
Supporting Statement for United States Energy and Employment Report Data Collection

Part A: Justification

OMB No. 1910-5179

September 2024

U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Introduction

Provide a brief introduction of the Information Collection Request. Include the purpose of this collection, note the publication of the 60-Day Federal Register Notice, and provide the list of forms within this collection.

The United States Energy and Employment Report (USEER) is an annual publication that quantifies the number of workers and demographics within technologies categorized under electricity generation, transmission, distribution, and storage, fuels, energy efficiency, and motor vehicles. The Department of Energy (DOE) seeks to expand the USEER to include more granular information on employment in U.S. counties and territories, energy occupations and wages, and jobs that build out the supply chain and infrastructure for energy goods.

The report has been published by either the Department of Energy (DOE) or the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) and the Energy Futures Initiative (EFI) annually since 2016. DOE published the original 2016 and 2017 reports, NASEO and EFI published the 2018, 2019, and 2020 reports, and the report returned to DOE in 2021. DOE is obligated to publish the report under the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act (PL116-94).

Quantitative figures in the report require surveys of businesses, which are used in conjunction with data collected by the Departments of Labor and Commerce. The current authorization expires in 2025, so this revision under the Paperwork Reduction Act is necessary to publish this report.

A.1. Legal Justification

Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the information collection.

A major objective of the Department of Energy's Jobs Strategy Council is to identify and quantify the effect that the rapidly changing nature of energy production, distribution, and consumption throughout the U.S. economy is having on job creation and economic competitiveness. Too often, these impacts are inadequately understood and, in some sectors, incompletely measured.

Informed by the June 2013 President's "Climate Action Plan," the administration-wide Quadrennial Energy (QER) enables the federal government to translate policy goals into a set of analytically based, integrated actions over a four-year planning horizon. Among the recommendations in the QER (Attachment 1) was Recommendation 8.6 entitled, Reforming Existing Energy Jobs Data Collection Systems. Specifically, Recommendation 8.6 states that "DOE should establish an interagency working group – including the Department of Labor and Commerce – to reform existing data collection systems and provide consistent and complete definitions and quantification of energy jobs across all sectors of the economy."

The proposed data collection will survey employers and analyze employment data in the following sectors: electric power generation, electric power transmission, distribution, and storage; energy efficiency, including heating, cooling and building envelope; fuels; and motor vehicles production. The purpose is to quantify that employment, and classify its distribution among different sources of energy

and the different technologies employed. In particular, as mentioned in the U.S. Energy and Employment Report, in recent years, the manner in which society consumes energy has also created a new category of energy jobs—an energy efficiency job. As there is no commonly accepted definition of an energy efficiency job, the Department chose to define energy efficiency employment for the purposes of the study as the production or installation of energy efficiency products certified by the Environmental Protection Agency’s Energy Star program or installed pursuant to the Energy Star program guidelines. Thus, the USEER energy efficiency employment figures include only work with efficient technologies or building design and retrofits. The report does not capture employment related to energy efficient manufacturing processes or employees associated with combined heat and power (CHP) or waste heat to power (WHP), which is data that this collection will aim to capture with respect to energy consumption.

Collected data will allow energy-related employment and wages to be assigned by primary value chain activity, including: research and development; manufacturing; sales and distribution; installation, repair and maintenance; and professional services. It will also provide insight on workforce demographics and employers’ ability to recruit qualified workers in both the energy sector and sectors related to the expansion of supply chain and other related facilities. The expanded data collection will also allow for granular data collection at the county-level and for U.S. territories.

This effort is a revision of OMB 1910-5179, which was approved for three years beginning in 2022 and expires in 2025.

A.2. Needs and Uses of Data

Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection

In order to solve the inadequacy of current energy jobs data, DOE has commissioned this data collection to prepare an annual US Energy and Employment Report to develop consistent criteria for analyzing employment in the energy industry which will better inform economic development planning as well as workforce development needs. For example, community colleges and Workforce Investment Boards will have timely and accurate data regarding trends, growth and decline in energy sectors which will allow for more adequate planning and coordination to maximize the benefits of energy sector opportunities.

The data collected will be used by industry, training organizations, community colleges, job seekers, federal agencies and other stakeholders, to better inform the workforce development system by highlighting changes in the industry that are driving demand for workers. This type of activity for energy and energy related industries is directly aligned with the broad administrative priority around job-driven training articulated in the Administration’s Job Driven training initiative and associated Presidential Memorandum on interagency priorities around jobs, skills and training.

