

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FY 2024 CONGRESSIONAL JUSTIFICATION

FY 2024 Performance Budget Request

FY 2024 Agency Performance Plan

FY 2022 Agency Performance Report

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Contents

Introduction	1
Guiding Principles	2
The Organization	2
About this Document	4
Strategic Framework.....	6
The Commission’s Funding.....	9
Goal 1 Ensure Just and Reasonable Rates, Terms, and Conditions	16
Objective 1.1 Establish and apply FERC rules and policies that will result in just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential rates, terms, and conditions of jurisdictional service	17
Objective 1.2 Promote compliance with FERC rules, including by detecting and deterring market manipulation	31
Goal 2 Ensure Safe, Reliable, and Secure Infrastructure Consistent With the Public Interest	44
Objective 2.1 Facilitate benefits to the nation through the review of energy infrastructure proposals, including natural gas and hydropower.....	45
Objective 2.2 Minimize risks to the public associated with FERC-jurisdictional energy infrastructure	56
Goal 3 Provide Mission Support Through Organizational Excellence	71
Objective 3.1 Manage resources effectively through an engaged workforce	72
Objective 3.2 Facilitate trust and understanding of FERC activities by promoting transparency and equity, open communication, and a high standard of ethics.....	83
Appendices	96
Appendix A: Verification and Validation of Performance Goal Information	96
Appendix B: Acronyms	97

Introduction

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) is an independent agency that regulates the transmission and wholesale sale of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce, as well as the transportation of oil by pipelines in interstate commerce. FERC also reviews proposals to build interstate natural gas pipelines, natural gas storage projects, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, and FERC licenses non-federal hydropower projects. Congress assigned these responsibilities to FERC in various laws including the Federal Power Act (FPA), enacted 100 years ago, the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, the Natural Gas Act (NGA), the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, and the Interstate Commerce Act. More recently, as part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Congress gave FERC additional responsibilities to protect the reliability and cybersecurity of the Bulk-Power System through the establishment and enforcement of mandatory reliability standards, as well as additional authority to enforce FERC regulatory requirements through the imposition of civil penalties and other means.

While the Commission has many statutory responsibilities, there are areas outside its responsibilities that fall to other federal agencies or state public utility commissions. Some examples are outlined below.

WHAT FERC DOES	WHAT FERC DOES NOT DO
Regulates the transmission and wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce	Regulate retail electricity and natural gas sales to consumers
Reviews certain mergers and acquisitions and corporate transactions by electricity companies	Approve physical construction of electric generation facilities
Regulates the transmission and sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce	Regulate activities of the municipal power systems, federal power marketing agencies, and most rural electric cooperatives
Regulates the transportation of oil by pipelines in interstate commerce	Regulate nuclear power plants
Approves the siting and abandonment of interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities	Issue State Water Quality Certificates
Reviews the siting application for electric transmission projects under limited circumstances	Oversee the construction of oil pipelines
Assesses the safe operation and reliability of proposed and operating LNG terminals	Oversee abandonment of service as related to oil facilities
Licenses and inspects private, municipal, and state hydroelectric projects	Regulate mergers and acquisitions as related to natural gas and oil companies
Protects the reliability of the high voltage interstate transmission system through mandatory reliability standards	Exercise responsibility for pipeline transportation on or across the Outer Continental Shelf or for pipeline safety
Monitors and investigates energy markets	Regulate local distribution pipelines of natural gas
Enforces FERC regulatory requirements through imposition of civil penalties and other means	Oversee development and operation of natural gas vehicles
Oversees environmental matters related to natural gas and hydroelectricity projects and other matters	Address reliability problems related to failures of local distribution facilities
Administers accounting and financial reporting regulations and conduct of regulated companies	Regulate tree trimmings near local distribution power lines in residential neighborhoods

INTRO	GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	APPENDICES
Obj 1.1 >	CF 1.1.1	Obj 2.1 >	CF 3.1.1	
Obj 1.2 >	CF 1.2.1	CF 2.2.1	CF 3.2.1	
	CF 1.1.2	CF 2.1.1	CF 3.1.2	
	CF 1.2.2	CF 2.2.2	CF 3.2.2	
		CF 2.2.3		

Guiding Principles

Organizational Excellence: The Commission strives to use its resources efficiently and effectively to achieve its strategic priorities.

Due Process and Transparency: Paramount in all its proceedings is the Commission's determination to be open and fair to all participants.

Regulatory Certainty: In each of the thousands of orders, opinions, and reports issued by the Commission each year, the Commission strives to provide regulatory certainty through consistent approaches and actions.

