

AGENCY OVERVIEW

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION (EIA)

SUMMARY OF KEY CRITICAL SUPPORT AREAS AND LEADERSHIP

Leadership

New administrator Tristan Abbey was sworn in on September 25, 2025; the previous administrator Joseph DeCarolis's term ended at the end of the previous administration. (The EIA administrator is presidentially appointed and Senate confirmed, serving at the pleasure of the President.)

Budget

(see Figure below, Table 2.2 in body of report, and our [online resource](#)):

- EIA's FY25 budget was kept at its FY24 level of \$135 million, which amounts to:
 - an estimated 2.4% loss of purchasing power from FY24.
 - a 16% loss of purchasing power from FY09.
- The FY26 President's Budget Request is for \$135 million, which represents an estimated 2.5% loss in purchasing power.

Staffing

(see Table 2.1 in body of report):

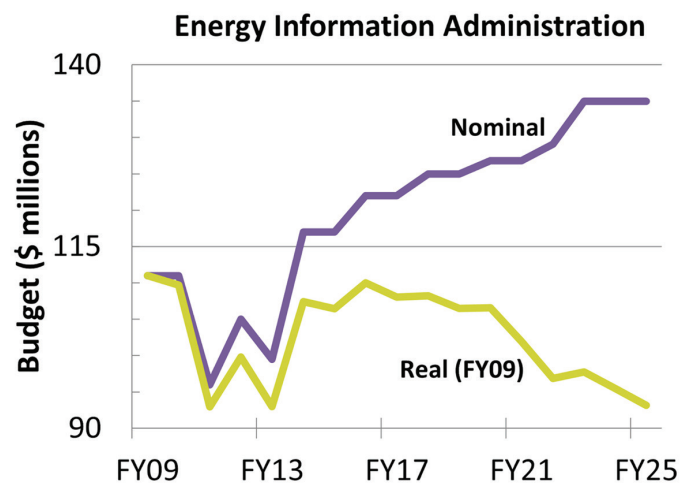
- EIA has lost an estimated 35% in staffing since FY24.
- The FY26 President's Budget Request is for a staffing level of 246, approximately the same staffing as at the end of FY25 but down significantly from the start of FY25.

Parent Agency

Because statistical agencies are hesitant or not allowed to communicate with outside entities, and the parent agencies are communicating little information specific to statistical agencies, we have no agency-specific updates in this category. The fact that the staffing cuts occurred indicates lack of support for the statistical agency, support that is required by the Evidence Act.

Statistical Integrity Safeguards

Because statistical agencies are hesitant or not allowed to communicate with outside entities and the parent agencies are communicating little information specific to statistical agencies, we have no agency-specific updates in this category. A degree of open communication with outside stakeholders is an important component of statistical integrity safeguards and government transparency.



Appropriations for EIA in Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted (“Real”) Dollars, Fiscal Years 2009–2025*

NOTE: The GDP deflator is used to adjust nominal appropriations for inflation.

SOURCE: [ASA online resources](#)

IMPACTS

EIA has experienced numerous developments in 2025 involving discontinued reports, delayed publications, and significant staffing reductions, many identified through news reports and changes to release schedules.

EIA discontinued its Annual Solar Photovoltaic Module Shipments report, explaining in an August Federal Register notice that “the value of the data collected by the survey no longer exceeds the burden of collecting and publishing it.” The agency also announced it will not publish its Working and Net Available Shell Storage Capacity report this year and is likely canceling the 2025 edition of its biennial International Energy Outlook due to staff losses.

Multiple reports have experienced significant delays this year. The Monthly Solar Photovoltaic Module Shipments report, originally scheduled for March, was delayed to May, then July, before being removed from the release schedule entirely. The Uranium Marketing Annual Report was delayed from June to September. Other delayed publications include the Underground Natural Gas Working Storage Capacity, U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions, and Domestic Uranium Production Report—Annual.

SUMMARY

Combined with the substantial staff reductions, these resource constraints severely limit EIA’s ability to fulfill its mission of providing comprehensive, timely energy information to support sound policymaking and efficient markets during a critical period of energy system transformation.

While we are not updating our ratings for parent agency support and statistical integrity safeguards—primarily for lack of information—we rate the EIA resources as **WEAK** owing to the sharp drop in staffing and the report delays, omissions, and suspensions. According to our 2024 report rubric, this rating means, “The agency’s efforts to meet its Evidence Act responsibilities are severely challenged.”

RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the all-agency recommendations in the body of the report, we reiterate the prior EIA-specific recommendation, modified to account for EIA staffing challenges this year:

- The Department of Energy should resume its previously strong support of EIA’s mission.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION: 2024 HEALTH ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

For full text, see <https://bit.ly/NationsDataAtRiskEIA>.

The July 2024 assessment of the EIA reveals a federal statistical agency with exceptional professional autonomy and strong stakeholder engagement, yet one also constrained by budget limitations that challenge its ability to keep pace with the rapidly evolving energy landscape.

KEY SUCCESSSES AND STRENGTHS

EIA demonstrates a robust culture of innovation, publishing more than 400 reports annually across 60 active surveys while maintaining the strongest statutory professional autonomy protections among the 13 principal federal statistical agencies. Recent achievements include publishing household energy consumption data for all 50 states for the first time, launching the Wholesale Electricity Market Portal for timely electricity market data, and implementing Project BlueSky to develop next-generation energy system modeling. The agency has approximately 2 million website visits monthly and maintains exceptional stakeholder engagement through 41 email subscription lists, 11 RSS feeds, and over 1 million data series via application programming interface (API). EIA consistently exceeds performance targets for timeliness and customer satisfaction, responds to 5,000 customer inquiries annually, and maintains comprehensive transparency through its Independent Expert Review Program and annual customer surveys. The Department of Energy provides strong support while respecting EIA's professional autonomy.

CRITICAL CHALLENGES AND VULNERABILITIES

Budget constraints present EIA's primary challenge. The agency has lost 14% purchasing power since FY09, forcing difficult decisions, including suspension of the Prime Supplier Report, reduction of Petroleum Marketing Monthly data collection, and delay of the next Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). The dynamic energy transition requires expanded capabilities while relatively flat budgets limit EIA's capacity to modernize modeling systems and maintain comprehensive coverage. Congressional mandates, such as the 2021 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law requirements for enhanced data products and reports, arrive without corresponding funding, further straining resources.

2024 SUPPORT RATINGS SUMMARY

The assessment assigned:

- Professional autonomy: **Good**, reflecting the strongest statutory protections among federal statistical agencies;
- Parent agency support: **Strong**, acknowledging DOE's consistent respect for independence and budget advocacy; and
- Budget/staffing: **Challenging**, recognizing 14% purchasing power erosion despite nominal budget stability.