The data collected will also inform energy economic development planning activities at the local, state and regional levels by providing a more detailed assessment of energy jobs, as well as the changing energy landscape and how such changes influence labor markets.

DOE is revising and expanding the survey to include questions regarding occupations, wages, and supply chain construction activities (added questions **bolded** in the bullet points below). The survey will be conducted both over the telephone and via the internet. It is available as an attachment to this Supporting Statement and collects the following information from energy employers with the corresponding questions from the “Phone Long Survey” attached hereto in parentheses (S=screener; Q=base survey; WQ = supplemental wage survey):

- Qualifying screening questions (SA-SH)
- **Supply chain construction activity qualifying screening questions (SC-SG)**
- Area of energy technology (subcategories that fall within electric power generation; transmission, distribution, and storage; fuels, energy efficiency; and motor vehicles) (SK)
- Value chain or industry activity, such as manufacturing, R&D, construction, etc. (SL-SO)
- Jobs associated with the construction of new supply chain facilities (SG; Q1-6; **Q52**)
- Number of employees and what percentage of these workers’ time is spent on energy (any of their time, more than half, or 100% of their time) (Q1-Q4; Q7-9)
- Employment growth and expectations (Q5-Q6)
- Employment by technology and subtechnology (Q10-Q19; Q46-51)
- Demographics of workforce: race, sex, and ethnicity (Q20-Q21)
- Whether workers are unionized (Q22)
- **Wages (WQ1-WQ15)**
- Number of workers who are veterans (Q22)
- Occupations of workers (Q23; **WQ1-WQ2**)
- Difficulty that the employer has hiring new workers (Q25-Q27)
- Equity and mentorship programs (Q29-Q37)
- Business and revenue challenges and opportunities (Q38-Q45)
- **Business partnerships and federal government grants, loans, or procurement contract status (Q41-Q42)**

A.3. Use of Technology

Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

BW Research Partnership programs the survey questionnaire internally using Qualtrics, an online survey platform. The programmed survey is sent via email or links to potential respondents using Qualtrics distribution. The survey program is also used as a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) interface for phone interviewing. Once data collection is complete, survey data is downloaded in Excel and SPSS and loaded into statistical programs for analysis. The data is kept completely confidential and is only accessed by BW Research Partnership. In 2023, 54% of qualifying completions were collected electronically and 13% of non-qualifying, incidence completions were collected electronically.

A.4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

Describe efforts to identify duplication.

The United States Energy and Employment Report uses relevant, publicly available data collected by other government agencies (Departments of Labor and Commerce) to the greatest extent possible. The proposed survey collects data that are neither publicly available nor collected by any other public or private agency, organization, or entity. No other source can be obtained, modified, or otherwise used for the purposes described in A.2 above.

A.5. Provisions for Reducing Burden on Small Businesses

If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

Small businesses are important respondents, and it is critical to ensure that their needs and impact on the US energy economy are captured in the collection. In addition to electronic submission availability, the phone bank uses flexible hours and allows callbacks to be scheduled 24 hours per day. In addition, respondents are not required to keep any data, only to report on their current needs and workforce, minimizing burden.

A.6. Consequences of Less-Frequent Reporting

Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The Department of Energy has as one of its core missions to ensure America's security and economic prosperity. Through innovation, technology transfer, commercialization and deployment activities, the Department of Energy has made significant contributions to economic growth in the United States. Supported in part by investment in innovation, DOE spends more than \$10 billion in research and development each year, conducted primarily at universities and Federal laboratories. DOE's role as a creator of direct and indirect jobs is more pronounced as the energy sector continues to transform and the Nation embraces clean energy. The transformation is driven in large part by the changing nature of energy production, distribution and consumption throughout the United States which is having a dramatic impact on both job creation and economic competitiveness.

