal and non-coal corporations. Annual reports on natural gas pipeline companies and electric utilities are collected by the FPC.

The Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) collects financial statements and supplementary financial data for companies, including oil and gas companies, with publicly held securities, but these data are not collated or published. The Bureau of the Census collects and reports annually on the details of exploration, development, and production expenditures in the domestic petroleum industry.

Appendix C

SUMMARY OF DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES BY ENERGY SOURCE

SUMMARY OF DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES BY ENERGY SOURCE

Within the framework of the three major subdivisions of energy data (regulatory, research and development, and policy and planning), most of the information is collected in response to specific legislative mandates. The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) has compiled a comprehensive directory of energy information which describes the energy information collection and analysis activities of 44 Federal agencies (23 major departments and independent agencies if subagencies are not counted). The directory does not specify the mandate or authority for each collection program. However, the FEA has been specifically charged in various enabling legislation with providing energy information to the Congress, the public, and to other interested parties. In addition, the FEA has been provided with the mandate to require, by order or rule, submission of any energy related information it deems necessary and can issue subpoenas if necessary to obtain information.

The accompanying tabulation presents the Federal agencies collecting energy information by energy source. A total of 261 programs are identified in 44 agencies, some of which are subagencies of major departments.

Several agencies which reviewed this report pointed out that the accompanying tabulation was incomplete. Thus it should be noted that the tabulation was made from the information contained in the Federal Energy Information Locator System (FEILS) as of March 30, 1976. The information is out-of-date for some agencies, particularly ERDA and FEA which are new agencies whose data gathering activities have expanded significantly in the last year. The information in the tabulation is also incomplete from the standpoint that it does not contain information on agency activities which were not submitted to the FEA for inclusion in the FEILS. Nevertheless, it was believed necessary to include the tabulation as it is indicative of the energy sources covered by the various agencies in their data gathering activities. The annual update of FEILS was completed at the same time this report was finalized, and an updated version of the accompanying tabulation is available from the FEA's National Energy Information Center.

RECURRING DATA ANALYSIS CHART

SUBJECT OF ANALYSIS OR ACTIVITY

FEILS DATA ANALYSIS CHART

ANALYZED BY

DATE 3/30/76

TITLE, DESCRIPTION, OR SOURCE

ENERGY SOURCES COVERED

	NO. OF PROGRAMS	COAL	ELECTRICITY	ENERGY-RELATED	GEOTHERMAL	NATURAL GAS	NUCLEAR	OIL SHALE	ORGANIC WASTE	PETROLEUM PROD	PETROLEUM	SOLAR	TAR SANDS			TOTAL
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	
AGENCY		34	29	29	3	35	25	3	2	32	31	4	1			
1. ARC	5	X	X	X		X	X			X	X					
2. DOC BEA	3	X	X			X	X			X						
3. DOC BDC	1	X	X	X		X	X			X						
4. DOA	6		X	X						X	X					
5. CIA	1	X	X	X		X	X			X	X					
6. CAB	2			X						X	X					
7. DOD DIA	1	X	X	X		X				X	X					
8. DOD AF	1									X						
9. DOC DIB	1	X	X			X	X				X					
10. DOC TER	1	X				X				X	X					
11. DOC MA	2	X		X		X				X	X					
12. DOC NOA	2	X	X	X		X					X					
13. DOC NBS	4	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				
14. DOC PO	1	X	X	X		X	X			X	X					
15. DOC TS	1										X					
16. DOI GSC	5	X		X		X	X				X					
17. DOI BOM	9	X	X	X		X	X			X	X					
18. DOI BLM	4				X				X			X				
19. DOD OAS	1	X	X			X				X						
20. DOD NVY	1	X				X										
21. DOD DSA	1	X	X			X				X						
22. DOJ	1	X	X	X		X	X			X	X					
23.																
24.																
25.																
26.																
27.																
28.																
29.																
30.																
31.																
32.																
33.																
34.																
35.																
TOTAL																