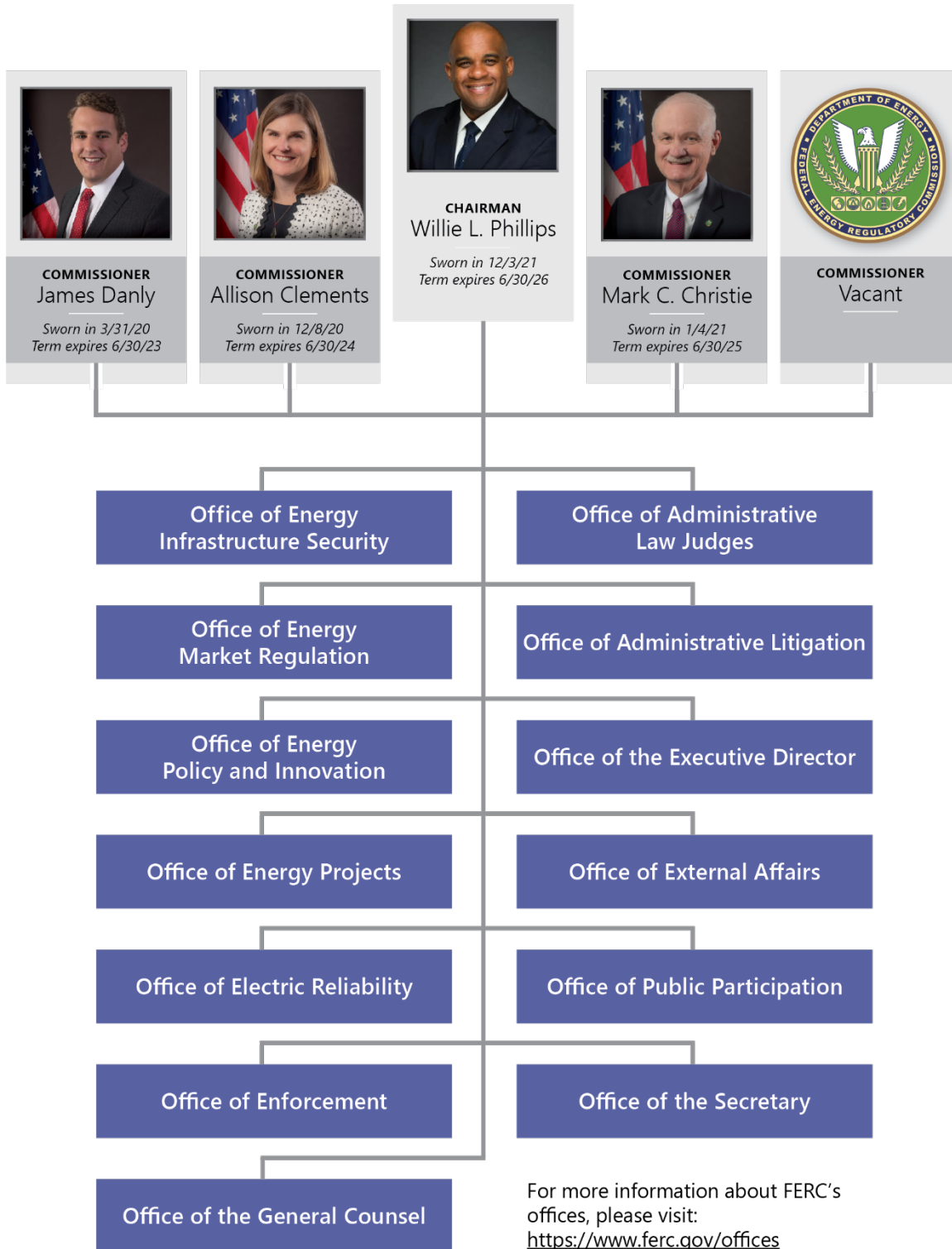
Stakeholder Involvement: The Commission conducts regular outreach to ensure that interested parties have an appropriate opportunity to contribute to the performance of the Commission's responsibilities.

Timeliness: The Commission's goal is to reach an appropriate resolution of each proceeding in an expeditious manner.

The Organization

FERC is composed of up to five commissioners who are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners serve staggered five-year terms and have an equal vote on the orders through which FERC acts. The President appoints one of the commissioners to be the chairman of FERC, the administrative head of the agency. FERC is a bipartisan body; no more than three commissioners may be of the same political party. To carry out its authorities, the Commission has approximately 1,500 staff members that are organized into 13 offices. Commission staff is located primarily in the Washington, D.C. region, with several field offices across the country.

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Obj 1.2 >	CF 1.2.1	CF 2.2.1	Obj 3.2 >	CF 3.2.1
	CF 1.2.2	CF 2.2.2		CF 3.2.2
		CF 2.2.3		



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		CF 2.2.1		
		CF 2.2.2		
		CF 2.2.3		