However, the inadequacy of current energy jobs data has been widely noted.^{1,2,3} The fundamental problem is that energy generation, distribution and consumption have become embedded in so many different sectors of the economy and in so many ways that jobs that are primarily energy focused are attributed to the sector where they are housed. As a result, energy jobs are classified with traditional job skills' identifiers but should have a discrete identity and a separate job classification standard. For example, under our current job classification system, a welder remains a welder regardless of whether

¹ DOE Quadrennial Energy Review First Installment- <http://energy.gov/epsa/downloads/quadrennial-energy-review-first-installment> Section 8- Enhancing Employment and Workforce Training

² Robert Bacon and Masami Kojima, Issues in Estimating the Employment Generated by Energy

Sector Activities, The World Bank Sustainable Energy Department, 2011

³ U.S. Energy and Employment Report <http://www.energy.gov/downloads/us-energy-and-employment-report>

he/she is welding an oil pipeline, a water main, a LEED-certified office building, a piece of construction equipment, or an electric vehicle. Thus, the leading role that energy is playing in revitalizing the American economy since the Great Recession is poorly measured and poorly understood.

If the collection is not conducted, federal agencies will not have accurate data on labor market trends in key energy sectors during a time of rapid technological change. Without the data collection, both federal and state policy makers will not be able to plan for new workforce skills' demands or prepare for retraining displaced workers.

Since changes in energy technologies are affecting different regions of the country in different ways, state and regional data is also necessary for both economic and workforce development purposes. Hiring difficulty data is essential to provide guidance to the community college and workforce development systems to prepare course offerings and curricula that are aligned with changing energy technology and employer needs.

Demographic profiles of the energy workforce are necessary to inform policy makers on identifying barriers to entry for energy-related employment in underserved or disadvantaged communities and developing response programs.

Without this data collection no accurate data will exist at either the federal or state level on employment in energy efficiency technologies, one of the fastest and largest growing, employment sectors in the country. Planning the workforce needs for energy efficiency is a key challenge for both energy and climate policy in the U.S.

Finally, the collection of this data is essential to the energy jobs work agreed to by the G-7/EU Ministerial which contemplates standardization and comparison of energy-related jobs data between these nations.

A.7. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.5

Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines:

- (a) requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- (b) requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- (c) requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- (d) requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records, for more than three years;**
- (e) in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- (f) requiring the use of statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**

(g) that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in stature of regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or

(h) requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secrets, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.

This data will be collected in a manner consistent with OMB guidelines and the collection instrument will be submitted to OMB for approval. Data will be collected annually and no exception to the OMB data collection process is being requested.

A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside of the Agency

If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5CFR 320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken in response to the comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

DOE conducted direct outreach to federal and state agencies and non-governmental organizations to understand data needs and availability, frequency of data collection, recordkeeping, and format of deliverables, among other items. It also regularly convened its statutorily required Energy Jobs Council, which is made up of representatives of state and federal agencies and other key stakeholders. Specifically, DOE conducted outreach to the following organizations:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- U.S. Census Bureau
- U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration
- U.S. Department of Commerce
- Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
- National Association of State Energy Officials
- New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
- Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources
- Vermont Public Service Department
- Environmental Entrepreneurs
- Interstate Renewable Energy Commission
- Center for Economic and Workforce Development
- The National Renewable Energy Laboratory

In addition, the 60-day Federal Register Notice was published in the Federal Register on May 28, 2024 (volume 89, number 46103). DOE received four comments from the 60-day notice period, which were incorporated into the 30-day notice. The comments were requested expansions for wage, geographic granularity, energy community, and other data from businesses about energy jobs. There were no

comments related to hours or burden. The 30-day Federal Register Notice was published in the Federal Register on September 16, 2024 in Federal Register Volume 89, No. 179 at page 75535. No comments have been received to date.

A.9. Payments or Gifts to Respondents

Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

There will be no payments or gifts (incentives) to respondents.

A.10. Provisions for Protection of Information

Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

BW Research Partnership, and its research partners, are well-versed in CIPSEA requirements and also adhere to private (and in some ways more stringent) ethical safeguards to protect respondent confidentiality (CASRO ethical guide). All BW Research Staff have been certified through the Energy Information Administration's CIPSEA training and fully understand its implications for the current project. We treat respondent confidentiality very seriously, as compromising the basic agreement among survey researchers and subjects would injure the industry and our own business. Maintaining confidentiality is the cornerstone of our entire survey research practice.

CIPSEA protects respondent's confidentiality in two critical ways. First, it ensures that responses are only used for statistical analysis, providing a level of comfort for respondents that their answers will not be used for anything other than aggregate data analysis. All of the thousands of surveys that we have conducted in our 10 years of survey research business have been treated similarly; we have never released identifying information without express permission to any party, often even withholding that information from our clients as needed, when formal CIPSEA procedures are not used (this is primarily done to protect against FOIA release).