RECURRING DATA ANALYSIS CHART

SUBJECT OF ANALYSIS OR ACTIVITY

FELIS DATA ANALYSIS CHART

ANALYZED BY

DATE 3/30/76

TITLE, DESCRIPTION, OR SOURCE

ENERGY SOURCES COVERED

	NO. OF PROGRAMS		COAL		ELECTRICITY		ENERGY-RELATED		GEOTHERMAL		NATURAL GAS		NUCLEAR		OIL SHALE		ORGANIC WASTE		PETROLEUM PROD		PETROLEUM		SOLAR		TAR SANDS				TOTAL
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	
AGENCY			34		29		29		3		35		25		3		2		32		31		4		1				
1. DOI GSG	4		X								X		X		X						X								
2. FPC BNG	17		X								X								X		X								
3. FEA	23		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X				
4. ERDA	19		X		X		X				X		X		X				X		X								
5. EPA	5		X		X		X						X						X		X								
6. DOT	9				X		X				X								X		X								
7. DOS	2		X		X						X		X						X		X								
8. DOL BLS	19		X		X		X				X		X						X		X								
9. GSA PBS	3		X		X		X				X								X		X								
10. GSA FSS	3						X																						
11. GSA FPA	1		X		X						X								X		X								
12. FTC	6		X				X				X		X						X		X								
13. FPC OE	2						X				X																		
14. FPC OAF	13		X		X		X				X		X																
15. FPC BOP	8		X		X		X				X		X						X										
16. HUD	11		X		X		X				X		X								X								
17. ICC	6		X		X		X				X		X						X		X								
18. NRC	2												X																
19. NSF	30		X		X		X		X		X		X						X		X		X						
20. SBA	1						X												X										
21. SEC	2		X		X						X		X						X		X								
22. DOC BOC	21		X		X		X				X		X						X		X								
23.																													
24.																													
25.																													
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28.																													
29.																													
30.																													
31.																													
32.																													
33.																													
34.																													
35.																													
44 TOTAL			34		29		29		3		35		25		3		2		32		31		4		1				

Appendix D

LIST OF AGENCY ABBREVIATIONS

AGENCY ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission
CABBAS	Civil Aeronautics Board, Bureau of Accounts and Statistics
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
DOA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOCBDC	Department of Commerce, Bureau of Domestic Commerce
DOCBEA	Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
DOCBOC	Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
DOCDIB	Department of Commerce, Domestic and International Business Administration
DOCIER	Department of Commerce, International Economic Policy and Research
DOCMA	Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration
DOCNBS	Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards
DOCNOA	Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
DOCPO	Department of Commerce, U.S. Patent Office
DOCTS	Department of Commerce, U.S. Travel Service
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DODAF	Department of Defense, Air Force
DODDIA	Department of Defense, Defense Intelligence Agency

DODDSA	Department of Defense, Defense Supply Agency
DODNVY	Department of Defense, Navy
DODOAS	Department of Defense, Office Assistant Secretary of Defense
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOIBLM	Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
DOIBOM	Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines
DOIGSC	Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Conservation Division
DOIGSG	Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Geologic Division
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOJEPO	Department of Justice, Economic Policy Office
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOLBLS	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERC	Energy Resources Council
ERDA	U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration
FEA	U.S. Federal Energy Administration
FPC	U.S. Federal Power Commission
FPCBNG	Federal Power Commission, Bureau of Natural Gas
FPCBOP	Federal Power Commission, Bureau of Power

FPCOAF	Federal Power Commission, Office of Accounting and Finance
FPCOE	Federal Power Commission, Office of Economics
FTC	U.S. Federal Trade Commission
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
GSAFPA	General Services Administration, Federal Preparedness Agency
GSAFSS	General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service
GSAPBS	General Services Administration, Public Building Services
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ICC	U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSF	National Science Foundation
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
SBA	U.S. Small Business Administration
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Appendix E

BASIS FOR THE REPORT

BASIS FOR THE REPORT

This report on Federal energy information gathering activities is based on the results of several independent efforts.

The overall report was prepared in the Office of Energy Systems Data within the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Office of Energy Information and Analysis (OEIA). The same office was responsible for and prepared Chapter 1 which presents FEA activities concerning energy information, both past and planned, since enactment of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) on August 14, 1976, and Chapter 3 which provides coordination recommendations.

The Critical Issues Subgroup of the Energy Resources Council (ERC)/Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Energy Organizational Study prepared Chapter 2, which presents the current system of energy data gathering activities within the Federal Government. The purpose of the subgroup was to prepare a plan for reorganization of the Federal Government's activities in energy and natural resources, required by Section 108(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended by the ECPA. A subtask was to prepare a report on energy data collection and analysis which describes the present energy data gathering activities; evaluates the organizational effectiveness of the current system; and provides organizational guidelines for consideration in Federal energy organizational planning.

This subtask was initiated on August 2, 1976, and was completed shortly after enactment of the ECPA on August 14, 1976. The product from this study was a draft report dated September 20, 1976. This report was made available to the OEIA when coordination efforts were initiated in early October 1976. The OEIA reviewed the draft report and found that the description of the present energy data gathering activities within the Federal Government confirmed its own findings; and that it was written in a lucid manner which could not be improved. The task force was asked for permission to use the material, and they consented. Although this arrangement represented a reversal of the implied roles between the FEA and the ERC contained in the ECPA, all references and implications to current organizational effectiveness and reorganization options and recommendations were deleted in their entirety from the material extracted from the report. Thus, Chapter 2 is believed to be an impartial description of the current system of energy data gathering activities within the Federal Government.

Most of the information used to write Chapter 2 was taken from the publication Energy Information in the Federal Government, a directory of energy information compiled by the FEA through the Interagency Task Force on Energy Information. Although this task force no longer exists, the directory is maintained through an annual update by the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) within FEA.

A draft of this report was circulated for comment with all major FEA offices, the member agencies of the Federal Interagency Council on Energy Information, the General Accounting Office and the Commission on Federal Paperwork. Although formal concurrence in the recommendations was not requested, several suggestions pertaining thereto were incorporated in the final report.