In order to comply with this first requirement, our firm uses a unique identifier for all statistical analysis. So while we do have the means to tie responses used in the dataset with the respondent, the information is not co-located. As a result, our raw data files do not contain any respondent-identifying information. This ensures that even accidental release of respondent identifying information is nearly impossible (this is a level of protection beyond CIPSEA, which only covers intentional release).

Second, CIPSEA ensures that identifying information cannot be deduced. This is a more challenging process because there are many strategies that can be used to deduce a response. In an abundance of caution, we recommend suppressing data release if there are three or fewer establishments in the reporting frame.

A.11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why DOE considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made

of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

DOE proposes asking employers if they have programs specific to LGBTQ+ populations to better understand workforce demographics as they relate to sexual orientation and gender identity. This question can only be accurately answered if workers self-identify to their employers. As with all survey responses, DOE will protect this information in accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act.

A.12A. Estimate of Respondent Burden Hours

Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, DOE should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample fewer than 10 potential respondents is desirable.

The Department of Energy and its contractor, BW Research Partnership, have conducted similar survey efforts for the U.S. Energy and Employment Report since 2015, obtaining more than 250,000 survey responses over the period. The total time spent online or on the phone, as well as conducting any background research, has averaged 45 minutes for qualifying completes and 1.1 minutes for non-qualifying completes.

The additional questions related to infrastructure, which are administered to a unique, non-overlapping universe of respondents from the base USEER respondents, has an historic average length of 16 minutes for qualifying and 30 seconds for non-qualifying completes. The additional wage questions add 3 minutes to each qualifying completion and do not add to non-qualifying responses. The survey has been pre-tested by eight (8) potential respondents and timing for the surveys was confirmed within approximately +/- one (1) minute for qualifying respondents. All questions are included in a single survey instrument. The non-overlapping universe of respondents for the base USEER survey and separately for the infrastructure questions will qualify for different tracks within the survey instrument. All qualifying respondents to the base USEER survey will be asked to participate in the supplemental wage questions near the conclusion of the survey.

There are 44,400 total projected respondents for the 2026 USEER; 9,000 qualifying respondents to the baseline USEER survey with a burden of 6,750 hours; 1,000 qualifying respondents to the baseline USEER survey and supplemental wage questions with a burden of 800 hours; 32,000 non-qualifying respondents to the baseline USEER survey with a burden of 587 hours; 600 qualifying respondents to the USEER infrastructure survey with a burden of 160 hours; and 1,800 non-qualifying respondents to the USEER infrastructure survey with a burden of 15 hours. Total respondent burden for the entire USEER effort is estimated to be 8,312 hours.

Table A1. Estimated Respondent Hour Burden.

Form Number/Title (and/or other Collection Instrument name)	Type of Respondents	Number of Respondents	Annual Number of Responses	Burden Hours Per Response	Annual Burden Hours	Annual Reporting Frequency
USEER Survey Qualifying Phone & Web	Business (HR) representatives	9,000	9,000	45 minutes (.75 hours)	6,750	1
USEER Survey Qualifying Phone & Web + Wage Questions	Business (HR) representatives	1,000	1,000	48 minutes (.8 hours)	800	1
USEER Survey for Incidence (non- qualifying) Phone & Web	Business (HR) representatives	32,000	32,000	1.1 minutes (0.008 hours)	587	1
USEER Survey Infrastructure Qualifying Phone & Web	Business (HR) representatives	600	600	16 minutes (0.26 hours)	160	1
USEER Survey Infrastructure for incidence (non- qualifying) Phone & Web	Business (HR) representatives	1,800	1,800	30 seconds (.008 hours)	15	1
TOTAL		44,400	44,400		8,312	

A.12B. Estimate of Annual Cost to Respondent for Burden Hours

Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included under 'Annual Cost to Federal Government'.

To calculate the annual cost, DOE averaged the median wage of the six (6) most common occupational titles of USEER respondents, using the most recent national data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics from May 2023, released in April 2024. The occupations include:

- Construction Managers (\$50.43)
- Human Resources Specialists (\$32.53)
- First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers (\$30.50)
- Statistical Assistants (\$24.29)
- First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers (\$36.45)
- First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers (\$31.70)

The average of these median hourly wages is \$34.32. DOE then applied the 1.4 multiplier for a fully burdened rate (\$48.04 per hour). This was then multiplied by the total burden hours of 8,312 for a total estimated annual burden of \$399,308.

Table A2. Estimated Respondent Cost Burden

Type of Respondents	Total Annual Burden Hours	Hourly Wage Rate	Total Respondent Costs
Business (HR) representatives	8,312	\$48.04	\$399,308
TOTAL	8,312		\$399,308

A.13. Other Estimated Annual Cost to Respondents

Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information.

None.

A.14. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government.

The cost to the federal government to conduct the survey, collect and analyze data, and oversee necessary contracts is \$1.3 million. This is based on costs incurred for previous surveys.

A.15. Reasons for Changes in Burden

Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 (or 14) of OMB Form 83-I.

The total number of responses is increased to adjust for increased sample size to allow for statutorily required reporting on territories and for new (unique) sample for infrastructure-related employers.

The total time burden increased by 354 hours due to changes in survey length, historical responses, and number of respondents. The total cost burden changed due to the most recent hourly data, updated occupational titles based on prior year responses, and adjusted burden hours.

Table A3. ICR Summary of Burden

	Requested	Program Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Previously Approved
Total Number of Responses	44,400		+9,400	35,000
Total Time Burden (Hr)	8,312		+354	7,958
Total Cost Burden	\$399,308		+107,727	\$291,581

A.16. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

For collections whose results will be published, outline the plans for tabulation and publication.

Step 1. Clean, Deduplicate, and Verify Data

BW Research Partnership will check all data for accuracy and completeness prior to conducting any analysis. Although protocols are initiated to prevent data duplication, there is a chance that more than one response can be collected for a location. In this instance, responses are reviewed to determine the most accurate information. This is done by reviewing previous information gathered for a record in order to determine comparability. If needed, the respondents are re-contacted and asked to verify the information in question.

Step 2. Perform Statistical Analysis, Cross-Tabulation, and Geographic Detail

BW Research Partnership will provide DOE with a preliminary topline report of the results, which is a question-by-question memo summary of the survey. BW Research will also meet with DOE in-person or by phone to discuss the initial findings and discuss the direction for the written report.

The senior members of BW Research Partnership have had extensive, formal graduate-level training in advanced statistics and have been applying these techniques for over ten years for our clients. The Project Team will work with DOE at multiple stages in the process to ensure the project deliverables exceed expectations.

BW Research Partnership will work with DOE to ensure the optimal report layout, to be replicated and improved for each year of the study. The Project Team will also provide DOE with a list of employers surveyed who have agreed to provide their name and contact information to DOE, to the extent allowed by CIPSEA. Due to confidentiality issues and the ethical standards of survey research (CASRO) and CIPSEA, the Project Team does not release survey participant details without permission from respondents.

Step 3. Provide Data Tables, Charts, and Figures

BW Research Partnership will create and provide DOE with all pertinent data tables from the research. This includes all metrics by identified subgroups. The Project Team will also design and produce all charts and figures based on the previous data analysis and provide them to DOE.

Step 4. Provide Draft 1 of Report

BW Research Partnership will provide a first draft of the national report and state and county data tables, in form and substance similar to the 2021 USEER. This will be a report in Microsoft Word for ease of editing and will include charts produced in Excel. The report will include context and examples to illustrate findings effectively.

Step 5. Incorporate Feedback and Develop Draft 2 of Report

This step incorporates edits and requests from DOE staff in multiple iterations. It will be delivered in Word format.

Step 6. Finalize Report in Word

This step provides another round of copy-editing for DOE and its stakeholders. It will also allow for a final review for typographic errors and requests for additional charts, figures, tables, and other graphics.

Step 7. Design and Publish Final Report

BW Research Partnership will produce a report of publishable quality using graphic design in either Microsoft Publisher, Adobe Suite, or another professional design software package. DOE staff will have an opportunity to comment on and edit the design to ensure it meets the highest standards of quality.

A.17. OMB Number and Expiration Date

If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons why display would be inappropriate.

Where appropriate, DOE will display the control number and expiration date for OMB approval of the collection.

A.18. Certification Statement

Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19 of OMB Form 83-I.

This collection contains no exception to the certification statement identified on OMB Form 83-I.